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Weekly Almanack.

JUNE—1840.		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
17	WEDNESDAY	4 15	7 46	10 1	0 21
18	THURSDAY	4 15	7 46	10 27	0 57
19	FRIDAY	4 15	7 47	10 56	1 32
20	SATURDAY	4 15	7 47	11 11	2 8
21	SUNDAY	4 15	7 47	11 29	2 47
22	MONDAY	4 16	7 48	11 49	3 32
23	TUESDAY	4 16	7 48	Morn.	4 29

Last Quarter 22d, 6h. 52m. evening.

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
HENRY GILBERT, 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 June.
R. M. JARVIS, G. T. RAY, MARK DOLE.
☞ 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.

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

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.

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

☞ NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, under the Firm of *WATERHOUSE & TROOP*, would inform their Friends and the Public generally that they have taken the Store No. 12, *South Market Wharf*, lately occupied by Messrs. Adam & Davidson, where they will keep on hand
Flour, Corn Meal, Corn,
and a general assortment of
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Which will be sold cheap for Cash.
L. H. WATERHOUSE,
J. V. TROOP,
St. John, May 1st, 1840.

CAUTION.
LEFT the service of the subscriber, on the 28th ult. an Indented Apprentice to the House Carpenter and Joiner business, named *Thomas Cassie*, aged about 18 years.—All persons are forbid crediting him on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts he may contract. JOHN WILSON.
St. John, 2d June.—p

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.

50 PUNSCHEONS SUGAR, for sale by
June 2. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

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,
Indians, 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
Duggets, Baizes and Padding,
Canvas, Osnaburg, Duck, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
A very extensive stock of Gentlemen's Beaver, Silk, Gossamer, and Paris HATS, of every shape and quality, from 4s. 6d. each.
A great variety of Boys' and Children's CLOTH CAPS.
A large assortment of Women's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of every description.
☞ The above Goods have all been purchased in the English market by J. H. for CASH, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices for *Cash only*.
Prince William street, St. John,
May 12th, 1840.

NEW STORE.
GILCHRIST & INCHES
Beg leave to acquaint the inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity, that they have commenced business in Mr. Sands' Brick Building, next door to the London House, *Prince William street, and have received per ships British Queen from London, Integrity from Liverpool, and Clutha from Greenock, their Spring Importations, consisting of the following articles, which will be sold at very low prices for CASH ONLY—viz:*
BLACK, Blue, Brown, and Green Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doe and Buckskin Trouser Cloths, black Forest Cloths, plain and figured Cashmere Vesting, Valentia do., Plain and fig'd Satin do., Summer CLOTHS; Mignionette, Gambroon, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Moleskins, red and white Flannels, grey and white Shirting and Sheeting Cottons, Light and dark fancy Prints, Furniture Prints; Printed Muslins, Printed Saxonies and Satteens, black and col'd Merinos, water'd Moreens, plain and fancy Ginghams, Muslin de Laine Dresses, fancy Cambric do.; black Bombazine, 4—4, & 5—4 black Crape; 4—4 Irish Linen, Long Lawns, black and brown Holland, Diaper, Towelling, Damask Table Cloths, Table Covers, Carpet Covers, Plaid Tartans; Cambric, Medium, Mull and Book Muslins, Bobbin Netts, Blond and fancy fig'd do.; white Leno, Quillings, Thread and Cotton Edgings and Insertion, Lace and Gauze Veils, Printed Cravats, Cotton Pocket Handkfs., white Cambric do.; Cotton, Thibet, Indiana, Lama and Chalii 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 Welsh 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.*

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.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE,
Prince William Street.
NEW GOODS
Per ships John Kerr, Hebe, and Malta.
J. D. MACINTYRE has just arrived from Great Britain, and offers for sale a large assortment of DRY GOODS, all selected by himself, and in the newest and most fashionable style of finish, viz:—
Mousseline de Laine, *Le Grille and Fils de Lausanne*, and other DRESSES; light and dark Prints; Shawls and Handkerchiefs of all descriptions; LINENS, Checks, Homespuns, Hosiery; Stuff for Children's Dresses; colored and black Silks; colored Figured Silks; and a great variety of other articles.
J. D. M. would invite attention to a choice selection of *DRESSES* made up for Boys and Girls, BABY LINEN, &c.
Also, an extensive assortment of *CARPETING*, with *HEARTH RUGS* to match.
26th May, 1840.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers are authorized to arrange claims for and against Mr. THOMAS S. HARVEY, formerly of this City, Merchant; Persons, therefore, having any against Mr. H., will be pleased to hand a statement thereof into their Office; and any indebted to him will please pay the same to W. & F. KINNEAR.
St. John, 7th April, 1840.—10w.

DR. BOTSFORD begs leave to inform the public, that he now occupies the House adjoining Mr. P. BESNARD, in Horsefield street, where he may be found by those who require his Professional assistance. April 28.

The Garland.

THEY MET BUT ONCE.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

They met but once, in Youth's sweet hour,
And never since that day,
Hath absence, time, or grief had power
To chase that dream away.

They've seen the suns of other skies,
On other shores have sought delight;
But never more to bless their eyes,
Can come a dream so bright.

They met but once—a day was all,
Of love's young hopes they knew,
And still their hearts that day recall
As fresh as then it flew.

Sweet dream of youth!—oh, ne'er again
Let either meet the brow
They left so smooth and smiling then,
Or see what it is now.

For, youth, the spell was only thine,
From thee alone th' enchantment flows,
That makes the world around thee shine
With light thyself bestows.

They met but once—oh, ne'er again
Let either meet the brow
They left so smooth and smiling then,
Or see what it is now.

Miscellaneous.

CIRCLE OF HUMAN WISHES.

BY J. K. PAULDING.

When Horatio was a little boy at school he was always wishing himself a young man, "for then," thought he, "I shall not be obliged to be forever at my book, and live in constant fear of the schoolmaster.

When he became a young man he left school with delightful anticipation of the freedom and pleasures he was about to enjoy. But from school he was placed in the office of a great lawyer, full of business, and from morning till night he was employed in copying the same thing over and over again.

"I wonder," he often said to himself, "I wonder what is the use of telling the same story so often. I wish to heaven I was out of my time, and then I should be my own master."

At last his time was out. He passed examination, opened an office, and wrote esquire to his name. Here he would sit whole mornings, his feet against the fender or jambs, waiting for clients—but no clients came.

"I wish to heaven," he would sigh to himself, "I had something to do."

In process of years he distinguished himself as a speaker, and business flowed in on him, till he had hardly time to sleep or eat his meals. "Zounds!" cried he, "one might as well be a galley slave. I wish I were a little boy at school, they are so happy, no business to trouble them, and no cares on their minds."

But it was impossible to become a school boy again, Horatio turned his thoughts towards the future, and began to wish he was rich enough to retire from business, and be a gentleman.

Years passed on, and at length he became rich; so rich that he thought he might leave off practice and enjoy himself. Accordingly he did leave off practice, and for a little while it was delightful to have nothing to do, and go where he pleased. But doing nothing tires a man at last. It is the hardest work imaginable.

"I wish," said Horatio one day, as he was perplexing himself to death to know what he should do, "I wish I had something to employ me."

And at once he was seized with a desire to be a great man. As we advance in years the love of wealth often changes in the desire of power. He entered on the arena of politics, and his eloquence soon elevated him to distinction. He rose to the highest offices in the state, and at length saw nobody above him.

"Well, thought he, "I have it at last, I am the greatest among the great, and now I shall be able to enjoy myself. In the first place, I shall do just as I please."

At that moment his secretary came to announce a person on business.

"I am not inclined to see any body just now—tell him to call again."

"But, sir, it is a man of great consequence, and one of your best friends, he may be offended."

"Very well, let him come in."

The man of consequence entered, talked three whole hours about the politics of his district, and ended by soliciting an insignificant appointment either for himself or somebody else."

"Well," said Horatio, "thank heaven he's gone. I'll go and take a ride in the country before dinner."

Just as he had ordered his horse, the secretary came to announce another person of consequence, who had very particular business, and whom it would be bad policy to offend. After a few wry faces from Horatio, he was let in.

The visitor being a knowing character sat a long time, became very facetious, cracked jokes, told excellent stories, and when he had tired Horatio to death, thought he had brought him into a humor to do any thing he desired. According'y he begged his interest in behalf of the people he represented, in favor of great public improvement. Horatio had been specially instructed by diverse old statesmen to give good words if he could give nothing else. So he flattered him with good words, and the knowing gentleman went his way chuckling at his happy knack of bringing great men into the humor of granting favors.

"I never met with such a tiresome blockhead," quoth Horatio. "I'll make it a point to oppose his application."

It was too late to ride out before dinner and he sat down to his meal without appetite, thinking he would have the afternoon to himself, at all events. By the time he had dined, there were six people waiting to see him on particular business. It would not do to offend them, and besides he was the servant of the people. The particular business of each was to beg some particular favor. Horatio felt in an excellent humor for denying them all. But this would be impolitic! so he promised them all.

"What a tedious business!" said he, "but I shall have a comfortable evening at all events."

In the evening visitors dropped in one after another until he had quite a levee. Every one tried to make himself particularly agreeable, for each had a favor to ask; and they talked so much that Horatio thought he had a swarm of bees in his ears. After he had yawned three times in the face of each of his visitors, and promised all they asked, they went away.

"I wish to heaven somebody would call one of these times and give me something instead of begging favors as they all do; there would be some little variety in that."

He rung for his slippers, but the sound of the bell was drowned by a violent ring at the outer door. The porter announced a stranger.

"Tell him to call to-morrow, I am just going to bed."

"He says he has most urgent business, and must see you to-night, sir."

"Despatches from abroad, I suppose, show him in."

The bearer of despatches, after looking cautiously around, seeing that all the doors were shut, and that nobody was under the sofa hemmed three times and began.

"I beg pardon for this untimely visit, but I trust you will excuse me when you know the urgency of the occasion. I come, Sir, to give you"—

"Heaven be praised," thought Horatio, "here is a man that has something to give me at last."

"I took the liberty, sir, as a devoted friend to your administration, to call and give you some advice about the course proper to be pursued, in order to defeat a plot of the opposition, of which I have just been confidentially apprised,"

"Sir," said Horatio, "I feel under infinite obligations! May I ask what it is?"

The adviser took till three in the morning to finish his communication and advice. Before he had ended, Horatio was two-thirds asleep, but he waked in time to express his gratitude, and promised to bear in mind this signal proof of regard, in calling so late at night out of pure good will.

Day after day passed in these perpetual interruptions. Horatio had not a moment to spare either for ease or exercise, and was tired to death.

"I wish to heaven," said he, "I was a private man with nothing to do but just what I pleased. Ah! Mr. Mirvin, I am glad to see you. It is a delightful thing to receive a visit from one who wants nothing.

Mirvin was an old friend of Horatio, a rather eccentric person. Some people thought him wise, others a fool, for he seemed content with what he had, though he was neither rich nor in power. He was a kind hearted man, though he had not the reputation of it; for he was apt to make a jest of what other people thought very serious misfortunes, and seemed to take little interest in what are called the ups and downs of life.

After the first salutation, Mirvin assumed the privilege of age and intimacy, and enquired how he liked his new situation.

"You neither look as well nor seem in such good spirits as when I used to see you in your office drawing pleas and declarations."

Horatio unbosomed himself to his old friend. He detailed to him the progress of his wishes, from boyhood upwards—from the time he wished he was free from labor and confinement of school, till he had realized them all, step by step, and became a great man, since when he had done little else than wish himself a schoolboy again.

"It is the history of mankind," said Mirvin after listening attentively; "and of all living things I believe, if there be any truth in the fable—"

"What fable?" asked Horatio,"

"I will tell you," replied the old man, his eyes lightened up with arch intelligence, "will you promise to listen?"

"Provided you neither ask a favour nor give advice," and the other. "I have had enough of both lately."

"Agreed. Once upon a time a certain atom which shared a portion of that spirit of intelligence which animate or at least in those days did animate all nature, being trod upon by a little insect, that has never been of sufficient consequence to be christened in English or Latin, exclaimed against his hard fate in being thus at the mercy of every creeping thing.

"If I were but an insect!" cried he, and the spirit of discontent possessed him from that moment. "O, Jupiter Ammon," he repeated, "wouldst thou but change me into an insect, if it were but as big as that which just now insulted me, I could then get out of the way of danger."

"Jupiter, whom nothing escapes, laughed ready to die, at hearing this request, which he granted in a fit of good humor. The little atom was as proud as a peacock, and strutted about with great dignity, it chanced that he encountered an ant which walked right over him without ceremony, either accidentally or by design.

"O, Jupiter Ammon!" exclaimed the little insect without a name, "what a thing it is to be so small that nobody can s-e-e you! would I were an ant and then nobody would dare to insult me."

Again Jupiter laughed and granted his request. The little ant strutted about, who but he! pleasanter than ever, and flattered himself that he was somebody.

"It is worth while to live thus with the eyes of the universe upon us," cried he, when just at that instant a great wasp darted at him, and he narrowly escaped by running into his hole.

"Body o' me, what a misery it is to be nothing but an ant. If I were only a wasp now I should be somebody. O, Jupiter Ammon, would I were a wasp!"

Jupiter, as usual, granted his prayer, for he began to be highly amused with his little atom.

The wasp frisked with his great tail and admired his waist just like a fashionable fine lady, until one day, not minding what he was about, he got entangled in a large spider web, where he remained struggling while the spider sat trembling with eagerness, waiting till he should exhaust himself by his efforts, to pounce upon him. At length supposing the moment arrived, he darted towards him, just as he made a last desperate effort and escaped the toils.

"Truly, a pleasant sort of life this, quoth the wasp, "to be forever in danger of being caught and eaten up by spiders. O, Jupiter Ammon, if I could only be a speckled spider!" and a spider he became from that moment.

