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Office in Prince William-street, near the Market square, opposite Sands' Brick Building.
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Weekly Almanack.

October—1840.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
7 Wednesday	6 4	5 31	1 44	8 45
8 Thursday	6 5	5 29	2 54	9 31
9 Friday	6 6	5 27	4 6	10 9
10 Saturday	6 8	5 25	5 20	10 46
11 Sunday	6 9	5 23	rises.	11 25
12 Monday	6 10	5 21	5 42	Morn.
13 Tuesday	6 11	5 20	6 18	0 3

Full Moon 11th, 2h. 35m. evening.

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

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

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

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

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

NEW-BRUNSWICK
Marine Assurance Company,
(Incorporated by Act of the Legislature;)
CAPITAL, £50,000,
With power to increase to £100,000.
THE above Company having been organized, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, will be ready to commence taking Risks on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, on and after Monday next, the 26th instant, on the most favorable terms.
JAMES KIRK, PRESIDENT.
St. John, 20th June, 1837.

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

Bank of British North America.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with an arrangement concluded between the Directors of this Bank and those of the Colonial Bank, this Branch is now authorised to grant Drafts on the Branches of the Colonial Bank,—
JAMAICA, { Kingston, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Savannah-la-mar.
Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad,
Antigua, Dominica, Grenada,
Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts, Saint Vincent,
Tobago, Berbice, Saint Thomas,
Porto Rico, Saint Croix,
For sums of sterling money, payable in the currency of the Colony on which they are granted at the current Bank rate of Exchange for Bills on London at 90 days' sight.
ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.
St. John, N. B., 11th August, 1838.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber wishes to intimate to his friends and the Public that he has removed from his late residence, corner of King and Germain streets, to the Store lately occupied by Mr. P. Duff, King street, where he intends to carry on his former business in all its various branches, thankful for past favours, and still hopes to continue a share of public patronage. P. M'CULLOUGH.
St. John, N. B. July 14.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Binder,
West side Cross Street, 4 doors from King Street, St. John, N. B.
IMPORTER and dealer in all kinds of Mercantile Account and other Blank Books; Navigation and School Books, by the most approved authors; Works in the different departments of Literature and Science; Maps, Charts, and Nautical Instruments; Musical, Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments; fancy Hardware and Cutlery; Fishing Gear; Steel Pens; Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy Dressing Cases; Work Boxes, Desks, &c. &c.
☞ Books imported to order.

CHAINS & ANCHORS.
Ex ship 'Jane Walker,' from Liverpool:
17 CHAIN CABLES, assorted sizes,
31 ANCHORS, ditto ditto.
For sale by JAMES KIRK.
August 11, 1840.—8

Sugar, Molasses and Treacle.
200 CASKS best Porto Rico SUGAR,
30 do. common Bastard ditto,
30 casks good MOLASSES.
100 casks very superior TREACLE,
On sale at the lowest market rates.
Aug. 11.—3 JOHN KERR & CO.

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

The Garland.

THE PEARL OF GREAT PRICE.

BY ISAAC P. SHEPHERD.

I ask not Fame; 'tis fleeting
As breath of balmy eve;
With glory's phantoms cheating,
'Twill nought but sadness leave;
A surer good I would possess,—
A joy that liveth ever;
That when is past the world's caress,
Despair may seize me never.

I ask not gold; it bindeth
To earth the spirit down;
Its hireling slave ne'er findeth
Save but a demon's frown.
It is the Tantalus of hell,
Immortal minds tormenting,
And wise are they who break its spell
Ere life's last hour repenting!

I ask not power; it stilleth
The soul's best thoughts of God;
Wide earth with woe it filleth,
And sways an iron rod.
Soft beauty's charms I would not crave,
For which are millions sighing;
They pass away, as sinks the wave
Along the sea shore dying?

I ask not friends; there liveth
But few who bear the name;
For boasted Friendship giveth
A swift, unstable flame:—
If want is far, and hopes are bright,
Men smile, with others smiling;
But when comes near misfortune's night,
They pass away reviling!

'Tis not of earth, the treasure
That satisfies the soul;
Its value nought can measure
From north to southern pole.
The seraphs round the holy throne
Its keeping well might covet,
For none of all the treasures known
In Heaven, is prized above it!

'Tis found were tears are flowing
Down contrite sinner's cheeks,—
Where hearts of love are glowing
While Jesus gently speaks.
The Star that rose in Bethlehem
Points where is Heaven's best token,
Beneath the cross there lies a gem,
THE PEARL OF PRICE unspoken!

