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Weekly Almanack.

December—1840.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
16 Wednesday - -	7 30	4 23	0 19	4 32
17 Thursday - -	7 31	4 23	1 27	5 36
18 Friday - -	7 32	4 23	2 34	6 47
19 Saturday - -	7 33	4 24	3 41	7 51
20 Sunday - -	7 33	4 24	4 47	8 48
21 Monday - -	7 34	4 25	5 51	9 26
22 Tuesday - -	7 34	4 25	6 51	10 19

New Moon 23d, 4h. 45m. even.

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

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

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

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

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

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, will issue Policies for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Household Furniture, Merchandize, &c. &c., against
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
at as low rates as any similar institution; and will give personal attention to the survey of premises, &c. in the city, on which Insurance is desired.

Application in writing (post paid) from other parts of the Province, describing the property to be insured, will receive prompt attention—The correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.
W. H. SCOVIL.
St. John, N. B. 3d Sept. 1840.

Marine Insurance.

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

EMIGRANT AGENCY OFFICE,
Fredericton, September 26, 1840.

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

Persons having Landed Property to dispose of can have a description of the same entered in a Book to be kept for that purpose; and applications for servants or labourers that may be received at this Office, will be registered in a similar manner.
EDMUND WARD,
Assistant Emigrant Agent.
☞ Letters forwarded to be post paid.

Travels in Palestine.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

Victoria Bookstore.

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

In addition to the assortment of Books and General Stationery kept on hand at the above establishment, they have also received per late arrivals a large variety of New, Cheap and Valuable Works; the latest and best additions of School Books, such as are most approved of in Great Britain, and also in common use throughout the Provinces; but as it would be tedious to enumerate their names in the already crowded columns of our Newspapers, the Proprietors have published a Catalogue of their Books in general, which can be obtained gratis at The Cheap Book-store.
St. John, 27th October, 1840.

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

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

CORDAGE! CORDAGE!!

16 TONS of Jackson's Manufacture, of all sizes up to 5 1-2 inch, with Spun-yarn, Marline, Housline, &c.—just received per ship Clyde. J. & H. KINNEAR.
17th November.—(Her. & Cour 3i.)

Deals.

131 M. FEET 7x3 } Bright Spruce
80 ditto 8x3 } DEALS.
To be delivered at the Chamcook Mills, or at this Port, as may be agreed for.—Apply to John Wilson, Esq St. Andrews, or to
Nov. 3. Batchford & Brothers.

The Garland.

A HARVEST HYMN FOR 1840.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

The God of harvest praise:
In loud thanksgivings, raise
Hand, heart and voice;
The valleys laugh and sing,
Forests and mountains ring,
The plains their tribute bring,
The streams rejoice.

Of food for man and beast,
Jehovah spreads a feast,
Above, beneath;
Ye herds and flocks draw near,
Fowls, ye are welcome here;
His goodness crowns the year
For all that breathe.

Garden and orchard ground,
Autumnal fruits have crowned:
The vintage glows;
Here Plenty pours her horn,
There the full tide of corn,
Sway'd by the breath of morn,
The land o'erflows.

The wind, the rain, the sun
Their genial work have done:
Wouldst thou be fed?
Man to thy labour bow,
Trust in the sickle now,
Reap where thou once did plough,
God sends thee bread.

Thy few seeds scatter'd wide,
He hath so multiplied,
That thou may'st find
Christ's miracle renew'd;
With self-producing food,
He feeds a multitude,
He feeds mankind.

The God of harvest praise,
Hands, hearts, and voices raise,
With sweet accord;
From field to garden throng,
Bearing your sheaves along,
And in your harvest song,
Bless ye the Lord.

Yea, bless his holy name,
And your soul's thanks proclaim
Through all the earth;
To glory in your lot
Is comely—but be not
God's benefits forgot
Amidst your mirth.

The Mount, near Sheffield, Sept. 1840.

Miscellaneous.

THE FATHER.

AN INSTRUCTIVE SKETCH.

It is the duty of mothers to sustain the reverses of fortune. Frequent and sudden as these have been in our own country, it is important that young females should possess some employment, by which they might obtain a livelihood in case they should be reduced to the necessity of supporting themselves. When families are unexpectedly reduced from affluence to poverty, how pitiful and contemptible it is, to see the mother desponding or helpless, and permitting her daughters to embarrass those whom it is their duty to assist and cheer.

"I have lost my whole fortune," said a merchant, as he returned one evening to his home, "we can no longer keep our carriage. We must leave this large house. The children can no longer go to expensive schools. Yesterday I was a rich man. To-day there is nothing I can call my own."

"Dear husband," said the wife, "we are still rich in each other and our children. Money may pass away, but God has given us a better treasure in those active hands and loving hearts."

"Dear father," said the children, "do not look so sober. We will help you to get a living."

"What can you do, poor things?" said he.

"You shall see, you shall see," answered several cheerful voices. "It is a pity if we have been to school for nothing. How can the father of eight children be poor? We shall work and make you rich again."

"And I shall help," said the youngest girl, hardly four years old, "I will not have any new things bought, and I shall sell my great doll."

The heart of the husband and father, which had sunk within his bosom like a stone, was lifted up.—The sweet enthusiasm of the scene cheered him, and his nightly prayer was like a song of praise.

They left his stately house. The servants were dismissed. Pictures and plate, rich carpets and furniture were sold, and she who had been so long the mistress of the mansion shed no tear. "Pay every debt," says she, "let no one suffer through us, and we may yet be happy."

He rented a neat cottage and a small piece of ground a few miles from the city. With the aid of his sons, he cultivated vegetables for the market. He viewed with delight and astonishment the economy of his wife, nurtured as she had been in wealth, and the efficiency which his daughters soon acquired under her training.

The eldest one assisted her in the work of the household, and also assisted the younger children. Besides they executed various works, which they had learned as accomplishments, but which they found could be disposed of to advantage. They embroidered with taste some of the ornamental parts of female apparel, which were readily sold to a merchant in the city.

They cultivated flowers, and sent bouquets to market in the cart that conveyed the vegetables; they platted straw, they painted maps, they executed plain needle-work. Every one was at her post, busy and cheerful. The cottage was like a bee-hive.

"I never enjoyed such health before," said the father.

"And I never was so happy before," said the mother.

"We never knew how many things we could do when we lived in the great house," said the children, "and we love each other a great deal better here.—You call us your little bees."

"Yes," replied the father, "and you make just such honey as the heart loves to feed on."

Economy as well as industry was strictly observed—nothing was wasted. Nothing unnecessary was purchased. The eldest daughter became assistant teacher in a distinguished female seminary, and the second took her place as instructress to the family.

The little dwelling which had always been kept neat, they were soon able to beautify. Its construction was improved, and the vines and flowering trees were replanted around it. The merchant was happier under his woodbine covered porch, in a summer's evening, than he had been in his showy drawing-room.

"We are now thriving and prosperous," said he, shall we now return to the city?"

"Oh, no, no," was the unanimous reply.

"Let us remain," said the wife, "where we have found health and contentment."

"Father," said the youngest, "all we children hope you are not going to be rich again; for then," she added, "we little ones were shut up in a nursery, and did not see much of you or mother. Now we all live together, and sister, who loves us, teaches us, and we learn to be industrious and useful. We were none of us happy when we were rich, and did not work. So father please not to be a rich man any more."—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

THE ENGLISHMAN AT PARIS.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

In another part of the hotel, a handsome suite of rooms is occupied by an old Englishman, of great probity, some understanding, and very considerable crustiness, who has come to France to live economically. He has a very fair property, but his wife, being of that blessed kind compared in Scripture to the fruitful vine, has overwhelmed him with a family of buxom daughters, who hang clustering about him, ready to be gathered by any hand. He is seldom to be seen in public, without one hanging on each arm, and smiling on all the world, while his own mouth is drawn down at each corner like a mastiff's, with internal growling at every thing about him. He adheres rigidly to English fashion in dress, and trudges about in long gaiters and broad-brimmed hat; while his daughters almost overshadow him with feathers, flowers, and French bonnets.

He contrives to keep up an atmosphere of English habits, opinions, and prejudices, and to carry a semblance of London into the very heart of Paris. His mornings are spent at Galignani's news-room, where he forms one of a knot of inveterate quidnuncs, who read the same articles over a dozen times in a dozen different papers. He generally dines in company with some of his own countrymen, and they have what is called a 'comfortable sitting' after dinner in the English fashion, drinking wine, discussing the news of the London papers, and canvassing the French character, the French Metropolis, and the French Revolution, ending with a unanimous admission of English courage, English morality, English cookery, English wealth, the magnitude of London, and the ingratitude of the French.

His evenings are generally spent at a club of his countrymen where the London papers are taken. Sometimes his daughters entice him to the theatres, but not often. He abuses French tragedy as all fustian and bombast. Talma as a ranter and Duchesny as a mere termagant. It is true his ear is not sufficiently familiar with the language to understand French verse, and he generally goes to sleep during the performance. The wit of the French comedy is flat and pointless to him. He would not give one of Munden's wry faces, or Liston's inexpressible looks, for the whole of it.

He will not admit that Paris has any advantage over London. The Seine is a muddy rivulet in comparison with the Thames; the west end of London surpasses the finest parts of the French capital; and on some one's observing that there was a very thick fog out of doors: 'Pish!' said he, crustily, 'its nothing to the fogs we have in London!'

He has infinite trouble in bringing his table into any thing like conformity to English rule. He procures London porter, and a stock of port and sherry, at considerable expense; for he observes that he cannot stand these cursed thin French wines; they dilute his blood so much as to give him the rheumatism. As to their white wines, he stigmatizes them as mere substitutes for cider; and as to claret, why 'it would be port if it could.' He has continual quarrels with his French cook, whom he renders wretched by insisting on his conforming to Mrs. Glass; for it is easier to convert a Frenchman from his religion than his cookery. The poor fellow, by dint of repeated efforts, once brought himself to serve up *ros bif* sufficiently raw to suit what he considered the cannibal taste of his master; but then he could not refrain, at the last moment, adding some exquisite sauce, that put the old gentleman in a fury.

He detests wood fires, and has procured a quantity of coal; but, not having a grate, he is obliged to burn it on the hearth. Here he sits poking and stirring the fire with one end of a tongs, while the room is as murky as a smithy; railing at French chimneys, French masons, and French architects; giving a poke, at the end of every sentence, as though he were stirring up the very bowels of the delinquents he is anathematizing. He lives in a state militant with inanimate objects around him; gets into high dudgeon with doors and casements, because they will not come under English law, and has implacable feuds with sundry refractory pieces of furniture. Among these is one in particular with which he is sure to have a high quarrel every time he goes to dress. It is a *commode*, one of those smooth, polished, plausible pieces of French furniture, that have the perversity of five hundred devils. Each drawer has a will of its own: will open or not, just as the whim takes it, and sets lock and key at defiance. Sometimes a door will refuse to yield to either persuasion or force, and will part with both handles rather than yield; another will come out in the most coy and coquettish manner imaginable; elbowing along, zig-zag, one corner retreating as the other advances; making a thousand difficulties and objections at every move; until the old gentlemen, out of all patience, gives a sudden jerk, and brings drawer and contents into the middle of the floor. His hostility to this unlucky piece of furniture increases every day, as if incensed that it does not grow better. He is like the fretful invalid who cursed his bed, that the longer he lay, the harder it grew. The only benefit he has derived from the quarrel is, that it furnishes him with a crusty joke, which he utters on all occasions. He swears that a French *commode* is the most *incommodious* thing in existence, and although the nation cannot make a joint-stool that will stand steady, yet they are always talking of every thing's being *perfectionee*.

His servants understand his humor, and avail themselves of it. He was one day disturbed by a pertinacious rattling and shaking at one of the doors, and bawled out in an angry tone to know the cause of the disturbance. 'Sir,' said the footman testily, it's this confounded French lock!' 'Ah!' said the old gentleman, pacified by this hit at the nation, 'I thought there was something French at the bottom of it!'

Romance in Real Life.—A romantic incident has just occurred in the Marylebone Infirmary. Ann Dempsey, a young and interesting girl, who had been the support of an aged mother, had gone into the infirmary for the purpose of undergoing an operation for the removal of a dropsical complaint, which had assumed the form of a large tumor. She was warned of the painful and even perilous nature of the operation, but she expressed her resolution to submit to it, owing to her ardent wish that her life might be spared for her mother's sake. The operation was accordingly performed in the presence of her mother and several eminent medical men. It lasted two hours and forty minutes, and the magnitude of the tumor taken from her may be imagined when it contained no less than two gallons and a half of water. Notwithstanding the long and painful operation, singular to relate, this heroic girl never uttered a single cry; but at the conclusion tears were observed rolling down her cheeks, and being desired not to shed them, she replied that 'they were tears of joy at her freedom from the incubus which had so long afflicted her.' As she appeared to be in a sinking condition, the medical gentlemen, upon a consultation, deemed a fresh infusion of blood into her veins absolutely necessary. On making inquiries as to whom they could procure to provide the blood, it was ascertained that two men were in an adjoining room, one 25 and the other 30 or 40 years of age, anxiously awaiting the issue of the operation. Believing them, in the first instance, to be relatives of the poor girl, they were ushered into the room, when it turned out that the eldest was her employer, for whom she worked at shoe-binding, and the other a journeyman in the same employ, both devotedly attached to the unfortunate girl. On being made acquainted with her state, and what was required to be done for the patient, they both simultaneously volunteered to supply the blood from their veins.

