The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 1216.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1841.

Vol. XIV. No. 14.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY
DONALD A. CAMERON.

TERMS—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.

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W. H. SCOVIL.
St. John, N. B. 3d Sept. 1840.

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I. L. BEDELL.
Office in Prince William Street, opposite to the Bank of British North America.
June 22, 1841.

10th August, 1841.

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North side of Market Square Saint John.

JUST received at the above establishment, an extensive supply of the most approved Works in every department of Literature; a general assortment of Stationery, including every requisite for business or private use; Musical Instruments and Instruction Books, Pictures, Prints, and Frames; Drawing Materials of superior quality; Desks, Work and Dressing Boxes; Fishing Tackle, and a great variety of Fancy Articles. To enumerate the above Stock in detail, would require an extensive catalogue, but the following general heads are drawn up for the information of the public:—

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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.

The Garland.

[Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.]

A POEM.—By JOHN Q. ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 31, 1841.

John Quincy Adams is one of the intelligent prodigies whose characters distinguish eras of time. An hundred years hence I doubt whether the American annals will show more than two names—Benjamin Franklin and George Washington—brighter than that of John Quincy Adams.

Mr. Adams is now more than 74 years old. But years have made no impression upon his intellect. That is still fresh and vigorous. He is, as has been so frequently stated, always in his seat; always watching the course of business, and always ready to shed light upon the question before the House.

The Hon. Mr. Morgan, whose seat is next to that of Mr. Adams, has obtained for me, with permission to publish in the Journal, a copy of the poem which I enclose. It was written in July, 1840, under these circumstances. Gen. Ogle informed Mr. Adams, that several young ladies in his district, had requested him to obtain Mr. A.'s autographs for them. In accordance with this request Mr. Adams wrote the following beautiful Poem upon "*The Wants of Man,*" each stanza upon a sheet of note paper. What American young lady would not set a precious value upon such an Autograph from this illustrious Statesman:

THE WANTS OF MAN.

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."
Goldsmith's Hermit.

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."
'Tis not with *me* exactly so—
But 'tis so in the song.
My wants are many, and if told,
Would muster many a score;
And were each wish a mint of gold,
I still should wish for more.

What first I want is daily bread,
And canvas backs and wine;
And all the realms of nature spread
Before me when I dine—
Four courses scarcely can provide
My appetite to quell,
With four choice cooks from France beside,
To dress my dinner well.

What next I want at heavy cost,
Is elegant attire;
Black sable furs for winter's frost,
And silks for summer's fire,
And Cashmere shawls and Brussels lace,
My bosom's front to deck—
And diamond rings my hands to grace,
And rubies for my neck.

And then I want a mansion fair,
A dwelling house, in style,
Four stories high, for wholesome air,
A massive marble pile;
With halls for banquets and for balls,
All furnished rich and fine;
With stabled studs in fifty stalls,
And cellars for my wine.

I want a garden and a park,
My dwelling to surround,
A thousand acres, (bless the mark)
With walls encompassed round,
Where flocks may range and herds may low,
And kids and lambkins play—
And flowers and fruits commingled grow,
All Eden to display.

I want, when summer's foliage falls,
And Autumn strips the trees,
A house, within the city's walls,
For comfort and for ease—
But here, as space is somewhat scant,
And acres rather rare,
My house in Town I only want
To occupy——a Square.

I want a Steward, Butler, Cooks,
A Coachman, Footman, Grooms;
A library of well bound books,
And picture garnished rooms—
Corregios, Magdalen and Night,
The Matron of the chair;
Guido's fleet coursers in their flight,
And Claudes at least a pair.

I want a cabinet profuse,
Of medals, coins and gems;
A printing press for private use,
Of fifty thousand *ems*;
And plants, and minerals, and shells,
Worms, insects, fishes, birds,
And every beast on earth that dwells,
In solitude or herds.

I want a board of burnished plate,
Of silver and of gold,
Tureens of twenty pounds in weight,
With sculpture's richest mould,
Plateaus, with chandeliers and lamps,
Plates, dishes all the same;
And Porcelain dishes with the stamps
Of Severs, Angoulême.

And maples of fair glossy stains,
Must form my chamber doors,
And carpets of the Wilton grain,
Must cover all my floors;
My walls with tapestry bedeck'd,
Must never be outdone—
And damask curtains must protect
Their colors from the sun.

And mirrors of the largest pane,
From Venice must be brought,
And sandal wood and bamboo cane,
For chairs and tables bought.
On all the mantle pieces, clocks
Of chrice gilt bronze must stand,
And screens of ebony and box
Invite the stranger's hand.

I want—(who does not want?) a wife
Affectionate and fair;
To solace all the woes of life,
And all its joys to share;
A temper sweet—of yielding will,
Of firm, yet placid mind,
With all my faults to love me still,
With sentiment refined.

And as Time's car incessant runs,
And Fortune fills my store,
I want of daughters and of sons,
From eight to half a score.
I want, (alas! can mortal dare
Such bliss on earth to crave?)
That all the girls be chaste and fair—
The boys all wise and brave.

And when my bosom's darling sings
With melody divine,
A pedal harp of many strings,
Must with her voice combine.
A piano exquisitely wrought,
Must open stand, apart—
That all my daughters may be taught
To win the stranger's heart.

My wife and daughters will desire
Refreshment from perfumes,
Cosmetics for the skin require,
And artificial blooms.
The Civet, fragrance shall dispense,
And treasured sweets return;
Cologne revive the flagging sense,
And smoking amber burn.

And when, at night, my weary head
Begins to droop and dose,
A southern chamber holds my bed,
For Nature's soft repose;
With blankets, counterpanes and sheet,
Mattress and bed of down,
And comfortables for my feet,
And pillows for my crown.

I want a warm and faithful friend,
To cheer the adverse hour,
Who ne'er to flatter will descend,
Nor bend the knee to power.
A friend to chide me when I'm wrong,
My inmost soul to see;
And that my friendship prove as strong
For him, as his for me.

I want a kind and tender heart,
For other's woes to feel,
A soul secure from Fortune's dart,
And bosom armed with steel,
To bear divine chastisement's rod,
And mingling in my plan,
Submission to the will of God,
With charity to man.

I want a keen, observing eye,
An ever listening ear,
The truth through all disguise to spy,
And wisdom's voice to hear.
A tongue to speak at virtue's need,
In Heaven's sublimest strain,
And lips, the cause of Man to plead,
And never plead in vain.

I want uninterrupted health,
Throughout my long career,
And streams of never failing wealth
To scatter far and near.
The destitute to clothe and feed,
Free bounty to bestow;
Supply the helpless orphan's need,
And soothe the widow's woe.

I want the genius to conceive,
The talents to unfold
Designs—the vicious to retrieve,
The virtuous to uphold.
Inventive power, combining skill,
A persevering soul,
Of human hearts to mould the will,
And reach from pole to pole.

I want the seals of power and place,
The ensigns of command,
Charged by the People's unbought grace,
To rule my native land;
Nor crown, nor sceptre would I ask,
But from my country's will
By day, by night, to ply the task,
Her cup of bliss to fill.

I want the voice of honest praise,
To follow me behind,
And to be thought in future days,
The friend of human kind;
That after ages as they rise,
Exulting may proclaim,
In choral union to the skies,
Their blessing on my name.

These are the wants of mortal man,
I cannot want them long—
For life itself is but a span,
And earthly bliss a song.
My last great want, absorbing all,
Is when beneath the sod,
And summoned to my final call,
The *mercy of my God.*

And oh! while circles in my veins
Of life the purple stream,
And yet a fragment small remains,
Of nature's transient dream,
My soul in humble hope uncared,
Forget not thou to pray,
That this thy *want* may be prepared
To meet the Judgment day.

WASHINGTON, 14th June, 1840.

Miscellaneous.

AN AMERICAN'S OPINION OF ENGLAND.—Some letters are now being published in the American journals, under the head "Random Sketches," and which, from the more than classic ground the author goes over, are very interesting.

The writer has just visited Westminster Hall, when he pens to a friend the impressions left on his mind by that stately and gorgeous structure, replete with memorials of the past, and preserving in its monuments the names and actions of the illustrious dead. It is, however, to the legal associations suggested by the building, that the writer more particularly refers:

MY DEAR C———. When travelling through our Coke and Blackstone, and cheering each other along their crooked and crabbed paths, how often we used to speak of that noble system of jurisprudence, the Common Law, which has justly been denominated the perfection of human reason, the gathered wisdom of a thousand years! Knowing my tastes and affinities, you will readily imagine it was one of my favorite London resorts. I speak not now of that portion of this great pile of buildings—Westminster Hall proper—where Bradshaw presided at the trial of Charles I. and which, aside from the historical associations that linger within its walls, is one of the most severely grand and impressive specimens of interior Gothic architecture in Great Britain. But, I speak of the judicial part of Westminster Hall—the Courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, and their appendages—into which you enter directly from the west side of the main edifice.

To you, who can sympathise with me, I am not ashamed to confess that it was with feelings of profound awe that I entered within the pale of these venerable apartments. Not that there was anything in their external appearance to impress me—for they are diminutive and rigidly plain. My mind was with the Past. What a far-reaching influence, thought I, these narrow sombre halls have exerted on the destinies of nations, and the happiness of mankind. Here, for centuries, some of the greatest intellects which have adorned our race, have employed their ripest energies in imparting strength and beauty to a code which gives law to a large portion of the Old and New World, controlling the affairs of hamlets and of nations, and regulating the civil relations of one hundred millions of the human species in all matters, whether simple or complicated, minute or vast. Here Hale, the profound judge and good man, stamped the imperishable impress of his just mind on that code. Here Holt shed such a strong and steady light over the whole field of jurisprudence, that eminent men in both hemispheres, even in our day, rejoice to walk in that light. Here Mansfield—*clarum et venerabile nomen!*—the great legal architect of modern times, laid the foundations of the Commercial Law of England, and poured the sunshine of his luminous genius through all the sinuosities of that complicated science. Here Kenyon, that rigid lawyer of the old school, pronounced and vindicated those sagacious opinions, which, in acuteness, though not in scope of reasoning, rivalled those of his illustrious predecessor. Nor could I forget that the oak wainscoating on which my eyes rested, had echoed the voice of Littleton, that synonym of 'grim black lettered lore'—of Coke, the living Digest of the Feudal System—of Sir William Jones, the polite scholar, the comprehensive jurist, and the foreunner of our Story. That here the acute Buller, the classic Blackstone, the erudite Ellenborough, and the profound Eldon, had displayed their immense treasures; and that here Erskine, the peerless Advocate, had poured forth the deep, strong tides of his golden eloquence."

The following sketches of the Bench are drawn with much truth:—

"The noble front of Lord Abinger (Sir James Scarlett) Chief Baron of the Exchequer, is disfigured with an ugly patch worn over the eye to hide a cancer, which, it is said, will ultimately reach the brain. Baron Park, the well-known author of a work on Insurance, looks like a fragment of the Feudal System—gruff, dogged, abstract. Lord Chancellor Cottenham, whose daily business is to hear dull arguments, which, like wounded snakes, drag their slow length along, and to traverse, solitary and alone, bleak deserts of bills and cross-bills, affidavits and reports—who presides nightly in the House of Lords, and keeps the conscience and the Great Seal of her little Majesty—who appoints the magistrates, and dispenses the Queen's ecclesiastical patronage throughout the kingdom—who must be prompt at all meetings of the privy Council, and present when our sovereign Lady blesses her subjects with an heir to the throne—is one of the most patient appearing men I ever beheld. He seems resigned to his fate—Ixion on his ceaseless wheel. Pen in hand, there he sets, gazing at the prosy counsel who is addressing him, and, like other Chancellors, hears his argument without listening to it. When looking at this personification of Patience on a woolsack winking at Stupidity, I have wondered where the nervous, mercurial, *qui vive* Brougham obtained a supply of passivity for the four years' imprisonment in this quiet little room;—especially as there was *some* truth in Sir Edward Sugden's playful sarcasm when speaking of the great Commoner's then recent elevation to the woolsack—"If his lordship only knew a *little* chancery law, he would know a little of *every thing.*"

LAW AND LAWYERS: OR SKETCHES AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF LEGAL HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY, is the title of two agreeable volumes lately from the press of Carey & Hartt. The work is one of the most pleasing we have met with for some time. Its opening chapter treats of Law Education—not in a long, sober argument, with three heads and sixteen divisions, considering the uses and necessities of science, general knowledge, constant application, unwearied effort, &c. &c., which one would almost expect in such connection, and which aforesaid advantages he must fully possess in order to understand—but in light and palpable argument, and principally in racy anecdotes of eminent men, evidently suffering, and often placed in most ludicrous situations, *from the want* of these things. Thus, to illustrate the advantage of an accurate knowledge of the Latin, we are treated with several humorous instances of misquotation and mis-application on important occasions. Next follow some well written chapters on the early struggles of eminent lawyers, and legal eccentricities. The writer has contrived to give an exceedingly pleasant turn and a good anecdote upon almost every page; and what is more remarkable, his happy sketches lay perfectly open the particular character he designs to portray. Even the character of such men as Lords Eldon and Mansfield, Sir Matthew Hale and Lord Brougham, are placed most fully before you in a dash of the pen, which seems almost the touch of Hogarth for point and humor. The following anecdote of Lord Thurlow is as remarkable for the dignity and elegance it displays, as several others are for the rich humor with which they invest the same person:—

"As speaker of the House of Lords, Thurlow was distinguished for the dignity with which he enforced the rules of debate. Upon one occasion, he called the Duke of Grafton to order, who, incensed at the interruption, instantly reproached the Chancellor with his plebian origin, and recent admission into the peerage. Previous to this time, Thurlow had spoken so frequently that he was listened to by the house with visible impatience. When the duke had concluded his speech, Thurlow rose from the woolsack, and advanced slowly to the place from whence the chancellor generally addresses the house; then fixing upon the duke the look of Jove when he grasps the thunder—'I am amazed,' he said in a level tone of voice, 'at the attack which the noble lord has made upon me. Yes my lords,' (indefinitely raising his voice,) 'I am amazed at his grace's speech. The noble duke cannot look before him, behind him, or on either side of him, without seeing some noble peer, who owes his seat in this house to his successful exertions in the profession to which I belong. Does he not feel that it is as honorable to owe it to these, as to being the accident of an accident? To all these noble lords, the language of the noble duke is as applicable and insulting as it is to myself. But I do not fear to meet it single and alone. No one venerates the peerage more than I do; but, my noble lords, I must say, the peerage solicited me, not I the peerage. Nay, more, I can say, and will say, that as a peer of Parliament, as speaker of this right honorable house, as keeper of the great seal, as guardian of his Majesty's conscience, as lord high chancellor of England, nay, even in that character alone in which the duke would think it an affront to be considered, but which none can deny me—as a MAN, I am at this moment as respectable—I beg leave to add, I am at this moment as much respected—as the proudest peer I now look down upon.' The effect of this speech,' says Mr. Butler, both within the walls of parliament and out of them, was prodigious. It gave Lord Thurlow an ascendancy in the house, which no chancellor had ever possessed. It invested him in public opinion, with a character of independence and honor; and this, although he was ever on the unpopular side of politics, made him always popular with the people.'