Miscellaneous.

ANNIE DEER.

(Continued.)

It was in the month of March, and the weather somewhat boisterous; and Mr. Deer, when he heard the wind whistle and roar down the chimney, he thanked God that some man had been struck with the very provident idea of insuring vessels risking themselves on that treacherous ocean. Annie Deer's mind ran in the same way, but it went no further than wishing that there was really some meaning in the name by which Life Assurance Societies designate themselves. But she felt too bitterly, poor girl, that there is no ensuring that fragile thing, human life, especially when trusted to the mercy of winds and waves. Her daily walk was upon the edge of the little promontory looking over the vast, melancholy sea: and at length, a few days after the ship had dropped down the river, she beheld a gallant vessel coming on with a furious and not very favorable gale: and, watching it with deep interest, saw it take refuge in their little bay, and come to anchor, to let pass the storm. About four in the afternoon, the wind lulled, but shifted more to the southwest, so that no ship was likely to get out of the Channel. About half past four, as she was looking out of the drawing-room windows of her father's house, she saw something like a boat tossed up from time to time by the bounding waves which the tempest had left behind it. In half an hour after, she was pressed in the arms of William Stanhope, and two or three hours more of pure happiness were added to the few which they had known through life. At ten o'clock he took his departure; but at that hour the moon, though she was shining, was red and dim, announcing that the presence of the commander might soon be wanted on board his vessel.

Annie Deer retired to her chamber immediately afterward. She retired not to repose however, but, on the contrary, to pay for the happiness which she had that night experienced by many a tear. She prayed, too, and prayed fervently, not without hope in the efficacy of prayer, but with that trembling timidity, that doubt of our own worthiness, under the weight of which the footsteps of the Apostle, though miraculously upheld, sunk through the surface of the yielding waters. All remained calm; and, towards eleven o'clock, she remarked the clouds passing over the moon, taking a different direction from that which they had done in the morning; and she thought, with mixed hope and apprehension, that ere the morning, perhaps, he whom she loved might be far away upon that voyage, which was destined either to give them comfort and independence, or to separate them for ever. She lay down to rest; but, towards twelve o'clock, the wind began to rise, increased in violence every moment, and swelled at length into a hurricane. The casements rattled; the wainscot shook and creaked; the house itself seemed shaken.—Loudly roaring round and round, the spirit of the storm appeared clamouring at the gates for admittance. It could be heard as it whistled through the branches of the trees. It could be distinguished as it rushed and raved amid the ruins of the castle up above. It could be felt as it swept, with sighing and melancholy sound, over the level sands of the bay, interrupted only by the sudden plunge of the waves, as they poured headlong upon the resounding shore. Annie Deer rose from her bed, and listened, and wept, and prayed through the livelong night.

But what boots it to tell a long and a sad story, when a few words will serve our purpose! With the morning light Annie Deer gazed from her window, but the ship was gone, and the storm continued; and, as she looked, without any particular effort to hear, the sound of a few distant guns caught her ear, and made her heart sink low. The tempest lasted the whole day. During the night it decreased, and the next morning there were found on various points of the coast the spars and timbers of a gallant vessel, on some of which were painted "The Earl Spencer." The gentlemen at Lloyd's announced the loss of an outward bound Chinaman. The owners of the Earl Spencer cursed the luck that had lost them a good voyage, and applied to the underwriters. The underwriters cursed their luck still more furiously, but paid the money. Mr. Deer thanked God that he had ensured to the full amount of his loan, and Annie Deer sat down with widowed heart, to pass the rest of her life with very little interest in the things thereof. Her mother marked the varying color of her cheek, and the languor of her look, and the frequent tearfulness of her eye: and kissing her tenderly, let fall a drop on the pale forehead of her only child. Annie Deer met with sympathy from one kindred being in her melancholy path, and it was all she hoped for, all she asked in life.

Such was the first part of the story of Annie Deer. Now all stories, into whatever imaginary divisions they may be separated by the teller, have at least two parts; there is no getting rid of the beginning and the end. Having told the former, we must now turn to the latter, which is destined to be shorter. Mr. Deer went to London, and was indemnified by the underwriters for the money he had advanced; and he returned to his dwelling looking really sad for the loss of poor William Stanhope. He called upon the childless widow, and tried to comfort her, but she was not to be comforted. He spoke some soothing words to Annie, but Annie only wept the more; and Mr. Deer himself had a kind of perception that they had all suffered a loss which money could never repair. As the house was dull, and the village was dull, and every thing about the place looked more or less gloomy since the loss of the Earl Spencer and poor William Stanhope, Mr. Deer betook himself one day, merely for the sake of relaxation, to the county town, purposing, as the pleasantest and most habitual way of amusing his thoughts, to look into all the accounts and proceedings of the very respectable firm in which the greater part of his fortune was still embarked. His partner was out, however, when he arrived; and Mr. Deer, strolling out into the town, was met by Mr. Pocock, the silversmith, and Mr. Pocock's retired brother John the common councilman and orator.