Much bitterness of feeling and contention between them ensued as to which should do so, which was put an end to by the decision of the surgeons in favour of the youngest, who baring his arm with great energy exclaimed, 'that he was willing to lose the last drop of his blood to save her life.' The blood was then carefully infused from his arm into the veins of the poor sufferer, till the young man fainted from his loss. On this taking place the elder lover implored permission to supply the remainder, but the girl recovering, it was deemed unnecessary. The poor girl began to improve, and great hopes were entertained of her recovery, but unfortunately these hopes were blasted, for, unknown to the surgeons, she was found to be afflicted with a severe diarrhœa, which increased until it became a confirmed case of cholera, from the effects of which she died on the fifth day after the operation. She was sensible to the last, and the death-bed scene is represented as truly affecting. She expressed a wish to see the young man who had lost his blood for her, kissed him, and bade him cut off a lock of her hair, and begged of him to be kind to her mother. She then entered into prayer with the Rev. Mr. Moody, the Chaplain to the workhouse, and in the midst of it expired.—*London paper.*

Sheridan.—On the invitation of the family of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, I this day attended his funeral. I understood that it was to be very private, and that he was to be followed to the grave only by a few of his friends, and those who had been particularly connected with him in politics. When I arrived at Peter Moore's house in George-street to which the body had been removed, as being near to Westminster Abbey, where it was to be buried, I was astonished at the number and description of persons who were assembled there; the Duke of York, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Mulgrave, Lord Anglesea, Lord Lyndoch, Wellesley Pole, and many others, whose politics have been generally opposite to Sheridan's, and who could grace the funeral with their presence only to pay a tribute to his extraordinary talents. How strange a contrast! For some weeks before his death he was nearly destitute of the means of subsistence. Executions for debt were in his house; and he passed his last days in the custody of sheriff's officers, who abstained from conveying him to prison merely because they were assured that to remove him would cause his immediate death; and now, when dead, a crowd of persons, the first in rank and station, and opulence, were eager to attend him to his grave. I believe that many, and I am sure that some, of the mourners were self-invited. Such, certainly, were three of the Prince's friends, Lord Yarmouth, Bloomfield, and Leach. They sent a letter from Carlton House the day before the funeral, expressing a desire to attend, and their offer was not refused. The Prince, about ten days before Sheridan's death, when he was in great distress, and after some of the newspapers had observed upon the strange inattention he met with, had sent him a present of £200; but Mrs. Sheridan had the spirit to refuse it, and when she communicated to her husband what she had done, he approved her conduct. The immediate cause of his death was reported to be an abscess; but the truth is, that his constitution was nearly worn out, and that his death was rapidly accelerated by grief, disappointment, and a deep sense of the neglect he experienced.—*Romilly's Memoirs.*

Pitcairn's Island.—A late English paper contains the following letter, received by Dr. Gibson of the Royal Navy, from one of the sons of Quintal, one of the mutineers of the Bounty:

"*Pitcairn's Island, Nov.* 10, 1839.

My Dear Sir—I take the opportunity of sending you these few lines, to inform you that we are all doing as well as when you last saw us:—viz., as far as regards bodily health. We have had two deaths and five births since your visit. This makes us one hundred and two souls on the island. I was much disappointed in not receiving a letter from you by the 'Sparrowhawk,' and hope that you will not fail to write to me by every favourable opportunity. I have been keeping a journal of all the transactions of the magistrates and councillors, of whom I am one, with the intention of sending it to you, but it was purloined by those who ought to know better; but perhaps it was taken from sheer curiosity. As to the morals of the natives, a stranger could discover nothing amiss; but to a person resident on the Island, I am sorry to say there is a very visible declension, owing to the presence of foreigners. It is a lamentable fact that the children of the Europeans are more predisposed to vice than those of the natives. It is much to be wished that a truly Christian minister of the Gospel, bearing the authority of the Queen, should be sent to us, to direct us in all our affairs, both spiritual and temporal; one who would say with the Apostle, 'I glory in the Cross of Christ Jesus, my Lord.' For, through the former inattention of our teacher, he is not properly respected, nor is the magistrate duly estimated. They do not understand the responsibility of the office. A few complaints have been made to the magistrate, which have chiefly arisen from the ignorance of the people, they have never been under any restraint. The captain of her Majesty's sloop 'Sparrowhawk,' has, however, set all things in order amongst us, as far as possible, and, I believe, as fairly as can be expected. Excuse my poor epistle; hoping that Her Majesty may enjoy a long and peaceable reign is the ardent prayer of your friend and humble servant,

William Quintal."

Agricultural Pursuits.—"If I might be allowed to express my own opinions, I should say that the pursuit of agriculture, the cultivation of the land, and the improvement of the fertility of the soil, is one of the most delightful and most instructive, and the most honorable pursuits in which a man can be engaged, and not only leads him to contemplate the wonders of creation and the works of nature, and of nature's God, but it also enables him, by the aid of successful industry, and by the application of science, to effect improvements which, under the blessings of divine Providence, cannot fail to be advantageous both to the age in which he lives and generations yet to come."—*W. Duncombe, M. P.*

"You are all aware that in the course of my life, now not a very short one, I have applied myself to many and various pursuits, but I have at last come to that which I believe to be my natural one—I mean the improvement of agriculture—the promoting of agriculture by my own endeavours, and by assisting the endeavours of others. Mr. Duncombe told you it was a pursuit worthy of being followed; I will tell those who are entering upon life that they find no pursuit which gives more satisfaction—I will say they will find no pursuit which will give so just an occupation of their time with less annoyance and less disturbance to their tempers. No other in which they will feel such full satisfaction that they are doing good in pursuing their own pleasures at the same time they are improving the cause of agriculture. It is a pursuit to which one and all of us should wish success.—It is one of those pursuits which is most delightful to follow; it is a pursuit which may be carried on without time ever hanging heavily; an occupation interesting in the highest degree, and while the agriculturist is promoting his own interest, he also promotes the interest of every one of his neighbors."—[Earl Spencer.

Farms in England.—Nine tenths of the cultivated lands in Great Britain are leased to tenants, who pay from two to five pounds sterling per acre, annual rent. Now, admitting taxes and labor and other expenses to be no higher here than there, it will at once be seen that our common cultivation will nowhere do much more than pay the price of rent; but by superior productiveness occasioned by superior cultivation, the British farmer is not only enabled to pay rents and taxes, finding every thing for husbandry, and all articles put upon the ground, and all utensils by which the ground is worked, but he obtains also, wealth from the pursuit of his calling. Mr. Curwin stated the produce of an English farm of 894 acres, in the year 1811, to be £8 573—equal to $38,000. On this ground were carried in that year, the almost incredible quantity of 13,746 one-horse cartloads of manure, and in the next year 10 250 more! Suppose the rent of this farm to be $12 an acre, the expense of manure and its application $12 more, and the interest on outlay, taxes, and additional labor of cultivation, &c. $12 more; still there will be left, as profit, $10 an acre; leaving a clear gain of about ten thousand dollars to the tenant.

A hay farm, near London, of 160 acres, was rented for $12 an acre, or $1920 a year: the tenant commenced with a great outlay for manure—an outlay for which would here be considered at least equal to the value of the land before it was manured: a large outlay for farming implements and for accommodations and wages for laborers; and yet he has been constantly accumulating riches from this farm, after paying all expenses.—*Am. Monthly Visitor.*

Care of Tools.—Ploughs, shovels, hoes, cultivators, and such tools, should be kept free from rusting—there is an immense difference between the operation of a bright, and a rusty plough, or spade.—*Cultivator.*

Beginning of Road-making.—The infancy of road-making, like that of navigation, must be sought in the infancy of nations. A canoe, hollowed out of the trunk of a tree, was the beginning of ship building; and an Indian's trail, by which an untutored tribe wend their way, in single files, through forest or grassy glade of boundless extent, is the first germ of a road. Conveyance by a quadruped, which rendered necessary the widening of the trail into a sort of bridle-path, formed most likely the second step in the improvement of itinerancy. Next came the use of carriages; a sledge perhaps at first; after that, the cart, or sledge raised on two wheels, connected by an axle. Then came the double cart or wagon of four wheels, by which two parallel and transverse axles were connected by a fixed longitudinal one. In principle, no improvement beyond this has been made in the construction of carriages, save the movable joint, which at once by the facilities it afforded for turning curved lines, dispensed with the necessity of rectilinear roads for large vehicles.—*Wade's British History.*

Mode of Making Sheet Lead in China.—The Chinese, in manufacturing the thin sheet lead in which their tea are imported into this country, conduct their operation in an exceeding simple manner. The lamine are not rolled, as, from their extreme thinness, might be supposed; not even hammered, as the appearance of the surface might indicate, but actually cast at once in the state in which we see them. Two men are employed; one of them is seated on the floor, with a large flat stone standing at his side. His fellow workman stands beside him, with a crucible containing the melted lead; and having poured a sufficient quantity on the slab, the other lifts the moveable stone, and placing it suddenly on the fluid lead, presses it out into a flat and thin plate, which he instantly removes from the stone. A second quantity of lead is poured out in a similar manner, and a similar plate formed—the process being carried on with singular rapidity. The rough edges of the plate are then cut off, and they are afterwards soldered together for use. Mr. Waddell, a Scotchman, who witnessed the operation in China, applied a similar method with great success in the formation of thin plates of zinc, for galvanic purposes.

Value of the Thames.—A good story is related of James the First and one of the Lords Mayor, in reference to the prosperity of the twin cities, and which, for its happy quiet laudation of the Thames, it would be unpardonable to omit. James being in want of twenty thousand pounds, applied to the corporation of London for a loan of that sum. The corporation refused, upon which the King, in high dudgeon, sent for the Lord Mayor and some of the aldermen, and rating them in severe terms for their disloyalty, insisted upon their raising the money for him. "Please your Majesty," said the Lord Mayor, "we cannot lend you what we have not got." "You *must* get it," replied the King. "We cannot," said the Lord Mayor. "I'll compel you," rejoined the King. "But you cannot compel us," retorted the Lord Mayor. "No!" exclaimed the King; "then I'll ruin your city for ever. I'll make a desert of Westminster. I'll remove my courts of law, my Parliament, and my court to York or to Oxford, and then what will become of you?" "Please your Majesty," rejoined the Lord Mayor meekly, "you may remove yourself and your courts wherever you please; but there will always be this consolation for the poor merchants of London—*you cannot take the Thames along with you.*"—[*The Thames and its Tributaries.*

Hebrew Women.—Wherever the women of the Hebrews are to be found (and where are they not?) they still exhibit the type of that intellectual beauty which subdued Egypt, and r formed the penal statutes of Persia, and their fine heads are cited by science as models of the highest moral conformation. Bright thoughts flash from their bright eyes, quick perceptions animate their noble lineaments, and if the force of circumstances is no longer directed to elicit the high qualities of an Esther or a Judah, the original of the picture drawn by the prophet king of the virtuous woman, "whose price is above rubies," may be found among the Jewish women of modern as of ancient times, for "they eat not the bread of idleness," and "the hearts of their husbands trust them."—*Lady Morgan's Woman and her Master.*

Petrified Buffalo.—This extraordinary curiosity was discovered about two years since, by a party of trappers, belonging to captain Rent's company, lying on the side of one of the beaver dams of the Rico Grande of the north, a stream emptying itself into the gulf of California, whose waters it is said possess the petrifying qualities in an eminent degree, its shores abounding in specimens of animal and vegetable productions in a petrified state. The petrified buffalo is described by those who saw it, to be as perfect in its petrification as when living, with the exception of a hole in one of its sides, about four inches in diameter, around which the hair has been worn off, probably by the friction of the water, in which it must have lain for ages past, to have produced such a phenomenon. The hair on the hump on the shoulders, neck, forehead and tail, though converted into almost a smooth surface, may be easily discerned. The horns, eyes, nostrils, mouth, and legs, are as perfect in the stone as in their pristine state. The country in which this rare specimen was found is inhabited by the Esteaux, a roving tribe of savages, who subsist a great portion of their lives on insects, snakes, toads, roots, &c. This tribe being particularly hostile to the whites, renders the acquisition of this curiosity not a little hazardous; notwithstanding this and many other difficulties to be surmounted, such as distance, expense, &c., our enterprising citizen, Captain Charles Rent, contemplates procuring and bringing it to the United States with him during the ensuing autumn.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

To Mothers—Children's Food.—A lady of Yorkshire observes in a letter, that in consequence of losing her first three children, one during teething, and two of inflammation of the bowels, she gave her fourth child a little lime-water with every article of food, adding a desert, and sometimes only a teaspoon full of lime-water to every article, whether liquid or thick. It succeeded in keeping up healthy digestion, and a regular state of the bowels; the child instead of being feverish, flatulent, and fretful, as her preceding children had been, continued cool, and cheerful, free from any symptom of indigestion, and cut his teeth without any constitutional disturbance. It has continued this practice with two more children with the same good effects. We have known this simple addition to the food of children prove very efficacious in incipient cases of rickets and of irritable bowels, attended with looseness, &c; but if the child be disposed to costiveness on account of its astringent quality, a little magnesia should be occasionally added to it.

Died at Cambridge, in her 90th year, Mrs. Favel, upwards of seventy years a resident in that town. The deceased lived in five reigns, Geo. II., III. and IV., William IV., and that of our present sovereign, and was the mother of sixteen children, seven of whom died in infancy.—Five of her sons devoted the best part of their lives in the service of their country, and three of them fell upon the battle field, viz: Captain John Favel, at the battle of Leyden, in the Duke of York's expedition in Holland; Capt. Samuel Favel, at the battle of Salamanca, during the Duke of Wellington's memorable campaign in the Peninsula, and Wm. Anthony Favel, in the battle of Toulouse. Lieutenant James Favel, R. N., died whilst engaged in a government expedition to survey the shores of Africa; and Capt. Thomas Favel, R. N., was many years in active service at sea, and in several engagements. When the national rejoicing took place upon the declaration of peace in 1815, and upon the occasion of the general illumination as part of the rejoicing of that happy event, Mrs. Favel displayed in the following transparency her patriotic and parental feeling:—"I rejoice for my country, but mourn for my sons."

