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Weekly Almanack.

August—1840.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
19 Wednesday	5 7	7 0	9 39	2 38
20 Thursday	5 8	6 58	10 20	3 36
21 Friday	5 9	6 56	11 14	4 56
22 Saturday	5 0	6 54	Morn.	6 34
23 Sunday	5 1	6 53	0 20	8 5
24 Monday	5 2	6 51	1 37	9 13
25 Tuesday	5 3	6 50	2 57	10 2

New Moon 27th, 2h. 4m. morning.

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

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

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
SAINT JOHN BRANCH.
R. H. LISTON, 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 August.
N. MERRITT, WILLIAM JARVIS, JOHN KINNEAR.
☞ 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

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

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

Marine Insurance.

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

Bank of British North America.

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

MRS. WEISBECKER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Saint John that she has opened a SEMINARY for Young Ladies, in Mr. Holman's house, Duke street. Mrs. W. begs leave to say that she was educated for the profession of a Teacher, by the most qualified persons, under the superintendance of her father, who was an eminent Classical and Mathematical Scholar, and that she, and her Sister, for a long period, conducted a Boarding Scoool for Young Ladies, in Limerick.—Should Mrs. W. be honored with the confidence of the public, she trusts that her exertions will meet the same approbation and success, here, that always attended them in her native city.
The course of Education will comprise the following Branches—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, Italian, Drawing, &c.
The Musical department will be conducted by Mr. Weisbecker. 23d June, 1840.

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.

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT
At Loch Lomond.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment at Loch Lomond, in the premises formerly occupied by Mrs. Tyson, adjoining the Farm of Richard Sands, Esquire, and is prepared to accommodate, in a comfortable manner, BOARDERS or PLEASURE PARTIES from the City, who may wish to enjoy the delightful scenery and aquatic sports of the Lake and its vicinity. The House is convenient either for permanent Boarders or family parties visiting the country for a few hours, is well supplied with excellent Beds; and a plentiful stock of provisions, &c. at all times on hand. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage, which it will be his uncessing study to merret.
☞ Good accommodations for Horses and Carriages. PETER CLEMENTS.
Loch Lomond, 16th June, 1840.

The Garland.

THE WATERLOO CHANT.

Air.—"The brave Old Oak."

A Chant for the Duke!—the brave old Duke;
Who hath ruled in our hearts so long;
Here's fame and renown to his laurel crown,
Which binds our affection strong!
There was strength in his blow, many years ago,
And honor has long been his due;
For he showed his might in the crowning fight,
On the field of red Waterloo.

Then a chant for our Duke! our brave old Duke!
Who fires every bosom anew;
And honored be he, by the brave and free;
Who conquered at Waterloo.

'Twas this brave old Chief brought Europe relief
In the time of her sorest need;
Exalt we his name, to the summit of fame,
For glory's his well earned meed.
He saved this fair clime, in a fearful time,
In many a hard fought day—
Then hail! with loud cheers the warrior of years:
Long live Arthur the Brave! Huzza!

Then a chant for our Duke! our brave old Duke!
Who fires every bosom anew;
And honored be he, by the brave and free:
Who conquered at Waterloo.

Miscellaneous.

THREE SCENES
IN THE LIFE OF A BELLE.

BY MISS CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

(Concluded.)

The chamber in which Ellen Loring was first presented to the reader, surrounded by the paraphernalia of the ball-room, was once more lighted—but what a change now met the eye! She, who then sat before the mirror to be arrayed in the adornments of fashion, whose vain eye gazed with unrepressed admiration on her own loveliness, and who laughed to scorn the apprehensions of her fatally indulgent mother, now lay pale and emaciated on her couch. No roses bloomed in her damp, unbraided locks, no decorating pearl surrounded her wan neck, no sparkling ray of anticipated triumph flashed from her sunken eye. Pride, vanity, vainglory, strength, beauty—all were fled.

Come hither, ye daughters of pleasure, ye who live alone for the fleeting joys of sense, who give to the world the homage that God requires, and waste in the pursuits of time the energies given for eternity, and look upon a scene through which you must one day pass. There is more eloquence in one dying bed, than Grecian or Roman orator ever uttered.

The dim eyes of Ellen turned towards the door, with a wistful glance. "I fear it will be too late," said she, "mother, if he should not come before I die—"

"Die," almost shrieked Mrs. Loring, "you are not going to die, Ellen. Do not talk so frightfully. You will be better soon—Agnes, bathe her temples. She is only faint."

"No, mother," answered Ellen, and her voice was surprisingly clear in its tones, "I feel the truth of what I utter, here," laying her wasted hand on her breast, as she spoke. "I did hope that I might live to hear once more the voice of him, who taught me the way of salvation, and revealed to my benighted mind the God who created, the Saviour who redeemed me, that I might breathe out to him my parting blessing, and hear his hallowed prayer rise over my dying bed. But oh, my dear mother, it is for your sake, more than mine, I yearn for his presence—I looked to him to comfort you, when I am gone." Mrs. Loring here burst into a violent paroxysm of tears and wrung her hands in uncontrollable agony.

"Oh! I cannot give thee up," she again and again repeated, "my beautiful Ellen, my good, my beautiful child."

Mournfully, painfully did these exclamations fall on the chastened ears of the dying Ellen.

"Recall not the image of departed beauty, O my mother! I made it my idol, and my heavenly Father, in infinite mercy, consumed it with the breath of his mouth. Speak not of goodness—my life has been one long act of sin and ingratitude. I can look back upon nothing but wasted mercies, neglected opportunities, and perverted talents. But blessed be God, since I have been led in penitence and faith to the feet of a crucified Saviour, I dare to believe that my sins are forgiven and that my trembling spirit will soon find rest in the bosom of Him, who lived to instruct and died to redeem me."

Ellen paused, for difficult breathing had often impeded her utterance, but her prayerful eyes, raised to heaven, told the intercourse her soul was holding with one "whom not having seen she loved, but in whom believing, she rejoiced with joy unspeakable and full of glory." At this moment the door softly opened, and the gentle footsteps of him, whom on earth she most longed to behold, entered the chamber. As she caught a glimpse of that benign, that venerated countenance, she felt a glow of happiness pervading her being, of which she thought her waning life almost incapable. She clasped her feeble hands together, and exclaimed, "Oh! Mr. M * * *." It was all she could utter, for tears, whose fountains she had thought dried for ever, gushed into her eyes and rolled down her pallid cheeks. Mr. M * * * took one of her cold hands in his, and looked upon her, for a time, without speaking.

"My daughter," at length, he said, and he did not speak without emotion, "do you find the hand of God laid heavy upon your soul, or is it gentle, even as a father's hand?"

"Gentle, most gentle," she answered, "oh! blessed, for ever blessed be the hour that sent you, heaven-directed, to guide the wanderer in the paths of peace. Had it not been for you, I should now be trembling on the verge of an eternity, without one ray to illumine the unfathomable abyss. Pray for me once more, my beloved friend, and pray too for my dear mother, that she may be enabled to seek Him in faith, who can make a dying bed 'feel soft as downy pillows are.'"

Ellen clasped her feeble hands together, while Mr. M * * * kneeling by her bed-side, in that low, sweet, solemn tone, for which he was so remarkable, breathed forth one of those deep and fervent prayers, which are, as it were, wings to the soul, and bear it up to heaven. Mrs. Loring knelt too, by the weeping Agnes, but her spirit, unused to devotion, lingered below, and her eyes wandered from the heavenly countenance of that man of God, to the death-like face of that child, whose beauty had once been her pride. She remembered how short a time since, she had seen that form float in airy grace before the mirror clothed in fair and flowing robes, and how soon she should see it extended in the awful immobility of death, wrapped in the still winding sheet, that garment whose folds are never waved by the breath of life. Then, conscience whispered in her shuddering ear, that had she acted a mother's part, and disciplined her daughter to prudence and obedience, the blasts of death had not thus blighted her, in her early bloom. And it whispered also, that *she* had no comfort to offer her dying child, in this last conflict of dissolving nature. It was for this world she had lived herself, it was for this world she had taught *her* to live, but for that untravelled world beyond, she had no guiding hand to extend. It was to a stranger's face the fading eyes of Ellen were directed. It was a stranger's prayers that hallowed her passage to the tomb. The realities of eternity for the first time pressed home, on that vain mother's heart. She felt, too, that *she* must one day die, and that earth with all its riches and pleasures, could yield her no support in that awful moment. That there was something which earth could not impart, which had power to soothe and animate the departing spirit, she knew by the angelic expression of Ellen's upturned eyes, and by the look of unutterable serenity that was diffused over her whole countenance. The voice of Mr. M * * * died away upon her ear and silence reigned through the apartment. Her stormy grief had been stilled into calmness, during that holy prayer. The eyes of Ellen were now gently closed, and as they rose from their knees they sat down by her side, fearing even by a deep-drawn breath, to disturb her slumbers. A faint hope began to dawn in the mother's heart, from the placidity and duration of her slumbers.

"I have never known her sleep so calm before," said she, in a low voice to Mr. M * * *. Mr. M * * * bent forward and laid his hand softly on her marble brow.

"Calm indeed are her slumbers," said he, looking solemnly upward, "she sleeps now, I trust, in the bosom of her Saviour and her God."

Thus died Ellen Loring—just one year from that night when Agnes followed her retreating figure, with such a wistful gaze, as she left her for the ball-room, exclaiming to herself, "Happy, beautiful Ellen," and Agnes now said within herself, even while she wept over her clay cold form, "Happy Ellen!" but with far different emotions; for she now followed with the eye of faith, her ascending spirit to the regions of the blest, and saw her, in imagination, enter those golden gates, which never will be closed against the humble and penitent believer.

A few evenings after, a brilliant party was assembled in one of those halls, where pleasure welcomes her votaries. "Did you know that Ellen Loring was dead?" observed some one, to a beautiful girl, the very counterpart of what Ellen once was. "Dead!" exclaimed the startled beauty, for one moment alarmed into reflection, "I did not think she would have died so soon. I am sorry you told me—it will throw a damp over my spirits the whole evening—poor Ellen!" It was but a moment, and the music breathed forth its joyous strains. She was led in haste to the dance, and Ellen Loring was forgotten.—*Lady's Book.*

THE CONDEMNED SOLDIER.

By the Author of "Stories of Waterloo."

In our days the high born and the wealthy have small inducements to violate the salutary restrictions of the law. However the moral code may be infringed, the criminal one is respected. In breaches of privileges and honor, aristocratic delinquency is chiefly comprised, and loss of character and caste the severest penalty incurred by the offenders.

There are, however, within our own recollection, some melancholy exceptions to be found.—Men of superior rank have occasionally presented themselves as criminals; and as the well being of society demands, the impartial hand of justice visited the offence with unmitigated severity.

Of the few unhappy cases, one will be remembered with lively regret. For no crime were there more apologists; for no punishment more general sympathy—and while his sentence was accordant to the letter of the law, the sternest ethic lamented that justice required a victim like Major Alexander Campbell.

This unfortunate gentleman was the descendant of an ancient family in the Highlands. Having entered the army at an early age, he served under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and in Egypt had particularly distinguished himself. He was transferred to the 21st Fusileers from a Highland corps, and his promotion to a brevet major, it was said, had given offence to the senior captain of the regiment. Certain it is, that between these officers no cordiality existed—little pains were taken to conceal a mutual dislike—frequent and angry altercations took place, and the temper of Campbell, constitutionally warm, was often irritated by the cool contradictory spirit of his unfortunate victim.

The 21st regiment was quartered in Newry when the half yearly inspection occurred. As senior officer, Major Campbell commanded on that occasion. After dinner, in the course of conversation, Captain Boyd asserted that Campbell had given an order incorrectly on parade. A hot and teeming argument resulted—unfortunately that evening the mess table had been deserted for the theatre, where the officers had patronised a play, and the disputants were left together at a moment when the presence of a judicious friend might have easily averted the catastrophe. Heated with wine, and exasperated by what he conceived a professional insult, Campbell left the table, hastened to his apartments, loaded his pistols, returned, sent for Captain Boyd, brought him to an inner mess room, closed the door, and without the presence of a friend or witness, demanded instant satisfaction. Shots were promptly interchanged, and in the first fire Boyd fell, mortally wounded.

The dying man was removed to his barrack room, and Campbell hastened from the scene of blood. The storm of passion had subsided, and the bosom of the wretched homicide was tortured with unavailing remorse. In a state of mental phrenzy he rushed to the chamber where his victim lay, supported by his distracted wife and surrounded by his infant family. Throwing himself upon his knees he supplicated pardon, and urged Boyd to admit that "every thing was fair." The dying man, whose sufferings were intense, to the repeated entreaties of his opponent replied, "Yes it was fair—But, Campbell, you are a bad man—you hurried me," and shortly afterwards expired in his wife's arms.

When the melancholy event was communicated, at the solicitations of his friends, Campbell left the town. No attempt was made to arrest him, and he might have remained in partial retirement had he pleased. But his high spirit could not brook concealment; and contrary to the entreaties of his family, and the opinion of his professional advisers, he determined to risk a trial, and in due time he surrendered himself, as the summer assizes were approaching.

From the moment the unfortunate duellist entered the prison gates, his mild and gentlemanly demeanor won the commiseration of all within.—The governor, confident in the honor of his prisoner, subjected him to no restraint. He occupied the apartments of the keeper—went over the building as he pleased—received his friends—held unrestrained communication with all who sought him—and, in fact, was a captive but in name.

I shall never forget the 13th of August, 1808. I arrived in Armagh the evening of the Major's trial, and when I entered the court house, the jury had retired to consider the verdict they should pronounce. The trial had been tedious—twilight had fallen, and the hall of justice was rendered gloomier if possible, from the partial glare of a few candles, placed upon the bench where Judge Mayne was seated. A breathless anxiety pervaded the assembly, and the ominous silence that reigned in the court was unbroken by a single whisper. I felt an unusual dread, a sinking of the heart, a difficulty of respiration, as I timidly looked round the melancholy crowd. My eyes rested on the judge—he was a thin bilious-looking being, and his cold and marble features had caught an unearthly expression, from the shading produced by the accidental disposition of the candles. I shuddered as I gazed upon him, for the fate of a fellow-creature hung upon the first words that should issue from the lips of that stern and inflexible old man. From the judge my eyes turned to the criminal, and what a subject the contrast offered to the artist's pencil! In the front of the bar, habited in deep mourning, his arms folded across his breast, the homicide was awaiting the word that would seal his destiny—his noble and commanding figure thrown into an attitude of calm determination, was graceful and dignified—and, when on every countenance beside a sickening anxiety was visible, not the twinkle of an eyelash or motion of the lip, betrayed on the prisoner's face the appearance of discomposure or alarm.—Just then a slight noise was heard—a door was softly and slowly opened—one by one the jury reluctantly returned to their box—the customary question was asked by the clerk of the crown, and—Guilty was faintly answered with a recommendation to mercy.

An agonizing pause succeeded—the court was silent as the grave—the prisoner bowed respectfully to the jury—then, planting his foot firmly on the floor, he drew himself up to his full height, and prepared to listen to his doom. Slowly Judge Mayne assumed the fatal cap, and, all unmoved, he pronounced, and Campbell heard his sentence.

While the short address that sealed the prisoner's fate was being delivered, the silence of the court was broken by smothered sobs; but when the sounds ceased, and "Lord have mercy on your soul" issued from the ashy lips of that grave old man, a groan of horror burst from the auditory, and the Highland soldiers who were through the court, ejaculated a wild "Amen," while their flashing eyes betrayed how powerfully the fate of their unhappy countryman had affected them.

Nor did the result of his trial disturb the keeper's confidence in the honor of the condemned soldier. On his return to the jail, an assurance that he would not escape was required and given; and to the last, Campbell continued to enjoy all the comfort and liberty the prison could afford.

Meantime, strong exertions were made to save him—petitions from the jury, the grand panel of the county, and the inhabitants of Armagh, were forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant. But the judge declined to recommend the convict, and, consequently, the Irish Government refused to interfere. A respite, however, was sent down, to allow the case of the unfortunate gentleman to be submitted to the King.

The mental agony of Campbell's attached wife was for a time severe beyond endurance, but by a wonderful exertion she recovered sufficient fortitude to enable her to set out in person for London, to throw herself at the Queen's feet and implore her commiseration. To cross the channel before steam had been introduced, was frequently tedious and uncertain; and when the lady reached the nearest point of embarkation, her journey was interrupted; a gale of unusual violence was raging, and every packet storm-stayed at the other side. She stood upon the pier in a state of exquisite wretchedness. The days of that being whom she loved best on earth were numbered, and to reach the seat of mercy was forbidden! The storm was at its height—a mountainous sea broke into the harbor, while a crowd anxiously watched the progress of a fishing boat, which under close reefed canvas was struggling to beat up to the anchorage.