Now Mr. Deer and Mr. John Pocock were severally sixty-three years of age and upward, and the enmities of sixty-three years are pertinacious things. Mr. Deer, therefore, would willingly have avoided Mr. John Pocock; but that gentleman, on the contrary, put his arm through his, talked to him very civilly, and, leading the conversation to the affairs of Mr. Deer's house, gave him a hint, with perfect kindness of intent and manner, that his partner might be getting on too fast. Mr. Deer was agitated, alarmed, irritated; and if he had done what his heart bade him, he would have told his companion to mind his own business, and to meddle with no body else's affairs, for that he, John Deer, was rich enough to buy out him, John Pocock, and all his relations. He refrained, however, and answered as civilly as the nature of the case would allow; but returned to his partner's house, and instantly set to work to investigate the matter thoroughly.

Sad and alarming was the result of his inquiries. He found that, during the five or six years of his absence, his partner, although he had contrived to make a fair show in their half-yearly accounts, had, in fact addicted himself to banking, farming, and such vices. Immense sums were risked at that moment in hazardous speculations, and Mr. Deer saw himself inextricably implicated in transactions which he would not have meddled with for the world of his own free will.

The matter went on as simply as it is possible to conceive. His partner, seeing that Mr. Deer was now convinced that he had trusted once too far, grew angry, resisted the interference which might have saved him, hurried recklessly on in the wrong course, and ere four months were out, the house of Deer and Co. were bankrupts to the amount of more than a hundred thousand pounds. By the wise and strenuous efforts which Mr. Deer had made during these unhappy four months to retrieve the affairs of his firm, they were enabled to pay very nearly twenty shillings in the pound. But the beautiful house under the castle was advertised for sale; the rich furniture and plate were disposed of by auction; and Mr. Deer retired to a small cottage next to that of the widow Stanhope.

Amid all this distress, no one was so kind as Mr. John Pocock. Though at his period of life much locomotion was not agreeable, he drove over two or three times a week, to console, advise, and expostulate with Mr. Deer, whose mind had fallen into a painful state of despair, and who in body had sunk at once into an old man. He wished Mr. Deer to rouse his spirits, and to resume business at once upon his own account, and he offered most liberally to advance him any sum of money for that purpose; but Mr. Deer felt, and Mr. John Pocock was soon convinced, that such a course was impracticable. The bankrupt's health gave way more and more each day. He became fretful and impatient. A very small pittance, which belonged to his wife, supported him and his family in penury for some months, but he saw it drawing to a close with agony of heart. Pity pained him, consolation seemed an insult; and he would gaze upon his daughter by the hour together, as she sat painting little screens, working little purses, or busying herself in any of those employments which she fancied and hoped might prove the means of supporting her father and mother in their old age. At length the money came to an end, and on that very night Mr. Deer was struck with palsy which confined him to the marble seat of impotent age all the rest of his days.

Annie Deer then found how little could be procured by those means to which she had trusted for support. Mrs. Deer bore all patiently, and she and her daughter consulted and deliberated long with Mr. John Pocock as to what they could do in the terrible strait to which they were reduced. His kindness was unfailing. He looked at the afflicted wife, he looked at the beautiful but destitute girl till the tears rose in his eyes, and, insisting upon their taking a small sum as a loan till he could devise some plan for their future life, he left them, promising to return on the following day, and declaring that he would not come back without some feasible plan for their support. It was night on the promised day before he made his appearance; but then he came in his own chariot, and then there was a briskness in his look and a smartness in his whole aspect, which led Mrs. Deer and her daughter to believe that his meditations on their behalf had not been without result. His hair was nicely powdered and adjusted to a line, his pigtail was tied up with a new piece of riband, and his best blue coat and white waistcoat shone without a speck. Mr. Deer was somewhat better, and sitting in a chair by the fire. Poor Mrs. Stanhope had come in to cheer them as far as her sad heart would allow; and the sight of Mr. John Pocock with a gayer air, blew up the last spark of hope that lingered in their hearts. Mr. Pocock looked at Mrs. Stanhope as if he could have wished her away; but he was full of what he had to say, and would not delay it.