The tremendous expansive power of freezing water has been proved by a number of experiments. We remember reading an account of one made at Woolwich, in England, several years ago, which gave an amazing proof of the power in question. An iron thirty-two pounder was prepared with an iron plug or tompoin, twelve inches long, made to screw into the mouth of the piece with a very close and deep-cut worm, (or spiral groove,) the cannon was filled with water, and the plug screwed in, and moreover fastened with strong chains and ropes to the axles; and thus charged it was exposed to the cold of a severe winter night. In the morning the chains and ropes were found broken, the worm destroyed, and the plug driven bodily out, while a cylinder of ice occupied half the space it had previously filled.

Interesting Dutch Custom.—When in Holland a virtuous and happy pair have been united in marriage twenty-five years, they celebrate the "silver bridal feast!" and when the period has reached fifty years their "golden bridal feast" has arrived. On these occasions the relations and friends are invited to an entertainment suited to the station of the parties. The virtuous and aged parents receive congratulations in prose and verse (frequently printed and distributed among the company) reciting the praise due to them; and these records are sacredly preserved by the decendents of the family.

Light Houses.—The corporation of Trinity House, London, owns fifty-three beacons, light houses, &c., on the coasts of England and Scotland. All vessels passing these lights are subjected to certain charges rated by act of Parliament. The whole amount thus collected by Trinity House in 1835, was $459,801. The whole number of first-class English and Irish light houses is 133; and the number of lights 183. The Lundy light house on Lundy Island, is 79 feet high, the lantern is 542 feet above high water mark, and in clear weather the light can be seen 30 miles out at sea. The whole number of light houses on the United States coast is 194; with 205 lights. These facts we gather from Vethake's edition of M'Cullock's Commercial Dictionary.—*North American.*

SPIKES and NAILS.

200 BAGS SPIKES, assorted, from 4 to 10 inch,
42 casks best Rose NAILS,—for sale at lowest market rates.
Nov. 17. JOHN KERR & CO.

SUMMARY.

Revenue of Great Britain.—The London Journal of Commerce, of Nov. 2, gives the following discouraging account of the revenue of Great Britain:

"Whatever may be the general belief as to the resources of the United Kingdom—and our own is, that if proper means be taken for their developement, they are, "not to speak it profanely," boundless—the present state and future prospects of the revenue are subjects, if not of alarm, of serious consideration. "The actual expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," it was lately announced from the National Debt Office, "exceeded the actual revenue thereof, for the year ending the 5th day of July, 1840, by the sum of £1,204,121 6s. 5½d." Such is the actual state of the revenue; nor is there any prospect, at present, of its increase, or of a diminution in the national expenditure. On the contrary, the next year's revenue may be expected to be less than that of the past year, and the expenditure of 1841 much greater. The principal articles of revenue in the Customs department are tea and sugar, the duty on which, for 1839, exceeded eight millions and a half; and the importation of these articles will doubtless be seriously diminished by the Chinese war, and the failure of the crops in the West Indies. Hence a defalcation in the revenue of 1841. We are at war with China, we are at war with Syria; hence an increase in the expenditure of 1841 over that of ordinary years."

Irish Manufactures.—A meeting was held on Wednesday by the Society for the Promotion of Irish Manufacture, in the Royal Exchange. Mr. Williams and several other manufacturers addressed the meeting, and resolutions were entered into to carry their purpose into effect. The following remarks were made by Mr. Wm. Andrews, proprietor of the Irish Woollen Warehouse. He said—I never attended a political meeting, and probably never shall—had I considered that in this assemblage politics would be introduced, I should not have visited it. I conceive that the great political questions which now agitate the kingdom must be here forgotten. We are assembled for a specific purpose, namely, the encouragement of Irish manufacture, and as it is necessary to secure the complete success of this, there must be no difference of opinion. I am quite persuaded that, on this subject at least, my countrymen will be of one mind. Here Mr. Andrews proceeded to say he was largely engaged in the woollen trade, and he hoped to be able to offer them a few suggestions. He would not detain them with a history of the decline of trade; but he hoped he would not be considered presumptuous if he spoke a little of himself. (Hear.) He wished to show them what might be done by the nation at large, when an humble individual like himself was able to effect much practical good. Without any puff or display he was enabled to sell Irish goods to the amount of £100,000 in a few years—(cheers) and Mr. Willans could bear him out in the fact that in June last he (Mr. Andrews) gave him an order for one thousand pounds worth to him. (Hear.) He wished that the project would be practically carried out. On several occasions a spirit to encourage native manufacture had been excited but it soon subsided. (Hear.) On one occasion a prize was offered for the best piece of cloth, which was afterwards sold for five guineas a yard. But this was a hot-bed plant, it was not a wholesome one, and they could not depend upon any system of encouragement to Irish manufacture which was not practical and continuous, (Hear.) He would say that better manufacture than that procured in Ireland could not be obtained. (Cheers.) The only contract which he had received in Ireland was one from the North Dublin Union. He believed it was the only workhouse that was supplied with Irish blankets, and he felt no hesitation in saying that it was the best supplied poor house in the country. (Hear.) He would advise the operatives to co-operate with their masters, and he felt convinced they would succeed. (Cheers.) He had heard it said, whenever an impetus was given to the Liberty to Irish manufacture, that the system failed, because most men demanded too high wages, and the masters looked for too high prices (Cheers.)—[Dublin paper.

Commerce of Bombay.—At the present moment the commerce of Bombay is placed in a peculiar and unprecedented condition. The real nature of our rupture with the Chinese seems never to have been sufficiently understood by the native community, and the consequence has been, as would naturally be expected by all who know the native character, that they have gone on in the operations in cotton and opium as heretofore, relying on some sudden turn which would put all things to right, and which has often been experienced in the country trade betwixt India and China. Now, however, matters progress to a crisis, and with our two great products, cotton and opium, in the trade with China, it requires little penetration to foresee the disastrous consequences of a cessation of all demand, the utter impossibility of getting rid of large stocks without making an immense sacrifice. With this view we would urge on the governor-general of India the pressing necessity of promptitude in our petty expedition against China. Large commercial interests are at stake, and not only will our mother country suffer by delay, but the agricultural industry of this side of India will receive a severe check. This season the crop of cotton from all quarters is abundant, and from this there is no vent but to Europe; and it is utterly impossible to take off the large production to that quarter. The crop from America happens also at the same time to be unusually large, and all things combine to depress our cotton prospects for the present season. The late sales of opium on the coast of China may lead to false impressions. We are satisfied that the cultivation of the poppy must be reduced, and we have all along urged this. We cannot see how our large stocks, both of old here and of new in Malwa, can be disposed of for a long time; and if the cultivation for a season was at once put a stop to, it would be beneficial in the results.—*Bombay Times, April 25.*

Attack upon three Englishmen by Italian Brigands, near Rovigo.—The following is an extract of a letter just received from Florence, written to a friend by Albert Smith, Esq., lecturer on chemistry, &c., residing near Chertsey:—"At Padua a violent thunder-storm came on, which lasted the whole way to Mount Celice; but, on arriving at the latter place, it cleared up, and a brilliant moonlight succeeded. The clock struck ten as we left Mount Celice, and my fellow travellers soon composed themselves to sleep in the corner of the carriage, leaving me awake. We had gone on for about half an hour, when I felt the horses stop suddenly, so as to throw me forward with the check, and the next instant I saw, through the front glasses, six or seven figures ranged across the road in a semicircle, pointing their guns at the postillion, and closing round the carriage. I awoke my companions directly, and then recollecting I had eight sovereigns loose in my waistcoat pocket, I contrived to put seven into my mouth, between my cheeks and teeth, and to slip the other into my shoe. I had barely finished this operation when we had the muzzles of half a dozen guns thrust into the carriage at once, against our heads, breasts, &c., accompanied by the most horrid oaths and orders to descend. My friends immediately got down on the near side of the voiture, but I was less fortunate; for the Italian public carriages are not very well appointed, and the door on my side was nailed up altogether, having been formerly broken. In consequence of this, I could not get out when commanded; but that appeared of little moment, as the chief of the party, a six-foot ruffian, seized me by the collar, and, dragging me over the door, threw me down violently on the ground, as if I had been a doll, not without some trifling pain to myself. A general pillage now began. Our knapsacks and their contents, together with all our German friend's trunks and portmanteaus, were soon pulled out of the carriage, and then they commenced rifling our persons. I had the side-pockets of my blouse filled with zwangigers (Austrian coins, worth about eightpence) to pay the post, which was directly emptied. Hallett's gold watch and appendages followed; then our knives, pencil-cases, in fact every thing down to our braces, with which they appeared highly delighted. They tore our trousers in all directions, to make sure no money was concealed in them, and finally discovered the leathern belt which I always wore, and in which I had placed the circular notes we had obtained from Harries. To shew their rapacity, I may here mention that I had a couple of pins and a gold chain in my scarf, which was tied in a sailor's knot, and these I secured with some thread, to prevent their working out in traveling. The brigand who was rifling me, finding he could not remove the pins, very deliberately took his knife and cut the scarf from my neck, taking it away altogether. I was extremely anxious respecting a small gold ring I had on my finger, since it could not be removed, and I knew it was their common practice to hack off finger and all, when this was the case. By good luck they never perceived it, as I contrived to turn the clasped hand which formed the signet towards the inside of my palm. When they had finished they made us re-enter our carriage, still keeping their guns pointed to our heads, and the postillion, who had descended, resuming his seat, we proceeded on our route, heartily glad to escape with our lives, which for the last ten minutes had been worth but little. Our first care, on arriving at Rovigo, was to call out the gend'armerie, and some ten or twelve carbineers departed in search of the robbers, but with little success, as we subsequently found."

Indian Soldiers.—Commanded entirely by British officers, the Indian army, in efficiency, was scarcely second to any. In the field, the Sepoy soldier emulated his European associates in gallantry and discipline; and in the camp, he far exceeded them in sobriety and general good conduct. In danger, the Hindu exhibited a calm resolution, which no reverses could overturn—his fidelity was unbounded—his loyalty not to be shaken—want and suffering could never induce him to desert his officers—and death alone detached him from those colours, which whether in victory or defeat, he regarded with a devotion that bordered on idolatry. His character united opposites; for, with a deposition imbued with the mildness of woman, he combined the indomitable courage of a hero. Many instances could be adduced to show that in some of the best requisites, "the Indian auxiliary might serve as a model to every service in Europe;" and that when circumstances required it, he was willing to seal his loyalty with his life, and abandon every thing but his faith. In the record of an Indian seige, it is stated, that "on one occasion, when the provisions of a garrison were very low, and a surrender in consequence appeared unavoidable, the Hindu soldiers entreated their commander to allow them to boil their rice, the only food left for the whole garrison. "Your English soldiers," said they, "can eat from our hands, though we cannot eat from theirs; we will allow them, as their share, every grain of rice, and subsist ourselves by drinking the water in which it has been boiled." A still more striking trait of the deep affection a Hindu soldier feels for his European comrade is recorded. When the remnant of Baily's army were delivered up by that truculent monster, Tippo Sultaun, they were marched across the country to Madras, a distance of 400 miles. "During the march the utmost pains were taken by Tippo's guards to keep the Hindu privates separate from their European officers, in the hope that their fidelity might yet sink under the hardships to which they were exposed; but in vain; and not only did they all remain true to their colors, but swam the tanks and rivers, by which they were separated from their officers, during the night, bringing them all they could save from their little pittance; 'for we' they said, 'can live on any thing, but you require beef and mutton.' The fidelity of the Hindu soldier was never to be shaken, and the strongest human tie, kindred, or affinity, could never swerve the sepoy from his duty. On the occasion of a native revolt, 'a battalion of the 27th native infantry, with four hundred Rohilla horse, recently embodied, were all that could be brought against the insurgents, who were above twelve thousand strong. They continued to resist till two thousand were slain; and although many of them were their relations and neighbours, and their priests advanced and invoked them to join their natural friends, only one man was found wanting to his duty, and he was immediately put to death by his comrades, who throughout maintained the most unshaken fidelity and courage.

Narrow Escape of the Queen of Greece.—A Trieste letter mentions that the Queen of Greece had a narrow escape during her late excursion with the King in the Archipelago. The Royal party had entered an ancient marble quarry, when one of the attendants having climbed to the top of the wall, the whole gave way, and fell close to the Queen. The King and one of his gentlemen was slightly injured.

Temperance in Sweden.—Rev. Mr. Baird, a Missionary from America, gives some gratifying intelligence respecting the progress of the Temperance cause in Sweden, as will be seen by the following extracts from a letter addressed to the American Foreign Evangelical Society:—

"As I have stated, the King appointed an hour for receiving me. His reception was most courteous and kind. I presented to him two requests which the friends of temperance here deemed of the first consequence, and which he cordially acceded to. The first was, that he would issue a circular addressed to the parishes, demanding of them an account of what they had done in relation to the History of Temperance which I presented to him four years ago, and which he caused to be translated, published, and a copy of which he sent to each parish in the kingdom. The second request was, that he cause the giving of grog to the soldiers to cease, and give money in its place, and allow Temperance Societies to be formed in the regiments. Thanks be to God who turneth the hearts of kings, these requests were granted. His Majesty feels the deepest solicitude to deliver his people from a vice which is doing so much injury to the entire nation. He urged me to remain a few weeks and attend a great Temperance Convention to be held at Hudikwall, on the Gulf of Bothnia, about 200 miles north of Stockholm. The same request had been made by Mr. Scott, and other friends.