Mercy upon us, what a big creature was he and what havoc he made among the wasps and flies, till a great moth, blundering his way in twilight, bolted right through his fine web as big round as a cart wheel dotted with imprisoned flies, and not only carried all away, but put the soldier's life in jeopardy.

"Fire and fury!" exclaimed he, "here is a month's provision and an age's toil all swept away in a moment. O, Jupiter Ammon! make me a great moth I beseech thee." No sooner said than done for a moth was he.

Nothing was ever so happy as our new made moth. He flew from flower to flower, tasted their sweets, gamboled withersoever he pleased, till one night seeing a candle in a open window, he became enamored of its splendor and rushing towards it so singed his wings and burned his body that he lay in the greatest agony.

"I am dying—O, Jupiter Ammon! make me an atom again," and he perished with this humble request on his lips.

"And now for the moral of my story," cried Mirvin.

"I comprehend," said Horatio; "my own experience furnishes it. From an atom I have become a moth, flitting about the candle, and every moment in danger of scorching my wings and falling to the ground. But suppose the moth had become an eagle, and the king of all birds?"

"But suppose he had become an atom again?"

"Then he would have longed to become an eagle once more. And thus ends the circle of human wishes."

CHINESE DAINTIES.—It is very revolting, (says the author of the Fan-Qui in China) to the feelings of the European, upon his first visit to China, to observe the natives preparing to make their meals upon those domestic animals, which he has always been accustomed to look upon with a degree of fondness and affection. The dog, especially, has always been considered the friend and companion of man, the only friend, sometimes, that is left him, after he has been deserted by the rest of the world. But the craving appetite, and calls of hunger, will generally overthrow the strongest ties of affection and gratitude. It was thus at the siege of Jerusalem, when the starving mother fed upon the flesh of her own murdered child; and a still more appropriate illustration is given, in that true and faithful sketch from nature Lord Byron has drawn of the shipwreck of Don Juan, and which is founded on an actual occurrence. The Chinese of the upper ranks of society are as fastidious and expensive in their food as any people in the world; while the lower orders are altogether as filthy. This evidently arises from the great scarcity of provisions among so many millions of people, and the necessity, therefore, of sustaining nature by whatever can possibly afford any nourishment. This naturally leads, in time, to a total loss of discrimination as to the quality of food eaten, and an animal in the market would, therefore, be valued only in proportion to the quantity of flesh upon the bones, without any reference to its flavour or state of preservation. A gentleman walking through the market one day, at Canton, observed that a pheasant and a rat was put up for sale at the same price; and you will frequently observe, at the same place, dogs, cats, and rats, sold indiscriminately, according to their weight.

THE IMAUM OF MUSCAT.—The Imaum of Muscat no where lays claim to a territory beyond a league from the sea shore. His empire is essentially maritime, and he measures its importance by the trade and revenue it yields him. To collect his revenues on the widely spread coasts acknowledging his sway, he maintains a fleet, consisting in all, according to Dr. Ruschenberger, of 75 vessels. This number has been doubted by the Edinburgh reviewer, who, however, on his own knowledge, states the Muscat navy to have consisted, in 1835, of one 84 gun ship, one 64, and half a dozen frigates, all built of teak, after English models, and kept in excellent order. His naval force, however, according to an excellent authority, now consists only of one 64, four frigates, and about ten smaller square-rigged vessels. The hulls and armaments are good, but otherwise they are inefficient. As to the Imaum's government, it is so mild that there is very little danger of any reaction arising from his innovations, the discipline of his fleet and of his regular army, which is trained after the manner of our Indian forces, and partly officered by sepoys, bids fair to have a lasting influence on Arab civilization. Owing his political existence to the effectual succor he received from the Government of Bombay when he first engaged in the perilous game of sovereignty, the Imaum is deeply sensible of the importance of his English alliance, on which he wishes to rest his security.—When the late advance of Rourschild Pacha to the Persian Gulf endangered the safety of his Arabian dominions, he appealed to the intervention of the British Government, which, it is understood, informed Mehemet Ali of its determination not to allow the slightest encroachment of the territories of their well-affected ally. At the request of the British Government, Imaum has restricted, reformed, and partially abolished the slave-trade on those parts of the eastern coast of Africa over which he sways; and in order that the nefarious traffic might be effectually put down, he offered England the possession of the most valuable island in his dominions, Zanzibar, provided they would give him other possessions of equal advantage. He receives English travellers with more than oriental hospitality, admits them to familiar intercourse, favours their plans, sympathises with their objects, and defrays their expenditure. His advisers are Arabs, who have been educated in British India, and there been instructed in British civilization.—*The Colonial Magazine.*

THE DOMINIONS OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—The extent of territory under the dominion of Mehemet Ali is almost unknown in England. It far exceeds that of the mother country, and, if again added to the Turkish empire, would make it a more cumbrous machine than it was before; for people and territories, that never acknowledged the Sultan, or Mohammedanism, have been subjugated, and are now ruled by the Egyptian viceroy. He wrung Egypt from the porte, and has added to it the whole of Syria, a great part of Asia Minor, as far as where the Euphrates enters the Persian Gulf; in all the Arabian Peninsula, except Muscat; in Nubia, Abyssinia, the ancient Ethiopia, with the plains of Sennaar, Kordofan, and as far as the foot of civilized man has followed the various wanderings of the Blue and White Nile, Mehemet Ali's power is more or less acknowledged. The extensive borders of the Red Sea, even beyond the Straits of Babelmandel, to the confines of Persia and the Indian Sea, with Candia, and the whole upper border of the Mediterranean, are now included in his dominions; and the great named tribe of the Bedawees of Petra, and from Bagdad to Medina, with a few exceptions, owe him as there prince.—All this, greater even than the mighty empire of Sesostris, was conquered, and is now governed by the orphan boy, whose precarious living was at one time gained by the huxtering of tobacco, but who now fills the throne of the Pharoahs, and wields the sceptre of Zenobia.—*Wilde's Narrative.*

SCRAPS FROM THE STATES.—"Seems to me I have seen you somewhere before," as the fellow said when the collector called on him the twenty-seventh time for money.—An old farmer, whose son had died lately, was visited by a neighbour, who began to condole with him on his loss. "My loss!" exclaimed the father; "no such thing—it's his own loss—he was of age."—The town-clerk in a certain town, as the custom is, having published the banns of matrimony between two persons, was very aptly followed by the clergyman reading the hymn commencing "Mistaken souls, who dream of heaven."—A man in Connecticut has got an elixir to cure broken ploughs, harrows with teeth out, and other obstructions and defects in farmer's utensils. A few drops poured into an old watch, will make it go as well as a new one. Two drops will revive the oldest clock in the country. It is an excellent thing for coffee-mills that don't grind; and is very useful in mending door-latches, &c.—An anxious and faithful father had been lecturing and counselling a dissolute and incorrigible son, and, after a most pathetic appeal to his feelings, discovering no signs of contrition, exclaimed—"What! no relenting emotion? not one penitent tear?" "Ah, father," replied the hardened son, you may as well leave off *boring* me; you will obtain no water, I can assure you."—A gentleman in travelling on the road, seeing a man standing at the door, asked him if he was master of the house. "I don't know," he replied, "as my wife and I have just quarrelled; but I'll step in and see." Returning, he said he was master, and inquired the stranger's business. "Only," replied the gentleman, "to direct me the nearest road to the next tavern."—A country editor says it is as ridiculous to expect an editor in debt to write witty paragraphs, as to expect a malefactor to regale the crowd with jokes while on the way to the gallows; but the *Boston Times* says there is no such thing in the book. "Nothing sharpen's the nib of an editor's pen like a creditor standing at his elbow, ready to present a bill as soon as his pen is off the paper. We have sometimes wished we might get hold of a joke that would last forever.

GALEDONIA ASYLUM, COPENHAGEN-FIELDS.—On Saturday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge paid a visit to this national Scottish charity. On his arrival shortly after 11 o'clock, he was received by Mr. Gordon Duff, Mr. Lindsay, the Rev. John Lees, superintendent, and other gentlemen connected with the institution. The boys on the foundation, about 80 in number, were drawn up on the green in front of the asylum. They were clad in the Highland costume of royal tartan, and the colours of the Scottish volunteer corps during the time of the threatened French invasion of this country, given in charge to the Institution by their colonel, the Duke of Sussex, were displayed at intervals along the line. The scene was extremely picturesque, and his Royal Highness frequently expressed his admiration as he inspected the children, whose ruddy countenances and cheerful looks did great credit to those who have the management. His royal highness was then conducted over the institution, and on his departure expressed to the reverend superintendent the high personal gratification he had experienced from the interesting appearance of the children and the order and cleanliness pervading the establishment. The object of the charity, which was incorporated in 1815, shortly after the battle of Waterloo, is the support of children of Scotsmen who have died or been disabled in the service of their country, and failing these of the Scottish poor generally. Their annual festival takes place on the 5th of May, at which the Duke of Cambridge will preside.

REMARKS ON THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF HUSBANDRY.—1. Whatever may be the nature of the soil, and situation of your farm, remember, that there is no soil so good but it may be exhausted and ruined by bad tillage, and that there is none so bad that cannot be rendered fertile by good tillage; even heath, if it can be ploughed and swarded.

2. The true art of husbandry consists in suffering no crop to grow upon your land that will so far exhaust your soil as to lessen the value of your succeeding crop, whatever profit such a crop may afford you.

3. To avoid this, suffer no one crop to grow two years successively upon the same piece of ground, excepting grass and buckwheat, without the fertilizing aid of rich manures to support the strength of the soil; and even then, a change of crops will generally do best, except onions, carrots and hemp.

4. Every plant deriveth from the earth, for its growth, such properties as are peculiar to itself; this plant, when followed successively for two or more years upon the same ground, will exhaust the soil of those properties peculiar to itself without lessening its power to produce some other plants; this fact is most striking in the article of flax, which will not bear to be reaped oftener than once in seven years, and is common to all crops, with the exception of those noticed above.

5. To avoid this evil, arrange your farm into such divisions as will enable you to improve all the variety of crops your lands may require, in such regular succession as to form a routine of 5, 6 or seven years, according to the nature, quality and situation of your farm.

6. This method will make poor land good, and good better. Try and see.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

The farmer who wishes to succeed in his business must always be busy, but never suffer himself to be hurried.

The wisdom of the CREATOR, says a distinguished anatomist, is in nothing seen more gloriously than in the heart. And how well does it perform its office! An anatomist who understood its structure might say beforehand that it would play; but, from the complexity of its mechanism and the delicacy of many of its parts, he must be apprehensive that it would always be liable to derangement, and that it would soon work itself out. Yet does this wonderful machine go on, night and day, for eighty years together, at the rate of a hundred thousand strokes every twenty-four hours, having at every stroke a great resistance to overcome; and it continues this action for this length of time without disorder, and without weariness. That it should continue this action for this length of time without disorder is wonderful; that it should be capable of continuing it without weariness is still more astonishing. Never, for a single moment, night or day, does it intermit its labour, neither through our waking nor our sleeping hours. On it goes, without intermission, at the rate of a hundred thousand strokes every twenty four hours; yet it never seems exhausted. Rest would have been incompatible with its functions. While it slept, the whole machinery must have stopped, and the animal inevitably perish. It was necessary that it should be made capable of working for ever, without the cessation of a moment—without the least degree of weariness. It is so made, and the power of the Creator in so constructing it can in nothing be exceeded but his wisdom!—From "*The Doctor.*"

ANGLO-SAXON MARRIAGES.—The marriage was always celebrated at the bridegroom's house, and as all the expense devolved upon him, he was allowed a competent time to make preparation. It was not, however, deemed gallant to be longer than six or seven weeks between the time of contracting and the celebration. All the friends and relations of the bridegroom being invited, arrived at his house the day previous to the marriage, and spent the time in feasting, and preparing for the approaching ceremony. On the wedding morning they mounted upon horseback, completely armed, and proceeded in great state and order, under the command of one who was called the *foremost man*, to receive and conduct the bride in safety to the house of her future husband. The company proceeded in this mutual order to do honour to the bride, and to prevent her being intercepted or carried off by any of her former lovers. The bride, in this procession, was accompanied by her guardian and other relations, led by a matron, who was called *bride's woman*, followed by a company of young maids, who were called the *bride's maids*. At her arrival, she was received by the bridegroom, and solemnly betrothed to him by the guardian, in the following set form of words:—I give thee my daughter (sister, or relation,) to be thy honour and thy wife, to keep thy keys, and to share with thee in thy bed and goods. In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." After this ceremony was performed, the bridegroom, the bride, and their respective companions went in procession to the church, accompanied with music, where they received the nuptial benediction from the priest. In some places this was done under the nuptial veil, which was a square piece of cloth, supported by a tall man at each corner, over the couple, to conceal her virgin blushes. When the priest had pronounced her benediction, he crowned both with crowns made of flowers, which were kept in the church for that purpose. For this, and several other reasons marriages were usually celebrated during summer. These ceremonies being ended, all retired to the bridegroom's house, and sat down to a feast, generally as sumptuous as his substance would permit. The afternoon was spent by the youth of both sexes in mirth and dancing, and that, generally in the open air. The wedding dress of the bridegroom, and three of his men, were of the same color, and so also of the bride, and three of her women; and as these could not, according to custom, be used upon any other occasion, they were given as a present to the minstrels or musicians, or, in after times, to some church or monastry. The feastings and rejoicings generally continued for several days, until all the provisions were consumed. In some measure to indemnify the bridegroom, the relations of both parties made him presents upon their departure.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1840.

There is nothing later from Europe than was received by the Unicorn.

Intelligence by the Great Western may be expected soon, the 4th of June being the day appointed for her leaving Bristol.

It is reported that Mr. Cunard intended despatching a steamer, named the Achilles, to Halifax, on the 1st of June. If this be correct she has probably arrived at Halifax by this time.

Our paper to-day contains a great variety of interesting and valuable intelligence.