On the whole, these volumes will form an excellent treat for people of all tastes. It is impossible to read hardly a page without a smile at the inimitable conceits which the author has brought together: and as reminiscences of eminent and celebrated men, they are far more attractive than D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature. Had we not seen it, we should not have believed that so grave a subject as the law could be dressed out with all the interest of Rollin and the wit of Sheridan. But so it is.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE GREAT ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS.—The present Arkwright is the son of Sir Richard. He has an income derivable from estates worth, perhaps, £400,000, which he manages himself without any steward or agent. Mr. Strutt, the M. P., also is the son of Sir Richard's old partner, who is, I believe, still alive, and of a very advanced age. The good fortune of this gentleman, who was originally brought up in Sir Richard's family, is narrated thus:—The thread wound round the bobbin after its being spun, used to ride over the end of the bobbin or reel and break. It slipt or slided over, and Mr. A. could not readily remedy the defect. Strutt was walking one day with him when the latter said to Strut, "If you could but find out the way to make this concern work better, I would make a man of you. You shall have a share in the business." "How much?" instantly inquired Strut of his master. The amount was immediately mentioned, and Strut being satisfied, at the same time relying most implicitly upon Arkwright's honour, took out of his pocket a piece of chalk, and proceeded to chalk over first one bobbin and then the other, and so on to twenty bobbins, so that the thread could not pass or slide over the surface so treated, and kept therefore in its proper place. Arkwright saw this, and admired its simplicity, and desired Strut to do the whole; which being accomplished, Arkwright completed his bargain by giving him a share in the concern, and treating him thenceforward as his partner. On another occasion Strut was asked to remedy another defect in the machinery, connected with the ravelling of the thread or webb. Strut asked for a pair of scissors, cut off a bit of the flap of his own coat, made a small round washer with a hole in the centre, placed it under the wheel, and thus prevented its vibration, by which the ravelling of the thread was occasioned—a glaring and injurious defect in every species of cotton manufacture. The old gentleman, who is in possession of his faculties, is said to be anxious to dispose of the whole of his prodigious concern, which affords employment to nearly all the hands in Belper and Milford. He, I am told, will be satisfied with a moderate sum, and leave, as a bonus, £100,000 of the purchase-money to be for use in the concern for some years, at the smallest rate of interest for it, and without interference on his part. Such are the men who rise from nothing by dint of genius of some sort or another, coupled with skill, assiduity, industry, mechanism, ability, and above all, "honesty."—*Granville's Spas of England.*

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.—There was in this country, about a year since, not fewer than sixteen thousand steam-engines at work, some of them one thousand horses power. But taking them at the low average of twentyfive horse power each, this would be equal to 400,000 horses. Five men and a half are equal to the strength of one horse; thus the country possesses a power, through the medium of this vast number of steam-engines, nearly equal to that of 2,000,000 of men. Each horse, for his food a year, consumes the produce of two acres of land; and thus 800,000 acres are to spare for human subsistence, more than there would be if steam power were not employed in the produce of the manufactures for which England is now so celebrated.

THE APOLOGY.—I'll just tell you what took place on board of one ship I served in. There was a young midshipman on board who was mighty free with his tongue: he didn't care what he said, to anybody, from the captain downward. He'd have his joke, come what would, and he'd set every body laughing; punish him as much as you please, it was all the same. One day, when we were off Halifax harbor, the master, who was a good tempered fellow enough, but not over bright, was angry with this young chap for something he had not done, and called him a 'confounded young bear.' Upon which the youngster runs to the Jacob ladder of the main rigging, climbed up, and as soon as he had gained the main rattlings, cries out, 'Well, if I'm a bear, you aren't fit to carry guts to a bear.' 'What, sir,?' cried the master, 'mutiny by heaven!—Up to the mast-head, sir, directly.' 'Don't you see that I was going of my own accord,' replied the midshipman, for you see he knew he would be sent there, so he went up the rigging on purpose. Well, this was rather a serious affair; and so the master reports it to the first lieutenant, who reports it to the captain, who sends for the youngster on the quarter deck, at the time that the ship's company were at quarters. 'Mr.——,' (I forget his name) said the captain, drawing himself up to his full height, and perhaps an inch or two above it, as they say, 'you have been guilty of disrespect to your superior officer, in telling him that he was not fit to carry guts to a bear; (the captain could hardly help laughing)—now, sir,' continued he, recovering himself, 'I give you your choice; either you will make an apology to Mr. Owen on this quarter deck, or you must quit my ship immediately.' 'Sir,' replied the midshipman, 'I don't think it quite fair that the master should first punish me himself, and then complain to you afterwards. He has taken the law into his own hands already, by mast-heading me for eight hours, and now he makes a complaint to you; but I am always ready to do as you wish; and to please you, I will make an apology.' 'There is some truth in your observation,' replied the captain, 'and I have been pointing the same out to the master; but this is a breach of discipline which cannot be passed over, and requires a retraction before the whole ship's company. I therefore insist upon your retracting what you have said.' 'Certainly, sir,' replied the youngster. 'Mr. Owen,' continued he, turning to the master, 'I said that you were not fit to carry guts to a bear; I was in the wrong, and I retract with pleasure, for I am perfectly satisfied that you are fit to carry them.' 'Sir,' cried the captain. 'Oh, Captain G———,' interrupted the master, who did not take the joke, 'I'm perfectly satisfied. The young gentleman sees his error, and has retracted, I ask no more.' 'If you are satisfied, sir,' said the captain, biting his lips, 'of course I have nothing more to say. Youngster, you may go to your duty, and recollect that you never again use such expressions to your superior officer; and,' said he, in a low voice, 'I may add, never venture in my presence to make such an apology as that again.'

Jest of George Colman the Younger.—"About the year 1811, when Colman was in prison for debt, His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, obtained leave (from the King's Bench) for Colman to dine at Carlton House. He accompanied the Duke thither. On his walking through the apartments with him, Colman remarked, "What excellent lodgings! I have nothing like them in the King's Bench!" After dinner he exclaimed,—"Eh, why this is wine; pray, do tell me who that fine-looking fellow is at the head of the table?" The good natured Duke said, "Hush, George, you'll get into a scrape." "No, no," said Colman, in a louder voice, "I am come out to enjoy myself; I want to know who that fine, squared-shouldered, magnificent-looking, agreeable fellow is at the head of the table?" "Be quiet George," interrupted the Duke, "you know it is the Prince." "Why, then," continued Colman, still louder, "he is your elder brother. I declare he don't look half your age!—Well; I remember the time when he sung a good song! and as I am come out for a lark, for only one day, if he is the same fellow that he used to be, he would not refuse an old playfellow!" The Prince laughed, and sang, "What a magnificent voice!" exclaimed Colman, "I have heard nothing to be compared to it for years. Such expression too!—I'll be hanged if I don't engage him for my theatre."

FIRST IMPRESSIONS ON THE GANGES.—Every thing is strange to him: groves of palm trees meet his eye on every hand; he sees the footprints of the tiger upon the mud deposited by the last high tide; jackalls meet him on his walk, and hardly move out of his track; and monkies mimic the cries of dying innocence in the adjoining copse; he sees the alligator basking upon the sand-bank like a log of wood: vultures and adjutants flapping each other with their wings as they float by him rafted on a dead Hindoo; bats skim silently through the air in search of prey; fire-flies glimmer and gyrate among the blossom-laden forest trees; his ear is assailed and stunned by the noize, the buzz, and hum, and hiss, and clatter of ten thousand insects. The native tomtom sounds from the bazaar of a neighbouring village. The houses are mere wigwams shrouded in most luxuriant vegetation. The people are almost naked, or clothed in muslin robes, with silver rings upon their ankles and their arms, their fingers and their toes, and golden ornaments in their ears and their noses. He is agreeably surprised to find them so fair, and more so to find them more handsome and with more regular and finer turned features than his own countrymen; graceful in their gait, easy and polite in their manners, and in their intercourse highly polished and civilized; speaking an unknown language, and yet making themselves understood; kneeling in prayer along the highways, regardless of the turmoil around them, or pouring out libations into the sacred stream.—*Dr. McCosh.*

THE TENURE OF LAND IN SYRIA.—The soil of all the plain through which we passed is good; as is proved by the abundant crops of grain we saw upon it. The whole of this vast level tract is the property of the government, and not of the inhabitants. Whoever will may cultivate it, and may plough it in every place not already pre-occupied. But for any two yoke of oxen thus employed in tillage he must pay to the government seven ardebs of wheat and eight ardebs of barley. The peasants, when rich enough to own oxen, plough and sow on their own account; but they frequently are the partners of merchants and others in the cities. The merchant furnishes the oxen, and the fellah does the work; while the expenses and income are divided equally between them. In like manner, as we learned, the greater portion of all the rich plains of Palestine and Syria are in the hands of the government; while the hill country and mountains are held in fee-simple, or nearly so, by the inhabitants. It results from this state of things, that the inhabitants of the hills and mountains are far better off than those of the plains; they raise a greater variety of crops, and have abundance of all kinds of fruit; while those of the plains are in general poor, and are compelled to cultivate only grain, in order to satisfy the rapacity of the government. Hence, while the rocky and apparently almost desert mountains teem with an active, thrifty, and comparatively independent population, and the hand of industry is everywhere visible, the rich and fertile plains, deserted of inhabitants, or sprinkled here and there with straggling villages, are left to run waste, or, at the most, half tilled by the unwilling labours of a race of serfs.—*Dr. Robinson's Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai, &c.*

LAW OF ADVERTISING.—A decision has recently been made in England, which we doubt not would be strictly followed in a similar case in this country. From this is apparent the necessity that advertisers should act company their communications with explicit directions. The case is as follows:

Court of Requests. O'Connell vs. Stokes.—This was an action (brought by the plaintiff, a newspaper proprietor, against the defendant, who had occasion to advertise in his paper) to recover the amount of an advertisement which had been inserted forty-five times, on the ground that the advertisement had been intended for one insertion only. The manuscript order was produced, and appeared indefinite. The case had been some time under the consideration of his Honor, who, in anxiety that strict justice should be done between proprietors of newspapers and the public, had taken the opinion of two of the Judges on the subject, and agreed with them in deciding that newspaper proprietors were justified in continuing the insertion of advertisements, not ordered for any specific number of times, until it was ordered to be withdrawn. His honor said, it was desirable that the public should be made acquainted with this decision, in order that persons having occasion to advertise may be aware of the necessity of stating on their orders the number of insertions they may require. If they neglect to do so, it was unreasonable to expect newspaper proprietors to attend to that which was clearly the advertiser's own business. A verdict was then entered for the plaintiff.

ANIMAL HEAT.—The production of animal heat is one of the essential conditions of life. By its means an equality of temperature in the body is produced in all climates. Were not this the case, the blood of those who inhabit the nothern regions would soon become congealed. Animal heat is generally supposed to be developed in the lungs and all the extreme vessels during the combination of the oxygen of the air with the carbon of the venous blood. *Cæteris paribus*, the quantity of heat will be in proportion to the integrity with which the respiratory functions are performed and the size and vigor of the lungs. In this way, we account for persons predisposed to consumption, who have perfectly developed or diseased lungs, complaining of habitual coldness of the surface of the body and the feet. Persons exposed to the influence of intense cold require enormous quantities of stimulating animal food. If the supply of nutriment be insufficient, the blood becomes impoverished and the production of animal heat in the lungs is sensibly impaired, and the ability to resist the operation of a low temperature is greatly lessened.—*Polytechnic Journal.*

A WOMAN'S ADVANTAGES.—A woman may say what she likes to you, without the risk of getting knocked down for it. She can take a snooze after dinner while her husband has to go to work. She can dress herself in neat and tidy shoes for a dollar, which her husband has to earn and fork over to her. She can take a walk on a pleasant day without the fear of being asked to treat at every coffee-house she passes. She can paint her face, if it be too pale, or flour it, if too red. She can stay at home in time of war, and wed again if her husband is "kilt." She can wear corsets if too thick, and other fixens if too thin.—*Buffalo Times.*

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S UMBRELLA.—A fancy fair was held last week at Crossdeep, between Twickenham and Teddington, by some of the ladies resident in that neighbourhood. The Duke of Wellington, having been present, had gone away, leaving his umbrella behind him, whereupon Lady P—immediately said, "Who will give 20 guineas for the duke's umbrella?" In one moment a purchaser was found, and on his grace's return, the fact was communicated to him, when he good-naturedly remarked, "I'll soon supply you with umbrellas if you can sell them so much to the advantage of the charity."

"If youth were to come again," said an aged gentleman, "I would be a scholar." Ay; and how many more would? What a useful hint to youth. If every youth would keep in view the fact that "sixty minutes make an hour," how much wiser than the past would be the rising generation.

Corpulent persons desirous of regaining their [illegible] should apply to some newspaper establishment for the office of collector. They will run their fat before their station becomes a sinecure.

SUMMARY.

THE TIMBER TRADE.—The extremely depressed state of the timber trade, at the present moment, furnishes a convincing proof of the insufficiency even of the highest protecting duties to preserve particular interests in a state of prosperity, whilst the country generally is suffering. The decline in the price of most descriptions of timber has been from 20 to 25 per cent. This, we believe, is entirely owing to the cessation of building throughout the kingdom, which is always a certain and immediate consequence of public distress. There have been seldom fewer houses building in Liverpool than at present. In the manufacturing districts it is too difficult to find employment for the mills which are already erected, for any new ones to be built. The present miserable low rates of freights to all parts of the world, besides depreciating the value of ship property already in existence, also acts most injuriously on the timber trade and on ship building. We have already alluded to the depressed state of shipping; and we may add, that although there is no interest in the kingdom of more importance than this, there is none which is more heavily pressed upon by impolitic legislation. The duties on all descriptions of timber greatly enhance the cost of building British ships; the duties on corn and provisions add greatly to the expense of navigating them; and the exclusion of foreign corn, except by fits and starts, deprives the British shipowner of the carriage of the bulky article, greatly needed in this country, and to be obtained in greater or smaller quantities in all those ports from which there is at present the greater difficulty in procuring cargoes. Under these circumstances, there can be no wonder that the timber trade is depressed, and that the protecting duties on colonial timber, high as they are, have altogether failed to keep it in a state of prosperity.—*Liverpool Times.*

Extract from the speech of Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, while in debate on the Address to the Queen:—

"Is not the time come when the powerful countries of Europe should reduce those military amarments which they have so sedulously raised? Is not the time come when they should be prepared to declare that there is no use in such overgrown establishments? What is the advantage of one power greatly increasing its army or navy? Does it not see, that if it proposes such increase for self-protection and defence, the other powers would follow its example? The consequence of this state of things must be, that no increase of relative strength will accrue to any one power but there must be a universal consumption of the resources of every country in military preparations. They are in fact depriving peace of half its advantages, and anticipating the energies of war whenever they may be required. I do not mean to advocate any romantic notion of each nation trusting with security the professions of its neighbour; but if each country were to commune with itself, and ask—'What is at present the danger of foreign invasion, compared to the danger of producing dissatisfaction and discontent, and curtailing the comforts of the people by undue taxation?' The answer must be this, that the danger of aggression is infinitely less than the danger of those sufferings to which the present exorbitant expenditure must give rise. The interest of Europe is not that any one country should exercise a peculiar influence, but the true interest of Europe is to come to some one common accord, so as to enable every country to reduce those military armaments which belong to a state of war rather than of peace. I do wish that the councils of every country (or that the public voice and mind if the councils did not) would willingly propagate such a doctrine."

Nothing could be more unfounded than the belief which Sir Robert considered to be but too common in France, that the old feeling of national hostility still prevails in this country: there is no other wish but that France should consolidate the free institutions by which she is governed, and advance in science, in the arts, and in commerce—

"And if France were in any danger of an unjust aggression, the security of France would not be found in the number of her regiments, but in the mind and public-spirit with which she would rise as one man to repel the danger. It is the same with that magnificent country which has abolished the name and distinctions of separate states. Germany at this moment, from Hamburg to the Tyrol, and from Berlin to the Southern confines, burns with a spirit which would intimidate and overbear any invader. These are the securities against aggression and the securities for peace.

'Not high-raised towers nor mounted gates,
Nor cities proud with spires
And turrets crowned; not bays nor broad-arm'd ports,
Where, laughing at the storm,
Rich Navies ride; not gay and spangled courts,
Where low-browed baseness
Wafts perfume to pride. No; but man,
High-minded man, with powers
As far above dull brutes endued
In forest, brake, or dell,
As these excel cold rocks or brambles rude.'"

He hoped that the time had gone by when public men could be influenced by the imputation that they were afraid of war—

"You can't conduct war as Bonaparte did: no power in Europe carries it; you can't make the country you conquer bear the price of the conquest. The thing is impossible. With states, as with individuals, that most unpleasant day, the day of reckoning, comes round; and when, in their sober moments, men calculate the relative advantages of immense armaments, and the illusions of military glory, with the cost of the taxes to pay for such exploits, they come to take a calmer and more discreet view of the comparative advantages than they could be expected to do in the moment of excitement. The expression of these sentiments is perfectly consistent with an earnest determination, if occasion should require it, to risk any thing that the honour and interests of the country may require."

PROSPECT OF PEACE.—The following from the "London Standard," Tory paper, may be taken as an earnest of the peaceable intentions of the new ministry. "That the French government contemplates a long continuance of peace, is, therefore, a proposition that may be assumed as indisputable. This, however, is a proposition of immense importance—of an importance which cannot be appreciated without an attentive consideration of its consequences. The extent of the British empire, committing our national interests in every quarter of the globe, forbids, indeed, that a reduction in the military and marine establishments of Great Britain shall correspond in proportion to the reduction in France; but still some reduction will, though perhaps not immediately, follow the cessation of any danger of an attack from our nearest neighbor, the most powerful state of the Continent; and it is not extravagant to suppose that this reduction may by itself be sufficient to balance once more the income and expenditure of the empire, without any permanent addition to the existing burthens on the people. It would, however, be to take a very inadequate view of the necessary effect of the pacific determination of the wise ruler of France, to limit that effect to the saving caused by reduction of establishments below what the probability of a French war would render unnecessary. The peace of France is the peace of Europe—the peace of the world. Peace with France is peace with the United States, the only other people that can threaten us with serious aggression; and the reduction of our establishment in Europe may be safely accompanied by a reduction of establishments in the new world; for the United States would be too prudent to draw on them the undivided power of the British empire. There is something, however, beyond this the prospect of European peace, and nothing more valuable as well as more cheering to good feeling. The prosperity and happiness of our neighbors is the richest sources of the wealth of England."