"My next effort was to get up a great temperance meeting on the Exchange, at which 2000 persons were present, and which I addressed for an hour, (Rev. Mr. Scott acting as interpreter,) and which the Rev. Mr. Wieselgren, who is a pastor in the south of Sweden, and one of its most remarkable men, also addressed for an hour and a half with great effect. This Mr. W. is the apostle of temperance in Sweeden, whom God has raised up for this work, and whose interest was awakened by the History of our Temperance Societies. The most of the members of the four houses of the Diet, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers and the peasants were there, with hundreds of the most important men in the city. It was a meeting of great importance. The effect on the great assembly was powerful; and it was the largest meeting ever held in this kingdom on this subject. I also called on the Crown Prince, who is the patron of the Temperance Society. He at once acceded to my request, which was that he should set the example of banishing the *brandy table*. This is a small table of refreshments with various stimulants, of which the guests partake before dinner; and the chief article of which is brandy. You have no connection of the difficulty and importance of banishing this custom which stood so much in the way of the Temperance reformation in this country. The Prince not only agreed to give up his, but said that we might publish it in the meetings we were about to hold. The consequence has been, that not less than one hundred distinguished men in the kingdom have within the last few weeks, given in their adhesion to a written pledge to do the same thing. This is a great point gained. The brandy-table in Sweden, perhaps the greatest obstacle to temperance which fashion ever erected in any country, must now cease. Thanks be to God for this great victory!"

Family of Louis Philippe.—The family of this monarch is said to be the finest among the royal families of Europe. His eldest son, the Duke of Orleans, about thirty years of age, of handsome person, and polished manners, acts as a sort of Viceroy, and never opposes the will of his father. He is married to a protestant lady, of accomplished mind, a princess of Mechlenburg-Schwerin. The four younger sons are the Dukes of Nemours, de Joinville, Aumale, and Montpellier, all spirited, intelligent and dutious. The first has seen service on land at Algiers, the second at sea at Vera Cruz: both acquitted themselves as brave soldiers and men of judgment.

London with a population of two millions, has fifteen theatres open. New York with a population of three hundred and twelve thousand, has seven.

Texas.—The President's Message is long and well written. It gives a flattering account of the growth of this young Republic, its resources and population. The government and people have experienced great embarrassments from the derangement of the currency. The loan commissioners had not been able to effect a sale of bonds.

The President deprecates a war with Mexico, and states his reasons in full.

The Commissioners to run the boundary line between the United States and Texas, had been compelled to suspend their operations for want of money.

The President recommends an increase on the duties on importations, the currency being at a discount which reduces the nominal duty of 15 per cent. to actually less than 3 per cent.

Upon the whole, we gather that the young republic is rapidly growing in all the elements of power, though she is crippled, for the time, in her pecuniary resources and embarrassed in her foreign and mercantile relations.

The present population is estimated at near 200,000, including some 3 or 4000 Mexicans. There are a large number of English, Irish, and German settlers, and some French; but the United States is the parent of almost the whole population of Texas. Slaves are few in number, not sufficiently numerous to perform even a small fraction of the labour of the country, which is chiefly done by the farmers themselves. The land produces abundantly without much labour, and the cattle graze the year round without care or cost. Much complaint is made of the prevalent practice of rum drinking and profane swearing, but it is said there is less stealing than in the United States.

Presbyterian and Methodist churches, well supplied with preaching, have been formed in various points, and Sabbath and elementary schools exist in all the towns. Two literary institutions have been incorporated by Congress at Rutersville, and a College at De Kalb. Upwards of thirty towns have been founded and are progressing with promise.

The Navy of Texas consists of 1 sloop of war, 3 brigs, 4 schooners, and 1 steamship.

The number of vessels arriving at the port of Galveston the last year was about 1000. The quantity of cotton grown last year is supposed to be about 100,000 bales.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Observer.

Sir: You will oblige me by publishing the following letter, and also the reply.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. A. GESNER.

For the Boston Courier.

FOSSIL REMAINS, &c.

We notice that the St. John, N. B. papers are engaged in controversy, whether the bones of an animal found in that vicinity, some months since, belonged to an existing race, or were those of an individual whose living analogue has long ceased to exist. We presume it is a question, which those well versed in comparative anatomy, as applied to fossil osteology, could readily decide. One believes them to be the remains of a spermaceti whale, another those of the *megalosaurus*—certainly very different creatures. The accuracy of the gentleman who holds the latter opinion, has not hitherto been such as to give the greatest credibility to his assertions, and, though the opposite opinion may not be correct, we incline to think that, if the remains prove to be fossil, at all, they will ally themselves with a very different animal from the *megalosaurus* of Buckland (an enormous reptile of the crocodile class, found only in the oolite and lias formations of Europe) and, most probably, with either the *magnetherium* of Cuvier, or the mastodon giganteum (mammoth) of the same author, both of which have been found in North America. At any rate, we would advise our provincial geologists to send all the fragments to our learned friend, Dr. Harland of Philadelphia, for examination.

While our pen is in hand, we have a few words to say in reference to the gentleman above referred to, Dr. Gesner of St. John. We have not forgotten that it was his enviable lot to make known the discovery of native iron in Nova Scotia, a few years since, which he announced with a good deal of parade, and which excited much interest at the time, until some one, with as much incredulity as love of truth, happended to discover it to be a bar of cast-iron, with several letters upon it not altogether effaced by rust! not the work of the most ancient Vulcan. And more recently, in a work on the mineralogy of Nova Scotia, he has shown his knowledge of the science, by confounding the species known as Prechnite with another, quite unlike it, and belonging to a different class. He has done this, or something far less excusable, viz., assigned a new locality to this mineral, merely to add so important a one to his catalogue, and because he supposed it *must* eventually be found there, reasoning from its well known habitudes and associations, but without any regard to the consequences of so rash a measure. It is well known that the gentleman who first made a careful examination of Nova Scotia, as well as others since, failed to discover even the trace of this mineral, and they were therefore led to doubt its existence there. Dr. Gesner, now, in a sort of triumph, comes out, and declares he has found it. But when we ask for a specimen, it proves to be quite a different thing, and *shows that the writer has copied the characters of the mineral from some treatise on the science, without examining it for himself, to see if they applied to it!* We do not speak unauthorizedly—we have a specimen of the mineral, with his own label, in our hands, which we esteem a great curiosity. Setting aside its color, we doubt whether the merest tyro in the science would ever have mistaken it for prechnite. We hope, if these lines meet the eyes of any of our provincial neighbours, they will call on Dr. Gesner for an explanation. We in these parts, at least, must have some explanation, before we can satisfy ourselves that their geologist is all that he should be; and nothing short of a public acknowledgement, on his part—as public as were the pretended discoveries first made known—ever can satisfy us.

To the Editors of the Boston Courier.

Gentlemen: I was much surprised to see the above anonymous communication in your paper. I would by no means reply to remarks made by any person, who withholds his name from the public, did they not contain statements altogether unfounded and untrue; and which might deceive those who have had no opportunity of being made acquainted with the facts. If the writer in your paper had ever read Professor Hitchcock's able Report on the Geology of Massachusetts, he would have seen that the remains of *saurian* animals had been found in the tertiary deposits of that State, and other parts of America, as well as in the tertiary plaster clay near Paris, and other parts of Europe. In regard to the bone in question, I have never expressed myself positively on the subject.

The object of the writer of the above article was evidently an unfair attack upon my reputation. He charges me with having "made known the discovery of native iron in Nova Scotia' a few years since;" which he says I "announced with a good deal of parade," but which at last proved to be "a bar of cast iron."

I have never discovered native iron in my life, nor "announced" that I have done so; nor can your correspondent exhibit, in any of my writings, or shew in any way whatever the least foundation for his assertion.

About a year and a half ago, while I was on a visit at Parrsboro', my friend the Rev. N. A. Coster informed me that he had found a singular piece of iron, which by some had been supposed to be native. That gentleman kindly gave me the specimen; a part of which I have preserved on account of its peculiar state of oxidization. Mr. Coster afterwards visited my house with Dr. Robb, to whom I shewed the iron and the letters upon it; but I never thought nor said it was "native," as every person will know who has visited my collection since it was placed there.

In regard to the Phrenite of which your correspondent writes, I did indeed find three small specimens of that mineral in the County where I lived, and explored the rocks for upwards of twenty years. Those specimens still remain in my cabinet. Your correspondent cannot shew a specimen of Phrenite, with a label upon it in my hand writing.

I do regret that this person has meddled with an unprofitable discussion in which he ought to have taken no part. I have the honor of being acquainted with a number of Professors of Colleges and other scientific individuals, in the United States, and I think I can freely appeal to them in the present instance, knowing that they would justly condemn the manner in which your correspondent has maliciously lent himself to the secret malice of others, and whose recent communications have exhibited his claims to originality and confidence.—The inhabitants of these Provinces well know the sources of these attacks, and the unwillingness I feel even to defend myself against them. Hoping that you will give this defence the same circulation you have afforded the attack that gave rise to it, I am, Sirs, your obdt. servant,

A. GESNER.

St. John, 14th Dec. 1840.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor,—In my last communication in your Observer, I stated that Dr. Gesner had endeavored to correct Professor Robb's remarks on the Falls, &c. of the River Saint John, by making inaccurate statements, and at variance with his former published description, in his Report on the Geological Survey, and also inconsistent in themselves. My plainness of expression seems to have given some uneasiness; at least, if it has not aroused the *lion*, it has excited the ire of the *provider*, who has accused me in no measured terms of having attempted by "garbled and incorrect quotations, to impose a meaning upon the words of" Dr. Gesner "which they were never intended to convey." Now Sir, as I conceive that the accusations are unfair, and untrue, and "tend to mislead readers," allow me in explanation to say, that no such construction can be put on my remarks, as that Dr. Gesner should state his double fall of the river "to be under all circumstances and ordinarily, thirty-five feet." Although I omitted the words *high tides*, I inserted the words *high water*, and every person knows that high tides "under all circumstances and ordinarily" occur, after every New and Full Moon, and consequently, "under all circumstances and ordinarily," we may witness this *double fall* of the Doctor's discovery, twice in every month.

The conflicting statements which Doctor Gesner had made I endeavoured to point out plainly. I quoted his much lauded Report, to show that he had stated that there was such a thing as a double fall of the river, amounting to thirty-five feet, the fall inwards being *fifteen feet*; but in his reply to the Professor, in the Courier of the 14th November, he charges him with making a gross mis-statement, *ridiculous* and *absurd*, and for the information of the British Association, *he briefly states*, that there is only a fall of *six feet inwards*. Here it is evident to all "bipeds of the mammalia kind," who possess a common share of "cerebral matter," that the Geological Report contains a statement, which the Provincial Geologist asserts to be erroneous on the 14th November.

Let me again direct your attention to page 9th of the Report, it is there stated that "the ordinary tide in the harbour rises twenty-six feet," let us suppose this correct.—We will find it generally admitted by persons employed in navigating the falls, that (when the river is not swollen by floods beyond its ordinary height) with a twenty-six feet tide in the harbour, the river and the sea will assume the same level, at *three and a half hours on the flood tide*, (as stated in our Almanacks,) provided it is a regular tide, and but little influenced by fluctuating airial currents. Now under the circumstances mentioned, the average rise of the tide perpendicularly, will be about four feet four inches per hour, from the commencement of flood tide until the period of high water. It will therefore be evident, that if the level is established between the sea and the river, in three and a half hours on the flood, by a rise of four feet four inches per hour, the outward fall will be fifteen feet two inches, and not twenty feet as the Doctor estimates it in the report. And again, as the tide has still to rise ten feet ten inches, until the period of high water, that measure must consequently be the height of the descending current of water, from the harbour into the river, which has erroneously been called an inward fall of six feet, &c.

It must be understood by every person acquainted with the periodical floods of our river, that their occurrence produces a great alteration in the Falls; then for a considerable period, there is no *inward* fall, and the Doctor's *double fall* of thirty-five feet, is converted into *single* outward falls of still greater height at low water; and the whole circumstances being now changed, the Geologist's poetical description of the "Ocean's mantle stilling the noisy rapid," will not apply, and the *inhabitants* (unless they are fishes) cannot so easily "pass up its troubled bosom" even at *high tides*.

Having trespassed so long on your valuable time, I will reserve for the present further remarks connected with this subject.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT FOULIS.

Dec. 14, 1840.

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, December 15, 1840.

News from England and the East may be expected in the course of the present week. The Royal Mail Steam Ship to leave Liverpool on the 4th inst. has now been at sea eleven days, and will probably arrive at Halifax to-day or to-morrow. This mail will, it is hoped, bring later intelligence from China. Further accounts from Syria and Egypt will of course be received by it.

The Mail for England by the steam ship *Caledonia* is to be closed at Halifax on Monday the 4th of January.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Agreeably to announcement, Mr. Blatch, on Friday evening at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, lectured on Self-Instruction to a numerous audience, we should say about five hundred. The Lecture was an exceedingly good one, well digested and carefully written, while the instances of celebrated men who have risen from obscurity by means of self-instruction, were well selected and happily introduced. We trust this Lecture will have a good effect among our young men, and induce them to persevere in their efforts to obtain knowledge, and omit no opportunity of improving their minds, for it was proved to demonstration by Mr. Blatch that such a course was sure to lead to worldly comfort and highest honours. The subject was exceedingly appropriate, especially at the present stage of the Institute, and we conceive that the members are much indebted to Mr. Blatch for his useful, talented and interesting Lecture.—*Courier.*

Last evening, J. H. Gray, Esq. delivered a very pleasing Lecture on the Life and Writings of Sir Walter Scott, a Lecture of great interest, which was treated in a manner highly creditable to the Lecturer. The biography of Sir Walter was given in a very neat and concise manner, interspersed throughout with notices of the various writings of "the Wizard of the North," and the extraordinary, and in some instances, painful circumstances, under which several of those wonderful productions of genius were composed.—The subject will be concluded next Monday evening.

At the close it was announced that Dr. Gesner would, on Friday evening next, lecture upon *Mineralogy*, and illustrate his observations by exhibiting specimens of native and foreign minerals.—It was also announced, that a Lecture, in addition to those mentioned in the printed list, would be delivered on Wednesday the 30th instant, by Lieut. Webber Smith, of the Royal Artillery, who had kindly consented to favour the Institute with the aid of his well-known talents and scientific acquirements, by delivering a Lecture on "*Suspension Bridges.*" We congratulate the Institute and the public on this announcement, as affording evidence that the resources of the Institute are yet, by no means, fully developed, and that a lively and increasing interest in its proceedings is felt by all ranks and classes in this community.