The success of the little bark was for a time uncertain. The spray flew in sheets over the mast head, and frequently shut the vessel from the view of those on shore. But seamanship prevailed—the pier was weathered—and amid the cheers of their companions, and the caresses of their wives the hardy crew disembarked. At that moment the sorrow of the lady attracted the notice of the crowd, and it was whispered that she was wife to the unhappy convict, whose fate even in that remote spot had excited unusual sympathy. An aged fisherman stood near her, and Mrs. Campbell inquired if "the weather was likely to moderate?" The mariner looked at the sky attentively, and shook his head. "Oh God! he will be lost," she murmured. "Could I but cross that angry sea, he might yet be saved!" Her words were overheard by the crew of the fishing boat, who were securing its moorings. A momentary consultation took place, and with one consent they offered to carry her across, or perish. "It is madness," said the old man, "no boat can live in yonder broken sea." But the courage of the hardy fishermen was unshaken.

The lady was placed on board; the skirt of the mainsail set, and after a passage as remarkable for its shortness as its danger, reached the Scottish shores in safety. To the honor of these noble fellows be it recorded, that they refused to accept one shilling from the mourner, and followed her carriage with their eyes, invoking blessings on her journey.

The commiseration of all classes was painfully increased, by the length of time that elapsed between the trial and the death of Major Campbell. In prison he received from his friends most delicate and constant attention; and one lady, the wife of Capt. ——, seldom left him. She read to him, prepared his meals, cheered his spirits when he drooped, and performed the gentle offices of kindness, which are so peculiarly the province of woman. When intelligence arrived that mercy could not be extended, and that the law must take its course, she boldly planned an escape from prison, but Campbell recoiled from a proposition that would compromise his honor with the keeper. "What," he exclaimed, when assured that otherwise his case was hopeless, "shall I break faith with him that trusted in it? I know my fate and am prepared to meet it manfully; but never shall I deceive the person who confided in my honor."

Two evenings before he suffered, Mrs. —— urged him earnestly to escape. The clock struck twelve, and Campbell hinted that it was time for her to retire. As usual, he accompanied her to the gate, and on entering the keeper's room, they found him fast asleep. Campbell placed his finger on his lip—"Poor fellow," he said in a whisper to his fair companion, "would it not be a pity to disturb him?" Then taking the keys softly from the table, he unlocked the outer wicket,—"Campbell," said the lady, "this is the crisis of your destiny—this is the moment of your escape; horses are in readiness, and"——. The convict put his hand upon her mouth. "Hush?" he replied, as he gently forced her out, "would you leave me to violate my promise?" Bidding her good night, he locked the wicket carefully, replaced the keys, and retired to his chamber without awaking the sleeping jailor.

The last scene of his life was in perfect keeping with the calm and dignified courage he had evinced during his confinement. The night before his execution the chaplain slept in his room. This gentleman's exertion to obtain a remission of punishment, had been incessant; and now that that hope was at an end, he laboured to prepare the doomed soldier for the trying hour that awaited him. On that melancholy night he never closed his eyes, while Campbell slept as quietly as if no extraordinary event should happen on the morrow. To the last his courage was unshaken; and while his friends were absolved in grief, he was manly and unmoved. He mounted the stone stairs leading to the scaffold with a firm and measured step; and while the rope was being adjusted, the colour never left his cheek, nor did his countenance betray the slightest agitation.

One circumstance disturbed his equanimity for a moment. On entering the press-room, the executioner, frightfully disguised, presented himself suddenly. Campbell involuntarily shrunk from this loathsome being, but as if annoyed that the wretch should shake his firmness for an instant, he calmly desired him to proceed, and take care that the arrangements for death were such as should make his transit from the world as brief as possible.

It was a curious incident attendant on this melancholy event, that the 42d regiment, with whom he had served in Egypt, even garrisoned the town; and the same men he had led to bayonet charge against the invincibles of Napoleon, formed the jail guard to witness his execution. The feelings of the Highlanders when drawn out to be present at the ignominious end of their lion-hearted comrade, were indescribable.—When the sufferer first appeared at the fatal door a yell of anguish pealed along the ranks, and every bonnet was respectfully removed. Campbell addressed a few words to them in Gaelic. Instantly every face was upturned to Heaven; every cheek was bathed in tears; every lip uttered a prayer for mercy at the judgment seat, and when the board descending with thundering violence, announced the moment of dissolution, the fearful groan that burst from the excited soldiery will never be forgotten.

After being suspended only till life was extinct, the body was placed in a shell, and a hearse in waiting received it, and drove off rapidly. The remains of the ill-starred soldier were conveyed to Scotland. There the clan and relatives of the deceased were waiting to pay the last tribute of their regard. In immense numbers they escorted the body to the family cemetery, and in the poet's words, "they laid him in his father's grave."

Most men in business would be monopolists if they could, and yet all cry out most lustily against all monopolies in which they are not individually concerned

The following article is copied from the London Herald of Peace for the month of July. It is of a nature to interest a large class of our readers:

"*The American Prize Essays.*—We are happy to inform our friends that the volume of 'The Essays on a Congress of Nations,' which was sent by the American Peace Society to her most gracious Majesty the Queen, and which was superbly bound, was presented, on the 24th of June, through Lord Palmerston, by a Deputation from the Peace Society, who were introduced by Edward Baines, Esq., M. P., to his Lordship, who received them very courteously. The following members of the Committee formed the Deputation:—John Lee, Esq., L. L. D., Messrs. Thomas Sturge, John Warner, Joseph Hale, George Sturge, and Alexander Brockway. We may just inform our friends that a few copies of the Essays are still on hand, and may be had by application to the office, 91, Bishopsgate street, London. A valuable correspondent and critic says of the volume of essays, that it is the next book to the Bible in value he has ever read!

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by the American Peace Society to the Queen:—

May it please your Majesty:

The American Peace Society, encouraged by the gracious reception which a letter from them to your Majesty's illustrious predecessor and uncle, William the Fourth, the mediator between France and America, met with from him, now venture to approach your Majesty, on the same important subject.

A Congress of Nations, for the settlement of the principles of international law, and the organization of a Court of Nations, to determine all cases which may be brought before it, by the mutual consent of any two or more contending nations, has been the object of the Peace Society ever since its organization; and much has been done in this country, and something in England, and on the continent of Europe, toward the accomplishment of this great and benevolent design.

Incipient steps, leading to the great result proposed, have already been taken by the principal powers of Christendom. Mediation and arbitration have had a very happy effect in settling the disputes of contending nations, and thereby preventing the horrors and calamities of war. Various congresses have convened to settle the affairs of nations, after war has tried in vain to settle them; how much more conducive to the happiness of mankind it would have been, if these congresses had met before these wars, and prevented them! Now, our object is, to reduce to rule and permanency that which before was only occasional and transient, and to have always on hand a body of able jurists, selected from the most enlightened nations in Christendom, for the sole purpose of judging and amicably settling those cases, which, from time to time, might be brought before them, by the mutual consent of the parties concerned. To determine the duties of this court and to lay down and enact some simple rules and laws for its government, and to effect a covenant between enlightened nations, by which they shall agree to submit to the Court of Nations such disputes as have heretofore been submitted to occasional congresses and individual empires, is the object of the proposed Congress of Nations.

It is not to be expected that, in the compass of a letter, the details of the plan proposed can be developed; therefore, the American Peace Society has taken the liberty to present to your Majesty a volume of Prize Essays on this subject.

The peculiar position of Great Britain and the United States, which threatens a war between two of the most enlightened nations of the world, for an inconsiderable portion of wilderness, calls aloud for the examination of a plan, calculated to remedy for ever such a state of things.

This boundary dispute has already been referred to a single umpire, who has failed to reconcile the parties by an award, seemingly designed to please both parties, without deciding on the justice of the claims of either.

There is reason to believe that had the dispute been submitted to a tribunal of able jurists, independent on political relations of either party, and unsuspected of partiality, their award would have for ever settled the question to the satisfaction of both parties, and the world at large.

The American Peace Society solemnly appeals to your Majesty in favour of bleeding humanity, and the cause of virtue and religion; and if your Majesty's illustrious ancestor, Queen Elizabeth, could readily give her assent to the complicated scheme of Henry the Fourth of France, we are encouraged to implore your Majesty's attention to a plan, to which the only objection is—its extreme simplicity.

With sincere prayers to Almighty God, for the long and prosperous reign of your Majesty, and for the health and happiness of both yourself and your Majesty's august Consort, the American Peace Society tender your Majesty the homage of their profound respect.

By order of the American Peace Society.
WILLIAM LADD, President,
WILLIAM CROWELL, Rec. Sec."

STEAM PLOUGHS.—Among the premiums to be given by the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, at their meeting in the present year, is one of 500 sovereigns "for the first successful application of steam power to the cultivation of the soil." The merits of the invention, with reference to the conditions enumerated, will be judged of by a committee of the society, especially appointed; and the inventor will be required to exhibit the machinery and modes of applying it in Scotland. Looking to the greatly extended application which has recently been made of steam as a motive power, and seeing that the difficulties which are opposed to its application to the purposes of the farm have at least been partially overcome by the efforts of individuals, it has appeared to the society that, without exciting expectations which may not be realized, a strong ground exists for having this possible application of steam power made the subject of fair and satisfactory experiment. A steam engine has recently been invented in France, with which, it is said, four miles of ground can in a single hour be excavated with an engine of only eight horse power, to the depth of a foot and the breadth of two feet. The earth, as it is turned up, is thrown into a sort of sail, which hurls it to a distance of 60 feet.—A steam plough has been lately shipped off from Glasgow to British Guiana, intended for the cultivation of sugar lands in that colony—as a great necessity has arisen for the employment of some other power besides manual labour, in working the sugar estates. The machinery consists of two iron boats, one containing a small high-pressure steam-engine with a drum, round which the endless chain of rope is coiled, and the other a reversing pulley, by means of which the chain or rope is extended, and allowed to work which ever way is required; the ploughs are attached to this chain, and made to work backwards and forwards with great rapidity and accuracy. The experiments which have been made were highly satisfactory.—*English Paper.*

THE MARINER'S COMPASS.—Who invented the mariner's compass?

This is a question not often put, but less frequently answered.

A shepherd of Italy by the name of *Magnes* was the first to discover the properties of the loadstone, a mineral which gives polarity to iron—from the circumstance of his walking over a quarry, and small particles of this stone adhering to the iron nails in his sandals.

In the year 1321, John de Gioja, a handicraftsman of Naples, first discovered that a piece of iron rubbed with the loadstone, and then suspended on its centre of gravity, had the property of pointing to the *north star* and he was the first to apply needles on centres for the purpose of navigation.

John tried his needles at different places in Italy, and moored a vessel in the Mediterranean to ascertain whether this magnetic power was the same on water as upon land. The name of *magnet* was given to the *loadstone*, and to the *needle*.

The division of the "*shipman's card*" was first made into four quarters, then into 16 and 32 points, and ultimately into 360.

Theis graduation was progressive, and marked out upon a moveable disk. It was not until the middle of the last century that the needle and card were combined and hung on a common centre.

In the time of Columbus, nearly two hundred years after the discovery of the magnetic needle by John de Gioja, the card was placed under the needle.

It is worthy of remark that this highly useful instrument, discovered, not invented, through any scientific or theoretical deductions, should still continue to puzzle and baffle the philosopher in his attempts to discover the cause of its variation in the different parts of the Earth.

To the Italians we are indebted for the compass and early enterprize in navigation, and to a Philadelphian for the discovery of the quadrant by Godfrey.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Steam Ship Britannia.—The Rev. Mr. Gannett, of Boston, preached a sermon on the 19th July, upon occasion of the arrival of the steam-ship *Britannia* at that port. The following extract shows the influence which the navigation of the Atlantic by steam will probably have upon the peace of nations:—

"Every new facility to commercial intercourse, and especially the opening of a permanent channel of communication, is a pledge for the maintenance of good will. As the Railroads of our own land make neighbours of those who a short time ago were separated by tedious distances, so does the passage of the steam ship across the ocean remove that feeling of distance, which has been one cause of separation between us and the land of our fathers. And then follows the other consequence which I had in mind—the interchange of visits between those who dwell on the two sides of the great deep; from which must grow a better understanding of each other's character, and of the institutions by which the character of each is respectively affected, and a more generous, if not a more respectful confidence from each to the other. It is true of nations as of individuals, that (except where the absurd point of honor is made the occasion of strife) acquaintance softens asperities, and by producing a fairer judgment and presenting opportunities of kind offices, knits together the sympathies of men. We have already seen the effect of this new mode of traversing the Atlantic, in the increased number of those who come hither from abroad, as well as those who visit Europe from our own shores. While every steamer carries its full complement of passengers, the lines of packet ships, it is said, were never better supported. The correspondence too which these several vessels bear in their countless voyages—how immense has it become. Who can doubt that here are circumstances which must render it more difficult to drive, or tempt, the people of the civilized world to resume towards each other an attitude of hostility. I think I discover in every new arrival from the Eastern Continent a fresh security for the peace of the nations. Let another quarter of a century perpetuate the pacific influence of the last twenty-five years, and it may become a problem of difficult solution for statesmen, how they can plunge Christendom, or any considerable portion of it, into war."

AN ABOLITIONIST DELEGATE IN LONDON.—The editor of the Christian Register published at Worcester, is one of the Delegates to the World's Convention in London, and has written during his tour several letters which are published in his paper. We copy the following which describes his journey from Liverpool to London, over the Grand Junction and London and Birmingham Railways.

LONDON, June 17, 1840.—Last evening, I wrote you from Liverpool—this evening I commence a letter to you in this Metropolis of the world. We arrived here in the cars at a few minutes past 5 o'clock, P. M., after a ride of two hundred miles in eleven hours, including stoppings. Thus, in so short a space of time, I have seen the fields, houses, hills, valleys, rivers, roads, lanes, hedges, flocks, and herds, and some of the people of this great *garden*, through such an extent—a new scene, novel scenery to me truly. You will be able to form some good idea of the state of agricultural cultivation, when I tell you that I have seen but one spot, and that only about one acre of land, which has not the smoothe appearance of a garden, every nook and corner of which is reduced to order and beautiful form, and either adorned with vegetable green or tastefully prepared for the reception of the seeds. Even the pasture lands have this aspect, and the trees, whether growing single, or in clusters, or groves—stretching in rows through the plains, or crowning the hills, shading the winding, secluded path, or edging an avenue or a road, whether the apple or the oak, exhibit the same refinement. Many of the dwellings are indeed small, and of this class, many have the *thatched* roof, but even these have an air of neatness which an American is not *prepared* to expect, after all he may have heard or read about this circumscribed but mighty island. He supposes that, at the least, there will be, here and there, rude, uncultivated sections, of country, particularly on the outskirts of the towns; but, he may as well expect to find on the borders of every satin robe or silk lace cap, a coarse, unsightly edging. Of course I speak of only the portion of country through which I have come this day, as before I had seen only the Western coast at a distance on the water.—Every building is of brick, excepting a few of stone. Every field is hedged with the hawthorn, and every garden enclosed with it. The Rail Road is itself an unbroken ornament. The bottom of it is, as it were, a neatly sanded floor—the double, and sometimes the triple track, laid with great exactness—scores of bridges, of hewn stone and brick, arch the road, which, also, passes under some nine or ten *long* arches which are from 300 feet to more than half a mile in length, through which arched ways you move in darkness which may be felt, and with a thundering so loud that, for the purpose of testing its severity, I called aloud to a gentleman sitting with his face towards me at the distance of less than three feet, four or five times in succession, asking him if he *heard* me, which he afterwards assured me he did not. The ditches on the sides of the Rail Road are made of well laid brick, and the sloping sides of the banks, where the road lies *through* somewhat elevated ground, are cut as with a plane and covered with grass. But I cannot now pursue this description longer at present; and as it is growing late, I will only add that I stop within six rods of Southwark Bridge over the Thames, at Mr. Moore's in Queen street—that soon after my arrival, I took a half hour's walk on the bridge to look upon the far-famed Thames, and where I was met by a citizen who pointed out to me the Tower, half a mile below and near London Bridge, the turrets or towers of Westminster Abbey, and St. Paul's which required no one to point it out.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—The receipts for duties at the Liverpool Custom-house during the month of May, amounted to upwards of £556,000.

BOUNDARY LINE.