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 2—The Queen has been pleased to appoint William T. Young, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Jerusalem.

Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid is the first member of the Jewish persuasion who has ever received the honour of the baronetage.

Her Majesty's Government agree in opinion with Gen. Lord Hill and Lt. Gen. Sir Richard Jackson, that "no dependance upon the decided superiority of our troops, and arrangements, made for defence connected with them, should lead us to neglect the construction and completion of permanent works calculated for the protection of the points of most importance to us in Canada," they likewise concur in opinion that in the event of the construction of these works, a large effective regular force, and a Militia registered and enrolled, will be indispensable.

The first regular Parliament was under King John in 1204. In 1694 an act was passed for making Parliaments triennial, which was repealed in 1716.

Sunday School Procession in Liverpool.—The Sunday Schools connected with the Established Church is Liverpool, lately held their anniversary meeting. There were twenty-eight schools in attendance, accompanied by their teachers, each having appropriate banners. One of the Liverpool Journals gives a list of the schools with the number of pupils attached to each, and the total in the procession. The number is represented at 10,700, all of them neatly dressed, and forming a body never surpassed in interest and beauty as a moral spectacle. They filled the immense Liverpool Town Hall, and 500 of them sang impressive and beautiful airs, at intervals during the exercises. When this one body of scholars is contemplated, how stupendous must be the influence exerted in the civilized world by Sunday School.

A NIGHT WITH LETT, THE OUTLAW.

BY T. L. NICHOLS.

The first time I ever saw Lett, was on Navy Island. He looked to me to be a large, strong, coarse featured, sandy haired fellow, with an expression that might be an union of ferocity and cunning, but easily mistaken for heaviness and stupidity. I had dined on pork and beans with Van Rensalaer and staff, had walked about the island, saw the preparations made to resist invasion, and as night approached prepared to return to the American shore, to Schlosser, in a small skiff, with one of the officers.

Lett was the man chosen to accompany us, assist in rowing, and return with the boat. It was a strong current, and hard rowing, and when we arrived at Schlosser it was nearly dark. That night, from some information obtained during the day, it was conjectured that the English would make a grand attack upon the island, and perhaps venture to attempt a landing, as their number was now three times those on Navy Island. This night attack I was anxious to see, and the best possible view was from Grand Island, just above, and between the opposing forces. The officer consented that I should have the skiff to go there, and that Lett should accompany me.

It was dark before we started; so dark, that when a short distance from the shore, we had to steer by starlight. It was in the month of January, and bitterly cold. Lett took one oar, I the other, and there we pulled against the deep, dark, rapid current of the Niagara. The ice was grinding along the shores, a line of light against a mass of blackness—the watch-fires were gleaming all round Navy Island. Grand Island loomed darkly above, and below, thundered the cataract. The slightest accident—the loss of an oar, the breaking of a row lock, would have made its foam that night our winding sheet.

We pulled on, this bold outlaw and I, talking of the prospects of the Patriot cause. It was hard and unusual work, and my hands became blistered. Suddenly we heard the noise of oars. Lett crouched and listened like a wild beast—I tried in vain to pierce the darkness. At that moment the skiff grounded on a sand bar, and the boat hailed us. It was an awkward affair. If it was a British boat, we should both be killed or taken prisoners, and I was not likely to fare any better, for being on the Niagara at night, in such company. "Who goes there?" hailed the unseen stranger. "Who goes there?" I cried, having as good a right to hail as the other, whoever it was. "Haul round, or we'll fire," was the answer. This was argument, unanswerable in fact, and pushing off, we went, and found it was an armed barge from Navy Island, and of course filled with our friends. They were aground, but we helped them off, and with muffled oars they went on their expedition, and we on ours. "Had they been English, Lett," said I, "what would you have done?"

"Swamped their boat, if I could," said he, "and all gone over the falls together."

A nice chap this for a sailing party on the Niagara, thought I. Still steering as well as we could by starlight, the roar of the falls and the watch-fires, we struggled slowly up the river, and without any more adventures reached the lowest point of Grand Island. We hid the little skiff in the bushes and started for the American quarters, where Colonel Ayres was stationed with two companies of militia, in some log houses to protect the neutrality. It was about a half a mile, and when we got there, I found that Lett was perfectly at home, and apparently on the most intimate terms with officers and privates. They gave us some supper, fried beef steaks, bread, and tea without milk, and we made ourselves very comfortable.

All at once we were startled by the heavy booming of a thirty-two pounder—another and another, and we rushed into the open air.

What a scene opened to us. The moon had risen, and the broad Niagara was glittering in her beams, down to the cloud of spray that rises eternally from the falls. The British batteries had opened for two miles along the river. Every battery was in sight; we could see the flash of every gun, and even the matches before they touched the priming, and could hear the shot crashing in the timber. Once in a while a dozen guns, fired in rapid succession, would blaze out from Navy Island, which was also in full view; then the English mortars would throw a few shells, and I could see them burst from the mortars, follow them by the lighted fuse through the air till they exploded sometimes an hundred feet high, sometimes after they had struck the ground, with a report as loud as that with which they started. Then a half dozen rockets, each large enough to cut down a good sized tree, would go roaring across the river and crash among the trees.

I stood in the cold night air and saw this cannonade for two hours, and it was the grandest sight I ever beheld. Strange to say, on the Patriot side not a single man was injured that night, by over three hundred shot and shell, the batteries directed by experienced engineers. They told me afterwards, that they dodged lively among the big forest trees.—*U. S. Paper.*

UNITED STATES.

COURTESIES TO THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.—The Prince de Joinville landed at the Battery, from his frigate, La Belle Poule, which is anchored in the North River stream, off Castle Garden, at half past 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning, accompanied by one of his officers. He visited Mr. de Barcourt, the French Ambassador, who came from Washington in expectation of his arrival; and he also visited Mr. De-Laforest, the Consul General. These visits being strictly private, were attended with no ceremony, and at 12 o'clock he returned on board his frigate.

At 12 o'clock on Thursday His Royal Highness received, on board La Belle Poule, the French Ambassador and the Consul General, who presented Her Britanic Majesty's Consul, Mr. Buchanan; Le Chevalier Martucelli, Consul General of Naples; Baron Lederer, Consul General of Austria, &c.

At one o'clock, P. M., the Prince de Joinville despatched a steamboat, chartered for the purpose, to conduct the committee of French citizens and residents deputed by the meeting at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening, and such other of his countrymen as may be desirous of availing themselves of the opportunity to exchange their courtesies with him on his quarter deck.

His Royal Highness left this city for Washington, on a visit to the President of the United States, on Friday, accompanied by the French Ambassador, and is expected to return here in the course of next week, immediately after which he will proceed on his proposed tour through the Union.—[N. Y. Herald.

RUSSIAN STEAM FRIGATE KAMTSCAKE.—This steam frigate *par excellance*, belonging to the Czar of Russia, is now ready for sea, and will sail probably early next week, for Cronstadt.

Between two and three o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the Prince de Joinville, paid a strictly private visit to Captain Von Schantz and the Russian steam frigate.—[Ib.

THE ERIE RAIL ROAD.—Wednesday last may be considered an eventful day to the State of New York, as from it may be dated an operation in which the commercial no less than the social welfare of this state is greatly concerned. We allude to the opening of the New York and Erie Rail Road, a most gigantic undertaking, but which when completed will be a grand and convenient avenue from the Far West to this city, thereby confirming to the latter in perpetuity the title which she has long and appropriately held, of The Great Emporium of the United States. The part now opened is only the first section of this immense undertaking, in length extending from Piermont, on the Hudson River, through Rockland County and into Orange County as far as Goshen, a distance of some sixty miles. An immense assembly was collected, to assist at the ceremony, consisting of the Governor of the State of New York and his suite, the mayor and several members of the New York Corporation, Judges, the Bishop and many clergy of the Diocese, a great many persons holding prominent situations in the commercial world, besides the Press and numerous individuals. Numbers also came from New Jersey and from all part of the country. The whole ceremony was imposing and highly satisfactory, and, we may add, great were the feastings and rejoicings upon the occasion. This great Rail Road is intended to run through all the Southern counties of this State, and to terminate as high up the southern shore of the Lake Erie, as can be effected within the State bounds. It keeps far from the course of the Erie canal, and will draw forth valuable resources of districts which have hitherto languished in obscurity through the want of road and facilities. It will cause goods to be landed much earlier which are sent down by Lake Erie, and those goods will be forwarded both rapidly and cheaply to this city and port. In short it seems to us to be one of the most magnificent enterprises ever devised in this country, and advantages may now be contemplated therefrom, of which but a few years ago it would have been deemed sheer madness to entertain a thought. From a speech of Governor Seward on the occasion, we learn that, as such an undertaking must be far beyond any private means of accomplishment, he shall give it his utmost encouragement in the legislature, and use his best means for the speedy and entire accomplishment of so national a highway.—[New York Albion.

MR. CLAY.—This celebrated politician of the neighbouring republic, in an answer to an invitation to a public dinner in Baltimore, expresses the following views on the Veto power:

"Let us superadd to the previous duties which we lay under to our country, that of plucking from the Constitution this sign of arbitrary power—this odious but obsolete vestige of Royal prerogative. Let us, by a suitable amendment to that instrument, declare that the Veto—that parent and fruitful source of all our public ills—shall itself be overruled by majorities in the two Houses of Congress. They would persuade us that it is harmless because its office is preventive or conservative! As if a Nation might not be as much injured by the arrest of the enactment of good laws as by the promulgation of bad ones!"

Warlike Sight at Norfolk.—There are now seven ships of war anchored in a line extending about a mile down the river from the Hospital point, and they present quite a formidable appearance, such, indeed, as was never before seen in our harbor.

First rides the French corvette Bison, Captain Aguillecourt, of 20 guns; 2d, the U. S. corvette Cyane, Commander Stribling, of 20 guns; 3d, the Macedonian, Com. Wilkinson, a warm 44; 4th, the majestic Pennsylvania, Com. Shubrick, a mammoth three decker of 120 guns; 5th, the U. S. sloop of war Warren, Commander Jamieson, 20; 6th, the French frigate Armide, Capt. Louvet, flag ship of Admiral Arnous, of 36 guns; 7th and lastly, the French corvette L'Artier, Capt. Gautier, of 16 guns. Total 276 guns.

Our harbor below the town exhibits a rare and picturesque appearance from town Point; the men of war, with their towering masts, fill the foreground—tapering off with more than a hundred smaller craft beyond them (wind bound,) anchored on either side of the channel, as low as the bite of Craney Island, filling a space of three miles in extent.—*Norfolk Herald, Sept.* 18.

SHIP AHOY—VESSELS WANTED.—To so unparalleled an extent has our trade increased, that we are absolutely without vessels to carry our wheat and other produce to Buffalo. Team after team has been pouring in—our streets are fairly blocked up, our warehouses are filled to their utmost capacity—we are one immense granary. There has never been as much business doing in Chicago as at the present moment. It is not a matter of paper towns and lithographic maps—nor water lots and no lots at all, but bona fide, substantial, cash business. It is not ingenious fiction—it is all sober and palpable reality. The industrious farmer disposes of his wheat and other produce to the ready and bustling merchant—the merchant to perhaps an Eastern agent—this gentleman forthwith ships it—if he can find a vessel. This brings us to a starting point. We say, then, that we are in want of vessels, and urge those who own them, and who can by any means do so, to put them on their course to Chicago as soon as their sails can be hoisted. Overflowing cargoes and good prices can be instantaneously obtained.—*Chicago paper.*

GYPSUM.—We lately met, in an old Philadelphia paper, the following account of the introduction of gypsum, or plaster of Paris into this country, by Judge Peters:

"In the year 1770, he first became acquainted with gypsum. A small quantity of which was then sent from Germany to a merchant of this city, with some information of its value as a manure, then but recently and accidentally discovered. It was said concerning it, that a laborer who had been employed in mixing stucco mortar, passed and repassed from his work to his cottage, across a sterile field. The succeeding season, his path threw up a luxuriant crop of grass, which he attributed to the plaster that fell from his clothes, and was thus induced to make an experiment near his dwelling with the remainder of the article in his possession. The effects astonished every beholder, and the cottager received a reward from his landlord for divulging the secret. Our president, aware of these facts, began his experiment with a single bushel of gypsum, obtained from a maker of stucco ornaments in Philadelphia, and afterwards pursued and extended them in proportion to his means. Not long after, about twenty tons of this valuable material came as ballast in a ship fom London to this port, without the least knowledge of its worth by the captain who brought it, which stock formed the foundation of the vast improvements to our husbandry, subsequently resulting from its general use. Having altogether satisfied himself of the fertilizing effects of plaster of paris, Judge Peters disseminated the knowledge he had acquired, through many parts of Pennsylvania, and the then neighboring provinces; but his success in persuading his countrymen to credit his assertions, and inducing others to make trial of the sulphate of lime, was at first limited and very discouraging. He nevertheless continued his labors, and by publishing and otherwise enforcing the facts he possessed on this subject, had the happiness to witness the triumph of his doctrines, over the combined forces of ignorance, prejudice, and ridicule. What have been the consequences flowing from the use of this fertilizing principle, and how much it has contributed to the solid wealth of Pennsylvania, and of many other States in this Union, is far beyond the reach of computation."

The Merchants' Exchange in New Orleans was struck by lightning on the 10th Sept. and the building fired. It was extinguished after a damage of about $5000. Several persons who stood near the spot were prostrated by the shock.

It is stated that the President of the United States has issued a manifesto against secret societies on the Canadian borders.

CANADA.

From the Montreal Courier.

LORD SYDENHAM IS DEAD.—The energetic mind from whose labours Canada has received so much, and to whose untiring genius and skill she yet looked to receive so much more, is stilled and motionless. The lips which dictated the wisest policy this country ever knew, are mute and motionless. The high intellect which could comprehend the most intricate questions, and unravel as by magic the entangled interests of the country, has ceased to exist; and all that belonged to the man has been swallowed up by death, leaving enough to cause us ever to regret that intentions so vast, designs so important, determinations so firm, talents so transcendant, should pass away, as it were, in the face of their own glory.

We can scarcely bring ourselves to write the words that announce this event. It has come on us like a thunder-clap. It is the saddest conclusion to a mighty triumph that the imagination can picture. WOLFE conquered and died—his was the victory of the Soldier. Lord SYDENHAM has done no less,—but his is a peaceful victory——and yet his fate is the same.

If there was ever a man who fell a martyr to his principles—that man was CHARLES POULETT THOMSON. Canada has had the best of him—his last parting energies were exerted in her cause, his last breath yielded for her. It is not three months since that he told Colonel PRINCE he would "*die in harness and in carrying out those measures he deemed essen ial to the salvation of this Country.*" Canada should remember this. It should be recorded on his tomb—on the monuments that they should raise to his memory now that he has departed from amongst us.

It is now two years since Lord Sydenham arrived in Canada to carry out the plans which Lord Durham had done little more than suggest. Since the moment he set foot on these shores he devoted himself to the task with an energy which his weak state of health rendered it quite impossible he could sustain for a long period of time, and which latterly had reduced him to the last stage of weakness. Still he would not desist, and neither had the state of political parties allowed him some time to unbend from the severe duties of his office it is possible that he would have rejected the opportunity. No man was less inclined to trust to others what he could do by himself than Lord Sydenham. He combined in himself all the qualities of the man of business and the statesman, and had his bodily vigour been as powerful as his mental, nothing could have withstood him.

Lord Sydenham's name is forever connected with the fortunes of Canada. The Act of Union was in a great part his work, and the success which has hitherto attended its practical operation all his. The reward of nobility which his conduct drew from the Sovereign could not have been better deserved. It was purchased with his life.

His Lordship has not been in one respect more fortunate than the meanest of his fellows; he could not escape slander. His enemies will now perhaps observe the motto—"DE MORTUIS NIL NISI BONUM;" but their shafts could not touch him, and his policy, which will survive his body, offers the best defence to his memory.