The last Royal Gazette contains the Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, summoning the Legislature of this Province to meet at Fredericton on Wednesday the twentieth day of January, for the dispatch of business.

The weather for some days past has been quite mild, and the sleighing is again broken up. The roads are in a bad state either for wheel carriages or sleighs. We learn that the mail coach from St. Andrews broke down near Musquash yesterday, on its way to this city, by which the mail was detained to a late hour in the evening. The passengers received no injury, but the driver, we learn, was slightly hurt.

The tide rose to a greater height in this harbour, on Thursday last, than has been known for a long time past, the water covering the outer ends of the wharves—no material damage was done.

The United States Congress was to open at Washington on Monday, last week. The Message of President Van Buren has not yet reached this city.

Mr. Russell, the vocalist, is now giving Concerts in Halifax. His musical powers are highly spoken of in the *Morning Post* of that town.

NEW VESSELS.

A noble ship named the *Wallace*, of about 800 tons, was launched a few days ago from the building yard of Mr. George Thomson, in Portland; built in Mr. T.'s best style throughout. She carries at her prow a splendid full length figure of the illustrious Scottish Chieftain whose honoured name she bears. She is owned by a house in Liverpool.

On Thursday last a first class Ship, of large size, named the "*Lotus*," owned by the builder, Mr. John W. Smith, was launched from his yard in Portland. Like all vessels built by Mr. Smith, the Lotus is well proportioned, constructed in a very strong manner, and built of the best materials.

On Saturday morning was launched from the shipyard of Mr. James Briggs, Portland, a splendid new Ship, of about 1000 tons, called the *Edinburgh*, built for James Kirk, Esq. of this city.

Launched on Saturday, from the Shipyard of Mr. John Hawes, Portland, a fine copper fastened Ship of 700 Tons, called the *La Bonne Mere*, built for John Hammond, Esq., of this city. She is inferior (for strength, workmanship, and model) to none of the fine vessels built in this Province, and reflects great credit on the builder. She is to be commanded by Captain Robert G. Moran.

Brock's Monument.—We insert with much pleasure the following Resolutions, &c. passed at a meeting of the General Committee for re-constructing Brock's Monument, held at Toronto, Upper Canada, on the 18th of November.

The Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Officers of the First Battalion St. John City, and First Battalion Saint John County Militia, in October last, having been read,—

Moved by Colonel Fitzgibbon, seconded by Chief Justice Robinson, and carried unanimously,—

Resolved, That this Committee receives with the most lively gratification, a Report of the proceedings of Meetings assembled at St. John, New-Brunswick, in the month of October last, for the furtherance of the reconstruction of the Monument to the memory of Major General Sir Isaac Brock: That the spirit displayed upon those occasions is as gratifying to the Members of this Committee, as it must be to every loyal British subject in this Province, thus affording to the World an assurance that between the Britons of New-Brunswick and Upper Canada, (Provinces which may be considered the outworks of the British dominions in North America,) there will ever be found a generous emulation, and an unconquerable zeal and devotion, in the cause of their country, and in defence of the unity of the Empire.

The President submitted the following communication from the House of De Lisle, Janverin, and DeLisle, of London.

London, 19th Oct. 1840.

Sir,—We have the honour to inform you, that we have received instructions from John Savery Brock, Esq., of Guernsey, to place at the disposal of the Treasurer the sum of £50, as his subscription towards the restoration of the Monument of his illustrious brother, the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock; and we have according to request that you will be good enough to inscribe his name for the same, and we will pay due honour to the Treasurer's Draft on us for it, upon your advice.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient, humble Servants,
De Lisle, Janverin & De Lisle.

Sir Allan Macnab, Toronto.

The Chief Justice communicated to the Committee that, he had received a letter from Lt. Colonel Bowles, of the Coldstream Guards, conveying Lord Aylmer's wish to subscribe £20 sterling towards the re-construction of Brock's Monument.

The Secretary read a letter from Francis Baynes, Esq., Barrack-Master of Kingston, announcing that the Barrack Department of that place, and its dependencies, had subscribed a day's pay each towards the general fund for rebuilding Brock's Monument.

Moved by Mr. Justice McLean, seconded by Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Thompson, and carried unanimously.

Resolved.—That the Officers in command of Regiments and Corps, who have not yet sent in their Returns, be requested to transmit them with as little delay as circumstances will admit of, and that those Officers whose regimental subscriptions may not have been completed, but who have transmitted their returns, be requested to continue their exertions and to send in supplementary Returns when their collections have been brought to a close. And it is recommended, that the Secretary, in transmitting this Resolution, shall explain that of course nothing further is contemplated than that the Captains of Companies shall use their discretion in satisfying themselves by the necessary enquiries, that such individuals in their companies as may be willing to contribute, have had a convenient opportunity for doing so.

A Prince of Wales.—The Halifax Morning Post says "Anticipations are entertained here of great public joy and festivity on the arrival from England of news of the birth of the expectant *Prince of Wales.*"—[But the little stranger may prove to be a *Princess* Royal of England.]

The *British Queen*, on her return to England, is to lay up for repairs till the 10th of March.—The 10th of each month is to be her regular sailing days next season, going and coming.

The *Great Western* left New-York for Bristol on Tuesday last. She also, it is stated, is to be laid up till Spring, and undergo repairs.

The United States frigate Constellation, Capt. Storer, has sailed for the China seas, to watch over American commerce in that quarter.

Population of the City and County of Saint John in 1840—by the census recently taken:

	1840.	1834.
City—North of Princess street,	9 516	6.827
" South " "	9 765	5.246
" West side, (Carleton,)	1.435	812
	20 716	12 885
Parish of Portland (adjoin'g City,)	6 207	5.077
" Simonds,	2 459	
" Saint Martins,	1.973	1.391
" Lancaster,	2 121	1.215
	33.476	20,568

It is to be recollected that by the late division of Portland Parish, its present locality is virtually part of the City; and, therefore, Saint John proper contains a population, within two miles of the Market Square, of nearly 27,000. The increase in the City and County of Saint John, in six years, has been 12,908.—*Courier.*

Bank of British North America.—The recent arrangement between this establishment and the Provincial Bank of Ireland, by which the Branches of the Bank of British North America in this Province, are empowered to draw on the different Branches of the latter, in Ireland, for any sum not less than Five Pounds sterling, must prove of great benefit to a large class of persons in this Colony. Many who emigrate from Ireland to this Province, in a short time, by care and industry, acquire small sums of money which they are desirous to remit to their parents or friends at home, either to cheer their declining years, or to assist them in following their relatives to this continent; but great trouble has heretofore been experienced in making such remittances with expedition and safety, to many remote places in Ireland. The arrangement to which we have reference, and of which notice appears in the Provincial Journals, combined with the frequent and rapid transmission of the mails, must, in a great measure, obviate all difficulties, as no less than thirty-seven Towns in Ireland are named, on which drafts for £5 sterling or upwards can be obtained by parties desirous of procuring them.—*Ib.*

We have much pleasure in announcing the appointment of Henry Wright, Esquire, late Judge of the District Court of South Kandy, in the Island of Ceylon, to the high office of Treasurer and Commissioner of Stamps for that Colony, with a seat in the Legislative Council. Mr. W. is the eldest son of the late Henry Wright, Esquire, of this city.

Civil Appointment.—The Rev. I. W. D. Gray, to be added to the Board of Education, for the City and County of Saint John.

Civic Appointment.—James William Boyd, Esq. to be one of the Firewardens of the City of Saint John for the current year.

Census of the Parish of Chatham, (Miramichi.)—Inhabited Houses—441; by how many families inhabited—582; Houses building, 19, Houses uninhabited—52.

Population.—White persons—males above 16 years of age, 1118; males under 16 years of age, 768; females above 16 years of age, 862; females under 16 years of age, 749. People of colour—males 5; females, 1; total 6. Total of Inhabitants—3503.

Places of Worship.—Church of England, 2; Presbyterian, 2; Methodist, 1; Roman Catholic, 1.

Mills.—Grist Mills, 8; Saw Mills, 8.

Cleared Land.—Estimated quantity, 3660 acres.

Stock.—Horses, 232; Neat Cattle, 649; Sheep, 466; Swine, 924.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

The following vessels are frozen in at Miramichi. The bark Dahlia, timber laden, outward bound for England. The schooner Perseverance, Currie, on her passage out, bound for Halifax. The schooner Pearl, from Halifax, at Gilmour, Rankin & Co's mill wharf; the schooner Dartford from the same place, at the Horse Shoe, and the brig Catherine bound to Britain, at Bay du Vin.—*Ib.*

Great Work.—We are informed that Mr. Daniel Brockway sawed in Messrs. P. Williston & Brothers new double saw mill, on Bay du Vin River, erected by them on the site of the mill destroyed by fire in January last, 27,312 superficial feet Deals and Boards, in fourteen hours and fifty-three minutes. There is attached to the mill two circular saws. Who can beat this?—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

Head Quarters, Fredericton,
5th December, 1840.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, upon the recommendation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, and the expression of a due contrition on the part of Mr. William M'Kenzie, to consent to his restoration to his Commission in the 1st Battalion Carleton County Militia.

Captain William M'Kenzie, is accordingly restored to his former rank and position in that Corps.

Promotions, &c.—*2d Battalion Saint John County Militia.*—Daniel Gallagher, Gent., to be Lieutenant. William Ball, Gent., to be Ensign.

The Artillery Company attached to the 2d Battalion Charlotte County Militia, will form a part of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, and the Officers belonging thereto will take rank in the Regiment according to the date of their respective Commissions. *By Command.*

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Michaelmas Term, 4th Victoria, 1840.

It is ordered. That Tuesday the fifth day of January next, be appointed for the examination of students applying to be admitted as Attornies at the ensuing Hilary Term—to be holden at the residence of Mr. Justice Parker, in St. John.

W BOTSFORD,
J. CARTER,
R. PARKER.

the Treasurer's Draft

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NVERIN & DE LISLE.

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Halifax Morning Post
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ATERS, FREDERICTON,
December, 1840.
ERAL ORDERS.
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D. SHORE, A. G. M.

REME COURT.
4TH VICTORIA, 1840.
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mitted as Attornies at the
be holden at the residence
St. John.
W BOTSFORD,
J. CARTER,
B. PARKER.

QUEBEC, Dec. 4.—We are sorry to hear that a misunderstanding between the master ship builders and their workmen, about wages, has been followed by "*a strike.*" Many thousand persons have been idle since yesterday morning; which is a loss to all concerned, and to the country, of several thousand dollars a-day The sooner they come to an agreement the better it will be for all. Labour is like merchandize; the seller and the buyer must be free, and the price is fixed according to the wants of the parties. The law, as well as natural justice, is averse to all restraints in such matters.—*Gazette.*

The vessels which have been reported ashore at Goose Island, are generally believed to be the *Eleutheria*, Bruce, for London; *Charlotte*, Veith, for Cork, and the *Tumerlane*, Fisher for Liverpool.

Three U. S. fishing schooners, the *Ocean*, *Director*, and *Alms*, which were seized by the Provincial Revenue Cutters, in the summer of the present year, for encroaching upon our fishery, have been condemned by the Court of Vice Admiralty, under the Treaty of 1818.—*Halifax Recorder.*

Captain Walter Douglas, has declined the command of the Columbia, preferring to remain in the Unicorn.—*Ib.*

A late Yarmouth Herald informs us, as a proof that steam is wanted, that one of the Yarmouth packets recently, with a number of passengers on board, was sixteen days getting to Halifax. She lay 14 days at Barrington. The Herald well remarks that the travellers might in that time, going by the Halifax Steamers, have visited several places in Europe.

The Herald also states, that the news by the Halifax Steamers, arrives regularly at Yarmouth, by the way of Boston!

The Presbyterian Church in Ireland has made great efforts of late for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. During the last twelve years 125 new Churches have been raised by her efforts, besides a good number of missionary stations which she maintains in the South-West of Ireland.

CENTENARY FUNDS.—Readers will recollect that the Wesleyan Methodists commemorated the centenary of their connection, some months ago, by religious and social meetings, and subscriptions for public purposes connected with their Church. By a notice in a late paper, we see that the fund thus raised, amounted on the 10th October last, to £157,458; a sum which abundantly proves the public spirit of people' and is a fine evidence of the co-operation of modern times.—*Novascotian.*

A splendid accouchement offering was manufacturing at London to be presented to the Queen. The article is a pincushion, on the top of which, worked in pearls and diamonds, are these words, "Gracious Saviour, protect the Mother, and the Little Stranger."

Good Customer to Tobacconists.—An elderly gentleman, of the name of Painter, residing in the lower part of the County of Philadelphia, has smoked for the last sixty-seven years, on an average, about ten cigars a day, making, in all, a consumption of two hundred and forty thousand and five cigars, which, at a cent a piece, would amount to $2,445 50.

A splendid Steamer, 2049 tons burthen, was launched at New York recently, for the Emperor of Russia.

The authorities at the Cape of Good Hope, in removing from circulation the paper money of the colony, found that the amount of £36,589 had been added to the circulation by forgery or fraud.

The sum subscribed in England up to November 5, for the widow and family of Rev. Mr. Williams, who fell a victim to savages of New Zealand in 1839, amounted to $8300.

N. York Corn Exchange, Dec. 9.—Flour has come down the Hudson abundantly all the week, but the business is not considered as closed. The stock is counted at 200,000 bbls for the winter. The market has been heavy throughout, though the sales have been extensive. The closing price of Genesee was $4 81 a 88 for common brands.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN BOYD, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.
Committee for December,
N. MERRITT, JOHN KINNEAR, WM. JARVIS.

☞ All Communications by Mail, must be post paid.