From the Courier of Saturday.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—We are indebted to the attention of the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Assembly for a copy of the Report of the Exploration and Survey of the Disputed Territory, made last autumn by G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq. and Colonel Mudge, the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government for that purpose, and have made lengthy extracts therefrom to-day. The first is from that division of the Report which forms the "Review of the Documentary and other evidence bearing on the question of Ancient Boundaries, previously to the Treaty of 1783", concluding with the remarks upon the Commission of 1794, for ascertaining the true St. Croix. Our next extract comprises the whole of the concluding part of the Report, which embodies a recapitulation of the opinions and conclusions of the Commissioners, after an examination of the Treaties, Grants, and other documentary evidence bearing on the important subject, as well as after a personal exploration and survey of the Highlands and other points of the territory, about which the British and American Governments have hitherto been in dispute. And we must confess that it affords us much satisfaction to find that the Commissioners have, without hesitation, expressed their *conscientious belief that the claims of Great Britain to the whole of the Disputed Territory are founded in justice, and are in plain accordance with the second article of the Treaty of 1783, and with the physical geography of the country.* After such evidence of our title, we think our Western neighbours must cease their blustering and bravado, and withdraw their ill-founded pretensions to what, in fairness, they have no claim. We are glad to find that our government have another exploring and surveying party on the ground to make further investigations, and that the American Government have also appointed Commissioners to examine the country in dispute. Had these measures been adopted years ago, much trouble, expense and bad feeling would have been saved to both parties.

The Report, from which we have made our extracts, and the accompanying Appendix and Maps, have been left in the News Room.

EXTRACTS

From the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the British Government, July 9th, 1839, to Explore and Survey the Territory in Dispute between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America, under the second Article of the Treaty of 1783.

SOURCE OF THE ST. CROIX—*Error of the Commission of 1794.*

Disregarding the obvious propriety of choosing the most western source of the river, they fixed upon the north branch; and this in the face of the most extraordinary evidence against their proceeding. For the Scoodeag, which is the known Indian name of the St. Croix, runs from its most western source to its mouth, under the same name of Scoodeag, whilst its northern branch, which comes in at the upper falls, bears the separate name of *Chequnaticook.* The westernmost sources of the Scoodeag are in a low, flat, lake country, consisting of many lakes running into each other, and hence the Indian name given to that part of the country and to the river; for *Scoodeag* means *low, swamp meadow.* Now the very continuity of its name should have convinced the Commissioners of the impropriety of deviating from that line. But the British Commissioner was overruled. He had, in conjunction with the American Commissioner, chosen an American gentleman, upon whose intelligence and integrity he relied, for the third Commissioner. This gentleman was, in point of fact, an umpire to decide all differences which might arise; and the American Commissioner having claimed a stream called *Magaguadavic*, lying still further to the east than the Cheputnaticook, to be the true St. Croix, the British Commissioner consented to a compromise, the result of which was, that although they made a correct decision as to the identity of the St. Croix, they practically decided to adopt the north source, as if it had been the most western source. That these gentlemen went out of the line of their duty, as prescribed in the Treaty of 1794, is evident; and much future expense and misunderstanding would have been saved, if their report had been restricted to the identification of the river. This will be seen by looking to the map.

The Saint John, like all other large rivers, occupies the lowest level of the country through which it flows, and holds its course through a valley of considerable breadth, which below Mars' Hill extends, in a modified manner, some distance to the westward of the bed of the river. The nearer a *due North Line* could be brought to the St. John, the better the chance was that it would run up that valley, whilst the further it lay to the west, the greater was the certainty of its missing that valley and of its more speedily meeting the highlands of the country. And this has in practice proved to be the case; for the exploratory north line drawn from the monument, reached no Highlands until it came to Mars' Hill; whilst if the line had started from its true point, the westernmost waters of the Scoodeag, it would have reached the "Highlands" at out twenty-five miles south of Mars' Hill, near to the point where they separate the St. Croix (a tributary of the Roostuc) from the waters of the Meduxnekeag, which flows into the Saint John.—These Highlands are distinctly visible from the American post at Houlton, and are about fifteen miles, magnetic west, from that post. This deviation of the Commissioners from their duty, which has had a most unfortunate influence upon the settlement of this great question, was besides highly prejudicial in another respect to the British rights. If it should be ultimately assented to, it will lose to Great Britain more than one million of acres of land.

In 1798, an explanatory Article was added to the Treaty of Amity of 1794, releasing the Commissioners from their obligation to conform to the provisions of the VIth Article of the Treaty, in respect to particularizing the *latitude and longitude* of the *source of the River St. Croix*; and declaring, amongst other things, that the decision of the said Commissioners "respecting the place" ascertained and described to be the source of the said River St. Croix shall be permanently binding on "His Majesty and the United States."

Upon this, we beg to remark, that it has been made sufficiently manifest, that the Treaty of 1783 intended that the point of departure of the due north line should be at the westernmost source of the St. Croix, the description of the western limits of Nova-Scotia having been regularly maintained unaltered in all the documents from the grant of 1621. The proceedings of Congress, also, as found in the secret journals, always speak of "*the Boundary settled between Massachuseits and Nova Scotia,*" and of the line being to be settled "agreeably *to their respective rights.*"

To all these considerations, we add the important fact, that in the VIth Article of the Treaty of Ghent, it is stipulated that the ascertainment of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia is to be made "in conformity with the provisions of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three." A fact which further confirms the general obligation to consider the most western waters of the St. Croix as the true Boundary of Nova Scotia.

The irresistible conclusion then presents itself, that it is indispensable to the faithful execution of the IId Article of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, that the commencement of the *due north line* be drawn from the north-westernmost source of the Saint Croix; and that whatever mistake may have hitherto crept in, during the attempt to settle this question, the two Powers, in order to execute the Treaty, must at last go back to that point. It is true that Her Majesty's Government may be considered, looking to the explanatory Article, as pledged to abide by the decision of the Commissioners under the Treaty of 1794, yet this pledge was given before the proceedings of those Commissioners were known to be in violation of the Treaty of 1783, and when the nature of their compromise was not understood. That compromise was one-sided in every respect. The acknowledgment that the river decided upon was the true St. Croix, could not have been avoided. The ample means of identifying it have long been public. But in return for that acknowledgment, Great Britain is asked, by the selection of a wrong point for the source of that river, to lose a territory of more than one million of acres of land, and has been subjected, in consequence of that erroneous decision, to much expense and trouble, by the delay in the execution of the Treaty of 1783.

If, then, the United States had ground for refusing to be bound by the adjudication of the King of the Netherlands, under the Convention of the 29th of September, 1827, which by Article VII. of the Convention was to be taken as "final and conclusive," because his adjudication was a compromise, and not a decision upon points submitted to him, and was not conformable to the conditions required by the Treaty of 1783, how much better ground has Great Britain to refuse its sanction to the proceedings of the Commissioners of 1794, now that they are discovered to be in violation of the Treaty of 1783, at the same time that they are the main cause of the difficulties which have lain in the way of the execution of that Treaty!

* * * * * *

We have endeavoured in the preceding pages to explain how, from very inadequate causes, the public in the United States have been led to entertain such strong but erroneous opinions of the right of that country to the disputed territory.

In regard to the ancient occupation of the country, we have shown that the concessions made by the government of France in 1681, of lands lying north of the 46th degree of north latitude, were ordered to be bounded by the Governor of Quebec.

But the Fief of Madawaska * was granted by the French Government in 1683, one year before this last period, and *eight years before the Charter of William and Mary was granted to the colony of Massachusetts in* 1691; and although that Fief is held under its original title to this day, the United States nevertheless claim it as lying within the disputed territory.—Other concessions of a similar character exist; and it could be proved that Canadian and New-Brunswick jurisdiction obtained uninterruptedly in the disputed territory up to the year 1814, without any adverse claim having been put in by the United States.

With respect to the North Line, which was run in 1817 and 1818, and which we have traced on the Map, a very general misunderstanding obtains respecting it. The line never was intended to have any validity as a practical execution of the Treaty, or to be any thing but an experimental and exploratory line, to aid in the examination of the country for discovering the "Highlands" of the Treaty. The joint commissioners, indeed, did, as we have already stated, authorise "an actual survey" of a due North Line from the source of the St. Croix, and that survey was undertaken; but it was almost immediately afterwards abandoned, in consequence of the imperfection of the method adopted, and on account of the disagreement of the surveyors. As respects the due North Line, then, nothing has been accomplished by the two Governments. Nevertheless the United States, acting as though the due North Line had been surveyed, and agreed upon by both parties, and as though any part of the disputed territory adjacent to it had been formally ceded to them by Great Britain, have already taken possession of the country to within twelve miles of the town of Woodstock in New-Brunswick, and have erected a strong military post and barracks at a place called Houlton, which has been for some time garrisoned by a detachment of the United States army.

There is yet another point to which we desire to draw the attention of your Lordship.

Had the award of the King of the Netherlands been accepted by both countries, the Treaty, nevertheless, could not have been executed; for when the line along the "*thalweg*" of the Saint John had got to its termination up the St. Francis, and had taken its western departure from thence, according to that award, it never would, as we have heretofore shewn, have come within forty to fifty miles of the "northwesternmost source of the *Connecticut River,*" where the award of the King of the Netherlands directs it to go.

It is also to be remarked, that a fluctuating state of things, such as existed in former times in that part of North America, of which the territory now in dispute with the United States forms a portion, could not fail to produce, at different periods, numerous maps, where the lines of demarcation between parties claiming adversely to each other, would be laid down in such a manner as to enforce, as much as possible, the claims of parties interested in the establishment of these several lines. Previously to the war with France in 1756, when the great conflict for power in North America began between the nations, many maps of North America were produced in England, in which the British claims were extended by lines of demarcation to the River St. Lawrence. These grew out of the war titles which have been spoken of; and new editions of such maps appeared, even after the grants made by the British crown had been virtually revoked by the various Treaties of Peace which have been enumerated.—The British Colonies in North America were especially interested in keeping the French to the left bank of the St. Lawrence: and it was probably more with a view to the protection of those Colonies, than for the sake of mere dominion, that the British Government claimed all the country east of the Kennebec, and north to the St. Lawrence. The claims of Great Britain, to that extent, are recorded upon various maps; but, nevertheless, we do not find that, either previously to the expulsion of French power from North America, when the whole country fell under the rule of the King of Great Britain, or subsequently to the Peace of 1763, the Northern Boundary of Massachusetts was ever settled. This being the case, the existence of maps published in England from the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, down to the present times, exhibiting the claims of Great Britain carried out to the River St. Lawrence, or even representing *a due North Line*, reaching to suppositious "Highlands" near to the St. Lawrence, would furnish no evidence in support of the claim of Massachusetts to extend its territory to such Highlands; even if such Highlands existed at all, or if they could be traced to the north-westernmost Head of Connecticut River, whither they are required by the Treaty to go.

By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, Great Britain acquired by cession from France "all Acadia according to its ancient limits." These limits extended to the forty-sixth degree of north latitude. By the Peace of 1763, France ceded to England the whole of her possessions north of the forty-sixth degree, to the River St. Lawrence. The title of England had then, therefore, become clearly established to the whole of that country, whilst no evidence appears of the right of Massachusetts to any part of it.

The Boundary of Massachusetts had never been settled previously to the Peace of 1783; and nothing passed upon that occasion which could give to Massachusetts any reason to suppose that her Boundary would then be enlarged beyond her charter limits.—The policy of England necessarily changed with the acknowledgment of the independence of her old Colonies, and her protection was now peculiarly due to others rather than to those who had voluntarily estranged themselves from her connexion.

Yet the people of the United States, asserting claims so directly injurious to British Colonial interests, have not scrupled, by their Legislative authorities, to use the most violent language upon this subject, calling into question the integrity of Great Britain, and representing the just assertion of her right to the territory in dispute, as an act which dishonored her.† Imputations to this effect, accompanying statements of the American claims, founded upon such objectionable grounds as we have exposed in this Report, have been diligently circulated throughout the United States, and in all the Capitals of Europe.

All the material arguments and facts which have occurred to us, being thus brought under the notice of your Lordship, we proceed to close our Report with a summary of the foregoing pages.

I.—We have in the first place endeavoured to shew that we should have been acting inconsistently with the information which we possess, and with the facts which we have to report, if we had adopted the ground which the official British agents who have preceded us in the investigation of this Boundary Question relied upon as essential to the maintenance of the British view of the Question; namely—that the Boundary intended to be established by the second Article of the Treaty of 1783, was to be a line distinct from the southern Boundary of the Province of Quebec as established by the Royal Proclamation of 1763. In opposition to that erroneous impression, we have felt it our duty to shew that those lines were one and the same thing. Indeed the very definition of the point in the Treaty, viz. the coincidence of the due North Line with the Highlands, proves that the Commissioners for negociating the Treaty of 1783, considered the "Highlands" of the Treaty to be one and the same thing with the southern Boundary of the Province of Quebec, for if Nova-Scotia had extended further to the north, or to the west, than the point where the due North Line was to intersect the Highlands, that point would have been the north-east angle of the State of Maine, but could not have been the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia. For the true north-west angle would have been still further to the north or to the west, at whatever point the western boundary of Nova-Scotia touched the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec.

II.—We have given some historical notice of the periods when the land on the River St. Lawrence and on the Bay of Fundy were first discovered and settled by the French, with a view to show that it was long posterior to the settlements thus made by the French, that any part of those countries came into the occupation of the English; that every such occupation was incidental to a state of war; and that, invariably, on the restoration of peace, every part of those countries so occupied, *was restored* to France, down to the peace of Utrecht in 1713.

III.—We have shown that, in 1603, the Sieur de Monts received letters patent from his Sovereign, granting him the country now called Maine and New-Brunswick, to the 46th degree of north latitude; in which letters patent the word "*Acadie*" was first used as the name of the country; and that at the peace of Utrecht in 1713, France made her first cession to England of any of her possessions in that part of North America, ceding forever, to the British crown "*all Acadie according to its ancient limits.*"

IV.—We have endeavoured to show by various concessions granted by the French Government to its subjects, north of, and adjoining to, the 46° parallel of north latitude, that the Government of Quebec, when possessed by France, had jurisdiction as far south as that parallel.

V.—By our Map A, we show that a line drawn along that parallel, connects the head waters of the Chaudiere River, with a point not more than five miles north of that branch of the St. Croix River, where a monument has been erroneously placed, and with a point not more than forty-two miles north from the most western waters of the St. Croix.

VI.—We have endeavoured to show that the claims of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay to extend its territory to the St. Lawrence, in virtue of the grant of the Sagadahoc country by Charles II. to the Duke of York in 1664; in virtue of the renewal of that Charter in 1674; and in virtue of the Charter granted by William and Mary in 1691, are without weight; seeing that the grant of 1664 was revoked at the treaty of Breda in 1667; and that the title to the Sagadahoc country accruing by the renewal of the grant in 1674, as well as the title to Nova Soctia, both of which countries were annexed to the colony of Massachusetts Bay in the grant of 1691,—were revoked by the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697, *which restored to France all she had possessed before the declaration of war.*

VII.—It is shown that the Charter of William and Mary of 1691 does not extend the grant of the Sagadahoc country to the St. Lawrence, but only grants the lands "between the said country or territory of Nova Scotia and the said River of Sagadahoc, or any part thereof," so that the extreme interpretation of this grant would require for the northern limit, a line passing between the head water of the St. Croix River and the source of the Sagadahoc or Kennebec River, which would nearly coincide with a line passing between the western waters of the St. Croix and the Highlands which divide the Kennebec from the Chaudiere.

VIII.—We show that the northern boundary of the colony of Massachusetts Bay had never been settled; that the right of that colony to go to the St. Lawrence was denied by the British Government soon after the peace of Utrecht in 1713, and has never since been admitted; that as late as 1764, a question was entertained by the Lords of the Board of Trade, whether Massachusetts had any right whatever to the lands in the Sagadahoc territory; and that at the peace of 1783, that question had not been settled.

We also adduce the opinions of some distinguished Americans that Massachusetts had no claim to go to the St. Lawrence.

IX.—It is shown that there is no evidence of any expectation having been entertained on the part of the revolted colonies, that they would be permitted, at the restoration of peace, to have their boundary extended north of the River St. John; that on the contrary, the Congress, in 1782, instructed the negociators to have, if possible, the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia established at the western source of the St. John River; and to propose that river, from its source to its mouth, as the boundary between the two countries; and that upon the Government of Great Britain refusing to admit their proposition, they abandoned it, and agreed "*to adhere to the Charter of Massachusetts Bay and to the St. Croix River mentioned in it.*"

X.—It will appear that the phraseology used in those Instructions of Congress to their negociators, in which the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia is stated to be at the source of the St. John, has been transferred to the second article of the Treaty of 1783; the only difference being, that, in the latter, the River St. Croix is substituted for the River St. John, and that the Highlands are directed to be reached from the St. Croix by a *due North Line.*

XI.—We show that the "Highlands" of the Treaty had been as early as 1755, described by Governor Pownall; and that he describes them as dividing the St. Francis and the Chaudiere, from the Kennebec, and from *all the branches of the Penobscot.*

We also show that he states the different branches of the Penobscot to extend from west to east along the southern point of the country now called the disputed territory.