"My dear Mr. Deer," he said, advancing into their little circle, "and you, Mrs. Deer, and *you*, my dear young lady, must give me your attention more than all. Misfortunes may happen to every one, and very sharp misfortunes have happened to you. Now I see but one way on earth of remedying them, and making us all happy and comfortable. I am an old man, Miss Annie, sixty-four years of age in April, which will be next month; but if you will accept the hand of an honest man, who loves you dearly and respects you much, he will do all he can to make you and yours happy.—His fortune is of his own making, and he may well do with it what he likes; he will be not only proud to have you for his wife, but proud to have a wife who will devote herself to make her *parents* as well as her *husband* comfortable.

Annie Deer had turned as pale as death; Mrs. Deer threw her arms around her child's neck and wept bitterly; her father said not a word, but, like the parent in the most beautiful song we possess, he looked in her face till her heart was like to break. Her eyes did not overflow, but they turned towards Mrs. Stanhope, and her lips muttered, "Oh, William, William! Sir," she continued, turning to Mr. Pocock, "I have loved, deeply loved another, and I love his memory still, and ever must love it."

"I will not be jealous of that, my dear young lady," he replied; "your love for the dead will never interfere with your duty towards the living. Nor do I expect you to love me otherwise than as a young woman may love an old man who is kind to her. Believe me, Miss Annie," he continued, taking her hand, "I am not a selfish man; and I do not make this proposal altogether for my own gratification."

"I know it is not, I know it is not," replied Annie Deer, and she wept.

"Oh, Annie," cried Mrs. Stanhope, "do not let the thoughts of our lost William prevent you from doing your duty towards your parents in such a terrible situation as this!"

The tears streamed from Mr. Deer's eyes, and he cried in a feeble voice, "Annie! Annie, my child, do not make yourself miserable for me!" That tone and that look were worth all the persuasions in the world; and the fatal consent hung upon the lips of Annie Deer, when the door behind her opened, and Mrs. Stanhope, who sat with her face towards it, started from her seat, and with one loud scream fell senseless on the floor. Annie turned to see what was the matter, and, she too, would have fallen, had she not been caught in the arms and held to the heart of William Stanhope.

"Good Heaven! what is the cause of all this?" he exclaimed; "every body seems frightened at me; the servants run away; my mother faints! Have you not received my letter?"

The scene of confusion that ensued, explanations, histories, inquiries, replies, fresh mistakes, and fresh *eclaircissements*, though they were all comprised in the space of about an hour, would occupy a great many hours in the detail. At the end of that time, there were only two things which wanted explanation; the first of which was, what had become of two letters, one of which William Stanhope had sent from St. Helena on his way to India, telling that he had been shipwrecked; that when his vessel went down he had been saved in the last boat, and had been picked up by an outward-bound Indiaman; that he had preserved the bills in which all his little capital was invested; and that he intended to employ them in India, in the hope of covering, in some degree, the terrible loss he had sustained. The second letter had been written from London, three days before his re-appearance; and went to inform Mr. Deer that the loss of his vessel had proved, as far as he was concerned, the most fortunate chance that could have befallen him; that he had arrived in India at a happy moment; had made one of those successful speculations which were then not uncommon, and which the good name he had acquired while a mate in the service had now enabled him to extend far more than his own limited capital would have permitted; that, contented with one happy chance and a moderate fortune, he had returned to England, and was coming down to claim the hand of his fair bride, a far richer man than his most sanguine hopes had ever led him to anticipate. The loss of the first of these letters William himself easily accounted for, by acknowledging that he had entrusted it to a private hand; and every one who has had any thing to do with private hands must be well aware that they are in general furnished with very slippery fingers. The loss of the second was justly accounted for by a surmise of Mr. John Pocock, who suggested that, as postmasters—whether legally or not we do not know—take upon themselves the infamous task of handing over the letters of bankrupts, public and private alike, to the assignees; exposing to the cold eyes of mercantile inquisitors all the secrets of domestic life; the anguish of the child's heart for the parent's misfortune; the agony of the parent for the downfall of his child; the sweet communings and consolings of kindred affection; the counsel and the comfort, the care, the apprehension—as this evil and iniquitous practice, we say, is or was tolerated in the land, Mr. Pocock suggested that the letter of William Stanhope had very likely been sent to the assignees. And so it was. The letter had been so sent. The assignees were absent. And thus, for three long days, the letter was withheld from the only eye that should have seen it.