The Queen held a Drawing Room at St. James's Palace, May 12, which was numerously attended, and was to hold another on the 25th, in celebration of her birthday.

Queen Victoria's dress on the occasion:—"Dress of white tulle over white satin; the body and sleeves richly ornamented with diamonds and blonde; the skirt elegantly trimmed with a deep blonde flounce, pale roses and diamonds; train of pink Irish poplin, richly brocaded in silver, and lined with white satin. Head dress, feathers, and diamonds; necklace and ear-rings en suite."

The Queen gave on the 11th a State Ball at Buckingham Palace—it being the first since her marriage. The Queen opened the ball in a quadrille, in which her partner was Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Albert dancing with Princess Augusta of Cambridge. The Prince afterwards waltzed with the Princess Augusta.

CHEAP BREAD.

The Bakers of this city, we learn, have agreed that the price of Bread shall, during the present low price of flour, be as follows:—

2 lb. Wheaten loaf,	- - -	4d.
2 lb. Mixed do.	- - -	3½d.
4 lb. Rye do.	- - -	5d.
2 lb. do. do.	- - -	2½d.

Superfine Flour is now selling at the Mills for 32s. 6d., and American from 35s. to 37s. 6d. per barrel—which is cheaper than it has been sold in this market for a number of years past. Large quantities of wheat and flour are constantly arriving from American ports.

About 7 o'clock last evening, there was a very sharp flash of lightning, which was instantly succeeded by a tremendous peal of thunder; one or two heavy showers followed, which were of great service to the gardens, &c.—The atmosphere soon after became clear again.

An inquest was held on the 13th instant, before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of *Robert Madewell*, private in H. M. 69th Regt. Verdict—"Accidental death by drowning."

Temperance Meeting at Sussex Vale.—We beg to remind our readers, that Thursday next, the 18th instant, is the day fixed for Capt. O'Halloran to address the friends of Temperance at Sussex Vale; and we have much pleasure in stating, that the Rev. Wm. Gray, (our talented and revered Rector,) will also ascend the platform upon the occasion in question.—*City Gazette.*

We are happy to learn that our friend Dr. GESNER, the Provincial Geologist, has received the distinguished honor of being elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London.—*Courier.*

LARGE OX.—An enormous Ox, weighing about 2400 lbs. owned by Mr. H. W. Pitts, arrived here yesterday in the schooner *Sukey*, from Portland, (Me.) It was raised and fatted about three miles from that place, and may well be classed among the rare living curiosities of the day. An opportunity of viewing this mammoth animal will be afforded next week.—*Ib.*

[This immense ox was paraded through our streets to-day, splendidly decorated with ribbons of various colors. He will, we learn, be slaughtered and exhibited for saleon the 19th inst., when the *gourmands* of our good city will have an opportunity of testing the qualities of this fine looking specimen of *Yankee* beef. We wish them good appetites and a healthy digestion.]

LAUNCH.—A beautifully modelled, well proportioned and faithfully built Barque of 330 tons, named the "*Brilliant*," owned by Messrs. Owens & Duncan, was launched on Saturday last from the building yard of Messrs. Francis & Samuel Smith, in Portland. These builders have gained very deserved celebrity for the ships hitherto constructed by them, and we are assured the Brilliant will tend rather to increase than diminish their well earned reputation.—*Ib.*

On the 16th ult. a ship of 565 tons, called the *Hope*, was launched from the building yard of John Jardine, Esq., Richibucto; and on the 2d inst. another ship, of 581 tons, named the *Lady Worsley*, was launched from the same ship yard.

A gentleman was walking in Duke-street, on Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock, where he discovered lying in the centre of the road, near Charlotte-street, a beautiful mahogany portable WRITING DESK; and judging from its appearance, it would seem as if it had been stolen, rifled of its contents, and then thrown where it has been found.

Since writing the above, the owner of the desk has called upon us to state that he was robbed after 10 o'clock on Friday night—not only of the desk, which contained from £7 to £10—but also several articles of wearing apparel, some of which were found scattered about the premises on the following morning.—The desk stood upon a table in the owner's bedroom, and on retiring to rest about 10 o'clock, he noticed it in its usual place. The robber must have either been in the house on its being locked; or had forced the doors open after the inmates had fallen asleep, as no noise was heard through the night. On rising in the morning, the gentleman missed his desk, and on going down stairs he discovered the doors to be wide open. It is high time that something should be done for the protection of the citizen.—*News.*

THE NEW WORLD.—The first number of a quarto edition of the New World, published at New-York, has reached us. The folio edition is also continued, being issued on Saturday mornings, and the quarto in the afternoon. The latter is the most convenient form for preservation, while long experience has shown that the folio form is preferred by the public for a newspaper. The paper contains a large amount of interesting miscellaneous reading.—*Boston D. Adv.*

[We received the first number of the quarto edition of the *New World* by last night's mail. It contains 16 pages of a most convenient size for binding, and is very handsomely printed. The price is four dollars per annum for a single copy, or seven dollars for two copies, payable in advance. The paper can be seen at this office.]—*W. Obs.*

MIRAMICHI, JUNE 9.

Damage by the late Fires.—Two weeks ago, we stated, that our settlements were enveloped in dense clouds of smoke, which denoted that extensive fires were raging in the neighbouring woods. Since then, we have learnt, that much damage has been done to the property of individuals residing on the South West branch of this River, and all along the line of road to Fredericton.

Mr. Kelly, the Courier, informs us, that a small bridge, situate between Hunter's and Doak's, and a fine frame barn, near the same place, was destroyed. Also a small cross way near Swim's Ferry. The large bridge over Moore's Creek. Two dwelling houses and barns, the property of John and James Weaver. A house and barn, owned by Mr. Redmond, in Boies-town: and Mr. Thomas Brown, of the same place, had a fine horse burnt to death, and another so severely injured, that there was little hopes of its recovery. Mr. John Decantlin had the greater part of his fencing destroyed, and a large flock of sheep. But few settlers, we learn, escaped without damage to their stock or fences. It was with much difficulty, and considerable risk, that he, as well as several other travellers, were enabled to proceed on their journey.—*Gleaner.*

(From the Royal Gazette, June 10.)

Downing street, 14th May, 1840.

SIR—I have had the honor to lay before the Queen the Address from the Legislative Council and House of Asembly of New Brunswick, which accompanied your Despatch, No. 19, of the 31st March.

Her Majesty has commanded me to instruct you to signify to the two Houses of the local Legislature, in answer, the high gratification with which she has received the assurance of the interest they take in her Union in Marriage with His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and of their conviction that an event so conducive to the Queen's domestic happiness, will also tend to promote the welfare of Her Majesty's Provincial Subjects.

To contribute to the prosperity of so important a branch of the British Empire as the Province of New Brunswick, will always be regarded by the Queen as at once amongst the highest of the duties to the discharge of which she has been called, and amongst the greatest felicities of her Reign.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.
Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., &c.

Provincial Appointments.—Lauchlan Donaldson, Isaac Woodward, and William Mackay, Esquires, to be Commissioners to meet such Commissioners as may be appointed from the Province of Nova Scotia, to take into consideration and report upon the subject of a daily communication between Halifax and Saint John.

We understand that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has received Her Majesty's most Gracious permission to accept the increase of his official income, which the Legislature of New-Brunswick has so liberally voted.—And, we further understand that her Majesty has been very graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Mr. A. E. Botsford's seat in the Executive Council.—*Sentinel.*

The Fredericton Sentinel, in reference to the Temperance Reformation in Ireland, has the following remarks:—

"The temperance reform is one of the greatest moral institutions, with which the world has been blessed, since the social habits and depraved appetite of man, laid the foundation of an evil, which is every where alike fatal to public prosperity, individual welfare and domestic happiness; and no person who professes to be governed by christian principles,—especially a christian minister,—should withhold his support from a cause, that operates most powerfully in reclaiming the unhappy victim of intemperance; and which restores him to his family, his country, and himself; arrests him on the very threshhold of eternity, and brings him back to usefulness and virtue."

HISTORY OF BRITISH AMERICA, by Hugh Murray, F. R. S. E., in two vols. Harper's Family Library, Nos. 101 and 102. This work comprehends Canada, Upper and Lower, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, the Bermudas, and the Fur countries; their history from the earliest settlement, their statistics, topography, commerce, fisheries, and their social and political condition; also an account of the manners and present state of the aboriginal tribes. It is, however, sufficient that the history is published in Harper's Family Library, the best work extant, to proclaim its usefulness, its excellencies. We know of no work at present that could be more replete with interest than this.—*N. Y. Sunday Morning Atlas.*

Anniversary of the Art of Printing.—At a meeting of the German citizens of Philadelphia, held on Saturday evening, 23d instant, at the Pittsburg Hotel, it was resolved to celebrate on the 21st of June next, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Art of Prioting.—*N. Y. Empire State.*

Printer's Festival.—At a numerously attended meeting of Printers, and others connected with the craft, in Boston and vicinity, held on Thursday, June 11, it was unanimously resolved, that the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Art of Printing be celebrated on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at Faneuil-Hall. The invitation to unite in the celebration is not to be limited to the City of Boston, but to be extended to every town and city in the Union, and to all Printers and their associates in the Art of Arts, whether native citizens or children of other countries.

PICTOU, June 2.—DARING OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY.—We regret to have occasion to refer to one of the most disgraceful acts of violence that has, within our recollection, been committed in this county. It appears that as Mrs. Elizabeth Emmery, (the mother of a large family at the West River,) was returning home on the evening of the 26th ult. she was waylaid and attacked by a ruffian, who used her in the most cruel manner. Upon passing the late residence of Dr. McCulloch, she was dragged off the road into the bushes, knocked down, and while in that state, his knee was placed on her chest, and was threatened with having her throat cut if she continued to cry out for assistance. He then commenced rifling her pocket, and notwithstanding all her exertions, succeeded in robbing all the money she had, amounting to fifteen shillings. Mrs. Emmery returned to town and procured medical relief, and on the following morning pointed out the ruffian to one of our constables, who immediately took him in charge.

On the prisoner being brought up for examination he stated that his name was Philip Burke, lately from Miramichi, where he has left a wife and two children.—He was fully committed to stand his trial at the ensuing term of the Supreme Court.

QUEBEC, JUNE 3—*Wreck of the Atlantic with a General Cargo for Quebec.*—The brig Hero, Miller, which arrived yesterday from St. John, Newfoundland, brought 18 passengers from the wreck of the Atlantic, of which event we have collected the following particulars:

The new barque Atlantic, of Perth, (284 tons) George Morton, master, from Dundee to Quebec with a general cargo, ran on shore near Cape St. Francis, (Newfoundland) at half-past seven o'clock, on the night of Tuesday, 5th May. The passengers, twenty seven in number, and the crew, had a miraculous escape, but all succeeded in getting ashore with the exception of a boy named Hogg, who was unfortunately drowned. From a Newfoundland paper brought by Captain Miller, of the Hero, with a perusal of which we have been favoured, we learn that the passengers of the Atlantic arrived at St. John's, the capital of that Island, in a very destitute condition, and appeals were being made to the charitable public to secure for them assistance of which they stood in need. Scarcely an article of clothing was saved from the wreck—the loss of the ship having been almost the work of an instant, and the circumstances superseding every consideration but the preservation of life; many got on shore as they rushed from their beds on being aroused from the shock. His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland promptly and humanely sent to their assistance on being informed of their situation. They reached St. John's, from the wreck of the Atlantic at Pouch Cove, overland, not however, without much difficulty; and some of them had suffered injuries in the awful dangers which they had providentially escaped. The following is a list of the passengers who arrived in Quebec, from the wreck of the Atlantic; we have no doubt that the National Charitable Societies of this city on whom they may have claims will immediately take into consideration the situation of such of them as stand in need of relief; Thomas Rutherford, Peter Macfarlane, engineer; Alexander Mackenzie, currier; Donald McGregor with a wife and three children, labourer; Benjamin Hogg, labourer with a wife and three children; Henry Burgie, furrier, with a wife and one child; James Robertson, merchant; and John Duff, a boy. Total 18, the others, nine in number, remained in St. John's.—*Quebec Gazette.*

QUEBEC, June 2.—on Sunday, Her Majesty's Troop ship Athol sailed for England, having on board the 15th Regiment, now returning home after a long service in the Canadas, in which the good conduct of officers and men have been alike conspicuous. It would appear that the non-commissioned officers and privates have conceived an affection for the Colony, since we learn, that the number embarked in the Athol is 290, whilst 277, have extended their services in North America under the regulations lately promulgated, authorising the transfer of soldiers desirous of remaining in Canada, who belong to Regiments which are quitting the Command, to Regts. destined to remain in these Provinces for a longer period.—*Mercury.*

QUEBEC, June 5.—Montreal papers of Wednesday last statethat a number of benevolent gentlemen had associated themselves together for the relief of destitute emigrants, and that His Excellency the Governor General had kindly contributed £50 to the fund. His Excellency the Governor General had visited the Emigrant Shed at Windmill Point, Montreal, and seeing the destitute condition of many of its occupants, had generously advanced £20 to defray the expence of conveying their baggage from the wharves to the Canal.—*Gazette.*

W. H. Merritt, Esqr. President of the Welland Canal Board, has returned from Montreal, having obtained from the Governor General the means wherewith to commence those works on the canal which are necessary for its permanent enlargement.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

Kingston, May 30th.—THE PORT OF KINGSTON.—The trade of this Port has never, perhaps, been in a more prosperous and flourishing condition, than at the present moment. The quantity of produce on our wharves is enormous; and though many new storehouses are being erected, the want of Store Room is very severely felt. The Ottawa and Rideau Company alone, have nearly 30,000 Barrels of Flour on hand. The Rideau Canal is in active operation, and our Forwarders will carry on an unusually extensive and highly profitable business this season.