The immediate cause of His Excellency's death was inflammation, at first in the limb affected by the accident, and ultimately extending to the throat and terminating in lock-jaw.

MONTREAL, September 23.

LORD SYDENHAM.—All the public journals we have yet seen—all persons with whom we have conversed—speak but one language respecting this deceased Nobleman. Party feeling is disarmed, and personal animosity falls away before a conviction of the deep loss Canada has sustained. The most virulent—the most offensive of his opponents dare not so far insult public opinion as to do violence to his memory, and those who conscientiously dissented from his policy are the loudest in their expressions of grief at his loss.

From the late information received from Kingston, we learn that his Lordship was sensible till a few hours before his decease, and prepared to meet death with that firmness of mind which was natural to him. Having ascertained from those around him that his medical attendants had relinquished all hopes, he dictated some alterations to his will, received the sacrament, and having particularly enquired whether Major General Clitherow had prorogued the Parliament, exclaimed, an being answered in the affirmative, —"Now then I die content."

His Lordship's remains will be conveyed to England directly that means are afforded for their transportation, and in the meantime will be preserved in a leaden coffin.—*Courier.*

From the Kingston Chronicle and Gazette.

It was on Friday night that His Excellency asked one of his friends whether there was any hope of his ultimate recovery, when the gentleman to whom the question was put burst into tears, the meaning of which His Excellency immediately understood. From that time he turned his attention to a future world—but still omitted no part of his duty to the affairs of this. When he had partaken of the Sacrament, which he did in company with every member of his family, he took an affectionate leave of each of them individually. He was in great pain all night, but in full possession of of his faculties. During the interval of the spasmodic attacks he engaged fervently in prayer, and one of the medical attendants says he never saw so much collectedness of mind accompanied by such agony of body. He expressed a wish to be buried in Kingston only a short time before he died. He executed his Will on Saturday morning, and made presents of a variety of little things to his confidential friends.

On Saturday evening he asked a gentleman in attendance if Parliament was prorogued, and on being answered in the affirmative, replied—then all is right. The speech which had been dictated by the late Governor General, and which he intended to have delivered himself has been shown to several of his confidential friends. The last paragraph—and it is the last he ever dictated—breathes a prayer for the prosperity of Canada.

Lord Sydenham, after receiving Her Majesty's permission to resign the office of Governor General, addressed a dispatch to Lord John Russell, dated the 4th August, acknowledging the same, in which he says:—

"I shall not avail myself of the Queen's gracious permission to absent myself until I have entirely completed the work I have in hand, by bringing the present session of Parliament to a close, and by taking all the steps incident to the measures which will have then probably received their completion; and with regard to some of those even, namely, the financial arrangements to be made for the province, in accordance with my instructions, my presence in England may, I hope, not be altogether without value.

"I expect to be able to complete this by the middle or end of September, when I shall proceed home; but of this I shall be able to judge more exactly in the course of a short time, and I shall then apply to the officer commanding the naval station at Halifax to furnish me, if he conveniently can, with a vessel which may convey myself and suite to England, of which I trust your lordship will approve."

The Patriots.—Many persons seem to anticipate a renewal next winter of the attempts of the Border Sympathizers. For our part we do not believe in the possibility of any of those miscreants again throwing themselves within reach of a British Bayonet or a British gibbet, either from an abstract admiration of democratic freedom or a disinterested love of plunder.—*Canada paper.*

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette, Sept. 29.

The following letters from Dr. GESNER to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, which have been handed to us for publication, contain much interesting and valuable details, in addition to those already before the public, of that gentleman's scientific labours in his Geological researches in various sections of this Province:—

Saint John, 17th June, 1841.

SIR,—I beg leave to state, for the information of His Excellency, that I have just completed a section across the country from Saint Stephen's (Charlotte County,) to Fredericton, in the direction of the new road now opening between those places. I have examined the uninhabited country on the Magaguadavic River, Loon Lake, Oromocto Lake, and the wild lands adjacent.

Somewhat contrary to my expectations, I find there are large tracts of excellent land in this quarter, with occasional tracts of intervale. Many of these lands are as I believe ungranted, and would afford excellent situations for immigrants. On the south east side of the Oromocto Lake, and on the south side of the Magaguadavic, where it is crossed by the road, there is some rocky and elevated ground; but these ridges are met by excellent soils which are capable of successful cultivation. The rivers are navigable for canoes, and abound in fish, (trout, &c.) but the most important circumstance for the new settler, is the opening of the before-mentioned road, whereby access can be had with the sea shore for fish, and finally for a market; and also with the capital of the Province.

The inhabitants (twenty-six families) in the Harvey Settlement, are in a prosperous condition, and other villages might be established on some of the tracts alluded to.

These circumstances will be communicated to the Board of Emigration here, and I have taken this liberty, knowing the interest His Excellency takes in Emigration, the best means of improving the condition of the country.

The Coal Field is found to extend farther in this direction than was expected. The particulars concerning it and minerals in this quarter will be fully set forth in my report at the session.

I intend leaving town on Monday next to explore the Schoodic river along the American line to the Monument and Eel River, and will, if it shall seem necessary, communicate to His Excellency any thing of importance which may be discovered on that tour through the Wilderness.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
ABRAHAM GESNER.

To Alfred Read, Esq., Private Secretary, &c.

Saint John, August 5. 1841.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency, that my explorations have been recently directed to parts of the counties of Carleton and York.

The most important examinations have been those of three several deposits of excellent Iron Ore, on the farm of Colonel Ketchum at Woodstock. This ore was discovered by the inhabitants several years ago It is a compact red hematite, which will yield from 50 to 60 per cent. of cast iron.—The united thickness of the beds is seventy-five feet. The situation of the ore in the original forest of the country, and its inexhaustible quantity, offer every advantage for the manufacture of Iron, and being placed on the American Frontier, and high road to Canada, its value is much increased.

Two remarkable Medicinal Springs have been found to exist on the Keswick River, about eighteen miles from Fredericton; the water has not yet been submitted to chemical analysis, but it is evidently calculated to relieve several kinds of disease.

Some singular discoveries have been made in regard to the change of level in the St. John.—Below Woodstock, the river has deserted its ancient bed which is upwards of thirty feet above its present channel. This circumstance accounts fully for the terraces or steps of the valley at Woodstock.

It affords me much pleasure to state, that there is every prospect of a good crop, and the inhabitants of new Settlements under their prosperity appear contented and happy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant.
ABRAHAM GESNER.

To Alfred Read, Esq., Private Secretary, &c.

Saint John, 27th September, 1841.

SIR,—Having recently made a Geological examination of the County of Kent, and a part of the County of Northumberland, I beg leave to transmit a brief report of the explorations, agreeably to the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for whose satisfaction it is submitted.

Information had been received, that indications of Coal had been seen at the Tedish River, in the County of Westmorland, near the site where the probability of its existence had been previously noticed. Upon an examination of the banks of this river, the outcropping of coal measures was discovered, with a superficial stratum of coal, eight inches in thickness. The occurrence of the usual shales with a perfect and continuous stratum of coal, renders it almost certain that there are far more extensive deposits beneath, which from the horizontal position of the strata, and thick covering of *detrital* matter, do not appear at the surface. Another outcropping of coal was discovered by my son, on a branch of the Cocagne River, in the County of Kent, within two and a half miles of the harbour.

The superficial Coal stratum at this place is situated in the bed of the stream, three feet beneath the water, which renders its admeasurement difficult, unless the rocks were bored. It appears, however, to be sufficiently thick to be worked advantageously, and the inhabitants are now preparing to raise a quantity of it for domestic purposes.

Outcroppings of Coal also appear on the Buctouche and Richibucto Rivers; but the situations where the upper coal stratum appears in this quarter are too numerous to admit of having their particular details given on the present occasion.

The discovery of Coal in this part of the Great New-Brunswick Coal Field is important in regard to the proximity of this mineral to the site where the anticipated canal to unite the waters of the Bay of Fundy and Gulf of St. Lawrence will probably be fixed. The whole of the County of Kent is situated on this vast Coal Field, which in this quarter presents a broad level surface, not elevated upon an average more than twenty-five feet above the level of the sea.

A deposit of Bog Iron Ore was found at Richibucto, and which might be worked with the Coal in its vicinity.

Having examined the banks of the principal streams in the County of Kent, I next proceeded to the exploration of the Miramichi River in the County of Northumberland. Coal exists here also, and thin strata appear about five miles below Chatham, and on the Bartibog River. It also appears in the banks of the south-west branch of the river, and numerous other situations near Boiestown, the Renous Stream, and others.

The rocks of this Coal Field will supply excellent Freestones, Flagging-stones and Grindstones. They abound in the remains and impressions of plants, which are analagous to those now growing within the tropics, and such as could only have flourished in a warm climate, being entirely different from any now living upon the surface beneath which they are buried.

The strata in general are covered by a deposit of *debritus* and beds of clay and sand, the whole averaging about four feet in thickness. The soil in general is light and sandy, and there are extensive tracts of a good quality of land. Almost the entire surface is capable of cultivation. Notwithstanding, there are occasional Carriboo bogs, and sandy barrens, unfit for settlement.

An immense tract of country bordering upon the Miramichi and its branches was overrun with devouring fires in 1825. The groves of pine were robbed of their foliage, and still stand in leafless trunks amidst the underbrush and other kinds of wood which are destined to succeed them.

As this part of the country is low and level, the rivers are navigable some distance from their mouths; and the streams are not broken by falls and rapids so as to prevent the passage of boats and canoes.

From the south-west branch of the Miramichi, we descended the Nashwaak to the River Saint John, and found that all the rocks along this stream belong to the Great Coal Field, the boundaries of which will be reported when its north western limits have been ascertained.

The attention of the inhabitants heretofore appears to have been devoted almost exclusively to the transportation of pine and other kinds of timber, formerly abundant in this part of the Province. The best interests of the country do not appear to have been advanced—agriculture has been much neglected.—nor does the trade in timber seem to have been profitable to those who have been engaged in it.

The inhabitants are settled along the banks of the principal streams. Remote from these, the country is in its native wilderness state; except where the lumbermen have removed the largest trees, or such as were adapted to the English market.

Most of the rivers are lined on each side by tracts of excellent intervale. Many of these tracts still remain unreclaimed by the hand of industry. These intervales, like those on the upper part of the Saint John, are remarkable for their terraces, which have evidently been formed by the bursting of lakes, and changes in the level of the streams, by the lowering of their beds. Four of these terraces are seen at some situations, and there are instances where the former beds of the streams are now covered with graceful elms.

Some of the most extraordinary geological facts in this division of the country are seen in the evidences of changes of level. At Bathurst, the country has been uplifted, while at the mouth of the Miramichi the shore has been depressed within a comparatively recent period, and large peat bogs are now buried beneath the sea.

A visit was made to a mining establishment of an English company at Bathurst, conducted by Mr. Stevens, a most enterprising individual. The first efforts of the company were directed to the mining of Copper Ore, veins of which are evidently contained in the slates of Tete-a-gouche River.—At present the mining of Manganese is carried to some extent, and powerful machinery has been erected with sufficient water power, which will be directed to cleaning the ore, and other operations. The mine of manganese is situated eight miles from the town of Bathurst. The ore occurs in veins and disseminated masses in clay slate. Fifty tons were ready to be shipped at the time of my visit. The sterling price of the ore is stated to be £10 per ton.

This is evidently a mining district, and one of great importance to the country. I have also analysed two kinds of marl found in the County of Gloucester. They are superior in quality, and will soon be applied to agricultural purposes.

The Counties of Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche are evidently rich in mineral wealth, and regret that my examinations could not be extended to them this season. My object has been to complete the geological exploration of all the southern and eastern parts of the Province, as far northward as the main south-west branch of the Miramichi and Woodstock, which I am in hopes of completing before the winter appears.

I have thus given a brief outline of my last exploration, the details of which must from necessity be omitted until the general Report for the season is made, which, with the present communication, I sincerely hope will prove satisfactory to His Excellency.

I have the honor to be, &c.
ABRAHAM GESNER.

To Alfred Read, Esq., Private Secretary, &c.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1841.

The *Acadia*, with the second September Mail, had not arrived at Halifax up to 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. If she left Liverpool on her regular day, the 19th, she would have been out thirteen days. Her progress has doubtless been greatly impeded by the late heavy weather.—The mail probably will not be received in this City until the return of the steamer from Windsor, on Thursday morning.

The strong Easterly winds which have prevailed since Sunday morning, have also prevented the arrival of the steamer *North America* from Boston.

The non-arrival of these vessels has disappointed us in our expectations of being able to communicate much valuable information to our readers in this day's paper.

A Forerunner!—Since Sunday morning the weather has been uncomfortably cold, accompanied with a piercing wind fresh from the East, which has brought fires and overcoats into common requisition, and forcibly reminding us that winter—cold winter, with its biting frosts and snows, is again near at hand.—Let all (who can) prepare to meet it!

Four hundred postulants have joined the Catholic Temperance Society in Fredericton, whose President is the Rev. Mr Dollard, Vicar General; and one hundred have joined at Woodstock, through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Barron.

A dreadful fire occurred at St. Thomas, Upper Canada, on the morning of the 17th ult., which threatened to destroy the whole town. It was fortunately subdued after several buildings had been consumed.

The Hon. Edward Everett, U. S. Minister to the Court of St. James, is now in Europe, and requires only his credentials to assume his office.

ANOTHER FERRY BOAT.—A new Steamer, intended, by the City Corporation, to ply across the Harbour as a Ferry Boat, in conjunction with the *Victoria*, (which has been found to answer admirably well,) was launched from the Building Yard of Mr. M'Leod, in Carleton, on Thursday last.—She was named the *Lady Colebrooke*, and is to be furnished with an engine of thirty horse power, precisely the same as that of the Victoria, built by Messrs. Fawcett & Preston, of Liverpool. This beautiful piece of machinery, which has just been completed by our townsmen, Messrs. T. Barlow & Co. (Phœnix Foundry) will be placed in the boat forthwith, and she will be in operation without loss of time.—*Courier.*

"THE AMARANTH" for October, is just issued, and presents a choice selection of Tales for the amusement of the lovers of light reading Among others, we are happy in noticing the Original Tale "Malsosep, or the Forsaken," by *Eugene*, a writer whose productions will doubtless afford much gratification to the numerous readers of the Amaranth. This periodical certainly continues to advance in public estimation.—*Ib.*

A Diving Apparatus, the property of James D. B. Fraser, Esq. of Pictou, is now employed in raising the guns and shot have overboard from H. M. S. Malabar, when on shore, near Cape Bear, P. E. Island. Ten guns already have been drawn up, and it is expected, if the weather continues fine, the remainder (26 32 pounders) and 100 tons of shot will be recovered, and placed in H. M. Ordnance here. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Fraser for his exertions in endeavouring to recover the guns and shot referred to, as the exact position of the place where they were thrown was not known previously, and it was not until the brother of Mr. F. undertook to dive for them that they were discovered. Such indefatigable exertions deserve liberal compensation, and in which we trust the owner of the apparatus will not be disappointed, so that he may be stimulated to perseverance in his highly beneficial experiments, should his services be hereafter required in recovering property buried beneath the sea.—*Halifax Recorder.*

Eighteen of the guns of the Malabar have been raised and forwarded to Halifax, and the remainder it is probable will be raised during the next summer.—*Pictou Mechanic & Farmer.*

SIR CHARLES FITZROY.—The Inhabitants of Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, have presented a Farewell Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the 20th Sept., congratulating him upon his promotion to the Government of the Leeward Islands, and expressing their entire satisfaction with his administration of the Government of Pr. Ed. Island. The Highland Society presented a similar complimentary address; and at a special meeting elected His Excellency an honorary member.—*Halifax Times.*

Sir Charles and Lady Fitzroy arrived at Halifax from Prince Edward Island on Friday last, to take passage in the *Caledonia*, which was to sail for England yesterday.

Halifax, October 2.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADMIRAL.—H. M. Frigate Pique, Capt. Yates, arrived from Port-mouth, yesterday afternoon, with the newly appointed Admiral of the North American and West Indian Station, Sir Charles Adam, and Commodore Bouzic.—*Recorder.*

A GOOD HAUL.—On Thursday, Mr. Thomas Beazley took over one hundred barrels of mackerel from one at one haul, at Sherwood, Bedford Basin. Many fishermen are now trying their luck in the Basin harbour, and ample success attends their industry. For several years past, mackerel have run in large shoals up the harbour, but their number this season is uncommonly great; they have attained a full size, and are very fat.—*Ib.*

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Royal Gazette, Sept. 29.