☞ Some person, for want of better employment, sent us for insertion last Tuesday, a notice of a marriage purporting to have been solemnized on the previous Sunday; but which proved to be without foundation.—In order more successfully to effect his object, he accompanied the notice with a piece of frosted cake, neatly done up in white paper, and tied with "bride" ribbon.—The hoax was published; but perhaps the fellow had better not practice such mean tricks—he may be caught the next time he attempts it.

MARRIED,

In Portland, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. E. Wood, Mr. William Martin, to Mrs. Charlotte Simpson.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John Dickson, of the Parish of Lancaster, to Miss Harriet Garden, of this City.

At Fredericton, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. R. Shepherd, Mr. Charles Yerxa, to Miss Mary Ann Hayden.—At Douglas, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. W. M. Leggett, Mr. Thomas Pickard, of the Parish of Andover, to Miss Hetty Caroline, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Sloot.

At Fredericton, on Tuesday evening last, by the Venerable the Archdeacon Coster, George Lee, Esquire, A. M. Barrister at Law, to Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William B. Phair, Esquire.

At same place, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Birkmyre, Mr. Augustin Mignonlt, to Miss Charlotte Whitlock, both of the Parish of St. Mary.

At Cornwallis, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. H. L. Owen, Mr. John Kelly, of St. John, to Martha, fourth daughter of Mr. William Robinson, of Cornwallis.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, at Indian Town, Margaret Eleanor, fifth daughter of Mr. Charles Doney, aged one year and five months.

At Sand Point, Carleton, on Wednesday morning last, Sarah, wife of Mr. George Kirkpatrick, and eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Paschal, aged 29 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and a large circle of friends to lament their loss.

At Brooklyn, New York, on the 23d November, after a few days illness, which he bore with pious resignation, Mr. Thomas Cosgrove, Merchant, formerly of St. John, aged 49 years, leaving a disconsolate widow and three children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and tender parent.

At Yarmouth, Nova-Scotia, on the 27th ult. in the 26th year of his age, Stephen Bond, M. D.—Taken from his deeply afflicted parents and family in the bloom of life, possessed of both the power and the wish to be extensively useful to his fellow men, and with every prospect of worldly comfort before him, this melancholy instance shows, in a striking manner, how, sometimes for wise and good ends, "God destroyeth the hope of man;" and, by the fatherly chastisements of His Providence, bids us look to him alone for happiness—even in this life.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

On Friday, the 23d October, in Park street, Grosvenor-square, London, Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Straton, G. B. K. G. H., Colonel of the Inniskillen Dragoons. The Colonelcy of the regiment thus becomes vacant. Sir Joseph entered the service in December, 1794, in the 2d Dragoon Guards. He served in the Peninsula, partly as Major of the 13th Light Dragoons, and partly as second in command for three years. At Waterloo, the command of Ponsonby's brigade devolved upon him, on the fall of its gallant leader. Towards the close of the action Sir Joseph was wounded, and his horse wounded twice. He received for his services the Order of St. Vladimir, of the 4th class, from the Emperor Alexander of Russia and was appointed a Companion of the Bath. In 1817 he took the name of Straton, his previous one being Mytor. His last commission of Lieutenant General bears date June, 1838.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday, ship Calcutta, M'Kinnell, Newry, 58 days—James Kirk, merchandise.—Spoke, in lat. 49 N., long. 55 W. ship Voluna, 16 days from St. John, for the Clyde.

Fingalton, Primrose, Liverpool, 38—R. Rankin & Co. coals.

Schr. Emily, Hilton, Halifax—Ratchford & Brothers, rum, &c.

Nile, Vaughan, Halifax—Master, sugar and tea.

Martha Brae, Robbins, Halifax—Master, rum, &c.

Friday. Schr. John & Henry, Strand, Halifax, 8—G. M. Burns, staves and fish.

Sunday, barque Sunflower, ——, Brier Island, ——, timber. [Returned.]

Monday, ship Pursuit, Spence, Liverpool, 45—H., J. & D. Mackay, coals and salt.

Schr. Rambler, Benson, Boston—order, assorted cargo.

HenryGoldsmith, Johnston, P.E. Island—Crookshank & Walker, oats, &c.

Abraham Thorne, Mussets, Halifax—Pickup & Sweet, coals.

Grand Turk, Johnston, Halifax—Pickup and Sweet, coals.

Africa, Calhoon, Boston—order, ass'td cargo.

Matilda, Flagg, Halifax—fish and oil.

COASTWISE, &c.

Tuesday—Barbara Ann, Atkinson, Sackville, deals.—Mary, Miller, Parrsboro, deals and butter.

Wednesday—Spray, Barto, Kempt, plaster.—Aurora, Fitzgerald, Salmon River, deals.—Victory, Scott, Salmon River, deals.—Hazard, Sulis. Digby, fire wood and fish.—Howard, Chute, Digby, fish and fire wood.—Trial, Coleson, Fishing Voyage, fish.—Neptune, Fowler, Apple River, deals.—Ringdove, Holmes, Brier Island, fish.—Nova-Scotia (s) Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.

Thursday—Hare, Brown, Digby, sheep.—Favorite, Holmes, St. Andrews, pork.—Pilgrim, Guptail, Grand Manan, fish.—Maid of the Mist, (s) Henneberry, Digby, passengers.—Victoria, Quick, Annapolis, apples and cider.

Friday—Collector, Anderson, Digby, cordwood.—Elizabeth, Hall, Granville, pork and turnips.—Dove, Gilliatt, Annapolis, staves.—Tanner, Mitchell, Salmon River, deals.—Maria, Wane, Salmon River, deals. Prince Albert, Brown, Welch Pool, fish.—Minetty, Merritt, Annapolis, apples and cider.—Lark, Best, Cornwallis, staves, fish and oil.

Sunday—Maid of the Mist, (s) Henneberry, St. Mary's Bay, with a new ship in tow.—Caroline, Chisholm, Economy, plaster and beef.—Dispatch, Little, Beaver Harbour, deals.—Sarah Jane, Cole, Dorchester, deals and butter.—Sprightly, Mills, Black Harbour, lime.—Scotia, Crosby, St. Andrews, timber.

CLEARED,

Ship Marchioness of Abercorn, Hagarty, Londonderry, deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Clarence, Betts, Demerara, lumber and fish—John Ward & Sons; Perthshire, Risk, Greenock, timber and deals—John Robertson; Margaret Pollok, Pye, Liverpool, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.

Brig Arethusa, Card, Falmouth, (Jam.) fish and lumber—James E. Chipman.

Schr. Country Maid, M'Donald, Prince Edward Island, salt—T. L. Nicholson; Compeer, Lincoln, Eastport, ballast—Master; Banner, Lingley, Boston, gypsum—J. & T. Robinson.

Brig Paragon, from St. John, touched at St. Vincent, November 4, was offered $13 for cargo; sailed for Nevis; brigantine Condor, from St Andrews, at St Vincent, 60 days, sold lumber at $18.

Schr. Charles Thomas, Elderdin, from Apple River, N. S. for this port, with a cargo of deals, went ashore near Quaco, in a snow squall, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 30th November—crew, cargo and rigging saved—vessel lost.—Schooner ——, Capt. George, also from Apple River, with a cargo of deals, was totally lost the same morning, near Manawagonish—the crew had much difficulty in getting ashore

The Plato, from Richibucto, for Exmouth, struck on a reef near Prince Edward Island, Nov. 26th, bilged—was advertised for sale.

The Malta, from Quebec for Londonderry, struck on a reef near St. Peter's—she was abandoned by the crew.

A schooner, called the Caledonia, has been wrecked near Egmont Bay; and a brig, timber laden, has been cast ashore on the West Cape of Prince Edward Island.—*Halifax Royal Gazette*

The Barque Larch, Evans, from Miramichi, bound to a port in Europe, was lost at North Pond, in the Magdalen Islands, on the 2d December—the cargo was saved and sold at the Islands, on the 5th—three of the crew were frozen to death.

Schr. Port au Spain, which arrived at Ragged Islands from Trinidad, reports—on the 29th ult. lat. 36. long. 64½, fell in with the schr. Eight Sons, of Halifax, with no person on board—masts standing, sails bent, appeared to be leaky—boats gone.

A ship's Boat was picked up at Tignish, P.E.Island, about the 1st inst—also the dead bodies of nine seamen came ashore about the same time—supposed to be the crew of a wrecked vessel.

Comparative statement of arrivals, tonnage, and passengers at the port of Quebec, for the years 1839 and 1840:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Passengers.
1839	1174	363 814	7.413
1840	1381	441,437	22.190
More this year,	207	77,593	14.777

Saint John Grammar School.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Semi-Annual Visitation and Examination of the St. John Grammar School, will take place on Monday the 21st instant, pursuant to Law.

Dec. 15. J. H. GRAY, *Sec'y. &c.*

Mechanics' Institute.

☞ NOTICE

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

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

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

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

Mechanics' Institute.

MEMBERS are requested to attend a *Special Meeting*, at their Hall, on Monday Evening next, after the Lecture.

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

MUSICK! MUSICK!!

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

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

15th December, 1840.

[Her. Chron. Cour. Temp. Adv. News and Sentinel, each 3l.]

Bank Stock Wanted.

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

SLEIGH for Sale.

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

BOARDERS WANTED.

TWO or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in a private family and comfortable house, by applying at this Office.

Coffee, Blankets, &c.

Landing ex Pursuit, *from Liverpool:*

50 BAGS *Real* Java COFFEE,
50 Boxes "Steele's" SOAP,
100 Pairs Point and Rose BLANKETS,
1 Cask Nutmegs,
2 Boxes Windsor SOAP.
Ex "Nile," from Halifax,
10 Hhds. bright SUGAR.—For sale by
December 15. JARDINE & CO.

BUTTER,—Just received ex schr. Nile, from Halifax, 100 Firkins Prime BUTTER.
Dec. 15. H. J. & D. MACKAY.

BUTTER.—Twenty firkins Parrsboro Butter—For sale by
Dec. 15. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

SILVER WATCHES.—A small invoice of the above will be sold at a moderate advance by
Dec. 15. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

MOLASSES & SUGAR.—Thirty hogsheads prime retailing Molasses, duty paid; 13 do. and 2 tierces ditto ditto, in Bond; 10 hhds. Bright Sugar.—Just received and for sale cheap by
Dec. 15. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

SUGAR,—For sale by the subscribesr, 45 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.
Dec. 15. CRANE & M'GRATH.

PATENT BLACK VARNISH.—20 Bbls. of William's Patent Black VARNISH, a superior article for Ships' Bottoms, and also for Iron work.
Dec. 15. CRANE & M'GRATH.

DEMERARY RUM,—Ex schr. *Emily* just arrived,—30 Puncheons DEMERARY RUM, *(strong and well flavoured;)* for sale cheap from the wharf, by
Dec. 15. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

PORK & BEEF,—Received per schooner Nile, from Halifax:—30 Barrels Prime BEEF; 30 do. PORK, for sale by the subscribers.
Dec. 15. CRANE & M'GRATH.

SOUCHONG TEA.—10 Chests Superior Souchong TEA, received per *Emily*, from Halifax, and for sale by JAS. MALCOLM.
December 15, 1840.

ST. CROIX RUM.—40 Puns. of the above, just received per schooner "Emily."
Dec. 15. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wines, Spirits, Brown Stout, &c.

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

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

Rum, Sugars and Molasses.

Landing for the subscriber,—

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

For LIVERPOOL, Direct.

THE fine fast-sailing copper-fastened ship "BEN NEVIS," A. 1., of 955 tons, will sail for the above port on or about the 26th instant. Having superior accommodations, she will take a few Cabin Passengers.—Apply to Capt. Burns, on board, at Paddock's Wharf, or at the office of
JOHN WALKER,
December 15. Water street.

No. 10 KING STREET.

GRAPES,
Nuts, Plums, Raisins, &c.

Just received from Boston:

40 KEGS new GRAPES, in perfect order,
Brls. Hickory NUTS; bags *Castana* do.
Packages French PLUMS,
RAISINS; CURRANTS; ALMONDS; SPICES, &c.
—ALSO—
SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO, in Papers:—viz. Oronoka, Honey-dew, Kanaster, and a number of other prime qualities; and many thousands of *first chop* HAVANA CIGARS.
Together with Congo and Hyson TEAS; *Freshground* and Green COFFEES; and every kind of *FAMILY GROCERIES.*
JOHN SEARS.
Dec. 8, 1840.—[Cou. and Her. 4w.]

British and Foreign Newspaper Office, India Club House, and Colonial Reading Rooms, Chichester, England.

P. L. SIMMONDS, Newspaper and Advertisement Agent and Correspondent, supplies with promptitude and regularity, and upon moderate terms, all the London, Provincial, and Foreign Periodicals and Newspapers. Advertisements, orders, and communications received for every Newspaper published.

TERMS: A quarter's payment in advance, or a respectable reference in London.

Agent for all the Canadian, Nova Scotian, New-Brunswick, Newfoundland, Bahama, and West India Papers, which, with the Newspapers from the other British Colonies and Foreign Parts, and the principal London, Irish, and Scotch Journals, are regularly filed at Mr. Simmonds's News Offices and Reading Rooms.

NOW LANDING,

Ex baigantine GERM, *from New-York:*

100 BARRELS and 25 half-brls. } Genesee S'fine FLOUR, from new wheat,
Ex North America, from Boston:
10 bales Lampwick; 10 doz. Bed Cords and Clothes Lines,
30 dozen Corn Brooms; 20 do. painted Pails.
Ex Ann Rankin, from Greenock:
15 casks White Pease; 1 bale Blue Bonnets,
1 cask Japanned Lamps,
30 casks pot and pearl Barley; 18 casks split Pease
10 bales Wrapping Paper; 1 ton Dunlop Cheese,
7 hhds. crushed Loaf SUGAR.
For sale at lowest rates.
Nov. 17, 1840. JARDINE & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

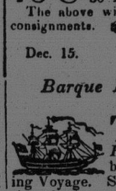
Chain Cables and Anchors
BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, will be sold by Messrs. J. Kerr & Co. at the store of the subscriber:

18 CHAIN CABLES, from ½ to 1⅛ inch; 50 ANCHORS, from 2 to 15 cwt.

The above will be sold without reserve to close consignments. ☞ Terms at sale.
JAMES ROBERTSON,
Dec. 15. *No. 2, Peters' Wharf.*

Barque ROYAL WILLIAM
BY AUCTION.