From the Oswego Herald of June 8.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO BURN THE STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN.—*Arrest of Lett and Defoe.*—While the Great Britain was lying at the wharf in this village on Saturday, receiving passengers and baggage for Lewiston, a trunk was taken on board by a carman, and left near the ladies' cabin. Soon after the trunk was moved to a different position by a person on board, who was noticed by a lady, and very soon after it exploded, with a report like that of a cannon, blowing the trunk to atoms, and throwing fire in all directions, so that it was communicated to the wood and other materials on deck. Much glass was broken in the boat and other injury done. One gentleman only happened to be in an exposed position, and he escaped with a severe burn in the face and some other slight injuries. The fragments of the trunk show that it contained a jug or stone vessel of some kind, with a composition of white rosin, turpentine, vitriol, gum shellac, cotton, &c.

At the time of the explosion, Lett, the reputed murderer of Captain Usher, and who, it is said, boasts of having blown up Brock's monument, and for the apprehension of whom, we believe about $10,000 reward has been offered within the last two years by the authorities of Upper Canada, was seen walking upon the dock at no great distance from the boat.—He was soon after arrested in front of the United States Hotel by Constable Reid, to whose promptness and energy on the occasion much credit is due. Lett was armed with four pistols and a bowie-knife, and made a desperate and unavailing effort to use them and escape. The carman immediately recognized Lett as the person who employed and paid him for carrying the trunk on board. Such was the excitement and indignation among our citizens, that Lett was forthwith tendered to the Captain of the British boat Gildersleeve, then in port bound to Kingston, on condition that he should be surrendered to the Canadian authorities. Very properly no doubt, the captain declined the proposal, and Lett was well secured in jail.

From the description given by the lady refered to above, of the person who removed the trunk from where the carman left it, suspicion settled upon a man by the name of Defoe, supposed to be an accomplice of Lett. The citizens, in conjuction with the village authorities, took measures for the arrest of Defoe, and at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees called on the occasion, a resolution passed authorizing the offer of a reward of $250 for his apprehension. During the evening, Defoe was discovered and arrested at the Centre House in this village, and committed to jail. The prisoners will be brought before the police magistrates for examination to-day, and the facts disclosed in the investigation, which it is believed will implicate others in this infernal plot, for the wanton and wicked destruction of human life, we intend to lay before the public, as the natural fruits of that modern frontier patriotism, encouraged by profligate demagogues and the toleration of lawless mobs. Lett and Defoe are Canadian refugees, who we understand have been lounging about this village several days.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 28.

DARING ACT OF PIRACY ON THE COAST OF CUBA.—Letters received in this city yesterday from Havana, dated 22d May, 1840, contain the following particulars of one of the most daring acts of Piracy on record.

On the 22d ultimo, the English schr. Vernon, John Cunningham, master, sailed from Falmouth, Jamaica, for Halifax, and on the eighth day out, being a little north of Cape Antonio, she was chased by an open boat containing seven men, who fired at the brig. Having hove to, the boat came along side the brig, and the crew thereof pretending to belong to a Revenue Cutter at anchor just round the point, requested the Captain of the Vernon to go on board of her in his own boat, with his papers—which he did. Capt. C. with three men started for the cutter, in company with the seven strangers in their boat; and when they had got a short distance from the schooner the rascals ordered him to stop and undress—this done, the pirates (for such they proved to be) began to murder the three Englishmen, stabbing and cutting throats. The captain and two men were killed, and the other man jumped overboard and swam to the shore. He wandered on the shore five days, when he was discovered by the Captain of a Cape Antonio coaster, by whom he was furnished with necessaries.

The Captain, having learned from the destitute wanderer the outline of the outrage, gathered a force and went in search of the pirates and their prize, which he succeeded in finding. The surviving English sailors were employed in the forced labour of unloading their vessel—and it was learned, that after finishing their job, they were to have their *throats cut.* The Captain of the coasting craft resorted to stratagem to circumvent the outlaws. He took with him three old muskets, saluted them most cordially, and told them he had brought the guns to be put in order, and that his vessel was near by, and *calculated for the business*, and that he had come out on the same business. They readily accepted an invitation to breakfast with him, and on their arrival, he made use of the force he had prepared for the occasion and the whole seven were secured. M. Philpot, who was the bearer of the information to the Captain General and who was present at the examination of the culprits, says the cold-blooded recitals of these demons made his heart shrink within him. These pirates reside at Regia, and are well known in Havana.—The sailor who escaped to the shore, says that while he was in the woods, he saw several parcels of sails, blocks, compasses, and merchandize, which were probably the effects of other vessels that had been taken and destroyed. The surviving Englishmen were provided for by M. Philpot till the British Consul should send for them.

The population of French origin in Lower Canada, is said to be about 520,000—of British origin 180,000.

First Public Sale of the Newly Discovered Assam Tea.—It is stated in the St. James' Chronicle, that the Commercial Sale Room in Mincing Lane, where the public tea sales are held, was crowded at the hour of sale, in consequence of its being known that the whole of the Honorable Company's recent importation of Teas from their Territories in Upper Assam, India, were to be sold. Mr. Thompson was the tea broker selected by the company to offer these teas for sale. They consisted of three lots of Assam Souchong, and five lots of Assam Pekoe. On opening the first lot, which was Souchong, Mr. Thompson announced that each lot would be sold, without the least reservation, to the highest bidder. We never before witnessed such excitement as prevailed when the first lot was competed for. The first bid was made at 5s. per lb., a second bid was made of 10s. per lb. After much competition, it was knocked down for 21s. per lb. the purchaser being Captain Pidding, the proprietor of Howquay's Mixture Tea. The second lot of Souchong was bought for the same person for 20s. per lb. The third and last Souchong sold for 16s. per lb. Captain Pidding being the buyer. The first lot of Assam Pekoe sold for 24s. per lb.; after much competition, every broker appearing to bid for it, it was bought for Captain Pidding. The second, third and fourth lots of Assam Pekoe fetched the respective prices of 25s. 27s. 6d. and 28s. 6d, per lb., and were also purchased, like the previous lots, for Captain Pidding. For the last lot of Pekoe, which was the last of the tea to be sold, a most exciting competition took place—there were nearly sixty different bids made for it. It was at last knocked down at the extraordinary high price of 34s. per lb. Captain Pidding was also the purchaser of this, and has thereby become the sole proprietor of the Assam, as well as the Howquay's Mixture Tea. The general opinion of the collected tea brokers and dealers, with whom the room was crowded was, that the Assam tea is not only valuable as a curiosity, but that the tea itself, is of a very superior quality, being of a pleasant flavor, and of such strength that some asserted that the fifth water from it was as strong as the first. The fact of Captain Pidding having become the sole purchaser of the whole of this seemed to excite a great sensation; it was whispered that he intended to allow small parcels of it to be sold by each of his agents at prime cost, and in such small quantities as to allow of the greatest number of people trying, by tasting it.—*Hunt's New York Merchant's Magazine.*

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser, June 5.]

Arrival of the first Steam Packet from Liverpool, via Halifax.—On Wednesday afternoon arrived at this port the Steam Packet UNICORN, Capt. Douglas, from Liverpool. The Unicorn was first seen from Mr. Parker's Observatory at 12 minutes before 5, being then near the light house, and she arrived opposite to the wharf at East Boston in 48 minutes. She was saluted from India wharf and East Boston, and from the Revenue Cutter. The cutter was dressed with flags, and the English and American flags were hoisted at the Observatory and at the Maverick House. Capt. Sturgis of the Revenue Cutter, went on board the Unicorn and saw her moored at the wharf. Before proceeding to the wharf at East Boston, she passed near the end of Long Wharf, and took a turn round towards the Navy Yard, thence back to East Boston. The handsome painted glass windows of her cabin were broken by the firing from East Boston.

From the same, June 6.

CELEBRATION OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE UNICORN.—The celebration yesterday of the arrival of the first steam ship from Liverpool, was conducted in a manner worthy of the occasion. At three o'clock the City Government and a large number of invited guests assembled at the City Hall, and at half past three the procession was formed under the direction of the City Marshal, and proceeded to Faneuil Hall, which had been fitted up in a handsome style, suitable to the occasion. The Hall was festooned with a large number of flags of the United States and Great Britain, and was decorated in a very appropriate and tasteful manner. An elegant collation had been prepared, to which the large audience was seated after grace had been said by the Rev. Mr. Rodgers. At five o'clock, the Mayor, who presided on the occasion, addressed the company in a handsome and appropriate manner. He explained the objects of the meeting, and congratulated the citizens of Boston on the arrival of the first steam ship from Liverpool, which he regarded as one of the most important and interesting events that had occurred for many years. He took occasion to speak in high terms of the energy and enterprise of Mr. Cunard, and regretted his necessary absence on the present occasion. In conclusion, he alluded in an eloquent manner to commercial enterprise as second only to Christianity in advancing the world in a moral and political point of view, and as strengthening the bonds of friendship between the nations of the earth. He then offered the following sentiment:

"Commercial Enterprise: it waked up the dark ages; it launched mankind on the sea of improvement; it launched their bark and spread their sails until a sail is no longer needed to join the two Continents together."

His Honor then again referred to Mr. Cunard, and offered the following sentiment:

"Hon. Samuel Cunard: identified with an improvement which has blessed two countries, they will vie with each other in doing him honor."

This called out the son of Mr. Cunard, who made a few appropriate remarks, in which he thanked the citizens of Boston in the name of his father, for the kind attentions paid to him on his former visit, and for the enthusiastic manner in which the arrival of his first ship had been received. He proposed as a toast, "Prosperity to the citizens of Boston,"—which was received with great applause; and the band played "God save the Queen."

The Mayor then rose and said he would read an extract from Messrs. Topliff's books, which was as follows:—

"Steamer Liverpool, 18 days from England; we add, God save the Queen and God save the United States of America."

This was received with three cheers.

Capt. DOUGLAS was then introduced to the audience, and made a few remarks. He said the Unicorn was the smallest ship of the intended line; that a greater portion of her was filled with her machinery, but the other ships were of the first class. He said his voyage would have been shorter, but for the constant succession of head winds.

The Mayor then proposed as a sentiment, "England and America: amidst all fluctuations of trade—all vicissitudes of time and explorations of landmarks, may we never forget the relation in which we stand, of mother and daughter."

This called up Mr. GRATTAN, who made an eloquent and highly interesting speech, which was received with great applause. He said the inhabitants of New England had been compared to the granite and ice which were their chief articles of export. But from his short residence here, he could deny the charge, unless, indeed, it was intended to compare them to granite in point of firmness in good resolves, and to ice in the purity of their moral characters. He proposed as a sentiment:

"The Unicorn: long considered an apocryphal animal, but now known as a reality;—and he would add, May the Lion of England never lay his paw, or wag his tail, or shake his mane, in anger at the Unicorn."

The Mayor then proposed the following—

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts: as she is likely to become the half-way house between England and the Rocky Mountains, we will take care that all the travellers have a hearty reception."

Mr. PHILLIPS, the Mayor of Salem, being called upon made a few appropriate remarks, and proposed:

"The City of Boston: may her future prosperity be commensurate with her past fame and the public enterprise which pervades all classes of her citizens."

The Mayor then gave—

"The Judiciary: amid all changes and revolutions we rejoice that justice changeth not."

Although this part of the Government was ably represented, yet no one responded, and the Mayor *then* proposed—

"The House of Representatives of Massachusetts—we rejoice that that at least has a *Speaker!*"

Mr. WINTHROP responded to this in his usual happy manner and proposed as a toast—

"James Watt of Great Britain, and Robert Fulton of Little Britain." (Penn.)

The Mayor then read a letter from Gov. Everett, in which he expressed deep regret that he was unable to be present on account of ill health.

Mr. GRATTAN took occasion to pronounce an eloquent eulogy on the late Governor of the Commonwealth, which was responded to by the audience with three cheers.

Professor LONGFELLOW, being called upon, made a few remarks which were not distinctly heard in all parts of the hall. He proposed—

"Steam-ships: the pillar of fire by night and the cloud by day that guide the wanderer over the sea."

The RUSSIAN CONSUL made a few remarks and proposed: "Prosperity to America, growing up more and more."

Mr. BIGELOW, Secretary of State, proposed: "Nova Scotia; there has been much dispute concerning her north western angle; there will be no dispute hereafter touching the enterprize of her people."

Capt. STURGIS proposed: "The Cunard Steamers: may they cut their way through friends and foes."

Mr. GEORGE S. HILLIARD made a few remarks in his usual neat and classic style, which elicited much applause. He was followed by the Consul of the King of the Two Sicilies. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting—among them Mr. Rockwell; General Dearborn; a son of Gov. Campbell, of Nova Scotia; but we have not space for a more particular account of the celebration, which passed off very pleasantly, and will long be remembered by all who had the good fortune to be present.

From the same, June 12.

THE STEAM SHIP UNICORN.—By invitation of Mr. Cunard, a large party of ladies and gentlemen on Wednesday visited the steam ship Unicorn, and were by her on an excursion in the bay, during which they were entertained by a handsome collation on board. The occasion afforded an opportunity for examining the accommodations, the workmanship, and the machinery of the vessel. As she has been already described, it is unnecessary to repeat the description here. She exceeds in the appearance of strength and fitness in her general structure and in her machinery, as well as in the beautiful finish of her cabin, anything which has been before seen in our habour. The ornaments and paintings of the cabin, without being gaudy, are highly finished and beautiful. The company having assembled on board, she left East Boston at about 12 o'clock, and moved down the harbour, passed by Nahant, and Marblehead, and entered Salem harbour, where she was received a by salute from the shore, and welcomed by a large collection of people on the wharves, the vessels in the harbour being ornamented with flags. She did not however come to, but turned about, and after proceeding a short distance along the Beverly shore, crossed the harbour towards Marblehead, where she was again saluted from the shore. Crossing thence towards the southerly side of the bay, she next directed her course towards Boston, and arrived again at the wharf in East Boston at 5 o'clock. The day was fine, the sea still, and the atmosphere delicious. The excursion was enlivened by the music of the Brigade band, and by occasional quadrilles. At a proper hour the company were conducted to the cabin, where a spacious and splendid table was set, with all the delicacies of the season. During the entertainment, the accomplished host gave a toast which he introduced by some handsome complimentary remarks, and his example was followed by Mr. Grattan, her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and by several other gentlemen.—The company appeared to enjoy the whole excursion in a very high degree. The ship left the harbour in the evening on her return to Halifax.