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A visit was made to a mining establishment of an English company at Bathurst, conducted by Mr. Stevens, a most enterprising individual. The first efforts of the company were directed to the mining of Copper Ore, veins of which are evidently contained in the slates of Tete-a gouche River.—At present the mining of Manganese is carried to some extent, and powerful machinery has been erected with sufficient water power, which will be directed to cleaning the ore, and other operations. The mine of manganese is situated eight miles from the town of Bathurst. The ore occurs in veins and disseminated masses in clay slate. Fifty tons were ready to be shipped at the time of my visit. The sterling price of the ore is stated to be £10 per ton.

This is evidently a mining district, and one of great importance to the country. I have also analysed two kinds of marl found in the County of Gloucester. They are superior in quality, and will soon be applied to agricultural purposes.

The Counties of Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche are evidently rich in mineral wealth, and regret that my examinations could not be extended to them this season. My object has been to complete the geological exploration of all the southern and eastern parts of the Province, as far northward as the main south-west branch of the Miramichi and Woodstock, which I am in hopes of completing before the winter appears.

I have thus given a brief outline of my last exploration, the details of which must from necessity be omitted until the general Report for the season is made, which, with the present communication, I sincerely hope will prove satisfactory to His Excellency.

I have the honor to be, &c.
ABRAHAM GESNER.

To Alfred Read, Esq., Private Secretary, &c.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1841.

The *Acadia*, with the second September Mail, had not arrived at Halifax up to 5 o'clock on saturday afternoon. If she left Liverpool on her regular day, the 19th, she would have been out thirteen days. Her progress has doubtless been greatly impeded by the late heavy weather.—The mail probably will not be received in this City until the return of the steamer from Windsor, on Thursday morning,

The strong Easterly winds which have prevailed since Sunday morning, have also prevented the arrival of the steamer *North America* from Boston.

The non-arrival of these vessels has disappointed us in our expectations of being able to communicate much valuable information to our readers in this day's paper.

A Forerunner!—Since Sunday morning the weather has been uncomfortably cold, accompanied with a piercing wind fresh from the East, which has brought fires and overcoats into common requisition, and forcibly reminding us that winter—cold winter, with its biting frosts and snows, is again near at hand.—Let all (who can) prepare to meet it!

Four hundred postulants have joined the Catholic Temperance Society in Fredericton, whose President is the Rev. Mr Dollard, Vicar General; and one hundred have joined at Woodstock, through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Barron.

A dreadful fire occurred at St. Thomas, Upper Canada, on the morning of the 17th ult., which threatened to destroy the whole town. It was fortunately subdued after several buildings had been consumed.

The Hon. Edward Everett, U. S. Minister to the Court of St. James, is now in Europe, and requires only his credentials to assume his office.

ANOTHER FERRY BOAT.—A new Steamer, intended, by the City Corporation, to ply across the Harbour as a Ferry Boat, in conjunction with the *Victoria*, (which has been found to answer admirably well,) was launched from the Building Yard of Mr. M'Leod, in Carleton, on Thursday last.—She was named the *Lady Colebrooke*, and is to be furnished with an engine of thirty horse power, precisely the same as that of the Victoria, built by Messrs. Fawcett & Preston, of Liverpool. This beautiful piece of machinery, which has just been completed by our townsmen, Messrs. T. Barlow & Co. (Phœnix Foundry) will be placed in the boat forthwith, and she will be in operation without loss of time.—*Courier.*

"THE AMARANTH" for October, is just issued, and presents a choice selection of Tales for the amusement of the lovers of light reading. Among others, we are happy in noticing the Original Tale "Malsoesp, or the Forsaken," by *Eugene*, a writer whose productions will doubtless afford much gratification to the numerous readers of the Amaranth. This periodical certainly continues to advance in public estimation.—*Ib.*

A Diving Apparatus, the property of James D. B. Fraser, Esq., of Pictou, is now employed in raising the guns and shot have overboard from H. M. S. Malabar, when on shore, near Cape Bear, P. E. Island. Ten guns already have been drawn up, and it is expected, if the weather continues fine, the remainder (36 32 pounders) and 100 tons of shot will be recovered, and placed in H. M. Ordnance here. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Fraser for his exertions in endeavouring to recover the guns and shot referred to, as the exact position of the place where they were thrown was not known previously, and it was not until the brother of Mr. F. undertook to dive for them that they were discovered. Such indefatigable exertions deserve liberal compensation, and in which we trust the owner of the apparatus will not be disappointed, so that he may be stimulated to perseverance in his highly beneficial experiments, should his services be hereafter required in recovering property buried beneath the sea.—*Halifax Recorder.*

Eighteen of the guns of the Malabar have been raised and forwarded to Halifax, and the remainder it is probable will be raised during the next summer.—*Pictou Mechanic & Farmer.*

SIR CHARLES FITZROY.—The Inhabitants of Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, have presented a Farewell Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the 20th Sept., congratulating him upon his promotion to the Government of the Leeward Islands, and expressing their entire satisfaction with his administration of the Government of Pr. Edt. Island. The Highland Society presented a similar complimentary address; and at a special meeting elected His Excellency an honorary member.—*Halifax Times.*

Sir Charles and Lady Fitzroy arrived at Halifax from Prince Edward Island on Friday last, to take passage in the *Caledonia*, which was to sail for England yesterday.

Halifax, October 2.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADMIRAL.—H. M. Frigate Pique, Capt. Yates, arrived from Port-mouth, yesterday afternoon, with the newly appointed Admiral of the North American and West Indian Station, Sir Charles Adam, and Commodore Bouat.—*Recorder.*

A GOOD HAUL.—On Thursday, Mr. Thomas Beatty took over one hundred barrels of mackerel from one haul, at Sherwood, Bedford Basin. Many fishermen are now trying their luck in the Basin harbour, and ample success attends their industry. For several years past, mackerel have run in large shals up the harbour, but their number this season is uncommonly great; they have attained a full size, and are very fat.—*Ib.*

The Case of McLeod.—Our Co-temporaries do appear to have noticed, that, although the Court before which Mr. McLeod will be tried, *is to open* at Lancs on the 27th of September, yet, according to United States and Canada papers, *his trial* is not to take place till the 4th of October.—*Halifax Post.*

The following remarks on the subject are from the Halifax Royal Gazette of Wednesday last.

"The trial of this individual, it is presumed, commenced on Monday last. We cannot come to any satisfactory conclusion as to what will be the result of the proceeding. If he is acquitted, we shall be anxious for his safety until we hear of his being again under the protection of British Laws—if he is not acquitted, but sentenced to capital punishment, or to close confinement for any period of time, and the General Government permits either verdict to be enacted, we are quite satisfied a rupture between England and the United States will be the consequence. Great Britain has unquestionably shewn unusual forbearance in this matter—the demand of the release of McLeod, and the declaration that the destruction of Caroline was a national act, were formally made the 10th March last—still McLeod is kept in confinement, and on the 27th Sept. will be put upon his trial. There is another feature in the case which excites some surprise—the State of New York claimed the right to arrest, detain and try M'Leod—The General Government appears to have conceded it—the question arises, if the verdict should be unfavourable to M'Leod will they interfere, and prevent its being carried into effect? All these considerations produce such anxiety, from which, however, we shall probably be relieved in a few days—we shall know the result of his trial, and be better able to judge whether or not the present relations between the two Countries are likely to be disturbed.

THE MCLEOD CASE—*The Approaching Trial.*—The trial of McLeod, charged with the murder of Durfee, will commence some time next week; the precise day is not fixed upon. The prosecuting counsel, Willis Hall, has been very busy for some time past, in the endeavor to obtain sufficient material upon which to convict McLeod of the charges against him under the indictment. On the other hand, McLeod's counsel, Joshua A. Spencer, has been equally industrious in endeavoring to procure testimony upon which to acquit him. So stands the matter at this time which, before the lapse of a week will be disposed of for the weal or woe of one or of thousands, unless, indeed, as many suppose, the jury should not be able to agree on a verdict, either one way or the other; which is by no means improbable.

The excitement which exists at present, and which has existed for some time past, along both sides of the border, and the importance in a national point of view which this case has assumed, has everywhere drawn public attention to its merits; and there exists at the present time, as great an anxiety in Louisiana and the South to know the result, as there does in the city of New York. It is the general belief, that let the case be disposed of in whatever manner it may be, that there will be trouble of some kind, and perhaps of a very serious character. Efforts have been making for some time past, and are now making, by the various Hunters' Lodges on the borders of this State, to produce a riot some where, of some kind, in case McLeod is not convicted. The recent stealing of powder and cannon is of course connected with these movements.

To the credit of the General Government be it said, it has taken every means in its power to preserve peace and put down outbreaks of every kind. Troops have been sent into the disaffected districts, and General Scott has devoted his entire energies, for some time past, to this purport. The greatest difficulty and most fruitful source of trouble, however, has been the alienation between the General and the State Governments, brought about chiefly by the latter; and growing out of the selfish efforts of a few miserable speculators and violent partizans, who are applicants for all sorts of office. Disappointment in relation to this has caused the State Government to do many foolish things, calculated to increase the excitement. Some papers have asserted that Governor Seward has supplied some of the funds for the Hunters' Lodges. We object is to bring about a war; but we dare not believe.

The result of the trial is by no means sure. There is a probability that he will be acquitted; but this cannot be calculated on for a certainty. The aspect of things is very gloomy. The calm but firm position of the English government, and the equally firm and calm position of our own, taken in connection with the hostile disposition of the State government, and terrible feelings of excitement that exist along both sides of the border, all forbode trouble, and that of the most serious and lasting kind. God grant both countries and all parties a safe and speedy deliverance.—*New York Herald.*

Capture of Grogan.—A party, twelve in number, of the Canadian Volunteers, stationed at Mis-isiquoi Bay, crossed the line on the 19th ult. and seized a Colonel Grogan, at Alburgh in Vermont, whom they carried to Montreal. Grogan formerly resided in Canada, and figured rather conspicuously in the late rebellion. He afterwards fled to the States, and his treason was pardoned by the confiscation of the property which he possessed. He has on several occasions since stole into Canada, and like a vindictive demon, retaliated the last infliction of law by setting fire to the buildings of private, inoffensive residents of the country, wherein he might have lived in comfort and competence, had he maintained his allegiance. Meetings have been called and a Committee appointed at St. Albn's to inquire into the abduction of this incendiary, and to report upon the case.—*Halifax Recorder.*

The New York Journal of Commerce of the 29th ult. states that a man named *Fennegan*, had been arrested, charged with the murder of Miss Rogers, his participation in the crime having been previously ascertained by the confession of one of his accomplices. It is said they belong to a gang of 6 or 7 persons who met Miss Rogers on the morning of her disappearance and enticed her to enter a boat with them. This she did, and being afterwards persuaded to go on shore, she was led to a secluded spot, where she had been violated and then murdered.

Passengers in the ship *Emerald* from Liverpool—Drs. Harry Peters, Jun. and John Bedell, from the University of Edinburgh, and Mr. W. Kenah, of this City.

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,

For the week ending on Friday.

3020 bushels Wheat, 472 bls. Wheat Flour, 1268 do. Rye do. 336 do. Corn Meal 50 do. Bread 50 bags Corn, 60 casks Molasses, 14 do Refined Sugar 20 do. Brandy, 34 do. Wine, 1812 tons Coals, 100 tons and 310 bags Salt, 19 chests Tea, 30 bags and 2 tierces Coffee 250 barrels Pork, 77 bls. and 40 tierces Beef, 19 kegs, 14 boxes and 5 hhds. Tobacco 40 pieces Seam, 30 do. Candles, 38 casks and 75 do. Tallow, 14 bags Feathers, 24 kegs Lard, 10 bags Nuts, 240 brls. Apples and Pears, 100 do. Onions, 200 bundles Oakum, 60 bls. Coal Tar, 10,000 Bricks, 8 boxes Paper Hangings, 33 crates Earthenware, 12 casks Glassware, 204 boxes Glass, 5½ tons Copper Bolts, 10 tons Carron and Hollow Ware, 370 tons Bar and Sheet Iron, 385 bags and 58 casks Spikes and Nails, 55 tons Anchors and Chains, 795 packages British Merchandise, $10,000 in Specie, and a quantity of Wrecked Goods, &c. &c. &c.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Jesse Pickard, of Fredericton, to Annabella, eldest daughter of Mr. Ambrose S. Perkins, of this city.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. George Irving, of the parish of Portland, to Miss Catherine Wilson, of this city.

On the 28th ult., Mr. James Doherty, to Miss Johanna Donoghoe, both of the parish of Saint John.

At Carleton, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. William T. Wishart, Mr. William King, of this city, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late David Henderson, Esq., of that place.

At Sheffield, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Michael Pickles, Wesleyan Missionary, Rev. Samuel McMasters, of the Parish of Ludlow, County of Northumberland, to Miss Martha Jewett, of the Parish of Sheffield, County of Sunbury.

DIED,

On Saturday, last, John, aged 6 months; and on Sunday evening, Ann, aged 34 years, the beloved wife and child of Mr. John P. M'Kay.—Funeral To-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Mary Robertson, foot of St. James's street, when friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Last evening, after a short illness, William, third son of the late Mr. William Barr, of this city, aged 17 years and 6 months.—Funeral on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock, from his Mother's residence in Wellington street.

On Tuesday last, 28th ult., after a long and painful illness, Barbara, third daughter of Mr. George Spreer, aged 13 years and 11 months. She died with a blooming hope of a glorious resurrection.

On Sunday, Eliza Jane, wife of Mr. W. M'Naughton, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, aged 24 years.

On Monday morning, Charles Matthew Holdsworth, aged 14 months, only son of the late Mr. Matthew Holdsworth, of this city.

In Portland, on Wednesday se'night, Alice, wife of Mr. Hugh Gallagher, aged 30 years.

Sudden y, at Yarmouth, N. S on the 12th ult. Mrs. Ruth Scott, consort of Mr. John Scott, Sen aged 70 years.

At Yarmouth, on the 22d ult, after a severe illness, Mrs. Bethia Davoue, wife of Mr. Leonard, M'Cormack, of Digby, aged 85 years.

At Cranberry head, near Yarmouth, on the 23rd ult. Capt. Robert Beveridge, late of the Brig *Haidee*, aged 32 years—leaving a widow and three children to lament their loss.

At Montego Bay, (Jamaica,) on the 1st Aug., in the 39th year of her age, Margaret, wife of James Rait, Esq. merchant of that place, (formerly of St. Andrews,) leaving a husband and seven children to lament their irreparable loss.

At the Quebec General Hospital, on the 15th ult. after an illness of three weeks Mr. Patrick O'Hara, aged 104 years, retaining his faculties until within a few days of his decease. Mr. O'Hara emigrated to Quebec in the year 1818, from his native town, Ballymena, in the County of Antrim, (Ireland,) in which place he spent 80 years of his life, esteemed and respected by all classes. The last ten years of his life were passed in the General Hospital, under the care of the Ladies of the Convent attached to that institution.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Ship Pons Æïli, Gardner, Cork, 36—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Wednesday—schr. Mercy Jane, Longmire, Philadelphia, 10—J. & R. Reed, flour.

Friday—Schr. Challenge. Valpey, New York, 5—C. McLauchlan, assorted cargo.

Ship Elizabeth Bently, Hunt, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c.—N. S. Demill; Hebe, Wright, Cork, deals, lathwood, &c.—E. Barlow & Sons.

Saturday—Barque Perthshire, Risk, Greenock, 27—John Robertson, general cargo.

Sunday—Barque Mary Ann Harvey, Potter, Truro—ballast.

CLEARED,

Brig Horatio, Tiffin, Dublin, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Belle of Maitland, Lingly, Boston, plaster, &c.—J. & T. Robinson; Ida, Fields, Baltimore, plaster and fish—R. D Wilmot; Caroline, Kirkpatrick, Sligo, deals—R. Rankin & Co.

Schr. Collector, Anderson, Halifax, limestone—Master; James Clark, Beck, Boston, coals—Master; Mercy Jane, Longmire, Philadelphia plaster—J. & R. Reed.—Olive Branch, Bouche, Halifax, slewives, &c—T. Harding—Angelique, Troude, Cocaigne, gypsum—Sancton & Crookshank.