That the topographical description of the southern boundary of Quebec, contained in the Royal Proclamation of 1763, and the description of the boundary of Nova Scotia, contained in the commissions of some Royal Governors, were taken from Governor Pownall's paper;

And that the language used in the Boundary descriptions, quoted from the Secret Journals of Congress, and the language used in the second article of the Treaty of 1783, was but a copy of that which is to be found in the documents last mentioned.

XII.—We have drawn the just inference, that the "Highlands" which Governor Pownall speaks of as throwing down both the western and eastern branches of the Penobscot, are the Highlands intended by the Treaty; and we have adduced the contract of Jackson and Flint with the State of Massachusetts in 1792, to show that the land then granted was bounded on the north by the Highlands thus heading all the branches of the Penobscot; and that these "Highlands" were then understood by the Government of the State of Massachusetts to be the Highlands intended by the treaty of 1783.

XIII.—It is seen that the second article of the treaty of 1783 *can never be executed*, until the two Governments first agree which is the line of Highlands that is to be intersected by the due North Line, since the Treaty directs the execution of the article to begin at a point which can have no existence, until the due North Line has intersected Highlands acknowledged by both Governments to be those of the Treaty.

XIV.—We have discovered by a critical examination of the grant of Nova-Scotia of 1621, in the original Latin, that the passage which describes the Western Boundary of the territory included in that grant, and which boundary was agreed, at the time of the Treaty of 1783, to be the eastern boundary of Massachusetts in conformity with the provision contained in the Charter of Massachusetts of 1691, is susceptible of a new interpretation varying in important particulars from the received one; and we show by a literal translation of the Latin, that the boundary was intended to run from the most western waters of the St. Croix to the sources of the Chaudiere; a line, which it has been seen, coincides in a most striking manner with the boundary in the Sieur De Mont's Grant of 1603.

XV.—With reference to the great errors in Mitchell's map in latitude and longitude, we have suggested some remarkable considerations resulting therefrom. We have observed that if a line were protracted upon that Map between the most western sources of the St. Croix and the western termination of the Bay of Chaleurs, and were accepted as the Boundary between the two countries, the river St. John would fall to the south of that line, and be within the United States. Whereas by a line protracted between the above-mentioned points, *properly adjusted as to the latitude and longitude* as they exist on our map, the river St. John would be left on the British side, and to the north of the Boundary between the two countries. But though we have referred to Mitchell's map for the purpose of showing how the mistakes in that map may have contributed to account for the erroneous opinions prevailing in the United States about the Boundary Question, we are quite aware that Mitchell's map is not, and cannot be, any authority on this question; inasmuch as it is not mentioned or referred to, in any manner, in the Treaty. The Boundary must be determined by applying the words of the Treaty to the natural features of the country itself, and not by applying those words to any map.

XVI.—It appears that in the discussions which have been hitherto had on the subject of the Grant of Nova Scotia in 1621, reference has always been had to an American translation of that Grant which was defective; and that all the omissions and inaccuracies in that defective translation singularly concur to obscure the nature of the claim which Her Majesty's Government is interested to maintain

XVII.—We have shown that the terms *due North Line*, which were originally used in the Commission of Montague Wilmot, Esq. in 1763, were inserted in that instrument, because the sources of the St. Croix River being to the south of those of the Penobscot, it was necessary to direct a *due North Line* to be drawn from those sources as far as the Southern Boundary of the Colony of Quebec: a fact which goes far to identify that Boundary with the Highlands of the Treaty of 1783.

XVIII.—In adverting to the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed under the Treaty of 1794, to identify the St. Croix River, we remark upon the erroneous establishment of the point of departure for the due North Line, which has had a disturbing influence upon all attempts subsequently made to execute the Treaty.—Had the point of departure of the due North Line been established at the most western waters of the St. Croix, agreeably to a just construction of the Treaty of 1783, it would have intersected Highlands *south* of the Roostic River: and any further protraction of the *due North Line* from that point of intersection could not have been proposed, the Treaty directing the *due North Line* to go TO the Highlands, and not to any further point.

XIX.—In that branch of the Report entitled "The Physical Geography of the Country" we have shown that the line of "Highlands" claimed by the United States to be the Highlands of the Treaty of 1783, even if it were continuous, which it is not, and if it divided the waters flowing in opposite directions, which it does not, passes at least fifty miles to the North of the "*North-Westernmost Head of Connecticut River,*" and therefore could not by any reasoning be shown to be the "Highlands" of the Treaty of 1783; those highlands being required by that Treaty to go *to* the north westernmost head of Connecticut River.

XX.—We have shown that the assumption on the part of some of the official agents of the United States, both in relation to the continuity and to the dividing character of their "Highlands," and to the elevation above the sea of the point they have stated to be the north-west angle of Nova Scotia of the Treaty of 1783, are altogether unfounded in fact. That the conclusions upon which they have rested the American case, instead of being the legitimate results of practical investigation, are unsubstantial inventions brought forward in the absence of all real investigation; conveying erroneous ideas of the nature of the country; and calculated to mislead, not only their own authorities, but public opinion in the United States and in Europe, as to the merits of this question.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this Report, we have to ask the indulgence of your Lordship, if it should appear to be less complete than the importance of the subject required, or would have admitted of. The very short period allotted for our personal examinations of the disputed territory, was diligently employed by us, as long as the season permitted us to continue our investigations; nor were they discontinued until we had made ourselves acquainted with the natural features of the country, to the extent required by the important end contemplated in our instructions.

We are also aware that the somewhat complicated history of this controversy might, in more able hands, have been treated with greater ability, yet we venture to ask your Lordship to rely upon the fidelity of all our statements. If we may be thought to have occasionally exceeded the precise line of our instructions, we rest our justification on the great anxiety we have felt to vindicate our Country and our Government from imputations as offensive as they are unfounded. Intimately allied as Great Britain and the United States are, we have thought it due to a question which has somewhat endangered the peace happily subsisting between them, that we should frankly explain some of the causes why the two Governments have hitherto been defeated in their earnest attempt to bring the dispute to an equitable and amicable arrangement. If our strictures upon the conduct of some of the agents of the two Governments heretofore employed in ineffectual attempts to settle the Boundary Question, should give pain in any quarter, we can only say that the maintenance of British rights and the preservation of peace did not appear to us to admit of being compromised by personal considerations. We have, therefore, stated things as we found them to be, and have been impartial in the application of our remarks. Above all, we desire to say that we have not intended to insinuate a doubt as to the good faith of the Government of the United States in the progress of this matter. On the contrary, we have regretted to see that those irregularities on the part of some of its agents which it has been our duty to expose, could not fail to mislead that intelligent Government whose conduct during the negociations has been uniformly marked by fairness. Notwithstanding the assertions which during so long a period have been confidently urged, that the United States alone can rightfully claim the territory in question, we hope to have proved that the claim of Great Britain does not, as has been alleged, rest upon vague and indefensible grounds, but that she has always had a clear and indefensible title, by right and by possession, to the whole of the disputed territory; a title, it is true, which has hitherto been somewhat obscured by its rather complicated history, and by want of that interest which countries in a state of wilderness, and remote from the Mother Country, sometimes fail to inspire.

If it should be urged that the British agents, in whose hands this question has hitherto been, have sometimes taken different views of the subject, and consequently expressed themselves in a manner inconsistent with the reasonings which we have used, we may fairly attribute it to the want of that more accurate information which we possess at this time. But it becomes less surprising that they should have so acted under the disadvantageous circumstances we have alluded to, when we see that the people of Maine, whose legitimate home is conterminous with the country in dispute, have not to this day examined the territory, as they might have done, with an accuracy that admitted of an impartial judgment being formed, whether their claim, as they have hitherto preferred it, was or was not truly in accordance with the language or intentions of the Treaty of 1783. It is not to be concealed, that they who were so much interested in the decision of the question, and who, as it were, live upon the spot, have contributed little or nothing to clear up the difficulties attending upon the subject. Their acts seem principally to have been confined to surveying the land into townships, to be settled by their own citizens, and leaving it to the next generation to assert the proprietorship of them. Time will prove or disprove our statements. We have had truth at all times for our guide, and now confidently declare, that if, upon concluding our investigations, we had found reason to believe that the claim of Great Britain was, in our judgment, a doubtful one, we should have reported the fact to your Lordship.

When this question shall receive a more calm and a more careful examination in the United States, we believe the American people, who are eminently capable of forming a deliberate and sound judgment upon this grave question, will be anxious that it shall be decided according to the principles of strict justice, and consistently with the reverence due to that treaty whence is dated the independence of their government.

Finally, it gives us great satisfaction to be able to state to your Lordship, that we have carefully examined every branch of this important subject as it has come under our consideration; and that conscientiously believing that the claims of Great Britian to the whole of the disputed territory are founded in justice, and are in plain accordance with the second article of the Treaty of 1783, and with the physical geography of the country;

We Report,

That we have found a line of Highlands, agreeing with the language of the second article of the Treaty of 1783, extending from the north-westernmost Head of the Connecticut River, to the sources of the Chaudiere, and passing from thence, in a northwesterly direction, *south of the Roostuc*, to the Bay of Chaleurs. The course of that line is traced out on the map A, accompanying our Report. Upon the left margin of this Map we have placed a section of the country along the line as far as the Lake Keeaquawgam; and upon the right margin a perpendicular section along the exploratory due north line, accompanying them both with barometrical elevations.

We further Report that there does not exist, in the disputed territory, any other Line of Highlands which is in accordance with the second article of the Treaty of 1783; and that the line which is claimed on the part of the United States, as the Line of Highlands of the Treaty of 1783, does not pass nearer than from forty to fifty miles of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River, and therefore has no pretension to be put forward as the Line intended by the Treaty of 1783.

We have the honour to remain, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

G. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH,
RICH. Z. MUDGE,
Commissioners.

* The Fief of Madawaska is a tract of land entirely distinct, and some distance from the settlement of Madawaska. These last are constituted by a continuous succession of small farms *on each bank* of the River St. John, extending from within five miles of the Great Falls of the St. John to even the vicinity of the mouth of the St. Francis. * * * *

† We have spoken in strong terms in our Report of the popular opinion which obtains in the United States, as to the right of that country to the territory in dispute; but the positiveness of that opinion cannot surprise us when we consider the tone of many of the official documents which have emanated from some of their legislative bodies upon this subject, and the language held by the press in that country.

[Here several extracts are made from the annual messages of the Governors of Maine, and other exciting documents, which have from time to time appeared in this paper.]—*Observer.*

GREAT MEETING ON KINGSTON HEIGHTS TO REBUILD GEN. BROCK'S MONUMENT.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

We have barely time to mention to-day, that this great meeting went off with the highest degree of unanimity and enthusiasm.

When we have in sight of Niagara on Thursday, on board that noble servant of the public, the *Great Britain*, a very beautiful spectacle presented itself to the eye—ten British steamers were seen approaching from various directions, making for the mouth of the Niagara River. The day being calm and clear, and the vessels decorated in holiday attire, the effect was singularly striking and animating. This gallant fleet collected at Niagara, and proceeded up the river to the village of Queenston. His Excellency Sir George Arthur landed from H. M. Steamer *Traveller* about one o'clock under a salute from the Heights, and proceeded through long lines of Militia Officers to the hustings, erected for the occasion, upon the hill side just in rear of the Monument. Here about 5,000 souls were assembled, exclusive of the troops, consisting of the Dragoon Guards and the flank companies of the 93d Highlanders.

His Excellency having taken the chair—the banners of the various Regiments of Militia being placed on either hand—opened the business of the day in a manly and feeling speech, which was enthusiastically received. Several resolutions were then proposed and carried by acclamation. These were introduced and seconded by speeches, principally from the following gentlemen: Col. the Hon. Sir Allan N. M'Nab, David Thorburn, Esq., M.P.P., Hon. William Morris, Col. Fraser, His Honor Justice Macaulay, Col. J. Clark, W. H. Merritt, Esq., M.P.P., Col. Askin, Col. H. Sherwood, Col. Stanton, the Hon the Chief Justice, Col. the Hon. James Kerby, Col. the Hon. W. H. Draper, Hon. R. B. Sullivan, Col. Cartwright, Col. McDonell, (Glengarry,) His Honor Mr. Justice Hagerman, Col. Ruttan, Col. Kirkpatrick, &c. &c. From the names mentioned and the animating remembrances continually called to mind by the scene around, our readers will believe that the numerous auditory enjoyed a rich treat of eloquence, perhaps never before afforded in the history of Upper Canada. Some of the allusions were very felicitous, and received additional interest from the presence of many who had taken part in the battle, and witnessed the death of their hero and chivalrous General. The speeches were probably reported, and with the resolutions will no doubt be immediately published, when we shall lay them before our readers. One feeling seemed to pervade the vast assemblage, that of the deepest indignation at the infamous authors of the outrage to the departed Hero, and the warmest desire to honor and cherish his beloved memory.

It was decided by the meeting, that the Monument should be re-built, and the militia of every rank should give one day's pay towards the fund. Other donations will also be thankfully received. Thanks were voted to His Excellency the Governor General for his liberal donation of £50; to Sir Richard D. Jackson for L20; to Sir John Harvey for a like sum; and to Sir George Arthur for L25. Before the close of the meeting, an address was read by Sir A. N. M'Nab, which he proposed should be presented to Her Majesty, congratulating her on her recent providential escape from assassination, which was unanimously adopted and is to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary on behalf of the meeting. Shortly after five o'clock the business of the meeting being over, it was moved that his Excellency leave the chair; the Chief Justice being called thereon, the cordial thanks of the meeting were given to Sir George Arthur for his obliging and dignified conduct in the chair. The meeting was then closed with three times three cheers for the Queen; 3 for Sir George Arthur; 3 for the Governor General; three for Sir John Harvey, the Hero of Stoney Creek; three cheers and one more for Sir Francis Bond Head; three for Sir John Colborne, and three for the spirited citizens of Montreal.

The meeting then broke up, when about 700 retired to a large pavilion close by, where an excellent dinner was served up. The Hon. Chief Justice Robinson in the chair.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1840.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

The news by the Great Western was received in this city on Wednesday evening, per steamer North America from Boston. We subjoin a summary of the principal intelligence, extracted from Boston and New-York papers.

TWENTY DAYS LATER NEWS FROM LONDON.—The steam ship Great Western, which left Bristol July 25, arrived at New York on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, having made the passage in fourteen days and twenty hours. She brought out about 100 passengers.

The Great Western made her late pass age out to Bristol in thirteen and a half days.

Lord Hardwicke's motion for *burking* the Canada Bill was lost by a large majority—only ten voted for it. The Bill underwent sundry amendments in the Lords, all which were adopted by the Commons, when it passed and received the *Royal Assent* on the 23d of July. Thus have our predictions been fully realized. The Governor General has the option of postponing the operation of the Bill from six to fifteen months. He will probably adopt the shorter period.

The Clergy Reserves Bill has undergone much discussion, but it will ultimately pass. It has gone through the Committee in the House of Commons, and the third reading was fixed for the 28th July.

The late attempt on the Queen's life is proved to have been the work of a poor insane youth and wholly unconnected with any treasonable society, as at first anticipated. The trial of Oxford occupied several days, and an immense mass of evidence was adduced in support of his insanity. The jury returned a verdict to the effect of his being insane, and he will be confined in Bedlam for the remainder of his life.

A Regency Bill providing for any untoward occurrence during Her Majesty's accouchment, is now progressing through Parliament. Prince Albert is to be appointed sole Regent, and this has caused great vexations to the Duke of Sussex, who delivered himself of a long and foolish speech in reference to the matter.

All kinds of trade continue in the same depressed state as at our last dates, and there is a prospect of a general falling off in the crops, on account of a long spell of cold, rainy weather. Money, however, is plenty, and could be had at low rates of interest.

Colonel Thornton, who went to London for the purpose of negotiating a loan for the state of Illinois, of one million of dollars, met with no difficulty in immediately succeeding in the object of his mission, and has returned in the Great Western.

The Duke of Wellington had been again severely indisposed, but was better.

Viscount Melbourne, in answer to Lord Lyndhurst, said he had every reason to believe that the difference between England and the Neapolitan government, touching the Sulpher question, had been arranged, and that compensation would be given to the loosing parties.

Courvoisier, the murderer of Lord William Russell, was executed in pursuance of his sentence on the 9th July.

The British sloop of war Fly, on the 17th arrived at Portsmouth from Valparaiso, last from Rio Janeiro, having brought home one million seven hundred thousand dollars.

The cotton market at Liverpool was dull, and there was in some cases a fall of 1-8d. in consequence of the immense quantities received, and also the depressed state of the market for manufactured goods. There were imported from the 18th to the 24th, inclusive, 95,686 bags of cotton, of which 80,793 bags were from the United States, brought in 21 ships from Mobile, 16 from New Orleans, 7 from Apalachicola, 6 from Charleston, 6 from Savannah, 3 from New York, 1 from St. Joseph, 1 from St. Marks, 1 from Philadelphia. The sales for the week were 27,320 bales, of which 4400 bales were taken on speculation and for export.