TO be sold on SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, the Barque *ROYAL WILLIAM*, 276 Tons burthen, just returned from a Whaling Voyage. She is a substantial Vessel and carries a large cargo, and can be got ready for sea at a trifling expense. Inventory of Tackling can be seen on application at the Office of the *St. John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.*

☞ Terms of sale will be liberal.
T. L. NICHOLSON,
December 15. *Auctioneer.*

BRICK STORES

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

Unless previously disposed of by private contract.

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

BURNT DISTRICT ASSESSMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in order to give opportunity to persons wishing to furnish the Assessors with statements of their Real and Personal Estates and Incomes, according to Law, the above Assessment will remain unfinished until Monday, the 21st instant.

DANIEL ANSLEY,
HENRY CHUBB,
DANIEL JORDAN,
St. John, Dec. 5, 1840. *Assessors.*

Leather, Blacking, Soap, &c.

The subscriber has on hand, lately received:

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

BANK OF
British North America.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has removed to his former place of Business, fronting on the North Market Wharf and Nelson street.
St. John, Dec. 8. JOHN V. THURGAR.

THE AMARANTH;
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
Of new and Popular Tales, Poetry, History, Voyages, Travels, &c.

AS soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall have been obtained to warrant the undertaking, the subscriber will commence publishing a Periodical, in this City, under the above title. It is intended that it shall be, as much as possible, a work of interest to the lovers of Polite Literature, History, Biography, &c. and with a view to render it worthy of patronage, no expense will be spared in procuring the most sterling works of the day, from which to make such selections, as may appear of general interest.

Prose and Poetry, of merit, being original, will always find a place in the Magazine.—A synopsis of the Lectures, as well as the general proceedings of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE of Saint John will be given.

PRICE OF THE AMARANTH.—In order to place the work within the reach of all classes of the community, the yearly subscription is fixed at the low sum of Seven Shillings and Sixpence. The size will be octavo—32 pages—good Paper and Type; and delivered to subscribers about the first of each month.

☞ Subscription Lists will be found at all the Book Stores in the City. ROBERT SHIVES.
St. John, Dec. 8, 1840.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
AND
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

JUST received at the "*Victoria Bookstore*", from London—a most splendid collection of JUVENILE and FANCY BOOKS, suitable for Christmas Presents, New-Year's Gifts, Prizes, &c.
December 8.

COFFEE, RICE, TOBACCO, &c.

Ex brig 'Curlew,' from New York:

10 ROBINS pure Mocha COFFEE,
25 bags best Old Government Java do.
45,000 Havana CIGARS, of the most approved brands,
1 case Preserved ANCHOVIES,
10 canisters Oronoka Leaf TOBACCO,
1 case Honey Dew ditto,
4 cases Preserved GINGER,
1 ditto GUAVA JELLY,
2 do. "SARDINES,"
1 case SALERATUS, &c. &c.

Just received per brig 'Wellington', from Philadelphia,—
65 bags best Green COFFEE,
6 tierces new Carolina RICE,
100 kegs Soda, Sugar, and Water Crackers,
25 barrels PILOT BREAD.
Ex schr. "Nile," from Halifax:
25 boxes CHOCOLATE.

The above Goods have all been selected with care, and are warranted of the very best quality, and, with the rest of his extensive stock of Groceries, will be sold cheap for Cash or Approved Paper, by
Dec. 8. JAMES MALCOLM.

India Rubber Shoes.

400 PAIR just received, and for sale at the sign of the *Golden Shoe*, Cross street.
Sept. 8, 1840 JURY PINE.

20 HHDS. bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
650 dry salted Pernambuco HIDES,
For sale by J. & H. KINNEAR.
November 10.—4w

10,000,000
SUPERFICIAL FEET SAW LOGS.

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

FLOUR, COFFEE, &c.

Landing, ex ship Sophia, from London:

30 BAGS fine Java COFFEE,
50 boxes Mould CANDLES,
Ex Ann Rankin, *from Greenock:*
1 ton Dunlop Cheese; 15 casks White Peas,
18 casks Split Peas; 10 bales Wrapping Paper,
1 bale Blue Bonnets; 1 cask Japanned Lamps,
50 casks Pot and Pearl Barley,
10 hhds. Loaf and Crushed Sugar.
Ex Wellington, *from Philadelphia:*
Rye Flour, Corn Meal, and Buckwheat Meal.
Ex James Clark, *from Boston:*
5 tierces new Rice; 10 boxes Chocolate,
150 boxes and half-boxes Bunch RAISINS,
10 bags Laguira Coffee.
Ex Harp, *from New-York:*
250 brls. Genesee Superfine and Fine FLOUR,
100 bags new Corn; 15 brls. Newtown Pippins,
5 barrels Cider Vinegar,
3 bales Candlewick; 2 casks Saleratus,
10 kegs No. 1 Tobacco,
10 boxes Honey Dew and Ladies' Twist ditto.
Ex Country Maid, *from P. E. Island:*
1200 bushels Heavy OATS.—For Sale by
Dec. 8. 1840.—3 JARDINE & CO.

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

2000 FEET, in 50 feet boxes, 7x9 and 8x10,
400 do. 25 and 50 do. 9x12,
5650 feet 25. 50 and 100 feet boxes, 10x12,
700 do. 25 and 50 ditto 11x13.
800 do 25 and 50 ditto 11x14,
1100 do. 25 and 50 ditto 11x15,
200 do. 50 ditto 11x16,
330 do. 50 ditto 10x13,
250 do. 50 ditto 10x14 & 12x14,
400 do. 50 ditto 11x17,
400 do. 100 ditto 6½x7½,
800 do 25 and 50 ditto 12x16,
800 do. 25 and 50 ditto 12x18.
Also,—78 kegs and cans Green, Red, White, and Black PAINT.
17th Nov., 1840. J. & H. KINNEAR.

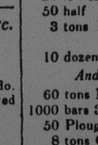
FALL GOODS.
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
Per ship British American—

JOHN D. MACINTYRE

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

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

SAW MILL
FOR SALE.



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

Should the above property not be disposed of before Wednesday the 16th day of December next, the same will be offered at Public Auction,—further notice of which will be given.—For terms and other particulars please enquire of
WILLIAM OLIVER CODY,
JAMES OSMOND CODY.
Admtrs. to the Estate of the late Wm. G. Cody.

For Sale at the above Mill, a large quantity of seasoned Spruce LUMBER, consisting of Plank, Flooring, Boards and Scantling, &c. which can be had on reasonable terms if applied for immediately.
Loch Lomond, } W. O. C.,
Nov. 17, 1840. } J. O. C.

PAPER.

The Subscribers have received per brig Fleurs, from Greenock:

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

Iron, Steel, Tin Plates, &c.

The Subscriber has in store, and offers for sale the following Goods at low rates, for good payment:

150 TONS common IRON, well assorted,
75 ditto Refined ditto,
10 tons Round ditto, from ¼ to ½ inch,
3 do. Cast STEEL, assorted sizes,
3 do. Blister do. ditto,
20 boxes TIN Plates, ditto,
4 tons short link CHAINS, 5-16, 3-8, and ½,
4 Chain Cables, ⅝ in.; 1 do. ¾ do.
2 do. do. 1⅛ inch, second hand,
1 ANCHOR, 12 cwt.,
2 tons Ploughshare Moulds,
20 bundles Iron WIRE, 1 to 15,
40 cwt. Metal WEIGHTS, 56 lbs. each,
20 do. ditto, 1 to 28 lb.
5 do. Sheet BRASS,
100 dozen Miners' Shovels; 20 do. Ballast ditto,
100 do. Farmers' Spades,
20 kegs Irish LARD, in good order,
20 full Register GRATES,
50 half ditto,
3 tons Hollow Ware, assorted, Pots, Spiders, Bakepans, Griddles, &c.
10 dozen Frying Pans; 10 boxes Yellow Soap.
And daily expects per ship Calcutta:
60 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron,
1000 bars 3-4, 7-8, and 1 inch Round Iron,
50 Ploughshare Moulds,
8 tons Oakum; 1 do. Spunyarn, &c.
10 tons CORDAGE, from 6 thread ratline to 6 inch;
40 boxes Belfast white SOAP, 56 lbs. each,
40 do. Dipt CANDLES, 8s. to 10s.,
20 do. IC Tin Plates,
15 puns. *very strong* WHISKY, of superior flavor.
*

POETRY.

THE IRISH HUSSAR.

A BALLAD.

BY TYRONE POWER, ESQ.

In times not very old
There lived a baron bold,
Who kept a lovely daughter under bolt and bar;
He was naturally mild
Till he found his only child
Had been bothered and beguiled
By an Irish Hussar.

His castle-wall was steep,
And the foss both wide and deep.
And the lady's tower was lofty,as most ladies' towers [are.
But what foss or rampart stout
E'er yet held young Love out,
Or ever put to rout
A true Irish hussar?

On one wild and stormy night,
In that tower shone a light:
'T was Love's own beacon bright, high o'er the elemental war.
Each sentry sought his box,
Trusting all to wall and locks,
Little *dreaming* what a fox
Was an Irish hussar.

To that turret light so true
A pebble lightly flew, [not far:
When the wakeful maiden knew that her lover was
Back o'er the rampart wall
She flung a silken ball,
Knowing well it must fall
Near her Irish hussar.

Soon, according to her hope,
She drew back a stair of rope [bar!
Which her own fair hands soon fastened to herwindow
Whilst she heard a voice below
Whisper, "Wo, good Shamroy! wo!
Till she comes, then off I go
Like an Irish hussar."

Thou the turret rose so highgh,
The true lover soon drew nigh, [so far.
When the maiden gave a sigh, sir, to see the ground
"Now, my love, come down with me!"
"But," says she, "love, where's your key?"
"Hanging by my side," cries he,
Like an Irish hussar.

This light laugh soothed her fears,
Soon she dried her maiden tears,
Knowing well that a faint heart would now her fortune mar.
Soon beneath that tower they stood,
Where he found his charger good
That would face both fire and blood
With an Irish Hussar.

"Now mount, dear girl, with me."
"O, la! sweet love," cries she,
"I looked, at least, to see a coach or jaunting car."
"Up! *mo coleen gra*," he cried
"Your sweet self must learn to ride,
If you look to be the bride
Of an Irish hussar."

The maiden made no more ado,
But *en croupe* full lightly flew.
"And now, good steed, be true in love as you have been in war.
Your soft arms round me throw,
My own girl," he cried, "just so;
Now, one kiss*** and off you go—whoo!
Like an Irish hussar."

FLOWERS.—The cultivation of flowers is an employment adapted to every grade, the high and the low, the rich and the poor; but especially to those who have retired from the busy scenes of active life. Man was never made to rust out in idleness. A degree of exercise is as necessary for the preservation of health, both of body and mind,as food. And what exercise is more fit for him, who is in the decline of life, than that of superintending a well ordered garden? What more enlivens the sinking mind?—What is more conducive to a long life?

The cultivation of flowers is an appropriate amusement for young ladies. It teaches neatness, cultivates a correct taste, and furnishes the mind with many pleasing ideas. The delicate form and features, the mildness and sympathy of disposition, render them fit subjects to raise those transcendent beauties of nature, which declare the 'perfection of Creation's power.'

NEW FALL GOODS.

GILCHRIST & INCHES

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

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

Prince William Street, November 8.

Flour.

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

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

Nov. 10th, 1840.

James Lockwood & Co.

HAVE received part of their usual extensive supply of British Merchandize by the *British American*, from London, and *Emerald*, from Liverpool, consisting of a general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Fall Trade, which will be opened in a few days in their new Brick Store, on the North Market Wharf. —ALSO—

Daily expected by the brig *Arethusa*, from Baltimore, 2000 barrels Wheat, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, &c. Likewise, by the schr. *Gentleman*, from Quebec, a lot of superior Canada PORK, which with their present Stock on hand will be sold on their usual liberal terms. Oct. 27, 1840.

Canada Fine Flour.

Per schr. Gentleman, just arrived from Quebec:

70 BARRELS Canada Superfine FLOUR.

Nov. 17. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE subscriber has received by the *British American*, and other recent Arrivals, an assortment of *GOODS*, suited to the season,—among which are:

Broad CLOTHS, in all colours and qualities; milled do. for Winter Coating; Cassimeres, Buckskins and Doeskins; fine and superfine Pilot and Beaver Cloths; Petershams, fancy Vestings, Merinos figured and plain Saxonies and Orleans Cloth; Salisbury and assorted colors Flannels, Serges and Baizes; Blankets; grey, white and printed Cottons; Bombazines, Gro de Naps, Crapes, Sarsnets, Ribbons, black and colored in great variety; Gallloons and Ferrets, Petersham and Prussian Bindings, Nets, Laces, Edgings, Quilling and Insertions; black and colored silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Ladies, Gents. and Youths silk, Berlin, woollen, cotton, kid, lined and Buckskin Gloves; ladies and girls lambs wool, worsted and cotton Hosiery; gents. and youths lambskin, plush and sealet Caps; ditto blue Scotch Bonnets, (large); ladies cloth and prunella (foxed) Boots; ditto morocco and prunella Slippers; childrens' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots; plaid, woollen, filled, thibet, worsted and cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Muslins in all kinds, Linens, Ducks and Hollands, Comforters, Braces, Umbrellas, Stays, Tweeds, Antwerps, Cambletts and Plaids; German silver and fancy Wares,&c.; sewing Silks and Twists, all colors; Padding, Canvas, and Trimmings.