Wreck of the Ship London.—Owing to the indefatigable exertions of George Ball, Esq. (the Magistrate residing at Mispeck,) the whole of the goods landed from the ship London, were secured without loss,—a circumstance which speaks very favourably for the inhabitants, and the judicious arrangements made by Mr. Ball, on the occasion, as in many similar cases, in other places, wholesale plunder often follows. The services of a boat's crew of Her Majesty's Brig Racer, who tendered their aid to protect the property, were dispensed with, in consequence of the prompt and praiseworthy measures adopted by Mr. Ball.—*Cou.*

The new ship Glenlyon, Capt Moore, which sailed hence for Liverpool about a month since, in returning to port, having sprung a leak at sea, was driven up the Bay by the late high winds, and came to anchor at Quaco, whither assistance was sent to her, and she arrived off the harbour this morning.—*Ib.*

Arrived at Quebec, 28th Sept. barque Lord John Russell, Daly from London; 21st, ship Queen of the Ocean, Tiley, Liverpool; 22d, ship Albion, Moran, London, all of this port.—Cleared, 17th, barque Atlantic, Hardenbrook, of this port, for London.

Sale of LOTS for the Interment of the DEAD.

ATTENDANCE will be given on the Ground of the Wesleyan Yard, Marsh Road, for the sale of LOTS still unpurchased, on Monday afternoon, October 11, 1841, at 4 o'clock, and adjourn to the Vestry of Germain-street Chapel, at 8 o'clock the same evening.

The very suitable soil for the purpose to which this ground is appropriated, has been very much approved of by parties who have already purchased Lots, and the only restriction which is imposed for the sake of preventing unpleasant errors, is, that the Sexton appointed by the Trustees, and no other person, has power to dig any Grave in the said Yard, who is to be applied to in every instance.

By order of the Trustees.
W. WHITESIDE.

Mr. WILLIAM CROTHERS, is the Sexton at present; he resides in Exmouth street, Vinegar Hill.

St. John, Sept. 29, 1841.
[All the City Papers.]

BIBLE SOCIETY REPORTS, &c.

THE Secretaries of the Branch Bible Societies and Associations connected with the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, can be furnished by the Secretary of that Society with Copies of the Thirty Seventh Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Speeches delivered at the last Anniversary.

St. John, Sept. 28, 1841.

MORE CAPS!

Just received per Ship Avon, from Liverpool:

A FURTHER supply of CAPS, which together with those received per *Elizabeth Bentley*, and a large quantity of English Hats, and those of his own manufacture, of various shapes and qualities, he offers for sale at unusually low prices, for *Cash* or approved credit.

C. D. EVERITT.

P. S. A further supply daily expected.

Market Square, Sep. 28.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
New Brunswick Manual;

A COMPILATION of Forms and Information, designed for the use of Justices of the Peace, Merchants, Mechanics, &c. Price 10s.—For sale at the different Book stores in the City.

September 28.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. PATERSON having returned from Great Britain, desires, in resuming his duties as Head Master of the Grammar School of this city, to offer his most sincere acknowldgements to his friends for their former patronage and support, and to inform them, that having made it his principal business to visit the most respectable seminaries of learning in London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, he is prepared to engraft upon his own plans of instruction and scholastic discipline, whatever he deemed useful in the systems which he saw in operation. Several vacancies having occured in the School during his absence, parents desirous of giving their children the advantages of a thorough Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, have now a very eligible opportunity.

Terms, as established by the Directors:—For Tuition, £6 per annum, payable quarterly; fuel, school-cleaning, &c. 7s.6d. per annum.

Mr. P. can now admit into his family five or six pupils as boarders, either to attend the Public School, or to receive their education privately in the house. A wholesome moral influence will be continually exercised upon their minds, and the fear of God constantly inculcated. Terms per annum, including Tuition, fuel, and light, books, paper, pens and ink, £61. In the evenings, instruction will be imparted, if desired, in Natural Philosophy, French, and Drawing, at an extra charge. The lessons in Drawing will be given by Miss PATERSON, who has rendered herself fully competent to impart instruction in that useful and ornamental branch of education.

Saint John, 5th October, 1841.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber intends opening an EVENING SCHOOL for the accommodation of Apprentices and others whose occupations will not admit of their attention in the day-time. The School will commence on Monday the 18th of October, and continue from 6 till 9 o'clock each evening, during the Winter season

THOMAS HUTCHINGS.

Duke Street, 5th October, 1841.

STORE, &c. To Let.

THE *STORE*, Cellar, and Premises in Dock street, belonging to the subscriber, recently occupied by Mr. Brannan, Hatter.—Possession given immediately, at a low rate until 1st May next.

October 5. J. JOHNSTON.
[Cour. News 3w.]

FALL GOODS.

Gilchrist & Inches

Have received per *Elizabeth Rowell* from Liverpool, and *Perthshire* from Greenock, part of their Fall Supply of

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of—

MERINOS, Saxonies, plain and printed ORLEANS and BRITANNIA CLOTHS, Woollen Plaid CLOAKING, FLANNELS, Twilled Plaiding, PRINTS, Grey and White Cottons, Bed Tickings, Moleskins, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., which will be sold cheap for *Cash.*

☞ A large supply of FURS and other Goods daily expected per *British Queen* from London.

Market Square, St John, 5th Oct.—[Cour.]

No. 10, King Street.

THE subscriber has Removed his Business from Peters' Wharf to his Grocery Store, No. 10 King Street. A constant supply of all articles in the GROCERY Line will always be found at this Establishment, warranted of the best qualities, at the lowest prices.

☞ Storage to Let on Peters' Wharf.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON

October 5.—4w.

FALL GOODS.

Per brig Elizabeth Rowell, from Liverpool:

BEAVER CLOTHS, Pilot Cloths, Blankets, FLANNELS, Devonshire Kerseys, Superfine CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Buckskins and Tweeds, SLOPS, Gloves, PRINTS, White and Grey Cottons, Moleskins, Woollen Plaids, and *Saxony* Flannels, Sewing Silk, Linen Threads.

Together with various other Goods suitable for the season. *Terms of sale liberal.*

October 5, 1841. JOHN RHODES.

Fresh Groceries,

At the Tea Warehouse, Prince Wm. Street.

Landing this day, ex ship Perthshire from Greenock,

110 PACKAGES, containing Best Pale Yellow and White SOAP, Wrapping and Printing PAPER, PICKLES and SAUCES, Blacking; Pins; Tobacco Pipes, Black Lead, &c. &c.

Per schr. Brothers from Boston:

Boxes Raisins; ditto Macaroni, Kegs Ground Rice; Soft Shell Almonds, Currants, &c. &c. &c.

Which, with an extensive stock of Raw and Refined SUGARS, TEAS, &c., are offered for sale as cheap (quality considered) as at any other Establishment in this City. The balance of his Fall Goods daily expected. JAMES MALCOLM.

October 5

Cordage, Oakum, Canvas, Paints.

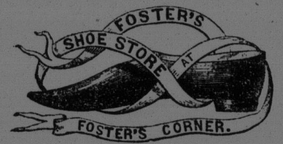
15 TONS CORDAGE, from spunyarn to 7 inch,
12 Hawsers, from 4 to 9 inch,
10 Tons best Liverpool OAKUM,
300 Bolts bleached CANVAS, No. 1 to 6,
1000 Kegs London, Liverpool & Hull White Lead,
300 Cans of Green and colored PAINTS,
5 Casks Raw linseed OIL,—and a variety of other GOODS, on sale by the subscribers, at very reduced prices for good payments.

October 5. JOHN KERR & CO.
[Cour. News, 3t.]

TOBACCO, SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

200 PACKAGES of TOBACCO, of various descriptions and most approved brands,
30,000 Havana CIGARS,
200 Boxes Liverpool SOAP,
60 do. Mould (6's) CANDLES,
2 Chests superior Madras INDIGO,
20 Barrels Liquid BLACKING,
On sale at lowest Market prices.

5th October. JOHN KERR & CO.
[Cour. News 3t.]



Just received per *Emerald* from Liverpool, and *Perthshire* from Glasgow,—

LADIES' superior Black Cloth BOOTS, in great variety;
Do. thick soled and Galosh'd Prunella Boots,
Do. SHOES of every description,
Do. SNOW BOOTS, assorted,
Gentlemen's Cloth Boots, of superior quality,
Do. Evening Dress Shoes, *with Silk Tops,*
Do. Pumps and Shoes of all kinds,
Girls' Boots and Shoes of every description,
A very large assortment of Boys' and Children's stout Boots and Shoes, suitable to the season, &c. &c.

☞ The above are direct from the Manufactory, and Warranted Good.

4th October. S. K. FOSTER.

STAVES.

FOR SALE.—50,000 White Oak BARREL STAVES; 10,000 ditto Hogshead ditto; in lots to suit purchasers. WM. CARVILL

Sept. 28.—1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIG IRON,

Canada STOVES, Camp OVENS, Kettles, &c,

The subscriber is now landing ex ship "*Perthshire*,"—

100 TONS No. 1 Scotch PIG IRON,
500 Camp OVENS and Covers,
200 Extra Covers,
1073 POTS, assorted, ½ to 12 gallons,
100 Untinned KETTLES, No. 0 to 4,
144 CANADA STOVES, handsome patterns and well fitted, viz:—
36 x 20 inches,
34 x 24 ditto,
24 x 27 ditto,
26 x 30 ditto,
21 x 22 ditto.

October 5. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Boards, Scantling, &c.

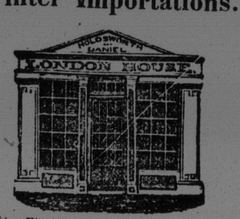
of every description,

Manufactured at the Portland and Caledonia Mills,—for sale at very low prices by

JOHN KERR & CO.

Oct. 5. *North M. Wharf.*
[Cour. News, 1m.]

Winter Importations.



Per ships Elizabeth Bentley and Emerald, and brig Elizabeth Rowell:

GROS DE NAPLES, Persians, VELVETS, Bombazines and Crapes, PLAID SHAWLS Morens, GLOVES; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Worsted Hose and Half Hose; Gent's. STOCKS, Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers, Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Broad Cloths, Buckskins, Kerseymeres, Tweeds, Satinetts and VESTINGS; Waterproof Coats and Capes, Umbrellas, &c.

An extensive assortment of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Serges, Kerseys, Salisbury Fiannels, Tartans and Plaid Camblets, Figured and Plain Orleans Cloths, Merinos and Lama Cloths, plain Camblets, Boizes, Marseilles QUILTS, White and colored COUNTERPANES, Horse Rugs, White and Blue Cotton Warp, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A large Stock of PRINTS, White and Grey COTTONS and Swanskins, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Window Blind Cotton, Muslins, Shirting Stripes, Checks and Homespuns, Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Table Linen and Covers, Jeans, Satteens, Bed Ticks, Moleskins, Cotton Velvets, Hollands, Duck, Dowlas, Canvas, Osnaburg, Dougeet, &c.

T. DANIEL.

Market Square, October 5, 1841.

JOHN KERR & CO.

INVITE purchasers to an inspection of their present valuable stock of Beaver, Pilot and Broad CLOTHS; Blankets, Flannels, Merinos, Orleans, Saxonies, and every variety of Silk, Woollen, Stuff and Cotton GOODS, suitable for the present season, —which are offered at exceedingly low prices for approved payments. 5th October, 1841.

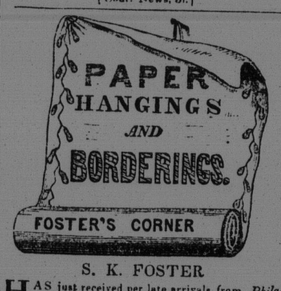
[Cour. News 3t.]

Sugar, Treacle, Pork, Beef, Fish.

133 HHDS. superior bright SUGAR,
11 casks do. TREACLE,
120 Barrels Canada Prime PORK,
30 ditto do. do. BEEF,
100 do. best No. 1 fat HERRINGS,
500 Qtls. Scale Fish. *in shipping order,*

For sale at low prices for good payments.

Oct. 5. JOHN KERR & CO.
[Cour. News, 3t.]



S. K. FOSTER

HAS just received per late arrivals from *Philadelphia, New York,* and *Boston*, a very extensive Fall supply of New and Fashionable PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS,—the whole of which has been selected by himself from the best Factories in the above named places, and for *variety, style, and price* surpasses any which has ever been offered for sale in this City. Those persons who wish to make a good selection will please to give an early call.

October 5th, 1841.

FOR SALE—Six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.

Sept. 14, 1841. BENJAMIN SMITH.

PEWS TO LET.

10 PEWS in the Reformed Presbyterian Meeting House in this City.—Application to be made to the Committee.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
ROBERT EWING,
JAMES AGNEW, } *Committee.*

Sept. 7. 1841.

WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE person to act as MESS MAN to the Officers' Mess, 36th Regiment. None need apply except those who can bring satisfactory testimonials as to character and capability.

N B. All applications to be directed to the President of the Mess Committee, 36th Regiment, St. John, N B. 7th Sept.

Genteel Board and Lodging.

MRS. MOYES begs to inform her friends and the public that she has taken that commodious and pleasantly situated House near Durant's Corner in upper Duke-street, lately occupied by Mr. Holman where she would be happy to accommodate about twelve gentlemen with comfortable apartments and Board, and pledges herself to do all in her power to make them comfortable.—Terms moderate.

Sept. 7.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the Mill Reserve, belonging to the Subscriber, situated on the South West Branch of Shediac River, in the County of Westmorland; as in the event of their doing so, they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

LAWRENCE HALCROW.

St. John, August 14, 1841.—3t

NOTICE.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about two weeks since, WILLIAM MCMILLAN, an indented Apprentice, about nineteen years of age, and supposed to have gone by way of Petticodiac. —Any person harbouring or employing the said William McMillan, will be prosecuted as the law directs. J. McMILLAN.

Ship-yard, Buctouche,
Sept. 10th, 1841 } 6t

AUCTION SALES.

Sale of Winter Goods.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday) at 11 o'clock, a large assortment of WINTER GOODS, viz—

PILOT and Beaver Cloths, Double Milled Kerseys, White & Red FLANNELS, BLANKETS, White Kerseys, Tweeds and Sattinetts, Woollen Gloves, WINTER SLOPS; a variety of common Cloths, Cassimeres and Buckskins, Moleskins, White and Grey Cottons, Twilled Cottons, PRINTS, Saxony Flannels, Woollen Plaids, with other Goods, suitable for the season. *Terms at sale.*

October 5. JOHN RHODES.

Fruit, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) will be sold by the subscribers, at their Sales Room, beginning at 11 o'clock,—

38 CASKS Cooking RAISINS,
10 Bags FILBERTS,
10 Bags English WALLNUTS,
50 Kegs Ground GINGER; 20 bags CORKS.

—ALSO—

25 Pieces Red and White FLANNELS,
100 Pairs assorted BLANKETS,
100 Pieces MORINOS and ORLEANS,
50 Ditto SAXONIES,
25 Ditto assorted CLOTHS.

October 5. J. & H. KINNEAR.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, the subscribers will sell at the Store of JAMES KIRK, to close a Consignment:—

10 BARRELS QUEBEC BEEF,
3 Do do. PORK,
20 Firkins BUTTER,
25 Ditto LARD.

5th October. JOHN KERR & CO.

On FRIDAY next, the 8th instant, at

SUMMARY.

COUNTY OF PICTOU.—We know no portion of this Province which is so decidedly Presbyterian in its religious tenets and observances as the County of Pictou. In all the other districts of the Colony, the members of our communion are to be found, in larger or smaller numbers intermixed with other denominations, and in some Counties, more especially in Colchester, they form a decided majority of the inhabitants; but in Pictou they may almost be said to constitute the entire mass of the population, as of the 21,000 or 22,000 inhabitants, which that extensive and populous county contains, all the other religious denominations taken collectively, do not number more than from 1,200 to 1,500 souls.

Scotsmen, or the descendents of Scotsmen, they manifest the most decided and unwavering attachment to the Church of their fathers; and exhibit in the land of their birth or their adoption, the same attention to personal and family religion, the same conscientious attendance on the public ordinances of the Gospel, and the same anxiety for the education of their children, by which many districts in their father land are still so honourably distinguished.