The Princess Augusta was dangerously ill. She is in her 72d year.

On the 13th, Lord Melbourne announced a message from the Queen, proposing provision for the exercise of the royal authority in a certain contingency. This contingency is that of the death of the Queen, leaving a child in its minority. The message was introduced and read by the Lord Chancellor, as follows;

"Victoria R—The uncertainty of human life, and a deep sense of duty to my people, render it incumbent on me to recommend to your consideration a contingency that may hereafter take place, and to make such provision as may in any event secure the exercise of the Royal authority. I shall be prepared to concur with you in such measures as may appear best calculated to maintain, unimpaired, the power and dignity of the Throne, and thereby to strengthen those securities that protect the rights and liberties of my people."

The same message was presented and read in the House of Commons.

On the 16th ult. the Lord Chancellor introduced the Regency Bill into the House of Lords and explained the object of it. It is proposed that in the contingency of the crown devolving upon a minor, his Royal Highness Prince Albert shall be sole Regent, with only three restrictions on the exercise of the royal prerogatives. These are, that the Royal assent shall not be given to any Act for altering the succession to the throne; for interfering with the uniformity of doctrine and discipline at present existing in the Established Church; or for diminishing the legal privileges of the Church of Scotland.

The bill had its second reading on the 20th, and would doubtless pass without opposition. It was rumored that the Duke of Sussex had expected to be included in the regency, jointly with Prince Albert, or at least to be included, as regent by survivorship, in case of the death of Prince Albert. But the ministry did not deem it necessary to provide for this last contingency.

The Duke of Nemours, son of the King of France, with his bride, Princess of Saxe Coburgh, were on a visit in England, and occupied apartments in Buckingham Palace. Their suite consisted of one attendant each.

Customs Receipts at Liverpool.—The Customs revenue at this port amounted to upwards of £1,363,000 in the quarter recently ended, being an improvement of upwards of £230,000 on the corresponding period of the year 1839: whilst the receipts at London has receded for the same period.—*Liverpool Standard.*

The will of the most noble John Duke of Bedford has just been proved in the Prerogative Court of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury in Doctors' Commons, by the most noble Francis Duke of Bedford, formerly the Marquis of Tavistock, son of the deceased. The personal property of the noble Duke is sworn under £250,000; Lord John Russell receives a legacy of £50,000. The late lamented Lord William Russell (who is also a legatee under the will), whose melancholy end by the hand of an assassin has created such an extraordinary sensation throughout the country, was one of the executors with Lord Geo. Wm. Russell, but the latter renounced his trust. The will is extremely long being contained in nearly 70 sheets of brief paper.—(Britannia.

LONDON, Friday, July 24.—The rapid improvement effected in naval architecture has at length placed, beyond the possibility of dispute, the practicability of navigating any part of the ocean by vessels propelled by steam. We shall soon have those gigantic machines surmounting all the perils of the "deep blue sea," and circumnavigating the globe in one unbroken line, with a degree of security, celerity and punctuality, inconceivable to our forefathers.—The West India and South American lines will soon be in operation.

The coronation of the King and Queen of Denmark took place on Sunday, June 28. After the ceremonies of coronation there was a grand Banquet for their Majesties, the Princes of the Blood, and the Officers of State; besides which fourteen dinner tables were set in other halls of the palace, for other persons who had been present at the ceremony of the coronation. In the evening, there was a grand illumination of the public buildings, and a splendid display of fireworks.

Don Carlos has again made a formal demand to be allowed his liberty, and the French Government are embarrassed to refuse it, having promised to grant this when the war should have terminated in Arragon and Catalonia. The French Government, anxious to keep its hold over the Spanish Regent, asks Don Carlos to sign an abandonment of his rights. This the Pretender refuses, unless his private property be restored, and the young Queen betrothed to his youngest son.

Charles Locock, Esq. has been appointed by the

vents are in train, and although they have made no sudden advance, every paper contains something to show that they are in continual progress.—Many reforms and improvements of an important character are taking place in England every day. A number of very important improvements have been made in regard to the mails and Post Office arrangements. A new and greatly reduced tariff of p stage to all parts of the world is just published. The steam packet system is undergoing improvements from month to month, and it will shortly reach to such an extent and perfection of arrangement, as to have an immense influence on the commerce of the world. France is attempting to obtain her share in these advantages. The British Government is making some important changes in the tariff of Customs duties, both by treaty with foreign powers, and by laws affecting chiefly the colonial trade The Bank of England has adopted some new regulations, by which it proposes to extend its discounts for the accommodation of an entirely different class of customers. This seems to be regarded as an important movement, and we doubt not it will prove to be an auspicious one, on the interest of trade generally, as well as for the benefit of the Bank. It is thus alluded to in the London Morning Chronicle:

The information which we communicated yesterday, that the Bank of England had extended the benefit of discount operations to those parties who hold drawing accounts with them, and for smaller sums than hitherto, has excited a great degree of attention today in the city, and been most favorably received. It is justly looked upon as one of the most important changes which has taken place in the policy of the Bank parlor for several years, and, as we anticipated, the general feeling is that it will not only prove profitable to the establishment, but be, at the same time, a valuable accommodation to the mercantile interests.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

We refer our readers to the extracts contained in this day's paper from the highly important Report of Mr. Featherstonhaugh and Colonel Mudge, the Commissioners appointed by the British Government to survey the Disputed Line of Territory between this Province and the State of Maine, last autumn. It will be seen that the Commissioners are decidedly of opinion that *the whole* of the territory in dispute rightfully and lawfully belongs to Great Britain, and that the British claim is in perfect accordance with the physical geography of the country.

We are sorry to have to announce the death of Captain ALEXANDER M'LEOD, of the ship *Mozambique*, on the 30th June, on her passage from this port to London, he having been washed overboard in a gale of wind. Captain M'Leod bore an excellent character as a sober steady man, and was much respected by his late employers as a first rate seaman. He has left a widow and a numerous circle of friends to lament his loss. He was a native of Peterhead, Scotland.

The trial of *Davis Morris*, for the murder of John Williams, on board ship Columbus in March last, took place before His Honor Judge CARTER, on Wednesday last. The Jury, after an absence of about two hours, returned a verdict of *Manslaughter* against the prisoner.

Steam Ferry Boat Victoria.—The Agent's account for the month from 10th July to 10th Aug., was presented to the Common Council on Tuesday last; shewing an expenditure for the month of £61 16s. 6d., and receipt of £238 13s. 4½d. Balance in favour of the Boat, £176 16 10½d.—On the same day the Corporation decided on increasing the salaries of the Captain and Engineer from £132 to £150 each per annum; they also voted an additional £1 per month to the Fireman.

ST. JOHN WATER COMPANY.—In Common Council, on Tuesday 11th inst. a communication from the St. John Water Company was read, accepting the terms originally proposed by the Corporation. Its consideration was posponed.

On Thursday the 13th inst. there was another meeting of the Common Council, when, on farther consideration of the communication from the St. John Water Company, Alderman Humbert moved,—

That this Board will accept and receive all the Lands, Houses, and other properties belonging to the said St. John Water Company, so soon as the Act of Assembly, authorising the transfer thereof, is complied with, upon the terms proposed by this Board to the said Water Company on the 2d ult.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the Committee on the question of Mr. Robertson's encroachments in rear of the Market Wharf be authorised to retain other Counsel on the subject, and to adopt such measures as may be advised to be necessary to prevent the same.

Ordered, That the sum of £3984 be assessed on the Inhabitants on the Eastern side of the harbour, exclusive of those in the Burnt District as pointed out by Law; that there be allowed the Assessors 1 per cent., and to the Collector 2½ per cent.—And further ordered, that an Assess Warrant issue accordingly, to D. Jordan, D. Ansley, H. Chubb, the present assessors of taxes, and that T. Baldwin, the present Collector of Taxes, do collect the same. On further consideration of the question as to the payment of the account rendered by the Commissioners for widening the streets in the Burnt District, for their services under the Act of assembly, *Ordered*, that the said account be returned back to the Commissioners, to be rendered in the manner pointed out by the said Act.

Master HUTCHINGS, the Lilliputian Wonder, who drew such crowds to witness his astonishing performances during his visit to this city in the early part of last winter, has again arrived in St. John, on his route to England from the United States; and will make his first appearance in a series of Entertainments to be given at the Friary, on Wednesday evening the 19th inst.—From a variety of "*opinions of the press*" in England and the United States, regarding Master H's performances, we select the following:

The New York Albion.—A youthful aspirant to the honours of the stage made his first appearance at the Park Theatre on Tuesday evening as "Bombastes Furioso." The representative of that doughty champion is in age about five years, in height between two and three feet, and in name *Master Hutchings*. It was altogether laughable to see the entire self-possession manifested by this child, and his singing was really surprising for the truth of its tones and for the force of its points. The precocious hero made quite a hit; he was called out after the curtain fell, and appeared to receive his honours with great equanimity. Master Hutchings repeated the character on Thursday evening before a numerous and delighted audience.

London Paper.—Master HUTCHINGS has been astonishing the good people of Birmingham; they pronounce him to be a very *little Actor*, but a very *great Attraction*.

The Age.—Master HUTCHINGS far surpasses Clara Fisher in her best days.

The steam ship North America had not arrived from Boston at the time of our going to press.

COMMISSARIAT CHANGES.—Deputy Commissary General Hewitson, who recently returned from London, having resumed the charge of the Commissariat Department at Halifax; Assistant Commissary General W. H. Robinson, who has been in charge during Mr. Hewitson's absence, has been transferred to the head of the Department in this Province,—to reside at Fredericton. Assistant Commissary General Goldsmith will still continue in charge at Saint John.—*Courier.*

We understand that Major BROOKES, of the 69th Regiment, prior to his departure from this City for Britain, addressed a very complimentary note to Lieutenant Colonel B. L. PETERS, of the 1st Battalion City Militia, accompanied with the present of a Sword and Belt, as a mark of his respect and esteem for the military prowess and gentlemanly character of the zealous Colonel.—*Ib.*

WILD FLOWERS OF NOVA-SCOTIA.—We have before us an elegant work with the above title, by Miss Maria Morris, of Halifax. The wild flowers of these Provinces have been collected and elegantly drawn from nature at full size by this accomplished young lady, who has commenced the publication of a series of engravings of these beautiful natural objects in a style becoming their beauty. It is pleasing to observe the progress of the fine arts in this and our sister Province, and Miss Morris has added greatly to the advancement of this pleasing study and natural science. Every lover of our native flowers will consider the work extremely interesting.—*Ib.*

FIRE AT CARLETON.—It is our melancholy duty again to commemorate the destruction of property by fire. This property consisted of three houses and a barn, the most valuable part of which belonged to George Bond, Esq., and was situated at Carleton: one of the houses having been the late residence of the worthy Alderman, but occupied, when the fire commenced, in five separate tenements. Mr. Bond has always been distinguished for the liberality with which he has dispensed the wealth which his industry has enabled him to acquire, in works of charity and mercy, and yet, strange as it may appear, the fire was doubtless the work of incendaries. Circumstances have been disclosed which throw suspicions upon some parties as the perpetrators of this diabolical act; but as these have not justified the commitment or even the arrest of the suspected individuals, we forbear to mention their names. It appears, however, that the fire commenced about 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and spread so rapidly, that in less than two hours, a house just finished, a second, the late residence of our worthy friend; and another dwelling (owned by Mr. J. Irwin,) and a barn, were completely consumed, although the most laudable efforts were made to extinguish the flames.—Six or seven families have thus been deprived of their places of abode, and many of them, we understand, of a considerable part of their household furniture. We recommend the case of these parties to the consideration of the benevolent and humane; and we hope that their sympathies will not be excited in vain, but that some substantial relief will be immediately afforded to the sufferers.—*Morning News.*

It may be proper to remark, that although there can be no doubt that the fire did not originate in accident, yet there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the party who committed the diabolical deed, owed Alderman Bond or any member of his family any ill will; but, on the contrary, it is believed that other objects were contemplated, which, we trust, will be brought to light, upon a proper investigation by the City authorities.

The property destroyed belonging to Alderman Bond, was rented for £120 per annum, and the splendid new building would have been finished in about thirty days, at which time the owner, with his usual prudence, would have effected Insurance upon it.—*Courier.*

At a Meeting of the *Humbert Sacred Music Society*, held on Wednesday evening last, the following persons were chosen office bearers for the ensuing year;—Stephen Humbert, Esq. President; Warren Y. Smith, Vice-President; Robert Wetmore, Secretary; Daniel Smith, Treasurer; and Robert S. Bennison, Conductor.

HALIFAX, Aug. 11.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday last, the 9th instant, the LORD BISHOP of the Diocese held an Ordination in St. Paul's Church. As some years have elapsed since the Congregation of St. Paul's have had an opportunity of witnessing the solemn manner in which those entrusted with the ministry of the Word of Life are set apart to their sacred charge, the Ordination took place during the public celebration of Divine service. Morning prayers were read by the Rev. W. Cogswell, and the Lord Bishop preached an impressive sermon from St. Matthew's Gospel, XXVIII. latter part of v. 20. The Right Revd. Prelate entered at some length into the Scriptural grounds on which the Church of England builds her conviction of the authority for Episcopal Ordination, and for the existence of three distinct orders in the Ministry, abstaining from a word which might wound the feelings of any other portion of the Church of Christ, but stating firmly and plainly his own persuasion, and that of the Church of which he is an honored Minister, of the propriety of that form of government and ministration which prevails within her pale. His Lordship then took occasion to review the solemn engagements which are entered into by those who are called and set apart to be Watchmen, Stewards, and Shepherds of the Lord's flock, and to inculcate upon the people the duty of considerate and prayerful attention to the instructions of those who must give account for their souls. At the conclusion of the discourse, the Venerable Archdeacon Willis presented to the Rev. Father for admission to the holy order of deacon, Mr. William Scovil, A. M. of the University at Fredericton, N. B., Mr. T. Nixon Dewolf, late of the Theological Semiuary at New York, and Mr. Robert Jamieson, a Licentiate of the Belfast Institution. These Gentlemen, after taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and answering in the face of the Congregation the solemn questions put to them regarding their conviction that they were "inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take the office of the Ministry upon them," and their determination in the strength of the Lord to "take heed both to themselves and to the doctrine," were solemnly set apart by imposition of hands to the work of the Ministry, and received authority to read the Word of God to the people, and to preach the same when licensed by the Bishop. The ordination ended, the newly ordained Deacons partook with their elder brethren in the Holy Communion of the body and blood of Christ; and several members of the Congregation availed themselves of the same opportunity of feeding upon the precious memorials of the Saviour's dying love.—*Times.*

WOODSTOCK, August 8.—*New survey of the Boundary.*—Capt. Broughton, R. E., Mr. Featherstonhaugh, Jun. and Mr. Whitman, with a surveying party, arrived here last evening, from Head Quarters. After remaining a short time, they proceeded *en route* to the Disputed Territory. We understand they will commence operations in the neighbourhood of the Grand Falls; thence they will proceed to Lake Metis, and thence to Quebec. From Quebec they will proceed to the S. W., and will in all probability fall in with the American party that have proceeded up the Kennebec.

New Brunswick and Nova-Scotia.—We understand that a challenge was received by yesterday's mail from the Boating Club of St. John, N. B. addressed to Hon. J. Leander Starr, J. B. Uniacke, and Edward Wallace, Esqs. for a Boat and Crew to be sent from St. John to row against any boat of the same size, and manned with a like number of Novascotians in the Harbour of Halifax, for a distance of six miles, for the sum of $600.—Of course, the challenge will be immediately accepted by the gentlemen to whom it is addressed; and the Yacht-club will make all due arrangements to have the Match come off promptly and with good spirit.—*Halifax Morn. Herald.*

Isthmus of Panama.—That the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will soon be connected, by a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, now seems certain.—An enterprising company in Paris, after taking the necessary preliminary steps, have sent out a ship freighted with engineers, laborers, tools, &c., and it has probably by this time arrived at the mouth of the Chagros, ready to commence active operations. The estimate is, that there are about 9,000 persons per annum, on an average, passing and repassing in connexion with the Western parts of South America. It must be evident that the number will be greatly increased, when the time of transit shall be reduced more than one half—the facilities of travel augmented, and the expenses lessened.—*N. O. Com. Bulletin.*

The number of persons enlisted for the United States army, in the City of New-York, during the last three years, amounted to 2304, only 906 of whom were Americans. All others wer foreigners, namely 1107 from the British Isles, and 291 from France, Germany and Poland.