The Boston *Atlas* says,—

Such were the accommodations and entertainments on board—so agreeable, not to say exhilirating, the *voyage*, that the ladies were for going, one and all, directly to Old England. They did not care to stay on this side of the Atlantic another moment—not even to bid farewell to their friends in Massachusetts. They were *in the Unicorn* and they wished to land in *Liverpool.* But Mr. Cunard and Capt. Douglas both knew, that there were not provisions enough in the ship to support so many hearty Yankee people, during a voyage of 3000 miles over the ocean; so these two gentlemen were obliged, much no doubt against their will, to return to East Boston, as already intimated, for additional supplies. The instant they touched the dock, quite a struggle took place. The ladies regretted to go ashore; the officers were unwilling to part with them. They seized each other by the hand; when a great number of persons coming down the deck to the rescue, the ladies were hurried into carriages by their relatives, put on board of the ferry boats, and sent to Boston; and thus finally delivered from the hands of the *British*, and prevented from being carried in state, "as hostages and prisoners of war into Halifax," or some other part of the Queen's dominions!

MAINE BOUNDARY.—HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, May 1.—Mr. Hume begged to ask whether her Majesty's Government were now able to state in what condition the negociations respecting the Maine boundary were?

Lord John Russell. I have some doubt how far it is consistent with my duty to answer the question which the hon. gentleman has just put to me; but, as no doubt, there is considerable anxiety upon the subject, and as papers upon the subject have been published in the United States, I think it would be desirable to give a general outline of the state in which the question at present stands between the United States and this country relative to the Maine boundary.

The House will recollect that I stated that there were two very distinct questions; the one was the general question of the boundary, arising out of the treaty of Ghent; and the other was with respect to the interpretation of our agreement for the sake of preserving jurisdiction and possession undisturbed by the two parties made in the course of the spring of 1839. With respect to the former part of the subject, a proposition was made by my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign affairs, in the name of the Government, last year, and the reply to that was a counter proposition of a totally different nature being made by the government of the United States.

At the same time commissioners were appointed by the government of Great Britain, who had surveyed the disputed country, and had arrived in this country in January last. The report was received only a few days ago; it contains matter of very considerable importance, and is now under the consideration of the government, and an answer will be immediately returned to the last proposition made by the government of the United States, informing them how far we can fall in with the proposition they last made.

That is the only answer I can give at present upon that branch of the subject. With respect to the question relating to the provisional agreement of last year, it is unfortunate that it is almost entirely upon it that recent difficulties have arisen. The Noble Lord then adverted to the differences that had arisen between the two countries on this subject; and concluded by saying, I trust and believe that peace will not be interrupted, but that the whole will end in a formal and amicable settlement of existing differences.—(Cheers.)

Another Set-to in Congress.—Messrs. Raynor and Montgomery have been following in the footsteps of predecessors, and "milling it." They did not, however, choose the council chamber, but "pitched into each other" outside the Post Office.—These affairs are getting so common, that like a murder or duel in the south, they will not be worth recording unless marked with some peculiar atrocity. We shall soon have to elect our representatives for the strength of their muscle, rather than for the strength of their minds. The day may come when questions will be settled by "fistesses." It would save a great deal of time spent in talking, at all events.—*N. Y. Sunday Morning Atlas.*

Congress.—The Journal of Commerce in reporting the proceedings of Congress June 1, says:—"At least thirty members addressed the Chair at once." "The time for the breaking up of the house seemed to have arrived. The body seemed to be on the verge of dissolution—all respect for the chair, for order, and for each other being entirely lost. Where this ferocious spirit is to end, no one can tell."—The honorable members seem inclined to have a "glorious row." There must be some "Upper-crust soap-locks" among them.—*Ib.*

Baltimore, May 8.—METHODIST CONFERENCE—The present General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is, on many accounts, one of the most important that has ever assembled since the organization of that Church in 1784. The numbers which it represents, the varied and superior talents which it combines, and the unusually important interests involved in its acts, invest it with an importance hitherto unknown and unfelt. The six Bishops are all present, and nearly all the representatives from the different annual conferences. The British Conference, as you know, is represented by the Rev. Robert Newton, and the Canada Conference by the Rev. Messrs. Stinson and Ryerson. Mr. Richey and Mr. Harvard, from the Canadas, are likewise present. Mr. Newton has preached frequently since he has been here, and has gained golden opinions from all who have heard him. On Sunday last he preached to six or eight thousand on Monument square.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.—It is stated in a late English paper that the receipts of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society during the last year were £81,542 13s. 3d., being an increase of £6700 compared with the preceding year. The number of the missionary stations of the society is 250, and of the missionaries 362; of the communicants, at the different stations, 78 228; of scholars in missionary schools, 53,703 ---*Boston Merc. Journal.*

The New York Express of Thursday last, says: "The receipts at our Custom House for the month of May, were in amount but *one-fourth of what they were in the corresponding month of* 1839. The whole receipts here since January, are *less than a third of those of a similar period last year.*"

BANK STOCK.—An extensive sale, principally the property of the Canada Marine Insurance Company, took place at Quebec on Thursday last, when the competition for stock was animated. Sixty-four D200 shares of the Montreal Bank were sold to different parties at from 8¾ to 11¾ per cent. premium. Sixty-five shares Quebec Bank brought from 1¾ to 2¾ per cent premium. Forty shares British North Am. Bank Stock, £30 sterling on each paid in, were offered at the upset price of £37 12s 6d, and realized £38 7s 6d or £40 currency. On the same day, for another account, twenty-five shares of the Quebec Fire Insurance Company, (£15 paid in) were offered, when ten shares were knocked down at £10 per share, and the remainder withdrawn.—*New-York Times.*

Buffalo, June 8.—Amount of Flour and Wheat cleared at this office for the week ending the 7th.

brls. flour,	bush. wheat,	Tolls,
41,648	38,313	D.17,965 23

Flour is held here at D.3 60 and at Michigan City at D.2 50 per barrel.

PRICE OF BREAD.—Official notice is issued by the Mayor that the price of fresh Flour being $3 60 per brl. the bakers must give, during the week commencing June the 1st, 43 ounces of bread for *ten cents.* Of the second quality, or three loaves for *ten cents*, they must give 58 3-4 ounces.—*New-Orleans Bulletin.*

For the four days previous to the 2d. inst. 30,000 bales of Cotton were exported from the port of Mobile.

The Public taking care of their own Bread.—The citizens of Montreal, during last summer, we believe, having become exasperated at what they considered extortion, by the bakers of the city, got up an establishment to be conducted by a society on behalf of the public, by means of which bread was to be manufactured at the lowest possible prices. This has, it would seem, operated well, and arrangements are in progress to make it permanent.—Some objections may be fairly made to this system, as a combination against a particular class of tradesmen,—but if they have brought it on themselves, by a perseverance in a bad article, an exorbitant price, or light weight, they aveh themselves to blame. Late notices of seizures would seem to indicate, that Bakers in other cities besides Montreal might take a hint that the public have great interest in their daily bread, and dislike any unnecessary inflictions connected with the victualling department.—*Novascotian.*

From the Pittsburg Intelligencer.

During the past year between 4 and 5,000 souls have left Pittsburgh, wholly unable to procure work there. Three fourths of the manufacturing industry has fallen off for want of sales and a market. One very extensive Foundry which produced $300,000 a year, has entirely suspended, and all hands discharged, and about 100 hands from manufactory in Kensington.

In more prosperous times, says the Intelligencer, out of about 200 drays and carts, it was very difficult to get a load of merchandize hauled without delay and inconvenience, now three fourths of the number are idle more than half their time;

SUMMARY.

THE WOOL SACK.—In the reign of Queen Elizabeth an act of parliament was passed to prevent the exportation of English wool; and, the more effectually to secure this source of national wealth, the wool-sacks on which the judges sit in the House of Lords were placed there, to remind them that in their judicial capacity they ought to have a constant eye to the preservation of the staple commodity of the kingdom.

POPULATION OF LONDON.—Dr. Olvthus Gregory, in a lecture on diseases in London, said that with the increase of population there was a diminution of disease, that London comprises an area of 70 square miles, or 9½ miles in diameter. The total population of the metropolis is now 1,950,000, and by the end of the next year it will exceed 2,000,000; and in ten years a population of 400,000 has been added, which is as much as the ancient city in the time of Charles the second.

CIRCULATION OF LONDON PAPERS.—The number of stamps issued to the several Newspapers in Great Britain, affords the means of determining the extent of circulation of each paper. According to the late official returns, it appears that the number of stamps issued to several of the London morning papers from Jan. 1 to March 31, was as follows:

To the Times,	1.230.000
Chronicle,	525,000
Herald,	530,000
Post,	280,000

From this statement it appears that the circulation of the Times averages more than 15,700 a day, and that it is greater than that of any other two papers taken together, and that the amount of duty which it pays to the Government exceeds £20,000 per annum.

A disastrous fire broke out in London on the morning of May 14, in Mary-le-bone street, which was attended with the loss of one or two lives, and great hazard of the lives of several other persons, who were saved with difficulty. A lad was saved by forcing a hole by crow-bars through a solid wall. On the day after the fire, the firemen succeeded in discovering the mutilated remains of one of the sufferers, whose body is supposed to be that of M

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Rats in Jamaica.—In no country is there a creature so destructive of property as the rat is in Jamaica. Their ravages are inconceivable. One year with another, it is supposed that they destroy at least about one twentieth part of the sugar-canes throughout the Island, amounting to little short of £200,000 currency per annum. The sugar-cane is their favourite food; but they also prey upon the Indian corn, on all fruits that are accessible to them, and on many of the roots. Some idea will be formed of the immense swarms of these destructive animals that infest this island, from the fact, that on a single plantation thirty thousand were destroyed in one year. Traps of various kinds are set to catch them, poison is resorted to, and terriers, and sometimes ferrets, are employed to explore their haunts, and root them out; still, however, their numbers remain undiminished, as far at least as can be judged by the ravages they commit. They are of a much larger size than the European rat, especially that kind of them called by the negroes *racoons.* On the experiment being tried of putting one of these and a cat together, the latter declined attacking it.

The ship United Kingdom, Capt. Patterson, cleared at Charleston on 27th ult. for Liverpool, with 90 bales sea island and 3108 do. upland cotton, and 1513 barrels naval stores, valued at $94,977.

A destructive fire occurred at Ithaca, state of New York, recently, which destroyed property to the amount of about 50,000 dollars.

The amount of property destroyed by fire in New York during the year ending 23d ult. is estimated by the fire commissioners at D.3,225,429. Number of fires 100.

It is said that the late John Parker, of Boston, who died at the age of 85 years, left property to the value of six millions of dollars.

In New York there are 135 miles of paved streets, and 25,500 houses. It costs the city $70,000 per annum to sweep the streets, and yet they are always dirty.

Complaints are made in the Maryland papers that the flies destroy the Tobacco plants. What stomachs the insects must have.

Agriculture.—Sully, who was one of the greatest men France ever produced, used to say, that it to ought be the maxim of a good government to advance agriculture before manufactures, and to give to the latter only a secondary rank in the state. In vindication of his opinion Sully used to say, that he even preferred the products of the soil, which could not easily be ravished from him, to those foreign conquests which occupy the attention of most governments, but which always excite resentment or jealously. A large and increasing produce of the land (said he) ensures the liberty of the people, while it places foreigners in a sort of dependence; whereas the want of corn, the first necessary of life, induces a dependence upon foreigners, who can either furnish the commodity or refuse it. The produce of the land (continues he) cannot be consumed by strangers, but to the profit of the inhabitants, that is, by a traffic more advantageous than the possession of the corn itself; whereas the arts and manufactures may possibly be carried off by the artifices of rivals, and pass away, together with the artists themselves, into all the countries of the world.

The Maine farmer, says that people eat too much fine flour bread, for their health or pocket—that we ought to raise more Buckwheat for flippers, and eat more of the old fashioned rye and Indian bread.

The steamer *Unicorn* arrived at Halifax from Boston, on Friday morning last, in 38½ hours.—She was to leave again for Boston yesterday, provided 40 passengers offered.

In the months of April and May, 16,068 passengers arrived at Ports in the United States from Europe, being and increase of 4932 over the corresponding months of last year.

Detachments of the 36th and 69th Regts. arrived from Cork, via Halifax, on Friday night in the steamer Nova-Scotia from Windsor; the former proceeded to Fredericton on Saturday evening in the steamer John Ward to join the Regiment; the latter marched into the Barracks in this city.

Detachments for the several Regiments in Nova-Scotia and the Canadas have also arrived at Halifax and Quebec.

Passengers in the British American from Liverpool—E. Wilson, Esq. of St. Andrews; W.E. Twining, Esq. of London; & Mrs. Potter, of this city.

[COMMUNICATED.]

On Saturday night last, a party of drunken scoundrels broke and tore down the fence of a garden at the head of Duke street.

The owner is now provided with arms which he will use to the best of his ability in case of a repetition of the visit, of which all concerned are requested to take due notice.

Should not our Magistracy be responsible to Watch-tax payers for injury sustained in consequence of their notorious carelessness in not providing a proper Police and seeing that they do their duty. St. John, 15th June, 1840.

TO EMIGRANTS.