To minister to the spiritual wants of this numerous population, there are six settled Ministers of the Synod, in connection with the Church of Scotland, and five of the Presbyterian Church of Nova-Scotia; but as almost all of these Ministers preach on successive Sabbaths, at two, and some of them at three and four different stations, there are by this arrangement, at least twenty different churches regularly occupied for public worship, and therefore to a certain extent, as many distinct charges. There are also two vacant stations, one at Merigomish in connection with the Church of Scotland, and the other at River John under the jurisdiction of the Presbyterian Church of Nova-Scotia.—*Halifax Guardian.*

VICTORIA COLLEGE.—We are gratified to be able to inform our readers, that a Bill has just passed the House of Assembly for incorporating the Upper Canada Academy of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, under the name and style of Victoria College. The College Senate is to have power and authority to confer the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor in the several Arts and Faculties; the President of the Executive Council, the Speakers of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, and the Attorney and Solicitor-General for Canada West, are to be, *ex officio*, Visitors of the College, and as such Members of the Senate and Board. Our anticipations for the future success and utility of this hitherto highly favoured institution are high and cheering.—*Christian Guardian.*

Herculaneum.—It is stated that the Neapolitan Government have resolved upon undertaking some new excavations at Herculaneum and its neighbourhood, and it is added that they will be on an extensive scale. Negociations have commenced already with this view for the purchase of various estates on the spot; and so soon as these purchases will have been completed the works will be commenced. A commission of antiquaries and architects is to be appointed by the Minister of the Interior and the Royal Academy of Sciences to preside over the operations of the workmen; and no doubt discoveries will be made to add largely to the present knowledge of this interesting ruined city, and the manners and customs of its former inhabitants.

EDUCATION.—Solon enacted that children who did not maintain their parents in old age, when in want, should be branded with infamy, and lose the privilege of citizens; he however excepted from the rule those children whom their parents had taught no trade, nor provided with other means of procuring a livelihood.

Tunnel through the Alps.—The King of Sardinia (says the Courier de Lyons) does not appear disposed to abandon the project of cutting a tunnel through the Alps, in order to facilitate the communications between France and Italy. The necessity of abandoning the present road over Mount Cenis is allowed; the new projected road will pass by Oulx. following the course of the Doire, and ascending a narrow valley in a north-westerly direction, leading directly to the foot of an elevated peak, through which a tunnel can readily be cut, as its length will not be more than 25,000 ft. This tunnel will come out in a valley which joins the pass of Mavrienne, and the present road below St. Michael.

NEW GOODS.

Just received per ship Elizabeth Bently, *from Liverpool, and for sale at*

W. G. LAWTON'S,
MARKET SQUARE.

A variety of New and Fashionable GOODS, which having been personally selected by W. G. Lawton, will be found worthy the attention of purchasers:
Consisting of—

AN Extensive assortment of Printed COTTONS, Orleans Cloths, plain, printed and figured; Mosseline de Laine Dresses; 6-4 Merinos, black and colored; Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins and Fancy Trowserings; Rich Satin, Cashmere, Toilinet and Quilting VESTINGS; Jaconet, Check'd, Mull, Medium, and Book MUSLINS; Lace, Cotton, and Kid GLOVES, in great variety; Lace Mitts; Black and Colored Gro de Naples; 5-8 Railway Silk Blond Net; Lisle and Blond Laces; Black ditto; Gentlemen's Satin, Mode, Paramatta, Armosine, Brocaded and Embroidered STOCKS; Hosiery, White and Striped Shirtings; Moleskins, plain and printed; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Floor and Gig Oil Cloths; A large assortment of Haberdashery, Tailor's Trimmings, &c. &c.

The above, with an extensive Stock on hand of Gents. London HATS; Linen, Woollen and Cotton Goods, in great variety; Silks and Satins; Carpetings, &c., will be disposed of at the lowest prices.

N. B. *A large Assortment of Goods for the Fall Trade expected shortly.*

St. John, 24th Aug. 1841.

Wholesale and Retail.

The New London Clothing Warehouse & General Outfitting Establishment,
Water Street,

IS selling off, at cost, until 1st September, to make room for Fall Importations—an extensive stock of every description of MADE CLOTHING, Silk and Beaver Hats, Cloth Caps, Glazed and Japanned Felt and Beaver Hats and Caps; Genuine Mackintosh Waterproof Chesterfield and Taglioni Coats; Cloaks and Capes in Camlet, Lama and superfine Broad Cloth; Wove and Knit Lambs' Wool, Worsted and Cotton Singlets and Pants; Hose and Half do.; with an extensive assortment of Gents'. BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of Opera, Wellington, Clarence, and Albertonian Boots, in calf, morocco, doeskin tip'd, and patent leather; Albert, German and Blucher ditto, Cloth ditto; Walking and Dress Shoes and Pumps.

N. B.—Gentlemen wishing any description of CLOTHING imported and made expressly for themselves, for Fall or Winter, by leaving an order with their measure, on or before 1st September, at the above Establishment, will meet with due attention.

Aug. 10. S. GARDNER.

Tea, Sugar, and Molasses.

Landing ex Margaret Trynor, from Halifax:

25 CHESTS E. I. Co's. Congo TEA,
50 hhds. Bright SUGAR,
20 puns. MOLASSES.

In Store—3000 bushels heavy Prince Edward Island OATS.—For sale by

Sept. 7. JARDINE & CO.

FRENCH VINEGAR.

500 GALLONS Superior VINEGAR,
Just received and for sale by

Sept. 7. JAMES MALCOLM.

TALLOW.

The subscribers offer for sale—

5 HHDS. TALLOW, on very reasonable terms, if applied for immediately.

Sept. 21. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK

J. HOWARD

HAS just received from one of the first Establishments in London, a PATTERN SUIT, comprising a Dress Coat; Frock and Riding ditto; Pantaloons and Vest, which were made up in the newest and best London style.

J. H. has imported the above articles expressly for *Patterns*, so that his customers may not be behind the London times in *Fashion.*

He would also beg leave to inform them that he has on hand a fine assortment of all descriptions of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, Tweeds, &c. suitable for the season.

Corner of King-st. and Market Square,
August 31, 1841.

STOCKS for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a part or the whole of the following STOCKS, at a credit of Three, Six, Nine, and Twelve Months, for good endorsed Paper:

280 Shares Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company's Stock;
100 Shares Central Fire Insurance Company's Stock;
90 Shares New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company's ditto;
45 Shares Water Company' do.
450 Do. St. John Mills & Manufacturing Company's ditto.

St. John, 20th July, 1841. C. D. EVERITT.

Pork, Beef and Flour.

The subscribers offer for sale at lowest rates for approved paper, the Cargo now landing ex schr. *Hertford*, from Quebec, *viz.*:

285 BARREL Canada PORK, Mess, Prime Mess, and Prime;
40 do. do. BEEF; 120 do. do. Fine and Superfine FLOUR,—
All of superior quality.

Aug. 3. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

TEA, COFFEE, &c.

Landing ex sch'r ION, *from Halifax:*

20 CHESTS E. I. Company's CONGOU,
50 bags very fine Laguira COFFEE,
2 casks Pale Seal OIL.

Ex Elizabeth Bentley, from Liverpool:

1 case PINS; 7 boxes Hall's patent STARCH.
For sale by

August 21. JARDINE & CO.

PEPPER.

Landing ex schr. Good Intent, from Yarmouth:

19 BAGS PEPPER,
5 bags GINGER,
1 Bag CLOVES,—For sale by

Sept. 7. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

To Merchants, Ship Builders, & Others.

THE advertiser, a Naval Architect, will furnish Draughts or Models of Ships, Steam Boats, Schooners or Cutters; lay them off, build, or superintend the building of them, if required; and survey Vessels in any part of the Provinces. From the many years experience he has had in every description of Vessels, from a Cutter to a hundred-gun Ship—including Merchant Ships and Steamers—he will engage to combine very superior sea-going properties and speed with large carrying qualities. He can at all times show drawings of the best class Ships, Steam Boats, Schooners, Cutters, &c. of both Hemispheres.

Letters addressed W. MELVILLE, corner of Queen and Prince William streets, Saint John, will be promptly attended to.

June 8, 1841. 3m.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

The Subscriber is now receiving by late arrivals, his usual Spring Importations, consisting of,

SUPERIOR Old Port, Madeira, Teneriffe and Sherry WINES,
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks Old Cognac Brandy—
Martell and other brands;
20 hhds. Pale Geneva; 10 puns. prime Scotch Whisky,
50 casks London Double Brown Stout—quarts and pints,
50 boxes London Moulds, short 6's, wax wicks,
50 boxes London Dips, 8's and 12's, for family use
200 do. Hard Yellow Soap, of best quality,
4 tons No. 1 quality White Lead, in 28lb. kegs,
5 M. feet Crown Window Glass, ass'd sizes,
20 casks ass'd Flint Glass Ware, 20 casks Whiting.
With various other Goods.

—IN STORE,—
25 puns. superior old Jamaica Rum,

JOHN V. THURGAR.
June 1. *North Market Wharf.*

200 BARRELS ROMAN CEMENT, for sale by the subscribers at very reduced prices.

Sept. 17. JAS. LOCKWOOD & Co.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his FARM at the Presque Isle, in the County of Carleton.

This Farm contains Two Hundred Acres of Land, One Hundred of which is under cultivation, and for quality it is not surpassed by any in that County; is beautifully situated on the bank of the River Saint John, and adjoining the old Military Post at Presque Isle.—Terms of payment made easy.

St. John, Sept. 7. T. L. NICHOLSON.

FOR SALE,

ALL that valuable piece or parcel of LAND situate near Memramcook Bridge, at Chartres' in Dorchester, containing about 70 acres, together with all the improvements thereon.—

The above property is most advantageously situated for a small Farm, or for Business, being right on the Highway road leading from Memramcook Bridge to Dorchester Court House, and through which the main road to Halifax and Miramichi runs direct. A water communication from St. John and the Bay of Fundy to within a rod or two of the spot. For a person of small capital desirous of settling in one of the finest farming districts in the Province, and in the midst of a numerous population, for trading or public business, the above stand is highly valuable. A good warranty deed will be given. Terms made known on application to Messrs. W. & F. KINNEAR, Barristers at Law, or to.

JAMES HOLMAN.

St. John, Aug. 17, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE SAW-MILL in full operation, working two Saws in one sash, —head of water, 14 feet; calculated to cut 300,000 superficial feet of Lumber yearly; together with One Hundred Acres of fine LAND, well wooded, and situated on each side of the River adjoining the said Mill, 40 acres of which are good intervale, sufficient, with a little improvement, to yield a considerable quantity of Hay for Mill use. The above property is situated on the main branch of the Shediac River, about six miles above the Bridge. Possession can be had by the first of August next, together with a quantity of LOGS, lying in the Ponds. Terms made easy. Further particulars made known by applying to the Hon. J. W. Weldon, Richibucto; at the "Gleaner" Office, Miramichi; the "Courier" Office, Saint John, or to the subscriber, at his store in Shediac, if by letter, *post paid.*

A. NEWMAN

Shediac, May 18, 1841.—tf.

Valuable Freehold Properties,—for Sale or Lease.

SEVERAL very valuable Building Lots, situate and fronting on Waterloo Road and on Paddock, street, in King's Ward in this City. For particulars apply at the Counting House of

JOHN V. THURGAR.

July 20.

INDIA HOUSE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Tea, Wine, and General Grocery
ESTABLISHMENT.

THE public are respectfully informed that the above Establishment is now opened, and the subscriber is confident, from the quality of the Goods which he is determined to keep constantly on hand, and from the advantage he has in purchasing in the best English, Scotch and Irish Markets, that a trial is only wanting to insure a liberal patronage. The TEAS have been purchased personally in London since the great reduction, and their superior strength and flavour will no doubt give general satisfaction.

Private families will find it greatly to their advantage getting their supplies at this establishment, as nothing will be sold that will not be warranted of the best description and as cheap as any other house in the city. Every attention will be paid to customers and the smallest purchases gratefully acknowledged.

Dock-street, June 26. JOHN M'CONKEY.

Spring Importations.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per ships *Canton* and *Lady Flora Hastings* from Liverpool, and *British Queen* and *Rebecca* from London, an extensive and general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season—consisting of:—

BLUE, black, and coloured Broad CLOTHS,
Fancy stripe and figured DOESKINS,
Fancy Gambroons and Tweeds,
Plain and Printed Mousselin de Laines,
Do. do. Orleans and Saxonies;
Indiana and Cashmere Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
China and Zephyr Crape ditto,
Parasols and Umbrellas, Laces, Hosiery, and Gloves,
Nets, Blonds and Quillings, Worked Muslin Collars,
Figured and plain Satins and Lutestrings,
Figured Velvets, A few very rich Satin Vestings,
Plain and figured Gauze and Satin Ribbons,
Grey, White and Printed Cottons,
Checks, Stripes, and Homespuns,
Ticks, Osnaburgs, Diapers, Linens, Lawns, Muslins,
Canvas, Padding, and Ducks,
Plain and Twilled Regatta Stripes,
Moleskins, Cantoons, and Drills,
A large assortment of Gents.' Beaver, Silk, and Gossamer HATS, and Cloth CAPS,
A great variety of Boys' and Children's Cloth and Fancy Summer CAPS,
An extensive Stock of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes of every description,

☞ The whole of which have been selected by J. F. in the British markets, and will be sold at unprecedented low prices, *for Cash only.*

North side Market Square, June 29, 1841.

JOHN RHODES

HAS removed from the South Market Wharf, to the Brick Building lately erected by Mr. Melick, Market Square, and offers for sale the following GOODS, received per ship "Emerald" from Liverpool:—

Cases of extra superfine Wool-dyed blue and black CLOTHS,
Cases of extra superfine Invisible Greens, various shades,
Do. do. do. Wool black CASSIMERES,
Do. superfine blue and colored CASSIMERES,
Do. do. Albert Ribs, Abbotsford Checks, and New Western Stripes, Plaids, &c.
Do. do. Olives, Browns, Invisible Greens, and Blue CLOTHS,
Do. do. Buckskin Stripes and PLAIDS, various colors,
Do. do. Dalmatia DOE-SKINS,
Bales of TWEEDS, assorted patterns,
Do. MERINOS and SAXONYS.
Do. Saxony White FLANNELS,
Do. Red and Grey PADDINGS.

—ALSO—

Bales of Prints, White and Grey Cottons, Plain and Printed Moleskins, Ticks, Cotton Warp, Summer Slops, Threads, Blue Cloth Jackets, Sewing Silk and Twist, with sundry other Goods, making a complete assortment of staple articles. *Terms liberal.* 11th May, 1841.

Greenhead LIME.

LIME, warranted of the very best quality, from the Subscriber's Kiln at Green Head, constantly for sale in large or small quantities.—The casks are branded with the words "*Green Head.*"

Likewise for sale, LIME STONE, of the best quality.—Persons wanting either of the above articles, will be promptly supplied on application to the subscriber at Indian Town.

ROBERT ROBERTSON.

Indian Town, 22d June, 1841.

GOODS.

Lately received from Glasgow:—

93 DOZENS Plaid Woollen SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, among which are a few extra fine qualities—sizes 4-4 to 8-4;
30 Dozens large Blue BONNETS, &c.—Which with Goods now on hand are offered low before Fall arrivals.

HENRY M'CULLOUGH.

24th August, 1841.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

Are now receiving by the "Emerald," and other late arrivals from England,—

50 TONS Banks' best IRON, ass'd sizes,
70 ditto Common ditto ditto,
100 kegs best WHITE LEAD,
200 ditto X ditto ditto,
150 ditto coloured PAINTS, assorted—Green Yellow, Blue, Red, Brown and Black,
20 casks raw and boiled Linseed OIL,
2 tons PUTTY, in bladders,
200 kegs GUNPOWDER; 15 smith's Bellows,
24 smiths' ANVILS, 24 ditto VICES,
60 casks NAILS, ass'd sizes and kinds,
54 packages of IRONMONGERY, of various kinds, put up expressly for this market,
10, 00 feet WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes.

North Market Wharf, May 18, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for sale low for Cash or approved paper, the following articles:—

60 PIPE and Hogsheads Madeira, Port, and Sherry WINES,—(Blackburn's and other Brands);
90 dozen bottled WINES, including Port, Sherry, Madeira, Claret, etc.
Hogsheads GENEVA and RUM;
74 cases HOLLANDS;
1 quarter cask French BRANDY colouring;
4 tons CORDAGE, assorted;
40 coils WHITE ROPE;
30 bags SPIKES; 15 bags NAILS;
30 bolts boiled and bleached CANVAS,
1 ton composition SPIKES and Butt Bolts,
65 pieces Grey and White COTTON,
10 do. OSNABURG,
17 do. MOLESKIN; 6 do. DUCK,
Blue Warp, Cotton Wick, Wrapping Paper, Broad CLOTH, RUGS, Log Lines, Hand Lines, Roping Twines, Union Jacks, Ensigns, Ships' Scrapers, Shovels, Chests Tea, Molasses, Sugar, Scythes, Sickles, Glass, Mustard, Whiting, Candles, Soap, Tobacco Pipes, and a variety of other articles.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Alexander, Darry & Co., or John Alexander*, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
June 29. Nelson-street Alley.