☞ The Halifax Mail, which usually arrives on Monday night, had not arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Its detention is supposed to be caused by the arrival at Halifax of the Steam Ship *Acadia*, with the English Mail for the present month. She was to leave Liverpool on the 3d inst.

☞ The poem to "Eugene," by Mrs. FAIRFIELD, will have a place in our next paper.

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,
During the week ending on Saturday.

85 000 Bricks, 100 barrels Wheat Flour, 75 do. Rye Flour, 212 do. Corn Meal, 51 do. Bread, 267 barrels and 95 boxes Apples and Pears, 20 boxes Oranges, 9 boxes Paper hangings, 3 bales Feathers, 6 barrels Beef, 422 Sheep and Lambs, 33 Horned Cattle, 750 bushels Potatoes, 1550 dozen Eggs, 7 cwt. Cheese, 5 cwt. Butter, 175 boxes smoked Herrings, 15,000 Staves, &c. &c.

MARRIED.

At Fredericton, On Tuesday, the 4th instant, by the Rev. F. W. Miles, Mr. James Alfred Smith, to Frances Anne, youngest daughter of Mr. Jarvis Ring, both of that place.

DIED.

On Thursday morning last, Elizabeth Chipman, fifth and youngest child of John Boyd, M. D. aged thirteen months.

On Thursday evening, 13th instant, aged 29 years, Jane, daughter of Thomas Pollock, Esq. of Glasgow, and niece of James Maxwell, Esq Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Campbelltown, Scotland.

In the Parish of Sussex, King's County, on the 8th of August, after a painful illness, which he bore with patient submission to the Divine Will, Mr. Thomas Griffith, in the 53d year of his age.

At Fayette, (Maine,) in the 76th year of his age, Samuel Tuck, Esq in sure and certain hope of a resurrection unto eternal life.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday, schr. Vigilance, Staples, Bangor, (Me.) 8—T. M'Avity & Co. bricks.

Banner, Lingley, Lubec—J. & T. Robinson, ballast.

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

Friday, Brig Aurelia, Gillis, Bermuda, 7—Chas. M'Pherson, ballast.

Bell, Stuart, Sligo, 62—to order, 129 passengers.

Sunday, schr. Chief Sachem, Rce New-York, 6—B. Tilton, flour, &c.

Scotia, Crosby, Halifax—glass, &c.

Martin, Drake, Eastport—flour.

Monday, schr. Teazer, Greenlaw, New-York, 6—Thomas & Sandall, assd. cargo.

COASTWISE, &c.

Wednesday—Lark, Bradly, Salmon River, deals.—Dolphin, Chisholm, Windsor, plaster.

Thursday—Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, Windsor, passengers—Hare, Turnbull, Digby, cattle and eggs.—Barbara, Tansh, Digby, butter, cheese, and sheep.—Three Brothers, Cook, Windsor, plaster.—Sir John Harvey, Morgan, Wilmot, cattle.—Lucy, Morehouse, Digby, potatoes and butter.—Grace, Parker, Windsor, plaster.—Intrepid, Cook, Windsor, plaster.—Aurora, Fitzgerald, Salmon River, deals.—Spitfire, Kent, Digby, sheep and potatoes.—Paragon, Melville, Digby, sheep and potatoes.—Hope, Spence, Apple River, deals.—Caroline, Landers, Wilmot, cattle.—Catherine, Sulis, Digby, fish.—Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, Digby, passengers, &c.

Friday—Brunswick, M'Carty, Truro, deals.—Saucy Jack, Becket, Lepreaux, deals.—Dove, Broderick, Douglas, plaster.—Eliza, Willett, Digby, shingles.—Mary, Symmons, Cumberland, grindstones.—Martha Ann, Armstrong, Windsor, plaster.—Alida, Holmes, Windsor, plaster.—Billow, Crowell, Barrington, fish.—Hope, Prebble, Grand Manan, fish.

Saturday—Nova-Scotia, (s) Reed, Windsor, passengers.—Menetty, Gillat, fishing voyage, fish.—Maid of the Mist, (s) Henneberry, St. Andrews, passengers.

Sunday—Mink, Trafton, Musquash, bricks.—Pandora, ——, Windsor, plaster and staves.

Monday—Dove, Eaton, Cornwallis, plaster, cattle and potatoes.—Sarah Jane, ——, Cumberland, staves.—Lark, Stiles, Shepody, deals and cattle.—Favourite, Helens, Magnadavic, laths and scantling.—Tanner, Griffin, Salmon River, deals.

CLEARED.

Ship Sophia, Peock, London, deals—John Robertson; Springfield, Beyea, Bristol, timber, &c.—William Hughson; Frederick, Leighton, London, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Belmont, Armstrong, Liverpool, timber—S. Wiggins & Son; Clarence, Lawrence, Demerara, lumber—J. Ward, & Sons.

Brig James, Hutchinson, London, deals—E. Barlow & Sons; Juno, M'Taggart, Wexford, deals—Thomas Wallace; Gipsy, Gray, Dublin, deals—E. Barlow & Sons; Fame, Walker, Dublin, deals and staves—R. Rankin & Co.

Schr. Lily, Greenwood, Halifax, salt—Alexander Robertson; Vigilant, Staples, Bangor, plaster.

Barque Glasgow, Douglas, of this port, 45 days from Greenock, arrived at Dalhousie, (Bay Chaleur,) on the 9th instant.

Brig Ann Elizabeth, 56 days from Londonderry, with 180 passengers, for this port, put into Hali ax on Monday last, short of provisions and water.

QUEBEC, Aug. 5.—The total number of vessels reported inwards at the Quebec Custom House, this season, to Saturday last, inclusive, is 617;—tons 203 991.—The number of vessels cleared outwards, during the same period, is 614; tons, 198,784. In the latter are included the new ships that have sailed from Quebec. The number of vessels loading, at Quebec, for ports in the United Kingdom, on Saturday, was 46.

Arrived at Liverpool, 18th July, ship Lockwoods, Stephens, St. John; 20th, Glengarry, Harkness, do; 21st, Aberdeen, Andrews, do.—Cork, 18th, Charles, Prince Edward Island.—Dublin, 18th, Zephyr, M'Aulay, St. John; 19th, Prince Albert, Halifax.—Bristol, 20th, Jane, Miramichi; 21st, Barron, Hall, St. John.—Newport, 20th, Kangaroo, St. Andrews.—Gravesend, 19th, James Harris, Miramichi.—Deal, 20th, Prince George, Halifax.—London, 21st, entered, Thetis, from St. John.

Notice to Mariners.—The light at the newly erected Lighthouse at the entrance of the river Avon, (British Channel,) is to be continued every night from sunset to sunrise. The Light House is on the North-Eastern side of the entrance of the Avon, and the light is a fixed white, burning at the elevation of seventy-three feet above the level of high water spring tides.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
St. John, N. B. 12th August, 1840.

TENDERS will be received by the Respective Officers of the Ordnance until Monday the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, from persons disposed to remove the ASHES, SOIL, &c. from the Barracks at this place as often as may be required, until the 30th June next.—The Tenders to express the amount in sterling. For further information apply to the Barrack Master.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Corporation of the City of Saint John have agreed with the Stockholders of the Saint John Water Company to receive a transfer of all their Lands, Works, and other properties, on certain conditions, under an Act of the Assembly for that purpose made and provided;—AND WHEREAS it is one of the requisites of the said Act, that all debts and demands against the said Water Company of what nature or kind soever, shall be first paid off:—It is in consequence ordered—

That all Claims and Demands against the Water Company, by parties having the same, be handed forthwith to the Secretary for payment;—And

That all sums due to the Water Company, up to the Thirteenth Instant, for Water Pipes, Stop Cocks, or other claims, and all amounts due, or by the 15th instant to become due, on Stock, to the said Company, shall, by the Secretary of the said Company, be put in suit on the 1st day of September next, unless previously paid.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. DONALDSON, *President.*

St. John, Aug. 15, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Trustees to the Estate of ALEXANDER EWING, hereby give notice, that such of his Creditors as come forward and sign the Trust Deed, on or before the 5th day of November next, will be entitled to their dividend on his effects; after which date they will be wholly excluded.

T. L. NICHOLSON,
JOHN H. BARRY.

St. John, 14th August, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having this day entered into Copartnership under the Firm of

G., W. & J. BEAL,

will transact business as TANNERS and CURRIERS, on the premises occupied by them.

GEORGE BEAL,
WILLIAM BEAL,
JOHN BEAL.

Sackville, Co. Westmorland, 27th July, 1840.—5p

Tobacco, Cigars, Saleratus & Starch.

Received ex Schr. Chief Sachem, from New York,—

5 KEGS No. 1 Tobacco, (18's) superior article,
10 do. do. do. (16's)
20 do. Saleratus, averaging 35 lbs. each.

Ex Schr. "Acadian" from Boston,

10,000 prime Havana CIGARS,
30,000 do. do.

—*In Store*—

50 Boxes STARCH,
10 Puns. Jamaica RUM,
10 do. Porto Rico Molasses,
150 Barrels superfine FLOUR,
300 Bushels Yellow Corn, Bags NUTS,
Hhds. SUGAR, Virginia HAMS, Middlings FLOUR, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low for prompt payment, by

THOMAS E. MILLIDGE.

18th August. *Peters' Wharf.*

[Courier 4w.]

VESSELS FOR SALE.

THREE Vessels now on the stocks at Truro, Nova Scotia, of the following Tonnage, or thereabouts:

One Barque, 310 Tons, } Copper Fastened.
One Brig 210 do. }
One Brigantine, 110 Tons, Iron Fastened.

All built of good materials and very burthensome. They are now rigging, and will be ready for sea next month.—Applications for all or either of the above vessels to be made to

CRANE & M'GRATH, or
CHARLES TUCKER, Truro.

Aug. 18.

RIGGING and SAILS

A GANG of Standing RIGGING, of the best English manufacture, suitable for a barque of 400 or 500 tons: —ALSO—

A complete suit of SAILS, for do.—For sale on reasonable terms by

ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.

August 15 *Sands' Arcade.*

FOR CHARTER.

THE Ship VOLUNA, of 683 Tons, (expected daily,) will take a Charter for Liverpool or Greenock.

—ALSO—

A New SHIP of about 700 Tons, will take a Charter for either of the above Ports. The latter will be ready to take in a cargo in the course of 10 days.—Apply to

ALEXANDERS, BARRY & Co.

St. John, August 18.

SAINT JOHN
Subscription Races.

THE above Races are to come off on Friday the 4th and Saturday the 5th September. The following is the scale of weights determined upon at the meeting of Subscribers at a Saint John Hotel:—

	stone.	lbs.
2 years old to carry	6	—
3 do. do. do.	7	—
4 do. do. do.	8	4
5 do. do. do.	9	1
6 do. do. do.	9	10
7 or aged do.	10	—

Thorough bred horses to carry 7 lbs. extra.

Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs.

Any Horse having won a Cup, Plate or Sweepstake, to carry 7 lbs. extra.

Horses owned in the other Provinces to be admitted to run upon the same terms that New-Brunswick Horses are allowed to run upon their respective courses.

Horses not bred in the Provinces excluded from entering.

The following Races will take place on the first day,—1st Race, a Cup.—2d, a Trial Sweepstakes.—3d, Cocked Hat Stakes.—4th, Saddle Race for licensed Truck and Cart Horses.

On the second day,—1st Race, City Plate.—2d, Handicap Sweepstake.—3d, Lady's Purse.—And such other races as the amount of funds subscribed will admit of.

A particular account of the value of the Cup, Plate, &c. with the amount of entrance money for each race will be published in a few days.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Stewards,

MR. GORE, 69th Regt.
DR. GEO. PETERS,
MR. HOWE.

Secretary and Treasurer, JAS. W. PETERS, Esq.

St. John, August 18th, 1840.

Steamer North America

WILL leave for BOSTON, in future, at Ten o'clock, A. M., on Thursdays, instead of one o'clock as formerly.

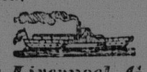
She will also go to Windsor, (or in her absence the Maid of the Mist,) on Tuesday Evenings instead of Mondays, and leave Windsor again the same tide she arrives there.

JAMES WHITNEY & CO.

St. John, Aug. 15.

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

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



For Liverpool, G. B.

The ACADIA will leave Halifax for Liverpool, on THURSDAY, the 3d of September.—Passage money, including wine and steward's fee, 25 Sovereigns or £31 5s. currency.

The ACADIA will be despatched from Liverpool, on the 4th August, and is expected to arrive about 16th August. She will proceed immediately to Boston—passage money $20.

Apply at the office of

S. CUNARD & CO.

Halifax, August 8th, 1840.

MECHANICS'
Whale Fishing Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of electing Seven Directors for the ensuing Year, will take place on Monday the 7th day of September next, at the St. John Hotel, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 2 P. M., when the affairs of the Company will be laid before them.

THOMAS NISBET, *President.*

St. John, 10th August, 1840.

TO LET—immediately,

THAT commodious HOUSE situate in Queen street, belonging to Mr. JOSEPH SCAMMELL.—Enquire at the Courier Office.

August 11.

Valuable Business Stands
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale—Four well situated STORES, on Peters' Wharf: each has a finished Counting House, and the Stores are finished and fitted with every convenience necessary for Warehousing or Sales' Rooms. The terms of payment will be made accommodating to purchasers. T. L. NICHOLSON.

Aug. 4, 1840.

AT THE FRIARY.

For a few Nights only!!!

FAREWELL VISIT OF
MASTER HUTCHINGS,
The celebrated *Lilliputian Wonder*, previous to his departure for England.

THE Inhabitants of Saint John are most respectfully informed that MASTER HUTCHINGS will have the honor of appearing before them on WEDNESDAY Evening next, August 19th, 1840, assisted by Mr. HUTCHINGS, Mrs. HUTCHINGS, and Mr. BARRY, the celebrated *Comic Vocalist* and *Delineator of Character*.—On which occasion will be presented the Laughable Comic Piece (written expressly for Master H.) entitled

The Little Tiger.

Buckskin, (*the Little Tiger,*) with New Readings from Shakspeare, and numerous Introductions, - - - Master HUTCHINGS.
Sir Mark Melrose, - - - - Mr. Hutchings.
Job Jolter, (his first appearance,) Mr. Barry.
Sally Sharp, Mrs. Hutchings.

In the course of the Evening, the following Songs:—Comic Song, (first time here,) "*The Teeto-tal Society,*" by Mr. Hutchings.——Comic Songs "*The Nice Young Man,*" and "*Sukey Soup Suds,*" by Mr. Barry.——Song, (first time here) "*The Handsome Man,*" by Master Hutchings.

The evening's entertainment to conclude with the laughable, Serio-Comic, Burlesque Extravaganza of

Bombastes Furioso.

General Bombastes, - Master Hutchings, [as represented by him 70 nights in London, and every night during his engagement at Park Theatre, New-York.]
King Artaxomines, (first time.) Mr. Hutchings, [With the song of "*My Love is so witty.*"]
Fusbos, (with the Song of "*My Lodging is in Leather Lane,*") - - - Mr. BARRY.
Distafina, - - - - - Mrs. Hutchings.

Admission Half a Dollar: Children half-price.—Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at a quarter past 8, precisely.

☞ NOTICE.—The Seats have been Raised, which is already known to the Public; in addition to which a commodious Stage will be erected, thereby affording every comfort and facility to the visitors.

☞ As this will most positively be *Master Hutchings' Last Visit*, early application for Tickets is politely requested; which may be had at the following places,—at the Courier Office; Dr. Livingstone's Apothecaries' Hall; Mr. Truro's Circulating Library; and of Mr. Hutchings, at Mann's Hotel.

☞ See opinions of the Press.

St. John, August 18, 1840.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the Stock in the *Saint George Lime Company*, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Town of Saint George, County of Charlotte, on Wednesday the 19th day of August next ensuing, for the purpose of accepting and organizing under the Charter, according to the provisions thereof.

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

St. George, July 20th, 1840.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

SEALED Tenders, the rates to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by Assistant Commissary General GOLDSMITH, at his Office, in Saint John, New-Brunswick, until 12 o'clock, on Monday the 24th day of August, instant, for the following Commissariat Supplies, viz.:

AT SAINT JOHN.

1200 barrels of United States Scratched Superfine or Canada Fine Wheat FLOUR—to be manufactured from Wheat the growth of the present year, and to be delivered at the Queen's Magazines at this place, at the following periods, viz:

600 barrels previously to the 15th Oct. 1840.
600 barrels previously to the 30th Nov. 1840.

Each barrel to contain 196 pounds, net, to be free from grit or any bad taste, fresh and sweet, and warranted to keep good for eight months from the day of delivery.

AT FREDERICTON.

1850 cords of Fuel Wood, to be delivered into Her Majesty's Fuel Yard, at that place, as follows:

500 cords previously to the 31st Dec. 1840.
400 " " " 31st Jan. 1841.
500 " " " 28th Feb. 1841.
400 " " " 31st March, 1841.