Having observed in the Newspapers that several hundreds of Emigrants have landed at Saint John, and being informed that the City is overstocked with Labourers, we in the Country are anxiously looking for some of you to come up among us Farmers. We want your services very much, and will give you the most wages we can afford, but do not expect very high the first year, until we know you. The Country is wide, and many opportunities offer for settling yourselves to advantage. Land is cheap, and good, and convenient to roads, rivers and settlements, and after one or two years you will be able with your savings to become your own landlord, with your farms improving and your stock growing round you, and in a short time have every comfort that a reasonable person can wish, with a prospect of acquiring more property for yourselves and your families every year. These are facts, and the sooner you shake off that propensity of hanging about the streets of the city, and spending the best of your time in expectation of a job, the sooner you will become independent, and when you are once hired in the country your wages will be growing night and day, you will be at no expense, and the prospect of soon becoming your own master before you. Take courage then, my Boys, and buckle up for the Country, and when you do come among us, branch out into some of the new settlements where you will find many of your countrymen settled but a short time, and others a longer period, who are now in possession of every comfort.—You may go to the States, and to Canada, and the world round, but you will find no place where an industrious man will sooner become independent and happy, than in this little NEW-BRUNSWICK.

June, 1840. A NEW SETTLER.

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,

During the week, ending on Saturday,

5950 brls. Wheat Flour, 1966 do. Rye do., 1543 do. Corn Meal, 1990 bushels Corn, 300 brls. and 58 kegs Bread, 8125 bushels and 654 bags Wheat, 37 hhds. Sugar, 80 packages Tea, 227 tons Coals, 347 tons Salt, 135 brls. Tar and Pitch, 25 casks Oil, 2 hhds. Hams, 31 brls. and 12 bags Oatmeal, 1100 bushels Oats, 13 tons Hay, 1700 bushels Potatoes, 16 firkins Butter, 1800 doz. Eggs, 30 qtls. Dry Fish, 30 boxes Smoked ditto, &c.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, in St. George's Street Chapel, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. John Edward Ganong, to Mary Eliza, third daughter of Mr. George Whittekir, all of this city.

At Campo Bello, on the 11th instant, Mr. John Alexander, Merchant, of this City, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Wilford Fisher, Esquire, of Grand Manan.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. William Sullivan, to Miss Eliza Blacke.

On the 18th ult. by the same, Mr. William Irwin, of Nova Scotia, to Miss Catherine Holman, of this city.

On the 25th ult. by the same, Mr. Jacob Wood, to Miss Mary Hersey, both of Portland.

On Saturday 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Henry Dusten to Miss J. Crawley, both of the Parish of Portland.—Same evening, by the same, Mr. James M'Kerral, of Belfast, to Miss Jane Thiew, of the Parish of Portland.

On Sunday, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. James Case to Miss Catharine Cunliff, both of this city.

At Edinburgh, on the 9th of April, by the Rev. Mr. Runciman, S. Chisholm, Esq., M. D., Inverness, to Robina Cameron, only daughter of Lieut. D. Macdonald, Fort-Major of Carlisle.

At New York, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Power, James Gordon Bennett, editor and proprietor of the New-York Herald, to Henrietta Agnes Crean.

DIED,

On Thursday evening, in the 18th year of her age, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. James G. Lester.—Her end was peace.

At Fredericton, on Tuesday last, Ann, wife of Mr. William Watts, of that place, in the 46th year of her age.

At Cornwallis, May 26, after a long and painful illness, William Campbell, Esquire, in the 81st year of his age. Mr. Campbell was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and emigrated to Nova-Scotia in the year 1783; he was a resident of King's County for upwards of 50 years, during which period he filled various offices of trust and responsibility, and by his urbanity and generosity of heart endeared himself to many friends by whom he is sincerely regretted.

At Shelburn, on the 5th instant, Miss Catherine Skinner, aged 74 years, by which the family of the late Stephen Skinner, Esq. has become wholly extinct, she being the last surviver.

At Halifax, on Wednesday last, Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Cooke, aged 21 years. She was beloved and respected by all who knew her.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, ship Lord John Russell, Hubert, Baltimore, 19—John Hammond, flour, wheat, &c.
Brig British Tar, Blenhorn, Savannah, 19—Barlows and Ketchum, pitch pine timber.
Lion, Donaldson, Sligo, 49—R. Rankin & Co. coals, and 42 passengers.
Schr. William Wallace, Doane, Philadelphia, 18—Waterhouse & Troop, flour and corn.
Wednesday, steam ship North America, Seely, Boston, 36 hours—J. Whitney & Co. passengers.
Barque Odessa, Vaughan, Newry, 37—Master, 129 passengers.
Brig Sir Allan M'Nab, Press, Londonderry, 43—to order, 77 passengers.
Schr. Compeer, Lincoln, Philadelphia 18—B. Tilton, flour.
Martha Grace, Cole, Philadelphia, 17—Eastabrooks & Ring, flour and corn.
Fair Trade, Hallett, Philadelphia, 14—Pickup & Sweet, flour.
Thursday, barque Evergreen, Henry, Liverpool, 42—John Hammond, salt.
Cora, Griffith, New-York, 7—to order, ballast.
Schr. Britannia, Kinney, Halifax—to order, oats, potatoes, &c.
Acadian, Heney, Halifax—C. M'Lauchlan, sugar and potatoes.
Friday, Brig Voyager, Crinson, Sunderland, 57—Mackay, Brothers & Co. coals.
Susan Maria Brookes, Hughes, Donegal, 42—R. Rankin & Co. 102 passengers.
Napoleon, Califf, Philadelphia, 9—to order, flour.
Schr. Syren, Darling, Castine—Master, granite.
Herald, Waite, Philadelphia, 9—N. Merritt, flour and wheat.
Susan Taylor, Treworgy, Philadelphia, 16—B. Tilton, flour.
Sukey, Robbins, Portland—bricks.
Saturday, ship British American, Pritchard, Liverpool, 42—Eaton, Burnham & Co. goods.
Brizantine Collyria, Card, Baltimore, 10—James Lockwood & Co. flour.
Sunday, ship Ben Nevis, Burns, Liverpool, 36—John Walker, salt, coals and goods.
Monday, brig Harmony, Baillie, Dublin, via Halifax, 49—R. Rankin & Co. 106 passengers.
Maria, Doran, Londonderry, 45—G. D. Robinson & Co. 115 passengers.
schr Gem, Jeffrey, New York, 6—order, flour & corn.
Emily, Hilton, Halifax, 6—sugar and cigars.
Steamer North America, Seely, Boston, 36 hours—J. Whitney & Co. passengers.

COASTWISE, &C.

Tuesday—Wave, Grady, Black River, deals.—Intrepid, Cook, Wilmot, staves and deals.—Nymph, Porter, Annapolis, hay and potatoes.—Nova Scotia (s.) Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.—Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, Digby, passengers.
Wednesday—Hope, Spencer, Apple River, deals.—Sir John Harvey, Munro, Lepreaux, deals.—Durago, Crane, Parrsboro', deals.—Maria, Wane, Salmon River, deals.—Lady of the Lake, Yeomans, Dorchester, deals.—Edwin Botsford, Jones, Dorchester, deals.—Lark, Styles, Hopewell, hay.—Catharine, Sulis, Digby, potatoes.—Peterel, Lasky, St. Martins, ballast.—Pilgrim, Ganong, Petticodiac, staves.—Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, Windsor, passengers.
Thursday—Antelope Pangburn, New River, deals.—Ploughboy, Ferris, Beaver Harbor, ballast.—Nimble, ——, Musquash, timber.—Midas, Conny, St. Andrews, sand.—Hare, Turnbull, Digby, eggs and staves.—James Fraser, Peters, Annapolis, butter and eggs.—Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, Digby, passengers.
Friday—Boundary, Wilson, Letang, deals.—John, Doggett, Grand Manan, ballast.—Lark, Robichau, New Edinburgh, fish and eggs.—Dove, Marshall, Shepody, building stone.—Hebe, Bass, G and Manan, fish.—Nightingale, Milby, Shepody, deals and staves.—Pandora, Munro, Windsor, plaster.—Victory, Carvil, Musquash, deals.—Economy, Hardy, Annapolis, stone.—Margaret Ann, Mapleback, Corn-Wallis, potatoes.
Saturday—Nova-Scotia, (s) Reed, Windsor, troops & bagg.—Maid of the Mist, (s) Henneberry, St. Andrews passengers and sa. gage.
Sunday—Farmer, Kyffrie, Salmon River, deals.
Monday—Robert Ellis, Spence, Sheppody, deals.—Victory, Evans, Salmon River, deals.—Menetty, Gibbs, Annapolis, hay and potatoes.—Three Brothers, Wheaton, Grand Manan, deals.—William, Edgett, Salmon River, do.—Pilgrim, Lamb, Parsborough, do.—Lady Douglas, Basset, Musquash, do.—Barbary Ann, Bany, Annapolis, sand.—Lilly, Greenwood, Annapolis, potatoes.—Favourite, Helms, St. Andrews, ballast.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

June 10—George, 168, Cannon, Liverpool.
Brilliant, 338, Ireland, Glasgow.
11—Tiger, 254, Parkin, Boston.
12—Hanah Kerr, 695, Sinnott, Liverpool.
Neptune, Miller, London.
13—James Lewis, 131, Shearer, Newry.
15—William Wallace, Doane, Philadelphia.
16—Zephyr, 100, M'Auley, Dublin.

CLEARED.

Ship Rebecca, Drake, London, timber and deals—M'Pherson & Co; Ellergill, Knill, Hull, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Myrtle, Price, London, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Lockwoods, Stephens, Cork, timber—James Lockwood & Co.; Countess, Liverpool, R. Rankin and Co.; Wave, Isaacs, Greenock, John Robertson; Miramichi, Grieve, Clyde, timber, R. Rankin and Co.; Volunteer, Lockey, Hull, timber, John Robertson.
Brig Caroline, Kilpatrick, Ballyshannon, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co; Maria, Jones, Cardiff, timber—J. M. Wilmot; Cleolrid, Robertson, Hull, timber—George D. Robinson & Co.; Susan, Moses, Berbice, boards and scantling—Charles M'Lauchlan; Swan, Errington, Cork, deals—John Robertson; Isabella, Lowery, Leith, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Chamcook, Poag, Belfast, deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Britannia, Pyne, Sligo, timber—R. Rankin & Co.; James Lewis, Shearer, Dundalk, staves.
Schr. Only Son, Muirhead, Halifax, molasses, &c.—Master; Vigilance, Staples, Lubec, plaster—Master; Wasp, Porter, Philadelphia, plaster—Master; Fame, Smith, Halifax, limestone—Master; Dee, Reynolds, Halifax, earthenware—Master; Thomas Lowden, Baker, Quebec, molasses—Ratchford & Brothers; Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, chalk, J. and T. Robinson.

The United States sloop of war Preble, Captain Breese, from Portsmouth, N. H., bound to Labrador, arrived at Halifax on the 10th instant.

Barque Edward, of Sunderland, 45 days from Cork, with 290 passengers, bound to this port, put into Halifax on the 11th instant, with loss of fore-topmast.

Spoken, 24 May, off Tuscar, ship Leander, of St. John, from Liverpool for Quebec.

Off Cork, 10th May, ship Ward Chipman, Poole, from St. John for Newry.

Sailed from Londonderry, 5th May, Maria, Doran, St. John; 6th, George Hippisley, do.—Galway, 7th, Midas, Moore, do.—Cardiff, 8th, Wanderer, Dixon, do.—Greenock, 10th; Abeona, Grant, do.

Sligo, May 8.—Brig Isabella, Read, for St. John, is taking in passengers, and will sail next week.

Cove of Cork, May 6.—Hauled out of the Victoria dry dock, the Robert *Bruce*, of St. John, having been overhauled and caulked.

BOSTON, June 11.—Brig James, Seymour, Abaco, 27th ult. for St. John N. B. put in for provisions.

Light House on St. Paul's.—Captain Fisher of the ship *Tamerlane*, arrived at Quebec, reports that the Light House on the North-East end of St. Paul's Island, exhibits a brilliant and well defined fixed light at the distance of eighteen miles, seen on the night of the 20th May, and which fully answers the benevolent purposes for which it was erected.

LOG OF THE STEAM PACKET UNICORN, FROM LIVERPOOL TO HALIFAX.

SAILED MAY 16, 1840.

May 18,	lat. obs. 51.13,	long. obs. 9.53	Cape E. 1-2 N. 18 miles—Wind North, strong.
" 19,	" 50.00,	" 13.39	distance. 154 " —N. N. E., light.
" 20,	" 49.21,	" 18.32	162 " —S. W., light.
" 21,	" 49.00,	" 21.39	136 " —W. S. W., strong heavy sea.
" 22,	" 48.37,	" 25.19	144 " —W. S. W., " "
" 23,	" 48.52,	" 28.12	114 " —W. S. W., gale.
" 24,	" at 49.00,	" 29.33	54 " —W. S. W., hurricane.
" 25,	" 48.20,	" 32.30	116 " —W. N. W., gale.
" 26,	" obs. 47.19,	" 37.39	196 " —Calm.
" 27,	" at 46.52,	" at 40.03	100 " —W. N. W., gale, heavy sea.
" 28,	" obs. 46.37,	" obs. 45.18	208 " —Calm and N. E., light.
" 29,	" at 46.32,	" at 49.27	173 " —S. W., light.
" 30,	" obs. 44.57,	" " obs. 53.00	201 " —Calm.
" 31,	" " 44.57,	" " 58.36	226 " —Calm and South.
June 1,	arrived at Halifax 11, A. M.		200 " —W. by N., strong breeze.
Left Halifax 11 at night. June 1, arrived at Boston June 3d, 5, P. M.			395 "

The distance from Liverpool to Halifax, according to the log of the Unicorn, is only 2202 miles—from Halifax to Boston, 395 miles.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Notes or Bills of Exchange drawn by Peter Duff, and Endorsed by Wm. Livingstone, are requested to hand in the account of their several claims at the Apothecaries Hall, that they may be immediately adjusted.