INKS.

JUST received per *Rose* from London, Black, Blue, Red, Fluid, Cabinet, Cottage, *copying* and Office WRITING INK; Ink Powders and Marking Inks, warranted to be of the best qualities.

D. M'MILLAN,
August 10. Prince Wm. st.

Ex 'EMERALD,' from Liverpool:

10 HHDS. LOAF SUGAR,
5 Bales CLOTHS, ass'd.
2 Bales Buckskins and Satinetts,
3 do. Cassimeres and Summer Cloths,
9 do. Printed and coloured Cottons,
26 do. Cotton WARPS,
15 do. Grey and White SHIRTINGS,
1 do. BED TICK,

with a variety of other articles, which will be sold a small advance, for approved payments,

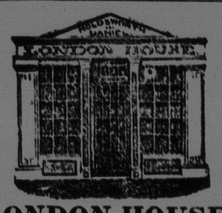
May 18. W. H. SCOVIL.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received per ships *Victoria* and *Sister Ann* from Glasgow, and *British Queen* from London, the remainder of his Spring Supply of DRY GOODS, which will be sold low.—A great variety of Summer SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs; *Material for Summer Dresses*; and his usual supply of other articles.

Carpeting & Hearth Rugs
ready for Inspection.

June 1st. JOHN D. MACINTYRE.



LONDON HOUSE.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Per ships "Canton" and "Emerald."

ORLEANS Cloths, Saxonys, Summer Cloths
Cantoons, Moleskins, Muslins,
White, Grey, and Printed COTTONS,
Ginghams, Handkerchiefs, Linings,
Quilts and Counterpanes,
LINENS, Lawns, and Hollands,
Regattas, Shirting Stripes, and Homespuns,
Cotton WARP, &c. &c.

LONDON GOODS,

Per Rebecca.

A large assortment of Mousseline de Laines,
Orleans Cloths, Saxonies, Summer Cloths,
Bombazins, Crapes, SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, Gros de Naples, Satins, Persians,
Nets, Quillings, Laces, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, Silk Handkfs., Broad Cloths, Buckskins and Kerseymeres, Scarfs, Parasols & Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS DANIEL.

Market Square, St. John, May 25, 1841.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving the following Goods:
Ex ship "British Queen" from London—

105 CESTS E. I. C.'s fine Congo TEAS
10 tierces refined Sugar,
155 boxes Mould Candles—wax wicks,
100 ditto Dipt ditto; 10 ditto Sperm ditto,
105 do. pale yellow Soap; 10 do. Windsor Soap
30 barrels *Dunbar & Sons'* Porter,
40 ditto *Day & Martin's* Liquid Blacking,
20 do. Roman Cement,
400 kegs No. 1 White Lead,
100 do. red, black and yellow Paint,
80 hogsheads raw and boiled Linseed Oil,
12 barrels Putty and Lamp Black,
155 kegs Gunpowder; 1 cask Flints,
140 bags Shot; 1 hogshead Glue,
30 kegs Mustard; 20 kegs Sulphur and Salt,
50 boxes Smyrna Raisins; 5 bales Black Pepper
5 cases Cassia; 1 hogshead Stationery,
25 dozen Shoe Brushes; 2 chests Indigo,
15 cases Annatto, Camphor, Borax and Spices,
200 bundles *Parish picked* Oakum,
70 bundles Russian Iron; 2 bales Summer Slops
16 hogsheads Holland Geneva.
Ex "Emerald" and "Avon" from Liverpool—
14 hogsheads Holland Geneva,
6 do. and 18 qr. casks Port and Madeira Wines
20 barrels French White Wine Vinegar,
220 boxes Soap; 1 hogshead ground Logwood,
1 hogshead and 10 boxes Starch,
2 bales large blue Paper,
95 boxes Tin Plate, IC, IX and DC,
1 cask Cutlery,
15 barrels *Martindale's* Paste Blacking,
50 dozen Scrubbing and White Wash Brushes,
20 kegs ground Ginger,
30 dozen Bed Cords; 4 bales small Cordage,
45 ditto *Griffin's* Scythes; 1 hhd. Hardware,
15 bales Cotton Warp; 2 bales Shoe Thread,
25 crates Earthenware; 15 doz. Tea Kettles,
2750 bars Swedish, Refined, and Common Iron,
8 dozen large Plough Share Moulds,
145 kegs Wrought Nails, assorted,
25 bags Spikes; 15 cwt. Sparrowbills.
Ex "Perthshire" from Greenock—
40 hogsheads *Martell's* Brandy,
2 puncheons Malt Whisky,
10 tierces refined Sugar; 2 casks Confections,
400 Iron Pots and Camp Ovens,
10 bags Split Peas; 1 tierce Alum,
395 reams Writing and Wrapping Paper.
Ex "Globe" from Belfast—
70 boxes *Glenfield's* white and brown Soap.

IN STORE.

500 hogsheads Molasses, 50 ditto Sugar,
100 boxes Gunpowder, Hyson & Souchong Tea,
100 puncheons Jamaica and Demerara Rum,
75 casks Port, Madeira and Sherry Wines,
50 bags Saint Domingo Coffee,
150 barrels Whiting; 30 ditto Seal Oil,
75 ditto Cumberland Pork.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

200 hogsheads bright Sugar,

The above will be sold on reasonable terms for good payments. WILLIAM HAMMOND.

June 1, 1841.

Per 'Hercules,' from London:

A VERY handsome variety of Wool dyed Black and new Fancy CASSIMERES,
A few pieces of best West of England superfine BROAD CLOTHS, Wool dyed, damped and cool pressed, *and got up for Tailors' finest Trade.*
One case of Fancy striped and Brown Linen DRILLS, and a variety of samples of London Made CLOTHING and SLOPS for the Fall Trade.

—ALSO—

2 pipes of very superior PORT WINE,
2 Hhds. and 8 Qr. Casks } SHERRY WINE,
For sale on liberal terms.

JOHN KERR & CO.

July 6.—3i.

Java Coffee, Brooms, Pears, &c.

Landing This Day, per steamer North America, from Boston.—

BRLS. PEARS and APPLES;
Boxes Oranges.
Per schooner Banner.—
Barrels and Bags real Java COFFEE,
Bags Hazel NUT; Corn Brooms,
Boxes Raisins, *&c. &c.*

For sale at the *Tea Warehouse*, by

Aug. 24. JAME MACOLM.

Watson's Steam Crackers.

70 BRLS. and Kegs assorted Soda, Sugar, and Water CRACKERS, from *Watson's*, Philadelphia, just received per Robert Burns, and for sale cheap by

August 21. JAMES MALCOLM.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received from *London and Liverpool*, per ships *British Queen and Hebe*:—

BALES Printed and Unbleached COTTONS,
Cases Mousseline de Laine DRESSES,
Bales Cotton WARP,
Cases London ready-made CLOTHING,
Cases and Bales London SLOPS,
Cases Silk, Gossamer, and Japanned HATS,
Cases Oil skin Navy Caps & covered Threshers,
Cases Carpet Bags and Mackintosh Coats,
Trunks Women's Boots and SHOES,
Bales Cod, St. Peter's, and Pollock Lines,
Bales Sail TWINE,
Boxes London wax wick Mould Candles,
Boxes London SOAP,
Casks London Bottled PORTER,
Do. Do. Do. Do. (Pints.)

—ALSO.—

7 Hhds. "Mattell's" BRANDY,
2 Qr. Casks very superior Pale Do.,—which he offers for sale, at the store in Water street lately occupied by Messrs. James Lockwood & Co.

St John, June 1st. S. J. SAMUEL.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Administrators of the Goods, Chattels and Effects of GEORGE THOMSON, late of the Parish of Portland, Ship-Builder, deceased, hereby give notice, that all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within Three Months from this date: And all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to them only.

JOHN WISHART,
T. L. NICHOLSON, } Adm'trs.
JOHN POLLOK,

St. John, 19th July, 1841. [Courier.]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of LENAH HENDRICKS, late of this City, (Widow,) deceased, are hereby notified to hand in their claims for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment forthwith.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Executor.*

St. John, July 7, 1841.

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN FERGUSON, Esquire, late of this City, deceased, are requested to hand in their claims for adjustment at the Office of JOHN KERR & Co.; and all persons indebted are desired to make payment without delay.

JOHN KERR, *Executor,*
HANNAH KERR, } *Executrix.*
ANN FERGUSON,

St. John, 2d March, 1841.—[Cour]

☞NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by HOLDSWORTH & DANIEL, will in future be conducted by the subscriber. All persons having demands against the Firm are requested to present their Accounts for adjustment, and those indebted will oblige by an early settlement.

THOMAS DANIEL.

Market Square Aug. 13th, 1841

Tobacco, Soap, Candles, &c.

The subscriber has received by the Brothers *from Boston, and offers for sale:—*

15 KEGS TOBACCO; Tierces RICE
Boxes Raisins, Painted Pails, Corn Brooms, &c.
By the Minerva *from Belfast:—*
10 Puncheons of strong and fine flavoured IRIH WHISKY.

ALSO,—

By the Elizabeth Bentley, *this day, from Liverpool:*
SOAP, CANDLES, BLUEING, &c.
HOURLY EXPECTED
By the Banner *from Boston:*
An assortment of TOBACCO; and Sugar, Soda and Water BISCUIT.—All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices. J. O'DONNELLY.

St. John, August 17.

CITY PAINT SHOP.

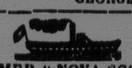
House, Ship, Sign, and Ornamental
PAINTING,
In all its various branches, executed at the shortest notice.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal patronage during the past year, and now respectfully informs them that having the first class workmen, he intends to continue the above business in all its branches.

Painting, Glazing, Gilding, &c., Sign Painting, Paper Hanging, Gilding on Glass, Imitations of Woods and Marble, executed in the neatest style.

All orders left at the subscriber's shop, next door north of Trinity Church, Germain street, will be punctually attended to.

March 27. GEORGE LLOYD.



STEAMER "NOVA-SCOTIA,"

THOMAS REED, Master, will commence her trips on Monday, 29th instant, as follows:—
Monday—to Eastport and Saint Andrews;
Tuesday—Return to Saint John, touching at Eastport;
Wednesday—to Digby and Annapolis;
Thursday—Return to Saint John, touching at Digby
Thursday Evening—to Windsor (on 15th of April returning same tide.

For further particulars enquire of the Master on board, or at the Counting Room of

E. BARLOW & SONS.

March 25, 1841.

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, St. John, N. B August 21. 1838

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

Select Toilet Articles,

INDISPENSABLE
For Personal Comfort and Attraction.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

A VEGETABLE PRODUCTION, is universally admired and acknowledged to be the best and cheapest article for nourishing the Hair, prevents it from falling off or turning grey, changes grey hair to its orignal colour, produces and restores hair, even at a late period of life, frees it from scurf, and renders the most harsh and dry hair as soft as silk, curly, and glossy; preserves it in curl and other decorative formation, unimpaired by the summer's heat, violent exercise, or the relaxing tendencies of the ball-room, &c. To children it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a beautiful head of hair.

☞ *CAUTION.*—Alexander Rowland & Son particularly caution purchasers of their Macassar Oil against cheats and counterfeits, who are vending (apparently in their name) pernicious trash—dear at any price, being most destructive in its consequences. To prevent such imposition, it is particularly necessary to observe that each bottle is enclosed in a wrapper, on which are engraved the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil", and between those words, are the same minutely and curiously engraved twenty-four times, and the name and address in red lace-work, thus—*A. Rowland & Son*, 20, *Hatton Garden.*—*Countersigned Alex. Rowland.* Imposters call their trash the "Genuine Macassar Oil," and Sign it *A. Rowland Son*, omitting the "S," offering it for sale under the lure of cheapness

*** Be sure to ask for ROWLAND'S.

☞ WM. LIVINGSTONE, only Agent and Importer, Apothecaries' Hall, Saint John, N. B., has just received a supply.—N. B. The name of the Agent is upon each Bottle, without which it cannot be genuine.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO,
Or—PEARL DENTIFRICE,

A Vegetable white Powder, prepared from Oriental herbs of the most delicious odour and sweetness; it eradicates the tartar from the teeth, removes decayed spots, preserves the enamel, fixes the teeth firmly in their sockets, rendering them *beautifully white.* Being an anti-scorbutic, it eradicates the scurvy from the gums, strengthens, braces, and renders them of a healthy red; also imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Alsana Extract,

Immediately relieves the most violent Tooth-ache, Gum Boils, Swelled Face, &c., it is also an excellent stomachic, in all cases of flatulency, spasmodic affections, &c. and gives instantaneous relief.

NOTICE.—The name and address of the proprietors, *A. Rowland & Son*, 20, *Hatton Garden, London*, are engraved on the Government stamp, which is affixed on each of the above articles; also printed in red, on the wrapper in which the first and last articles are enclosed.

*** Be sure to ask for ROWLAND'S.

☞ The name of the Agent is upon each article without which none can be genuine.

☞ WM. LIVINGSTONE, only Agent and Importer, Apothecaries' Hall, Saint John, N. B., has just received a supply. 23d June, 1841.

BEAUTY.

AS an essential point of beauty, the Teeth must ever stand pre-eminent. No regularity of features, no brilliancy of complexion, no sparkling eye, or silken braid of jetty hair, can render that lady beautiful, who when she opens her lips (though they be of coral) discloses a set of discoloured teeth. On the contrary, even homely features and a sallow complexion are embellished and rendered agreeable by a set of white teeth; whereas the effects of decay, the accumulation of tarter, the black teeth, and tainted breath which is an invariable accompaniment of a bad state of the mouth, will always prove loathsome and disgusting. To insist on the importance of these things might appear a waste of words, were it not obvious that there are many who never give themselves the trouble to think upon the subject, who seem scarcely aware that they possess teeth at all, while their gross and culpable negligence renders that fact *too* apparent to their friends and associations. Could such persons see for a moment the state of their mouth, or catch the odour of their own breath, they would rejoice in finding a remedy so cheap and simple, and at the same time so efficacious, as is now offered them in

Riley's Dentifrice,

which when used according to directions furnished with each box, will make the teeth beautifully white, eradicate the scurvy, *preserve* and *restore* the enamel *where injured*, sweetens the breath, preserves the teeth sound and handsome until the most advanced age, and by constantly using, will prevent the tooth-ache, and unlike most other dentifrices which whitten the teeth for the time only, and if left off, leave them in a worse state, *this benefits them permanently.* The use of one box will restore a set of teeth in their worst state to comparative beauty.

It was used and most highly approved of by His Majesty George the 4th (the most perfect gentleman of the age he lived in), and by the principal nobility of his court, and has never failed to give the most unqualified satisfaction. In several instances the inventor has received considerable presents from parties as a mark of gratitude for the benefit their teeth had received from using it.

Mothers may rest assured that if their children have sound teeth at present, they will by using this tooth powder never have occasion to employ a dentist, as their teeth will remain sound and beautiful until old age. It will prevent decay, and no persuasion in the constant habit of using this powder, will ever loose a tooth except by accident.

The professional man, store-keepers and tradesmen generally, who have much intercourse with the fashionable world, a good state of the mouth must be of the utmost importance.

This invaluable article is prepared and sold by the inventor, Mr. G. Riley, and by Messrs. Peters & Tilly, Saint John, and Mr. James F. Gale, Fredericton. Price, 2s. 6d. per box with directions for use and the inventor's name in his own hand writing on the label of each box. St. John, June 1, 1841.

DR. BARTHOLEMEW'S
PINK EXPECTORANT SYRUP.

THE cases of consumption are so numerous in all the northern latitudes, that some remedy as a preventive should be kept by every family constantly on hand, to administer on the first appearance of so direful a disease. This *Expectorant Syrup* will in every case prevent the complaint. It is quite impossible for any person ever to have consumption who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the side, and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up the case as incurable.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher-street, N. Y. and by the principal Druggists in the Union.

For sale in St. John by A. R. Truro, T. Walker & Son, W. O. Smith, and Peters & Tilley; at Fredericton and Woodstock.

LOOK OUT!

Caution is the Parent of Safety.

An attack of the "PILES" may be positively prevented by using (when the premonitory symptoms are felt) the celebrated HAY'S LINIMENT. There are more than one hundred people in this City, and in the United States an immense number, who have suffered beyond endurance by this dreadful complaint, who keep themselves wholly free from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel any symptoms of its approach; of this here is the most perfect proof.

☞ None Genuine without the name of COMSTOCK & Co., written on the wrappers.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Sold at No. 2 Fletcher street, N.Y.

*For sale in Saint John by W. O. Smith, A. R.