The cord to be English measure.

All further particulars concerning the terms and conditions of the Contracts and penalties annexed to each, will be furnished on application at the Commissariat Office in St. John and Fredericton.

Payment will be made in Bills of Exchange on Her Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of £100 for every £101 10s. due on the Contract.

Each tender to be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons engaging to become bound with the party tendering for the due performance of such contract as may be entered into.

COMMISSARIAT, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
St. John, 7th August, 1840.

Portrait Painting.

MR. O'CONNOR begs respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John, that he has just arrived in this City, where he intends remaining for a few weeks, and has opened a PAINTING ROOM immediately over the "*Albert House*," Prince William street, where specimens (from life) may be seen.

Mr. O'C. begs to say that from the extensive practice which he has had, he can with confidence *warrant* exact Likenesses to those who may honour him with their patronage.

St. John, 4th August, 1840.

ROYAL PORTRAITS.

NOW Publishing, as *Companion Plates*, executed in the first rate style of Mezzotint Engraving on Steel,—

His late Majesty, King WILLIAM the Fourth,
Her present Majesty, Queen VICTORIA,
And His Royal Highness, Prince ALBERT.

The above are the most correct Likenesses that have been published, being considered as Master pieces from the hands of the celebrated Artist, R. M. HODGETTS, of London. Their extensive sale and general popularity has induced the publishers to send a number of copies to the British Provinces of North America, and have appointed Mr. JOSEPH GRAHAM, Agent, who is now in this City with specimens, for which he is taking orders.

The publishers sincerely trust that the low price at which the Portraits are now offered, and their decided superiority to other Engravings, will be a sufficient inducement to all lovers of the Fine Arts, as well as Her Majesty's loyal subjects in general, to embrace the present opportunity.

Price of a single Portrait, 12s. 6d. When two or the whole are taken together, 10s. 6d. each.

St. John, 4th August, 1840.

Scythe Sneaths, Forks, &c.

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

20 DOZEN Scythe SNEATHS,
20 do. Hay Racks,
20 do. Hay Forks; 50 boxes superior Whetstones,
20 dozen Corn Brooms,
10 dozen Bedcords and Clothes Lines,
5 casks Pea Beans; 10 bags Laguayra COFFEE,
16 barrels Cider VINEGAR,
6 sacks soft shell ALMONDS.

For sale at lowest rates, by

July 7, 1840. JARDINE & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Assorted DRY GOODS, &c.
BY AUCTION.

Will be sold without reserve, on TUESDAY *and* WEDNESDAY, *the 18th, and 19th inst., at the subscriber's Sale Room, beginning at 11 o'clock:*—

22 PACKAGES DRY GOODS just opening, containing,—CLOTHS, Printed Calicoes, and Furnitures, white and grey Cottons; Silks, Satins and Velvets; Printed and Cambric Dresses; Ribbons, Ginghams, Checks and Hollands, Mourning Tippets, Worsted Aprons, Muslins and Muslin Trimming; Blonde, Shawls, Handkerchiefs and Gloves, Witney Blankets, Pilot Cloth; Red Flannel and Regatta Shirts, Ladies Shoes and Boots, Stays, Umbrellas, Worked Collars, Cotton Thread, silk Hose; linen and cotton Bedtick; Drugget and Carpeting; Britannia Metal Ware, and Fancy Earthenware, &c.

And at the same time—

10 Packages STATIONERY, containing,—Writing and Wrapping PAPER; assorted Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Spelling Books, &c.

Catalogues will be ready the day previous to the sale. J. & H. KINNEAR.

St. John, 11th August, 1840.

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

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

TO be Sold, at Public Auction, in pursuance of an Order or Decree of the Court of Chancery in this cause, on Thursday the twentieth day of August next, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock in the afternoon, by me, one of the Masters in Chancery, at my office in Prince William Street, the *Western half-part* of that certain Lot, piece or parcel of LAND, situate, lying and being in King's Ward in this City, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at the point or corner formed by the intersection of the Northern line of Carleton street with the Western line of Garden street, thence Northerly thright angles to Carleton street one hundred feet, fence Westerly at right angles eighty-two and a half feet, thence Southerly at right angles one hundred feet to Carleton street, thence Easterly along the line at Carleton street eighty-two and a half feet to the place of beginning, making a lot of eighty-two and a half feet by one hundred feet; together with the Western half part of the Dwelling HOUSE and all Buildings and improvements on the said half part of the said Lot standing and thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances, the same being in the possession of Mr. W. E. Nelson Deveber, and mortgaged to secure a debt due by him the said W. E. Nelson Deveber to the said Plaintiff.—The terms of sale will be Cash on delivery of the Deed at the time of the sale, and if not paid at once to be immediately resold.—Dated Saint John the eleventh day of May, 1840.

HENRY SWYMMER,
W. & F. KINNEAR, *Master in Chancery.*
Sols. for Compla.

CHAINS & ANCHORS.

Ex ship "Jane Walker," from Liverpool:

17 CHAIN CABLES, assorted sizes,
31 ANCHORS, ditto ditto.

For sale by JAMES KIRK.

August 11, 1840.—8

Musical Repository.

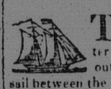
AT the above Establishment, (over Mr. Malcolm's Grocery Store, in *Prince William* street,) the undersigned offers for inspection the most superb assortment of

PIANO-FORTES

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

St. John, July 14th, 1840.

NOTICE.



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

POETRY.

From Bentley's Miscellany, for July.

AN ASPIRATION FOR PLACE.

If kisses be the sign of love,
The die sweet woman's rosy mouth,
Found still on earth, where'er we rove,
Or east, or west, or north, or south.

Let statesmen on to glory plod
And climb Ambition's paths of flint;
I only wish the little God
Would make me master of his mint.

Origin of Woollen Manufactures in England.—King Edward III., on entering Flanders, in the middle of the 14th century, preparatory to his invasion of France, was much astonished at the prosperous condition of those Provinces, and applied himself to learn the causes, which he discovered to be the *woollen manufactures* of that country. He accordingly endeavoured to excite a similar spirit of manufacturing industry among his own subjects; but they were for a long time insensible to the advantages of their situation, and neglected his wise admonitions; and for a number of years neglected to manufacture those goods, the materials of which they furnished to the enterprising inhabitants of Flanders.

King Edward, however, spared no exertions to establish manufactures in his dominions. He induced Flemish artizans to settle in England, and caused many laws to be enacted for the encouragement of manufactures, particularly Statute 11, Ed. 3. Chap. 2., by which all persons were prohibited from wearing any woollen cloth, except it were of English fabric. By these, and similar means, he laid the foundation of the woollen manufactures of England; and first turned the active and enterprising genius of his people to those arts which have elevated England to the highest rank among the manufacturing and commercial nations.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

A COURTIER OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—Queen Elizabeth, when in her *sixtieth* year, is thus described by that finished courtier, Sir Walter Raleigh. He pictures her, riding like Alexander, hunting like Diana, walking like Venus, the gentle wind blowing her hair about her pure cheeks like a nymph—sometimes sitting in the shade like a goddess, sometimes singing like an angel, sometimes playing like Orpheus.

TWO TOMBS—A CONTRAST.—Potemkin—the illustrious—the powerful—who not only governed all Russia, but even made the haughty Catherine his suppliant, obtained a grave at Cherson, where the benevolent Howard terminated his glorious career. Mysterious Providence, by events always remote from human foresight, had wonderfully destined that these two men, celebrated in their lives by the most contrary deeds, should be interred nearly upon the same spot. It is not within the reach of possibility to bring together, side by side, two individuals more remarkably characterised by every opposite qualification, as, if the hand of destiny had directed two persons in whom were exemplified the extremes of virtue and vice, to one common spot, in order that the contrast might remain a lesson for mankind.—Potemkin, bloated and pampered by every vice, after a path through life, stained with blood and crimes, at last the victim of his own selfish excess.—Howard, a voluntary exile, enduring the severest privations for his fellow creatures, and laboring to his very latest breath in the exercise of every social virtue.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

The subscriber would respectfully invite public attention to his large and varied assortment of GOODS received by the Ships "Eagle" from London, and "Brothers" from Liverpool—consisting of:

BLUE, Black, Oxford mixed, Brown, Olive, Claret, Rifle, invisible and bottle green Broad CLOTHS, in every variety and quality; blue, black, drab, mixed, and plaided Cassimeres; blue black, brown, mixed, striped and ribbed "Queen's own" uckskins and doeskins; silk, satin, Valentia, Thibet and Toilenet Vestings; plain, printed, striped and checked Antwerps, Moleskins, Gambroons, Lastings and Jeans; black, blue, brown, green and purple figured, printed and plain Merinos and Bombazetts; black and colored Bombazines and Norwich Crapes; black and blue-black Veil and Hat Crapes; black Lace Veils; black, brown, green and white 5-4 to 8-4 blond and plain gauze Veils; black and colored gauze Handkfs, Squares and Scarfs, blond and plain; Canton Crape, rich filled Centre, Thibet, Rockspun, & worsted Shawls, Handkfs and Squares; rich figured silk damask Squares and Handkfs; black plaided, red bordered, printed & fancy silk Handkfs.; black and white plaided Genoa Cravats; velvet, satin and silk, plain, plaited and plaided STOCKS; plain and figured silk Persians; black, colored and white, plain and lace, silk and cotton Gloves; gents, large black and colored kid Gloves; black, grey, printed and unbleached worsted, cotton and lamb's wool Hose and half Hose; children's colored, printed and striped Grecian Boots, with and without soles; children's leather Shoes and morocco Boots; ladies' morocco and prunella Slippers, prunella Shoes and Boots; satin, gauze and lutestring Ribbons, black and colored in great variety; belt Ribbons, Galloons and Bindings, plain and figured Bobbinets; lyle, gimp, cotton and thread Edgings, Laces and Insertions; plain and edged Quillings; Jaconet, Muil, Medium, Bishops Lawns, plain and lappet book Muslins; cross barr'd, hair cord and striped do.; muslin and fancy cotton Dresses; ladies' white and colored satteen and jean Stays; grey, white and printed Cottons; regatta, twilled jean and common striped Skirtings; silk, India rubber, worsted mens and boys Braces; whalebone and cane rib, silk and cotton Umbrellas; plain and figured silk Parasols; Irish Linens, Lawns, and Table Damasks, with an assortment of Tailors' Trimmings, and small wares too numerous to mention.

Also—The largest and best assortment of *London made* CLOTHING, in the City; among which are—silk, satin, cloth, cassimere, Thibet, toilinet, Valentia, swansdown, moscile, Marseilles, and fancy plaid gents. and youths double-breasted, step, rolling and standing collar VESTS; blue Jackets and Trowsers; duck Trowsers and Frocks; blue, black, olive, brown and green Frock and Dress Coats.

—ON HAND—
300 boxes Liverpool yellow SOAP,
20 do Dipt Candles, &c.

☞ All of which he offers for sale at his usual low rates and on liberal terms, wholesale and retail, at the store corner of King street and Market square, lately occupied by Mr. William Dougan.

☞ Country Storekeepers and Traders will find it to their advantage to call.

HENRY McCULLOUGH.
Saint John, April 21st, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Lot of LAND, and Mill Privilege, together with the remains of a Dam thereon, with other Buildings and improvements on the said Land, containing about 100 acres, situated on Salmon River, in Queen's County, about four miles above the fork of the River, (so called.)—For Terms apply to W. & F. KINNEAR,
Attorney for the Owners.
St. John, 7th July, 1840.

RECEIVED

Per Ship "Voyager" from Sunderland:

405 BOLTS best bleached CANVAS, 22 coils HAWSERS and large CORDAGE.
2 CHAIN CABLES, 120 fathoms each, 1 7-16, 1½ inch,
1 Choice HAWSER, 80 fathoms, 7-8 inch,
1 ANCHOR, each, 20 cwt. and 19 cwt.
1 Kedge Anchors—6, 4 and 2 cwt.
A quantity of Hawse-pipes and Windless Fastenings.
A small Invoice of IRON, well assorted.
June 16 JOHN KERR & CO.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
30th May, 1840.

GREAT ARRIVALS OF *NEW SPRING GOODS.*

The subscriber begs to inform the Public, that he has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of Spring and Summer Goods,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

CLOTHS—in every shade and quality;
BUCKSKINS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, &c. &c.
A large and varied assortment of Summer CLOTHS, GAMBROONS, MOLESKINS SATTINETS and JEANS;
Velvet, Satin, Valencia, Marseilles, and Fancy VESTINGS;
Plain and Figured GRO DE NAPS and SATINS;
Plain and Figured TABBINETS;
BOMBAZINES and CRAPES; Turc and Bristol SATINS;
Plain and Embroidered Rich Genoa Velvet SHAWLS and CAPES;
Eglinton, Indiana and Crape Rich SHAWLS and SCARFS;
Plain and Figured Saxony and Orleans CLOTH;
Mousline de Laine, Challie, and VICTORIA DRESSES;
English and French Printed Cambric DRESSES;
Printed and Plain MUSLINS; PRINTS—in every style and quality;
Furniture PRINTS; Plain and Damask MOREENS;
French and English MERINOS; FLANNELS—in every colour;
Rose, Witney, and Point BLANKETS;
Linen and Cotton DAMASKS and DIAPERS;
Linen and Cotton TICKENS;
Jaconet, Book, Mull, and Checked MUSLINS;
Grey and White COTTONS and SHEETINGS;
Plain and Twilled Shirting STRIPES; Laces, Blonds, Quillings & Edgings;
Lace Squares and Demi-Veils; Plain and Figured NETTS;
Rich Muslin COLLARS and CAPES; Hosiery and Gloves—in great variety;
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS; French and English STAYS;
Tuscan, Dunstable, Luton, and Rutland BONNETS;
French and English Cap and Bonnet RIBBONS;
Rich Fancy HANDKERCHIEFS and SCARFS;
Prunella, Kid, and Seal Skin BOOTS and SHOES;
Plain and Fancy STOCKS and TIES;
Gentlemen's Neck and Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS;
Tagliom Waterproof CAPES and COATS.

☞ As the above GOODS have been selected by the subscriber in the English and Scotch Markets, for Cash—they will now be offered at such prices as will merit a continuance of that liberal support hitherto received.

*** CASH ONLY.—NO SECOND PRICE.

WILLIAM DOHERTY, JUN.

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE 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; W. Y. Theal, Esq. Shediac; J. A. Reeve, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg, (Grand Lake); Mr. James Crowley, Digby, (N.S.); Peter McClelan, Esq. Hopewell; Thos. Prince, Esq. Petticodiac; Allan Chipman, Amherst; Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black, Sackville Samuel Fairweather, Springfield, K. C.; Benjamin Milliken, Esq. St. George; Mr. Baird, Druggist, Woodstock; P. Bonnett, Esq. Annapolis; T. H. Black, Esq. St. Martins; Mr. Hallett, Hampton Ferry; Mr. Thos. Spratt, Miramichi; Mr. Gilbert Bent, Bridgetown, N.S.; Mr. C. P. Jones, Weymouth, N. S.; G. F. Ditmars, Clements, N. S. Mr. John Tooker, Yarmouth, N. S.

A. R. TRURO,
General Agent for New-Brunswick

JAMES MALCOLM

Has just received per ship Rebecca, and which he offers for sale at his usual low prices, viz:

10 BOXES MACARONI: 10 do. Vermicelli: 5 do. Isinglass: 1 cask Thumb Blue: 30 packages doublerefined Mustard; 1 barrel Canary Seed; 3 cases cartoons French PLUMS; 120 drums best pulled Turkey FIGS; 20 do. Sultana RAISINS: 30 packages Cheddar, Cheshire, and Stilton CHEESE: 1 hhd. split Pease: 20 bales Boneless BACON: 10 Spiced do. (a most superior article): 100 Westphalia HAMS: 1 case Mixed Pins: 13 hhds. Sazerac BRANDY. 26th May.

NOW LANDING,

Ex WARD *from Liverpool:*—

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

Patent Medicines, &c.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA FOR THE HAIR.—Its positive qualities are as follows:

1st. For infants' keeping the head free from scurvy and causing a luxuriant growth of hair.

2d. For ladies after child-birth, restoring the skin to its natural strength and firmness, and preventing the falling out of the hair.

3d. For any person recovering from any debility, the same effect is produced.

4th. If used in infancy till a good growth is started it may be preserved by attention to the latest period of life.

5th. It frees the head from dandruff, strengthens the roots, imparts health and vigour to the circulation, and prevents the hair from changing colour and getting grey.

6th. It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in it over night.

☞ No ladies' toilet should ever be without it.

7th. Children who have by any means contracted vermin in the head, are immediately and perfectly cured of them by its use. It is infallible.

FRECKLE WASH.