ALSO,

From Boston, a general assortment of Combs, Cotton Batting, &c.

Together with a very extensive assortment of gentlemens and youths CLOTHING, comprising pilot, beaver, petersham and broad cloth Frock and Top Coats; ditto Jackets; broad cloth, buckskin, cassimere, Tweed and pilot Trowsers; broad cloth, cassimere, thibet, and valentia Vests; Monkey Jackets, Guernsey Frocks, Duck Trowsers, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Regatta and common striped Shirts, &c.

All of which he offers at his usual low rates and on liberal terms, wholesale and retail, at his Store, corner of King street and the Market Square.

☞ *Country Merchants and Traders are invited to call.*

HENRY M'CULLOUGH.

St. John, October 27, 1840.

WINTER GOODS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Per Ships *Thetis*, from London, and *Express*, from Liverpool:

MERINOS, Blankets, Flannels, CLOKINGS, Velvets, Plaids, SILKS, Satins, Ribbons, Bombazines, Crapes, Regattas, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Table Cloths, Covers, Towellings, SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs, Hose and Socks, White, Grey and Printed COTTONS, Pilot Cloths, Petershams, Keyseymeres, Broad CLOTHS, Waistcoatings, Fur Caps, Umbrellas, &c.

HOLDSWORTH & DANIEL.

Prince Wm. street, 29th September.

19TH OCTOBER,

Received per Portland, *from Liverpool:*

Saxony's, Orleans Cloth, Merinos, Satinetts, Shirtings, Prints, Velvets, Flannels, Osnaburgs, &c. H. & D.

27TH OCTOBER.

Received per British American, *from London:*

FURS, MUFFS, BOAS, RUFFS, Crimea and Chamois SKINS, &c. Woollen, Fur and Lined GLOVES,

H. & D.

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, 1836.

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.

JOHN KERR & CO.

Offer for Sale on Liberal Terms:—

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

St. John, Oct. 20 1840.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Per "Columbus" from Liverpool:—

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

W. H. SCOVIL,

23d March, 1840. *North Market Wharf.*

RUM.

70 PUNCHEONS Jamaica, Berbice, and St. Kitts Rum, for sale by

15th Sept RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

Now landing ex ship British American from London:

40 HHDS. Martell's BRANDY; 45 casks Day & Martin's Blacking,
10 bales Pepper; 120 dozen Playing Cards,
15 brls. Saltpetre, Blue Vitriol and Black Lead,
30 dozen Japan INK,
100 boxes Mould Candles—(wax wicks.)
50 ditto Dipt ditto; 13 ditto Sperm ditto,
5 carroteels Currants; 75 boxes Smyrna Raisins,
4 bales Slop Clothing.

Ex Portland and Emerald, from Liverpool—

120 boxes SOAP; 2 bales Bed Cords,
40 kegs Mustard; 40 dozen Scrubbing Brushes,
2 bales shoe Hemp and Woollen Yarn,
2 cases Sanderson's Cast Steel,
12 hhds Port Wine; 2 do. superior Madeira,
1 hhd. Basket Salt; 1 cask Cutlery,
75 kegs Nails; 1 cask Tea Kettles,
3 bales shell Almonds,
15 barrels Martindale's Paste Blacking.

Ex Herald, from Greenock—

50 bags Barley; 7 cases Confectionary,
450 reams Writing and Wrapping PAPER,

—IN STORE,—

400 chests Souchong, Congo and Bohea TEA,
250 hhds. Molasses; 150 do. Sugar,
200 puns. Jamaica and Demerara RUM,
30 hhds. Brandy; 40 do. and 175 cases Geneva,
50 casks Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines,
200 barrels Cumberland Pork; 40 do. Beef,
250 pieces grey and printed Cottons,
30 do. Broad Cloth; 10 bales Cotton Warp,
70 brls. superfine FLOUR; 70 do. Corn Meal.

The above, with a large assortment of other Goods, will be sold low for good payments.

Nov. 3, 1840. WM. HAMMOND.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale at Sussex Vale, King's County.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN JEFFRIES.

Sussex, 22d June, 1840.

Havana Cigars, &c.

Landing ex Brig Wave, *from Nassau:*

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

Sept. 1. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Ask, Inquire—Ask those who know.

THOSE *only who know by trial or immediate observation, can form any idea of the effects of the* perfect relief, *of the almost charm like cures effected in cases of the* Piles, Rheumatism, all Swellings, and all external pains, *no matter how severe, by the use of Hay's Liniment. Find one who has used it that will not laud it above all things ever used, and you will find—what cannot be found.*

For relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted, I beg you ask—ask of those who know—ask Matthew J. Myers, Esq. *Athens, N. Y.; ask Gen.* Duff Green, *late of Washington city; each of these gentlemen know of cases unconquerable by all other remedies or physicians though tried for many years, that have been cured by the use of* Hay's Liniment. *Thousands of other persons know similar cures. We appeal to their sense of justice—their human feelings*

It is but a duty you owe to your suffering fellow beings to let this great remedy be known.—Speak of it then to all your friends. *This will save much pain where the newspapers are not read, or where readers are incredulous, because so many worthless articles are advertised for the same purpose. To buyers we say, if all who have used it do not say it is beyond all praise, then do not take it. The proprietor will not allow this article to be paid for unless it cures, when all the directions are followed.* Will any one suffering refuse now to try it? If he does he ought to be pitied more for his obstinacy than his suffering.

Mr. Hays would never consent to offer this article, were he not compelled by his sense of moral—of religious duty—to do all in his power for the victims of distress and misery. For this purpose he would sooner devote a fortune, than secure a dollar for any worthless article.

LOOK OUT—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—*Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & Co.,* that name will always be on the wrapper, or you are cheated. *Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

Sold by COMSTOCK & Co., 2 Fletcher-street, N. York.

☞ Sold in St. John, by A. R. TRURO, (Circulating Library,) PETERS & TILLEY, T. WALKER & Son, and most of the Druggists. Sept. 15.

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*

TEAS.

A FEW chests and half-chests superior Souchong, Hyson, Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Twankay TEAS, remaining of *Clifton's* Cargo.—For sale by

Sept. 29. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

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.

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Agents for the Life Pills and Bitters—At Norton Bridge, Mr. John Elliott; Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale; Edw. I. Smith, Esq. Shediac; J. A. Reeve, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg, (Grand Lake); Mr. James Crowley, Digby, (N.S.); Peter McClelan, Esq. Hopewell; Thos. Prince, Esq. Petticodiac; Allan Chipman, Amherst; Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black, Sackville Samuel Fairweather, Springfield, K. C.: Benjamin Milliken, Esq. St. George; Mr. Baird, Druggist, Woodstock; P. Bonnett, Esq. Annapolis; T. H. Black, Esq. St. Martins; Mr. Hallett, Hampton Ferry; Mr. Thos. Spratt, Miramichi; Mr. Gilbert Bent, Bridgetown, N S.; Mr. C. P. Jones, Weymouth, N. S.; G. F. Dimars, Clements, N. S. Mr. John Tooker, Yarmouth, N. S.; Wm. Pywell, Esq., Kingston, King's County.

A. R. TRURO,

General Agent for New-Brunswick.

Deals, Scantling, Sheathing, &c.

FOR Sale at the Albion, Caledonia and Portland Saw-Mills, and deliverable to order:

1st, 2d & 3d quality	11x3	bright Spruce Deals,	
1st, 2d & 3d	do.	9x3	do. do.
1st & 2d	do.	7x3	do. do.
1st & 2d	do.	7x2½	Battens do.

all of the best manufacture from Gang Saws.

ALSO.—SCANTLING, for House Frames, of all sizes and lengths, to order, with a constant supply on hand of

1x2 and 2x3 inch, various lengths,
3x3, 3x4, 3x5, 3x6 and 3x7 inch dittto,—at very reduced rates; refuse DEALS of all kinds.

Flooring.—2½ inch, 1½ do. 1 do. } *from the Saws,*

or planed, grooved and tongued, by machinery ready for laying to order, prompt—and at a rate at least 25 per cent. less than they can be done by hand.

SHEATHING for vessels, planed, or in the rough, a may be desired, and at shortest notice.

Apply at the Counting-House, or at the Mills.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

St. John, August 8, 1840

London Brown Stout,

FIGS, CORK, &c.

Per Barque *Junius*, Captain M'Bean, from London. now Landing for the subscriber—

40 CASKS, each 6 dozen, best LONDON BROWN STOUT,
100 Frails FIGS, and 2 tons of CORK.

Also—just received—

10 puns Demerara RUM,
20 hhds. superior bright Porto Rico SUGARS.

For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR

September 8

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

Offer for sale the following very recently imported GOODS.

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

South Market Wharf, 14th July, 1840.

CANVAS.

300 BOLTS CANVAS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 5, and 6—for sale at a very low rate

Oct. 20. JOHN KERR & CO.

SPIKES.

NOW landing from on board the ship *Samuel*, from Liverpool:—Ten Tons Iron Spikes, from 5 to 10 inches long. Also ½ Ton Composition ditto 8, 9, and 10 inch long, for sale by

Sept. 1. CRANE & M'GRATH.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR

IS the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning grey, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

☞ Read the following:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be shown below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

WILLIAM THATCHER, Sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth St.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, Jun., 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[From the Mayor.]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, City of Philadelphia.

I, ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, whose names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, this sixth day of December, &c. ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

(L.S.)

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid steel plate engraving, on which is the Falls of Niagara, and the name of COMSTOCK & CO., sole American Agents.

THE HUMAN HAIR.

Where the hair is observed to be growing thin, nothing can be more preposterous than the use of oils, grease, or any other fatty matter. Their application can only be recommended through the grossest ignorance, as they hasten the fall of the hair, by increasing the relaxation of the skin. When there is a harsh, dry, or contracted skin, and where the small blood vessels which carry nourishment to the bulb are obstructed, then the oil, &c., may be good, as they tend to relax the skin; but alone they are of no avail. There must be a stimulous to rouse the vessels from their torpor, and quicken the current of the blood.—*Extract from Clirehugh's Treatise on the Hair.*

The *Balm of Columbia* is the only preparation that can have that effect, being entirely free from any oily substance.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid steel plate engraving, on which is the Falls of Niagara, and the name of Comstock & Co., sole American Agent.

A CASE IN POINT.

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

A RINDGE,

No. 19 Coenties Slip, Agent of Detroit Line.

New York, Nov. 9, 1838.

TO THE INCREDULOUS.

New-York, Sept. 28th 1838

I have been entirely bald during 12 years, and I have now, by the use of the genuine Balm of Colubia, my head covered, with fine hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous, who will take the trouble to call at my house. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous, who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article of Comstock & Co., 2 Fletcher-street.

J. P. SCHMIDLING,

47 Attorney-street.

Sold by nearly every shop keeper in the Province, and at St. John by A. R. Truro, (Circulating Library), Peters & Tilley, Walker & Son, and the Druggists generally. St. John, 8th Sept. 1840.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German Physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of the NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache, a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

☞ Sold in St. John, at Mr. A. R. Truro's Circulating Library; and by Messrs. Peters & Tilley, T. Walker & Son, and most other Druggists.——Address COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, New-York.

St John, 8th Sept. 1840.

CAPS, HATS, &C.

EVERITT & SEELY

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

2143 CAPS

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

Also, per 'Samuel,' from Liverpool:

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Youth's, and, Children's Waterproof HATS;

Which, together with a large lot of Hats on hand both of English and their own manufacture, will be sold wholesale and retail on liberal terms.

East side Market Square.
St. John, N. B. September 15, 1840.

EARTHENWARE, &c.

The subscribers have received per recent arrivals from Liverpool and Greenock—

10 CRATES assorted EARTHENWARE,
20 bales Wrapping PAPER,
200 boxes Brown, White, and Fancy SOAP,
10 casks LOAF SUGAR; 20 do. Split Peas,
20 pieces Pilot CLOTHS,
100 pieces White and Red FLANNELS.

FROM BOSTON:

A large quantity best quality Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO,
5 casks Round PEASE,
10 dozen Manilla Bed Cords and Clothes Lines,
50 dozen Corn BROOMS,
50 bags Mocha and Gagusyya COFFEE.—For sale at lowest rates. JARDINE & CO

29th September, 1840.

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*.

V. H. NELSON & CO.

City Hat Store.

C. D. EVERITT returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal support since he commenced business in this city, and informs them that he has this day taken WILLIAM SEELY into Co-partnership, at the old Stand, east side of the Market square, under the firm of

EVERITT & SEELY,

where they solicit a liberal share of Public patronage

C. D. EVERITT,
WILLIAM SEELY.

St. John, August 29, 1840.

FALL GOODS.

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

E. L. THORNE.

October 27th, 1840.

Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Teas, &c.

7 HHDS and 10 quarter casks best Cognac BRANDY—*Outard, Dupuy & Co's. Brand;*
15 puns. very old Jamaica RUM,
10 do. Demerara Rum,
6 casks Hollands GIN,
50 chests Congo and Souchong TEAS,
15 chests and boxes Gunpowder and Hyson Teas,
11 boxes bright Havana SUGAR,
15 kegs No. 1 Richmond TOBACCO,
60 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES,
200 do. best yellow SOAP,
20,000 best Havana CIGARS,
28 bolts best bleached CANVAS, from No. 1 to 6

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

JOHN KIRK, *Reed's Point.*

Quebec Pork, Beef & Flour.

100 BARRELS prime PORK, 20 do. do. BEEF,
30 barrels Cargo Beef,
97 ditto Fine } FLOUR.
100 ditto Rye }

Received per schooner "Thomas Lowden," and for sale while landing at the lowest market rates.

Sept. 1. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

BEEF, PORK, BREAD, &c.

Received by late Arrivals.

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

Sept. 29. 1840.

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, prains, 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