June 16. WM. LIVINGSTONE.

Sealed Tenders for Erecting a

NEW GAOL.

WHEREAS the Tenders already received, exceed the limits prescribed by the Act of the Legislature—This is to give Notice, that further Tenders, according to Plans and more explicit Specifications, to be seen at the Mayor's Office, will be received until *Wednesday* the 24th instant, at noon.

WILLIAM BLACK,
JOHN HUMBERT,
BENJ. L. PETERS,
GEO. D. ROBINSON, } *Committee.*

St. John, June 16, 1840.

LOST, yesterday afternoon, in Prince William street, between the Coffee-House corner and Princess street, a Black Lace VEIL.—The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Observer Office.

June 16.

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

At Loch Lomond.

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

☞ Good accommodations for Horses and Carriages. PETER CLEMENTS.

Loch Lomond, 16th June, 1840.

JUST RECEIVED,

20 FIRKINS *Choice* Cumberland BUTTER, (new)—for sale at No. 12, King street.

June 16. J. & J. ALEXANDER.

Corn, Tobacco, &c.

Landing ex schr. 'Gem' from New-York:

200 BAGS round yellow CORN,
4 Boxes Honey Dew TOBACCO,
10 Barrels VINEGAR,
29 Dozen CORN BROOMS.

June 16. JARDINE & CO.

SALT and COALS.

4000 BUSHELS SALT, and 50 Chaldrons Pemberton Coals; Just received per *British American*, from Liverpool, for sale by

June 16. EATON, BURNHAM & CO.

Superfine Wheat Flour & Tobacco.

Landing for the subscriber ex the schr. 'Fair Trad' from Philadelphia.—

40 BARRELS superior quality superfine Wheat FLOUR—in bond if preferred; 25 Kegs No. 1 manufactured TOBACCO, For sale at very low prices, by

JOHN V. THURGAR,

June 16. *Corner of Duke and Water streets.*

FARM for Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM is offered for sale, containing 200 acres of most excellent Land, situate in the Parish of Wakefield, bordering on the River St. John, and within six or seven miles of the Village of Woodstock. The Land is quite free of stone, and well stocked with wood of all kinds.—For further information apply to Mrs. PAYSON, Kohan's Cottage, opposite Mrs. Paddock's, Sidney street; or to J. M. CONNELL, Esquire, Woodstock.

St. John, 16th June, 1840.

[Courier and Royal Gazette, 4w.]

☞ It having appeared from testimony before the Coroner's Inquest, that the deceased Patrick Daly had Notes or Bonds against individuals to a considerable amount, Mr. E. Perkins, who is one, acknowledges a Note of between £20 and £25, which is not to be found with his other goods, and it is supposed they are placed in the hands of some confidential friend. Any person holding such notes, bonds, or accounts in safe keeping, will please send them to the subscriber without delay, who will suitably reward them for their trouble.

I also caution any person against purchasing said papers, as payment is stopped.

WILLIAM FROST.

[illegible], (K. C.) June 1, 1840.

Nails, Spikes and Chains.

Per ship "British American," Pritchard, Master, from Liverpool:

8 CASKS 6dy and 8dy case fine rose NAILS,
50 do. 10dy to 20dy broad do. do.
17 do. 24 to 32 covering do. do.
18 do. 10 to 14 clasp do. do.
55 do. 4½ to 9 inch Deck and Ceiling SPIKES.
100 Fathoms 3/8 inch short linked CHAINS,
100 do. 7-16 do. do.
100 do. 1-2 do. do.
100 do. 9-16 do. do.

For sale by

June 16.—4t J. & H. KINNEAR.

Coals, Crockery-Ware, &c.

For sale ex Brig Voyager, just arrived from Sunderland, landing at Johnston's Wharf:

176 CHALDS. Cumberland best COALS, 27 crates well-assorted CROCKERYWARE; 1600 doz. pieces *Brown WARE*, consisting of—Milk-dishes, Hand-basons, Cake-pans, Jars, Bowls, Porringers, Chambers, Pitchers, Trays, Creampots, covered Pots, Stew-pots, Wash-pots, &c.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

June 16, 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.
3 Kedge Anchors—6, 4 and 2 cwt.
A quantity of Hawse-pipes and Windless Fastenings,
A small Invoice of IRON, well assorted.
For sale very low from the Vessel

June 16. JOHN KERR & 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.

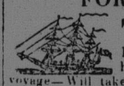
June 16. JOHN KERR & CO.

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.

June 16.

FOR CHARTER.

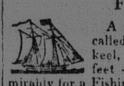


THE first class ship BRITISH AMERICAN, PRITCHARD, Master, 581 tons, having just completed her second voyage—Will take a Charter for any port in the United Kingdom, by early application to

EATON, BURNHAM & CO.

June 16. 1840.—2t

FOR SALE,



A new Schooner, launched in April, called the MARGARET, of 55 feet keel, 6 feet 3 inches depth of hold, 12 feet 4 inches beam, and would suit admirably for a Fishing Vessel. She will be sold cheap for prompt pay.—For further information apply to D. J. M'Laughlan, or the subscriber.

June 16. LAWRENCE HALCROW.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. fast sailing Ship THETIS, CHARLES BROWN, Commander,—Has splendid accommodations for ten or twelve Cabin Passengers. To sail on or about the 20th instant. Apply to the Master on board, or at the Counting House of JOHN HAMMOND.

June 9th.

CORPORATION CONTRACT.

TENDERS will be received at the Store of H. PORTER, until Saturday the 20th day of June, instant, at noon, from persons willing to contract with the Corporation for re-building and extending the SLUICE WAYS connected with the Portland Mill Bridge, (so called.) agreeable to a Plan and Specification to be seen on application to the Committee.—The work to be done under the direction of the Committee, in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and completed on or before the 10th day of August next. The lowest approved Tender will be accepted, and payment made as the Work progresses.

H. PORTER,
JOHN HUMBERT,
CHAS. M'LAUCHLAN, } *Committee.*

St. John, June 9, 1840.

6th JUNE, 1840.

LONDON HATS

And CLOTH CAPS.

THE subscriber has just received per the brig 'Neptune,' from London—12 CASES OF HATS, of the following descriptions:

Gent's. best quality Black and Drab Beaver HATS,
Ditto second quality ditto ditto.
Ditto short Naps ditto ditto.
Ditto best Gossamer Silk HATS,
Ditto Mertondown ditto,
Youths', Boys, and Children's Black, Brown and Drab HATS.

ALSO.—One Case, containing Youths' and Boys' CLOTH CAPS; 12 dozen Leather PEAKS; 1 dozen COCKADES.

Together with his former stock on hand, will be sold Cheap for Cash, Wholesale or Retail, at his *City Hat Store.* C. D. EVERITT.

TEA, SUGAR, OIL, &c.

Per late arrivals, received by the undersigned for sale,

80 CHESTS, 84 lbs. each, best Souchong TEA,
15 hhds very fine Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 brls. fat Country PORK,
14 do. straw colored Seal Oil,
9 do. Cod do.
2 do. Whale do.
2 casks containing 25 Herring Nets,
4 bales containing 80 bolts half-bleached (Kidd's) Canvas,
13 packages DRY GOODS, containing—383 pieces fancy and dark Prints, 120 pairs silk Hose, 76 dozen silk, kid, and thread Gloves, 185 muslin de laine and cambric Dresses, 4 doz. colored and white stays, 18 pieces Moleskins, 13 pieces Brussels and Hemp Carpeting, 6 pieces printed Druggets, 27 pieces twilled Cotton and Homespun, 12 pieces Silk and Gambroon, 22 dozen Crape and Gauze Handkerchiefs, 60 pieces Bandana Handkerchiefs, 75 rich figured Shawls,
6 packages STATIONERY, containing—131 reams large thick wove Post Paper; 286 blank Books from 1 to 8 quires each; 72 dozen Memorandum Books; 28 do. Dilworth's and Universal Spelling Books.

J & H. KINNEAR.

June 9, 1840.

BEEF and PORK

The subscriber has just received per schr. 'Mary Weatherall,' from Quebec—

40 BARRELS Prime, 30 do. Prime Mess, 4 do. Mess, and 8 do. Cargo } BEEF;
75 do. Prime Mess PORK;

which will be sold low, while landing, by

June 9. JAMES T. HANFORD.

GUNPOWDER.—270 kegs Blasting, F, FF, HF, and Canister, for sale by

June 9. E. L. JARVIS & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,

700 Pernambuco HIDES, (Dry Salted;) and

40 Firkins BUTTER.

[illegible] & M'GRATH.

SALES BY AUCTION.

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

HENRY SWYMMER,

W. & F. KINNEAR, *Master in Chancery.*
Sols. for Complt.

MR. WEISBECKER,

Professor of Music, Teacher of the Piano-Forte and Singing.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and inhabitants of St. John, that he is now sufficiently disengaged to receive Pupils, and attend to the Tuning of Piano-fortes.

Mr. W. trusts there is no occasion to say more to the Public of this City, than that his best energies shall be exerted for the improvement of those confided to his instructions, and hopes that he shall prove himself worthy of their patronage, the promise of which induces him to resign his Military engagement.

☞ *Place of residence, Mr. Holman's house, Duke street.* 9th June, 1840.

Saint John Water Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Twelve and one half Per Cent on the Capital Stock of the above Company is required to be paid in at the Secretary's Office on or before Wednesday the 8th day of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. DONALDSON, *President.*

St. John, 30th May, 1840.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the *Saint John Water Company* will be held at the Office of the Secretary of the Company, on Tuesday the thirtieth day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of the said Company's accepting and consenting to an Act passed in the 3d year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to facilitate the means of supplying the City of Saint John with Water," and other questions touching the said Act. Dated at St. John, the 30th day of May, 1840. L. DONALDSON, *President.*

Contract for OIL.

THE Commissioners of the Bay of Fundy Light Houses and those off this Harbour will receive Tenders until Tuesday the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, for a quantity of PALE SEAL OIL not exceeding

1800 Gallons.—and
300 ditto PORPOISE OIL.

The same to be delivered to them at this Port, to be perfectly clear of all dregs or sediment, of 1840 catch, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners.

Payment to be made in ten days after the delivery of the Oil, which must take place by the 15th July.

Security for the due performance must be stated on the Tenders, and those to be left with either of the subscribers.

JOHN WARD,
R. W. CROOKSHANK,
JOHN WARD, Junior,
THOMAS BARLOW,
L. DONALDSON.

St. John, 14th April, 1840.

PUBLIC CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the subscribers, at St. John and at Gagetown, until Wednesday, the 1st of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the Completion of the following WORK, including the required Materials.

Should any of the Tenders be accepted, the Party whose offer may be taken, will, on finding the required Security, and signing the Contract, receive one fourth of the whole Sum, and the remainder will be paid to him or them as the Work may advance.

The whole to be completed and ready for delivery to the Commissioners, or their Agent, by the 1st of August, 1841; and the said Commissioners shall have power to object to any parts of the work which to them may appear insufficient, while the undertaking advances, and have the same corrected at the expense of the Contractor. The Grounds, and the whole of the contemplated Works will be pointed out to Parties intending to offer, by Mr. Wetmore, on the spot.

GAGETOWN CANAL.

To connect the waters of the River Saint John with those of Grimross Creek,

By Cutting through the Intervale at King's Head Tavern.—To be eight feet in depth at all places, to the extent of Forty-five Feet wide on the bottom, and thence tapering on the sides, as will be seen per the Plan.

On the River side, the excavations will require to commence at 60 feet beyond summer low water mark, and which low water mark line is to be considered as being at four rods' distance, extended into the river or on the bank, from the notched tree standing on the centre of the highway, and stated to be the bounds between the lands of Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Vail. The excavations for the Canal, beyond the 45 feet on the bottom, to rise on the sides at the rate of two feet level for one foot dead rise, thus leaving the top waters of the Canal Seventy-seven feet wide. The excavated earth to be placed on the side grounds and ends of the Canal, as shown by the letters A. B. C. D. and F. on the plan, and the further sides of such excavations to be sufficiently sodded

POETRY.

THE CONJUROR.

"Marry, come up! I can see as far into a wall as another!"

If you'll tell me the reason why Lucy de Vere
Thinks no more of her silks or her satins;
If you'll tell me the reason why, cloudy or clear,
She goes both to vespers or matins;—
Then I think I can tell you why Harry de Vaux,
Who once cared for naught but his wine, has
Been seen, like a saint, for a fortnight or so,
In a niche, at St. Thomas Aquinas'!

If you'll tell me the reason Sir Rowland will ride
As though he'd a witch on his crupper,
Whenever he hopes to join Rosalie's side,
Or is going to meet her at supper;—
Then I think I can tell how it is that his groom,
With a horse that is better and faster, [room,
Though coaches make way, and the people make
Can never keep up with his master.

If you'll tell me the reason why Isabel's eyes
Sparkle brighter than Isabel's rubies;
If you'll tell me the reason why Isabel's sighs
Turn sensible men into boobies;— [night
Then I think I can tell, when she promised last
To waltz, and my eye turned to thank hers,
Why it was that my heart felt so wondrous light,
Though I had'nt a *sous* at the banker's!

If you'll tell me the reason a maiden MUST sigh,
When she looks at a star or a planet;
If you'll tell me the reason she flings her book by,
When you know she has scarcely begun it!
If her cheek has grown pale, and if dim is her eye,
And her breathing both fevered and faint is,
Then I think it exceedingly likely that I
Can tell what the maiden's complaint is!

RULES OF COURT.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at the Observer Office—Price 2s. 6d.

A REVISED EDITION OF THE
Rules of the Supreme Court
OF THIS PROVINCE;
WITH AN
INDEX & REFERENCES.

A List of the JUDGES from the first establishment of the Court, with the dates of their appointments, are added. Also, a Catalogue of the Books of the Law Society.

St. John, February 4, 1840.