Vaughan and Peterson's Red Liniment,

SUPERIOR to all other applications for Rheumatism, Chilblains, Sprains, Numbness of the Limbs, Weakness and Stiffness of the Joints, Sore Throat, &c.

By rubbing the Liniment well into the head with a hair brush at going to bed and then covering the head with a flannel night cap, the relief afforded is immediate in that tedious and painful form of the disease, *Rheumatism in the Head.*

Numerous cures in all the above affections have come under the observation of the proprietors.

Superior Concentrated Extract of Rose,

For Pies, Puddings, &c.

Pot & Sweet Herbs, for family use.

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

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

Universal Corn Cure.

MILK OF ROSES.

Whitin's Patent STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

DR. WEAVER'S Celebrated Worm Tea and Salve.

THE proprietor in recommending this long tried and celebrated medicine to the public, is supported by the infallible test of experience which it has stood for a great number of years with unexampled success, as well as by the testimony of most respectable citizens, who have used it in their families.

The action of the medicine is not only to expel worms, but by its Tonic powers to prevent a return of them, by removing the weak state of the digestive organs, on which their production mainly depends.

INDIAN'S PANACEA.

DEPILATORY POWDER,

For removing all superfluous hair.

Hay's Liniment for Piles.

LOOK OUT FOR IMPOSITION.

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

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.

Brown Stout and Pale Ale.

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

COOKING STOVES, Franklins, Ploughs, &c.

THE subscribers have now on hand at their Warehouse, corner of Mill and Pond streets, a great variety of COOKING STOVES of the most approved patterns, FRANKLINS, CLOSE STOVES, and TIN WARE. An assortment of PLOUGHS, of much improved models, being entirely new articles in this market.

They are also prepared to furnish to order at their Phœnix Foundry, *Ship's Castings, Mill and Engine Work*, of every description.

THOMAS BARLOW & CO.
St. John, Oct. 8, 1839

Nails! Nails! Nails!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture CUT NAILS, of various sizes—and has now on hand a large quantity, which are offered at the following reduced prices, viz.:

10d'y, 12d'y, 20d'y, 24d'y Rose Heads, 2, 2½, 2½, 2¾ inch Sheathing, 3, 3½, 4 inch Floor Brads, } 3½d. a lb.
4d'y, 5d'y, 6d'y, 8d'y Rose Heads, 4d. per lb.
Lath and Finishing Nails, 5d. per lb.

The quality of these Nails is very generally approved, and at the prices at which they are now sold they are decidedly the cheapest Nails ever offered in this market

W. H. SCOVIL,
7th April, 1840. *North M. Wharf.*

Victoria Book Store.

By late Arrivals—

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

ON SALE

At the lowest Market Rates.

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

New Goods! New Goods!!

Just received per ships Duncan and Integrity, from Liverpool, and British Queen, from London, a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, consisting of—

PRINTED COTTONS, Grey ditto; White do.; Lining Cambrics, White and Indigo Blue Cotton Warp, Black and White WADDING; Cotton Handkerchiefs; Canvas, Osnaburg; Gro de Naples; Gents. silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Candles, (mould and dipt;) double refined loaf SUGAR, Indigo, Nutmegs, Putty, red Ochre, Copperas, Ginger; writing and wrapping Paper; white Lead; No. 1 and 2 yellow PAINT, Venetian Red ditto; boiled and raw Linseed OIL; cooking RAISINS; WHITING; shoe Thread; Buttons, Sewing SILK and TWIST; white and black Cotton Reels; all col'd ditto; hank Cotton; mill Saws, cross cut ditto; hand ditto; mill saw Files, taper ditto; Knives and Forks, jack and pen Knives; Scissors, Sheep Shears; tenant Saws, &c. &c.

In the Eleanor Jane, from Boston:

Painted Pails, Corn Brooms; Dry Measures; SALERATUS, Clover Seed, Hoes, Wool Cards, Scythe Stones, &c. &c.

—IN STORE—

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

Cheap for cash or approved paper, by
KNOWLES & THORNE,
No. 10 South Market Warf.
St. John, May 5th, 1840.—3‡

HEALTH SECURED BY
MORISON'S PILLS.

THE Universal Vegetable Medicine of the British College of Health, which has obtained the recommendations of Thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloreaux, King's Evil, and all Cutaneous Eruptions; will keep *for Years in all Climates.*—They are undoubtedly the best and safest MEDICINE, forming at pleasure the mildest *Aperient*, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases.

☞ Prepared at the *British College of Health*, London, and sold by V. H. NELSON, General Agent for New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, &c., at the Victoria Book and Stationary Warehouse, No. 14, King-street, St. John, N. B
St. John, August 21, 1838.

FOR SALE

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

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN PERKINS, late of the City of Saint John, Master Mariner, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will please make immediate payment to the subscriber.

EDWARD J. M'MULLIN,
St. John, N.B. } *Administrator.*
May 1, 1840. } 3m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the Firm of CRANE & ALLISONS, has been this day mutually dissolved by the retirement of C. F. ALLISON, and the business in future will be conducted here as usual by the Hon. WILLIAM CRANE and JOSEPH F. ALLISON, under the Firm of

CRANE & ALLISON.

All persons having claims against the late Firm, will please present them at their convenience, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Firm, will make payment to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM CRANE,
CHARLES F. ALLISON,
JOSEPH F. ALLISON.
Sackville, N. B., 1st May, 1840.—3m

Canada Pork, Beef, &c.

The subscribers offer for Sale the Cargo of the schr. Saint Lawrence, from Quebec, now landing at the North Market Wharf, viz.:—

176 BRLS. Prime, 53 do. Prime Mess PORK
51 do. Prime BEEF,
43 do. Cargo do.; 87 do Rye FLOUR,
4 do. LARD; 83 Firkins BUTTER,
50 Bags Navy BREAD, (1 cwt. each.)
RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
St. John, June 30, 1840.

NEW STORE.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

INTIMATE to their friends and the public that they have taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Waddington, next door to the *London House*, and have received per "*Eagle*" and "*British Queen*," from London, and "*Brothers*" from Liverpool, an extensive and well assorted stock of GOODS, consisting of—

Black and colored Silks, plain and figured,
Satins and Sarsnets; Plain and fancy Ribbons,
Merinos, Saxonys, and Mousline de Laines,
Bombazines and Crapes; Hosiery and Gloves,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Indiana, Thibet, and filled Shawls and Handkfs.
Black and colored Silk do. do.
Laces, Edgings and Insertions,
Thread do. do.
Bobbinets and Quillings,
Broad Cloths, Buckskins and Doeskins,
Cassimeres, Cassinets and Vestings,
Grey, White and Printed Cottons,
Cantoons, Satinetts and Tweeds,
Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Table Cloths, Napkins and Towelling
Druggets, Baizes and Padding,
Canvas, Osnaburg, Duck, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A very extensive stock of Gentlemen's Beaver Silk, Gossamer, and Paris HATS, of every shape and quality, from 4s. 6d. each.

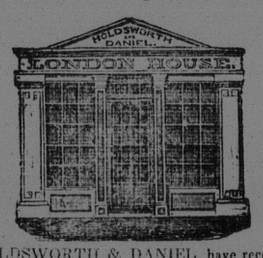
A great variety of Boys' and Children's CLOTH CAPS.

A large assortment of Women's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of every description.

☞ The above Goods have all been purchased in the English market by J. H. for CASH, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices for *Cash only.*
Prince William street, St. John,
May 12th, 1840.

Spring Importations.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.



HOLDSWORTH & DANIEL have received their usual extensive assortment of

LONDON AND MANCHESTER GOODS,

Per ships *Eagle* and *British Queen*, from London and *Brothers* from Liverpool.
Prince William Street, May, 1840.

NEW STORE.

GILCHRIST & INCHES

Beg leave to acquaint the inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity, that they have commenced business in Mr. Sands' Brick Building, next door to the London House, *Prince William street, and have received per ships British Queen from London, Integrity from Liverpool, and Clutha from Greenock, their Spring Importations, consisting of the following articles, which will be sold at very low prices for CASH ONLY—viz:*

BLACK, Blue, Brown, and Green Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doe and Buckskin Trouser Cloths, black Forest Cloths, plain and figured Cashmere Vesting, Valentia do., Plain and fig'd Satin do., Summer CLOTHS; Mignionette, Gambroon, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Moleskins, red and white Flannels, grey and white Shirting and Sheeting Cottons, Light and dark fancy Prints, Furniture Prints; Printed Muslins, Printed Saxonies and Satteens, black and col'd Merinos, water'd Moreens, plain and fancy Ginghams, Muslin de Laine Dresses, fancy Cambric do.; black Bombazine, 4—4, & 5—4 black Crape; 4—4 Irish Linen, Long Lawns, black and Brown Holland, Diaper, Towelling, Damask Table Cloths, Table Covers, Carpet Covers, Plaid Tartans; Cambric, Medium, Mull and Book Muslins, Bobbin Netts, Blond and fancy fig'd do.; white Leno, Quillings, Thread and Cotton Edgings and Insertion, Lace and Gauze Veils, Printed Cravats, Cotton Pocket Handkfs., white Cambric do.: Cotton, Thibet, Indiana, Lama and Challi Shawls and Handkfs. woollen Plaid do, Embroidered Cashmere Scarfs, Men's Silk Pocket Handkfs., black Bandanna and Brussels do., Genoa Scarfs, Plain and fig'd Satin do., Mayonet, Spanish Cloth and Satin Stocks; Ladies and Gents. Kid, Berlin and Lisle Gloves, Ladies Silk and Lace do., Children's Kid and Lisle do.; Ladies' white, black, and col'd Cotton Hose, Worsted, Merino, and Mohair do., China and Black Silk do., Children's Cotton do.; Men's Cotton, Worsted, and Merino Hose; Merino and Lambs' Wool Shirts and Pantaloons; Brown Cotton ditto; White Cotton CAPS; colored Webb and India Rubber Braces; Regatta Shirts; Men's Tam O'Shanter CAPS, McIntosh's Travelling ditto, Youth's Cloth and Fancy Velvet do.; Waterproof COATS; Umbrellas, Parasols; Worsted Bullion Fringe; Do. Do. with Ball; Orris Lace, Nankeens, Rolled Jaconetts, White and Col'd Counterpanes, Patent Persian Reels, Threads, Fancy Gilt Buttons, Plain and Fig'd Silk do., Cotton Warps, and a variety of other small wares. *St. John, 19th May*, 1840.

APRIL, 1840.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

W. G. LAWTON

Has just received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a variety of Fashionable GOODS, suitable for the season, comprising the following articles:—

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

DRY GOODS.

The subscribers have received:—

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

Cordage and Fishing Lines.

Just received and on sale by the subscriber:

AN Invoice of Staple CORDAGE, from 12 thread Ratline to 3¼ inches; 1 bale Fishing Lines assorted,—For sale very low by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
corner of Duke and Water streets.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Spring Importations at the WOOLLEN

CLOTH MART,

CONSISTING OF:

CASES Extra Superfine CLOTHS, colours Wool dyed, Blacks, Invisible Greens, Rifle Greens, Blues, Browns, &c.
Do. Superfine ditto Blacks, Blues, Invisible Greens, Olives, &c.
Do. Buckskin STRIPES, an extensive assortment of colours and patterns.
Do. Black CASSIMERES, wool and cloth dyed.
Do. Patent Tweeds, various colours and patterns.
Do. Albert, Peel, and Melbourne STRIPES.
Bales Sattinets, Antwerps, &c., printed and plain.
Do. Buffalo CLOTHS in Drab, Olives, &c.
Do. Printed drab *Cassimeres*, summer patterns,
Do. Cotton Warp (water twist) blue and white,
Do. MOLESKINS, printed and plain,
Do. Shirting Cottons, Grey Cottons, &c.
Do. Silesians in various colours, printed and plain.

—ALSO—

Bales of Prints, Shirting Stripes, Summer Slops, Blue Jackets, Threads and Sewing Silks, Padding, Winter Slops, and a few pieces of scarlet and drab Cloth, Drab suitable for Carriage and Pew Linings.

JOHN RHODES.
St. John, April 25, 1840.

SPRING SUPPLY OF HATS.

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

☞ NOTICE.

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

GROCERIES and LIQUORS.

Now landing ex ship "BRITISH QUEEN," from London:—

40 HHDS. Holland GENEVA; 12 do. and 10 qr. casks Gold & Pale Sherry Wines,
20 barrels French White Wine Vinegar,
20 casks Cassia, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Cream Tartar; 4 chests Indigo,
3 casks Borax, Blue, Vitriol, and Annatto,
50 boxes Smyrna Raisins; 3 caroteels Currants,
10 boxes Black Pepper; 2 do. Caraway Seed,
150 boxes Mould Candles—wax wicks,
120 do. Dipt ditto; 5 do. Sperm ditto,
100 do. pale yellow Soap; 10 do. Windsor ditto,
40 brls. Day & Martin's Liquid Blacking,
320 kegs best No. 1 White Lead,
70 do. red, black, and yellow Paint,
200 barrels fine Whiting; 20 kegs Pipe Clay,
8 barrels Putty; 6 do. Lamp Black,
45 hhds. Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil,
20 barrels *Dunbar & Sons'* Porter,
10 tierces Refined Sugar,
20 kegs Epsom Salts; 11 do. Sulphur,
45 kegs and 24 cases Mustard,
355 kegs Gunpowder; 1 do. Flints,
140 bags Shot; 5 do. Split Peas,
4 bales Slops; 7 cases Stationery,
170 bars Swedish IRON.

Ex "Duncan," from Liverpool:—

25 hogsheads BRANDY,
10 hhds & 25 qr. casks Port and Madeira WINES,
165 boxes Soap; 90 boxes Tin Plate,
10 brls. Martindale's Paste Blacking,
1 hhd. and 10 boxes tarch; 4 bales Cordage,
40 doz. Griffin cythes; 30 do. Bed Cords,
50 dozen White Wash and Scrubbing Brushes,
20 crates Crockery; 4 casks Hardware,
139 kegs Wrought Nails; 10 cwt. Cut Sparrowbills,
10 dozen Tea Kettles,
25 reams large blue Wrapping Paper,
20 bales Cotton Warp; 50 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
2 do. hoe Thread and Worsted Yarn,
3000 bars Flat and Round Iron,
20 bundles Plough Plate; 30 Plough Moulds,
15 dozen square-pointed Shovels,
40 chaldrons best Orrel COAL.

Ex "Charlotte" from Bristol,—
5000 BATH BRICK.

Ex "Clutha," from Greenock,—

20 hogsheads Martell's BRANDY,
2 puncheons Malt Whisky,
15 tierces Loaf sugar,
5 boxes sugar Candy; 2 barrels Confectionary,
30 bags Barley; 3 tierces Alum and Copperas,
448 reams Writing and Wrapping Paper,
400 Iron Pots and Camp Ovens.

...ON HAND...

500 chests Hyson, Souchong, Congo and Bohea Teas
100 hhds. sugar and Molasses,
120 puns. Jamaica and Demerara Rum,
100 barrels Cumberland Fat Pork,
50 pieces Broad Cloths, in great variety,
400 do. Grey and white Cottons,
300 do. Printed Cottons, assorted patterns,

Those Dry Goods will be sold at cost and charges to any person taking the lot and giving satisfactory payments.

Also in Store, on Consignment,—

43 puns. and 10 hhds. Berbice Rum,
50 hhds. Genevа; 40 do. Porter,
20 brls. fat Herrings; 75 do. Canada prime Pork,
70 do. Nova Scotia Beef.

The above Goods will be sold on reasonable terms at a credit of three months, to approved parties.
May 5, 1840. WM. HAMMOND.

Saint John Hotel.

THE Subscribers having leased the above named Establishment from the Company, and put the whole in a thorough state of repair, they respectfully beg to intimate that the House will be re-opened on *Monday next*, the 17th instant.

They are determined that every thing which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize them, shall be strictly attended to on their part, and they confidently hope that their exertions will merit a share of public support.

☞ A supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors will be constantly on hand at the Hotel. WILLIAM SCAMMELL,
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.
St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The Steamer Nova-Scotia,

THOMAS REED, Master,

WILL, on and after Wednesday the 22d instant run to Digby and Annapolis on *Wednesdays*, returning on *Thursdays*, and to Windsor on *Thursday Evening*, as the tide may suit, and leave Windsor for Saint John the same tide she arrives; goes Eastport, Saint Andrews, and St. Stephens on *Mondays*, returning on *Tuesdays*, touching, as usual, at St. Andrews and Eastport.

For further particulars, enquire of the Master on board, or at the Counting Room of
April 14. E. BARLOW & SONS.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late DANIEL SCOTT, of this City, Tailor, deceased, are required to hand in their claims for adjustment, and all persons indebted are desired to make payment without delay.

ANN SCOTT, *Executrix.*
GEORGE H