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.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Per "Columbus" from Liverpool:—

38 PACKAGE, containing 500 pieces Grey Cottons, various qualities; 200 do. White do. do.; 380 printed do. do.; 50 dozen Regatta Stripe; 12 bales Cotton Warps, assorted No.'s; 2 do Blue do. (Indigo dye); 12 do. 3 thread Cotton Candlewick; 35 pieces Drab Moleskins; 25 do. Printed do.; 10 Ends dark mix'd Sattinetts; 15 do. fashionable do. Doeskins; 10 do. very superior Blue, black and Color'd CLOTH; Raven's Sewing Silk and Twist, &c. &c.—Which are offered for sale at a small advance for prompt payment.

W. H. COVIL.
23d March, 1840. *North Market Wharf*

Treacle, Sugars, &c.

Landing ex the Glasgow, from Greenock:

40 PUNCHEONS TREACLE,
4 Hhds. and 6 tierces Refined Sugar,
12 Hhds. 6 tierces and 12 barrels Crushed do.
8 Bales CARPETING,
1 Ditto RUGS; 1 ditto CLOAKING,
To be sold low from the Wharf, by
April 4. ALEXANDERS, BARRY & Co.

Nails! Nails! Nails!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

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

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

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

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

IRON, &c.

THE subscribers have just received a further supply of IRON, STEEL; *Smiths' Bellows, Vices and Anvils*; SPIKES, NAILS, and a very general assortment of HARDWARE.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.
Dec. 24. *Brick Store, South End Long Wharf*

☞NOTICE.☜

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

ANN SCOTT, *Executrix.*
GEORGE HARDING, *Executor.*
Saint John, May 28, 1839.

VALUABLE WATER LOT, FOR SALE.

THAT valuable BUILDING LOT owned by the Subscriber, situated at the corner of the North Market Wharf and Nelson-street—having a front of 20 feet on the former, by 50 feet on Nelson-street.—Apply at the Counting House of

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Corner of Water and Duke street
11th February, 1840.

SALT, &c.

Per Frederick from Liverpool:—

8000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT,
250 sacks Fine SALT,
8 hhds. double-refined Loaf SUGAR,
10 puns. Molasses; 20 baskets Champagne,
70 tons Bolt and Bar IRON; 4 ditto Cordage,
For sale by S. WIGGINS & SON.
St. John, March 28, 1840.

☞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.

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

DRY GOODS.

The subscribers have received:—

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

Spring Importations 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.

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, gr 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 Suppers, prunella Shoes and Boots; satin, gauze and lutestring Ribbons, black and colored in great variety; belt Ribbons, Gallooons and Bindings, plain and figured Bobbinets; lyle, gimp, cotton and thread Edgings, Laces and Insertions; plain and edged Quillings; Jaconet, Mull, 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 Shirtings; 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, moscine, Marseilles, and fancy plaid gents. and youths double-breasted, step, roining 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 M William Dougan.

☞ Country storekeepers and Traders will find it to their advantae to call.

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

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; Mens. 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 do; Sugar; 20 kegs Tobacco, &c. &c.

Cheap for cash or approved paper, by

KNOWLES & THORNE,
No. 10 South Market Wharf.
St. John, May 5th, 1840.—3t

Oranges, Lemons,

GRAPES, Raisins, Nuts, Liquorice, Almonds, &c.—The balance of the Cargo of Brig "Notion," from Messina and Gibraltar for sale cheap, by
April 25. JAS. MALCOLM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received from Philadelphia, per schooner Woodlands,

150 PACKAGES Soda, Sugar and Bran Biscuit and Crackers.

Per schr. Charles from New-York:

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

Which will be sold at lowest market prices.
12th May. JARDINE & CO.

GROCERIES and LIQUORS.

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

40 HHDS. Holland GENEVA; 12 do. and 10 qr. casks Gold & Pale Sherry Wines,
20 barrels French White Wine Vinegar,
20 casks Cassia, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Cream Tartar; 4 chests Indigo,
3 casks Borax, Blue, Vitriol, and Annatto,
50 boxes Smyrna Raisins; 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 bls. 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 starch; 4 bales Cordage,
40 doz. Griffin cythe; 50 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 Bear 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,
300 do. Grey and white Cottons,
500 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. Barbice Rum,
50 hhds. Geneva; 40 do. Porter,
20 brls. fat Herrings; 75 do. Canada prime Pork,
70 do. Nova Scotia Beef.

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

May 5, 1840. WM. HAMMOND.

BRITISH GOODS.

1000 PIECES plain and printed COTTONS,
40 do. blue & fancy col'd Broad CLOTHS,
8 Packages Moleskins, Silesias, Flannels, roll Jaconets, Linings, Muslins, &c.
2 Trunks Ladies' and Childrens' BOOTS and SHOES.

Now opening and for sale on liberal terms.
April 7. (Cour.) JOHN KERR & Co.

IRON, ANCHORS, &c.

The Subscriber is now landing ex barque Brothers, from Liverpool, the following Goods which will be sold low for good payment:—

3300 BARS Common IRON, assorted from 1 inch to 4 inches by ¼, ⅜ to 4½ by ⅜, 1½ to 4 by ½, 2½ to 4 by ⅝, 2½ to 4 by ¾, 5½ to 4 by 1, ½ to 5 square, ⅝ to 3 round,
3000 bars Refined IRON, well assorted;
200 bundles Round do. from ¼ to ½ an inch;
40 ditto Plough Plate Iron,
40 do. SHEET IRON, No. 22 to 24;
50 boxes TIN PLATE, assorted,
25000 Bangor "*Lady*" SLATES;
300 Bags Spike NAILS, from 4 to 10 inches;
50 Kegs Wrought Nails, 6d'y to 30d'y;
600 Boxes SOAP, 56 lb. each,
200 gross Tobacco PIPES,
98 ANCHORS, assorted, ¾ to 12 cwt. each,
12 CHAINS, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, and 1 inch,
2 dozen Frying Pans, 1 to 7,
13 ANVILS, assorted, from ¾ to 2¼ cwt.
12 Smiths' VICES, assorted,
2 Cases Sewing Thread,
50 brls. Irish PORK; 20 Casks LARD,
40 bales BACON, very fat,
30 boxes CANDLES, dipped 12s.
20 do. White SOAP, (Belfast), 56 lbs. each,
100 Coils CORDAGE, assorted,
4 Cases Cast TEEL, assorted, flat & square,
1 do. German do.; 3 do. L Blister do.
6 bales CANVAS, 1 to 7,
40 bundles Iron Wire, 1 to 12,
120 do. OAKUM,
60 tons best Orrel COALS.

ON HAND:

15 puns. Irish WHISKY, 50 tons PIG IRON,
30 doz. Farmers' Spades; 120 do. do. Shovels,
10 do. Ballast do.; 10 pairs Forge Bellows.

April 23. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Sugar, Seal Oil, &c. &c.

Just received, and for sale by the subscribers.

20 HHDS. of good Bright SUGAR,
20 Brls. pale Seal Oil, (sup. article.)
100 Firkins and Tubs Prime Cumberland Butter,
10 Brls. OATMEAL; 20 Kegs Tamarinds,
100 bushels small White BEANS.
Jan. 7. CRANE & McGRATH.

FLOUR, TOBACCO, BEANS, &c.

The subscribers have just received by sch'r Esther & Eliza, *from New-York;*

150 BRLS. Genesee Superfine FLOUR,

Per Eleanor Jane, from Boston:

15 Dozen best Corn Brooms,
5 Do. do. Corn Brushes,
1 Box Honey Dew TOBACCO,
5 Bags Pea Beans; 1 cask Saleratus.

For sale at low rates. JARDINE & CO.
17th March.

Canvas, Lines, Twines, and Paints.

Ex Glide from London:

680 KEGS White Lead; Black, Red, and Yellow PAINT,
80 Jars Green Paint,
44 Do. Blue ditto,
106 Bolts half bleached CANVAS, No. 1 a 7,
120 Herring NETS, 2½ to 2⅞ inch,
15 Mackerel Nets, 3½ inch,
100 Dozen 2 thread Herring Twine,
150 Do. 3 thread ditto,
25 Do. 9 thread Codlines,
50 Do. 12 thread do.
100 Do. 15 thread do.
125 Do. 18 thread do.

The above will be sold very low.
Dec. 24. BARLOWS & KETCHUM.

Canvas, Duck, Oznaburg, &c.

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

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

Ex James Lemon from Liverpool:

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

Jan. 7. EATON, BURNHAM & CO.

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.

IRON SPIKES.

Just received and for sale,—

300 BAGS Deck NAILS, and Ceiling SPIKES, of 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 inch.

J. & H. KINNEAR.
28th April.—(News 31)

SUGAR.

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

April 28. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Whisky, Wine, and Carpeting.

Per Ellen Bryson from Greenock:

4 PUNS. Campbelltown MALT WHISKY,
3 bales CARPETINGS.

ON CONSIGNMENT:

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

Apply to ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.
28th March, 1840.

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

STOVES, STOVES.

Just received and landing from schrs. James Clark and Banner, from Boston:

50 ASSORTED STOVES—consisting of Rotary, Nos. 2 and 3; [pattern,
Great Westerns, No. 2 & 3—a new and improved
Prophetcy, and Premium, Nos. 2 & 3,
James's, No. 5; Cooking Stoves, Nos. 1, 2 & 3
Parlour Franklins, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
Vermont Parlour Stoves, with Dumbs to match,
And a variety of other patterns, suitable for every situation required.

December. EATON, BURNHAM & CO.

Victoria Book Store.

By late Arrivals—

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

7th April. V. H. NELSON & CO.

SHOE STORE.

SPRING SUPPLY
OF
New and Fashionable Boots & Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received per ships *Columbus* from Liverpool, *Glasgow* from Glasgow, and *Eagle* from London, a full supply of New and Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES:

—COMPRISING—

Ladies' fancy color'd and black "*Victoria*," Adelaide, and new side lace Prunella BOOTS, of every quality and price;
Ditto black double soled Prunella Boots, golosh'd, and of a variety of patterns;
Ditto "Victoria," "Queen's," "Brighton," Adelaide and Ulverston Slippers—*All of which are of the Newest Fashions;*
Ditto Prunella, Russia Kid and Seal Walking Shoes;
Ditto very low priced Shoes and Slippers of all kinds;
Girls' black and colored Prunella Boots;
Ditto Russia Kid and Seal Skin do.;
Ditto Prunella, Kid and Seal Slippers and Ties of all qualities:
Youths' stout Boots, Bootees and Buskins,
Boys' strong Leather Boots & Shoes, of all kinds;
Children's Boots and Shoes of every color, description and quality that can be mentioned;
Gentlemen's Pumps, Shoes, and Slippers;
Webb Shoes of several qualities.

For sale Wholesale and Retail.

S. K. FOSTER.

☞ 60 very superior London made TRUNKS of all sizes for sale. 7th April, 1840.

STEAM SHIP
NORTH AMERICA.

THIS new and beautiful Steamer will commence operations on the 15th April next; leaving SAINT JOHN for EASTPORT and BOSTON, every WEDNESDAY; and for WINDSOR every MONDAY.

This vessel is fitted up in fine style with every comfort for Passengers, and will be provided with every facility for the prevention and extinguishing of Fires, with Force Pump, Leather Hose, Fire Buckets, and Life Preservers, with extra Boats, &c. and with a most admirable construction of Boiler, calculated to be perfectly safe from Fire. This Boat is built expressly for a Sea boat, and will (the proprietors have no doubt) give perfect satisfaction.

JAMES WHITNEY & CO.
Saint John, 28th March, 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; go to 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.

Sugar and Cod Oil.

10 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 Brls. COD OIL, (in shipping order)—received per sch'r *Only Son*, lying in Hatfield's Slip, and will be sold low from the wharf, by
May 26. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Semi-Weekly Stages
BETWEEN
MIRAMICHI, DORCHESTER and BATHURST.

THE Subscriber, in connection with his brothers Donald and John, is prepared, and will commence to run, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, comfortable and commodious Covered STAGES twice every week between the above places.

The Stages will be drawn by swift, superior Horses; and driven by steady and experienced Drivers.

Neither care, nor Cash, shall be wanting to render the stages in every way worthy of public encouragement; nor is the subscriber in the least alarmed, that his exertions will fail to be crowned with commensurate success.

—REGULATIONS—

Chatham to Dorchester.—The Stages will leave Chatham for Dorchester every *Wednesday* at noon; and every *Saturday* at noon: Arrive at Richibucto at six; leave the following morning at five; and arrive at Dorchester the same evening, at six.

Dorchester to Chatham.—Leave Dorchester for Miramichi, every Monday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; Smith's, at Shediac, at Nine; Keswick's, Buctouche, at Noon; Richibucto, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; Kouchibouguac, at six; Dicken's, at half past seven; Donald M'Beath's, Black River, at nine; and arrive at Chatham by ten, the same evening.

To and from Chatham and Bathurst.—Leave Chatham for Bathurst, the following morning after the arrival of the Southern Stages, and arrive in the Evening of the days on which they start. Leave Bathurst for Chatham, on the mornings of Tuesday and Saturday.

FARE.—From Chatham to Richibucto, 12s. 6d.
Do. to Dorchester, 25s.
Richibucto to do., 17s. 6d.
Chatham to Bathurst, 12s. 6d.

Payable on being Booked. Each Passenger entitled to take with him 40 lbs. of Luggage. Way Passengers to pay 4d per mile. For Extra Luggage 2½d per lb. from Miramichi to Dorchester, and in proportion according to the distance.

ALEXANDER M'BEATH.
Chatham, May 5, 1840.—3w.

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

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

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is too loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs.—The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual, designed as a domestic guide to health—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New-York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the *Circulating Library*, in this city, and also at Messrs. Peters & Tilley's, No. 4, King street.

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

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

HEALTH SECURED BY
MORISON'S PILLS.

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

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

St. John, August 21, 1838.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

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