All that remained was the explanation between Mr. Pocock and William Stanhope, and that might have been very well omitted if the former gentleman had pleased; for William had remarked nothing further than that he was a good looking old gentleman, and seemed to take a great interest in Mr. Deer's affairs. But Mr. Pocock, who had at first felt a little uneasy at the re-appearance of the young sailor, had soon made up his mind, like a sensible man as he really was, to make the best of what he could not avoid, and rejoice in the renewed happiness of others, though it brought a little disappointment to himself. He was resolved, however, to extract the gratification of a speech from the matter, and therefore, as soon as every thing else was settled, he got upon his legs and proceeded: "Captain Stanhope," he said, "you have come just in time to prevent the completion of what, perhaps, might have been a very hard bargain on all parts.—The fact is, that I saw no earthly way of arranging the affairs of our good friend Mr. Deer, but by marrying his daughter. I had just made a bargain with her not to oppose her thinking of you with regret when we all believed you dead; and, God knows, I shall as little oppose her thinking of you with affection now that we see you are living. As you deprive me of the title of a husband, Captain Stanhope, I shall only demand that you will grant me the name of a friend; and, though I am a tolerably spruce old gentleman," he added, twitching his pigtail, "yet, as you have not found me a dangerous rival, you will doubtless not fear me as a dangerous acquaintance."

Captain Stanhope shook him by the hand, and willingly ratified the treaty he proposed. The days of Mr. Deer passed happily thenceforward to their close, and his daughter became the wife of Captain William Stanhope. Restored to affluence and comfort, she was the same gentle, unassuming, affectionate being she had ever been; and—though the good people of the little town where she continued to live called her, with great reverence, Mrs. Captain Stanhope—to her husband and her family she never changed her name, but remained *Annie dear* to the last day of her life.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

DANCING GIRLS.—The success which foreign dancing girls meet with in this country, is indeed astonishing. A Celeste, an Augusta, or a Fanny Elssler, come among our *plain republicans*, and by their activity, voluptuous attitudes, and skill in "ballet dancing," an accomplishment well calculated to give pleasure to the enervated votaries of luxury in the east, absolutely enchant our grave and sober citizens. All classes, both sexes, young and old, flock around them. They become fashionable—and in a few months they realize many thousands of dollars—return to Europe with their pockets well lined, and laugh at the gullibility of the Yankees.—The following extract from Blackwood will apply to this country as well as Great Britain, and is worth reading:

"This woman, whose sole merit is that she dances well—of all merits the least meritorious—is actually *feted* throughout Europe, received at the table of emperors and empresses, huzzaed by courts, presented with a purse of diamonds by one super-opulent fool, and with a chariot, with solid silver spokes to its wheels, by another—demanding for a few nights of pirouetting and bounding at the Italian opera, a sum which would feed the peasantry of a province for a month; amassing money which might raise the drooping sculpture, painting, music, and literature of an empire.

What was the engagement which Taglioni had the modesty to demand at the Theatre of Drury Lane? *One hundred pounds* a night for herself three nights a week, and £600 to be paid for the services of her father as ballot-master; £900 to her brother and sister to dance with her; with two benefits to herself, guarantied to her at £600; one half a benefit to her brother, guarantied at £200—in all £6000! All this is monstrous; it actually disgusts the mind to think of such sums lavished on a parcel of jumpers—even the effrontery of the demand is offensive. Here a knot of the meanest of mankind—the very dross of Parisian life—actually think their caperings worthy of being paid at a rate which the liberality of nations has scarcely ever offered to their greatest benefactors. The noblest poet, the most profound philosopher, the greatest mechanical inventor, the most gallant soldier, all would be regarded as exorbitantly overpaid by half the sum which those vulgar contributors to the cupidity of the Italian opera think themselves entitled to demand, and by the prodigal folly of fashion, actually obtain. Of course it would be ridiculous to suppose that all this was filial piety on the part of the Terpsichore herself. The family of the *danseuse* was her shadow—the £6,000 was virtually the payment for the saltatory exploits of one exhibitor."

Such has been, and for ought we know, still is, the excitement in this city in favor of the celebrated *danseuse*, and posture-maker, Fanny Elssler, that the sum of $1964 *premium* were paid for boxes, during the first six nights of her performance—or to speak more correctly, *exhibition!*

CUMMING OF DUNPHAIL.—The Cummings were among the greatest and bravest of all the Highland clans; and King Robert Bruce, who wished to exterminate them, created Randolph, his own nephew, earl of Moray, and being in a generous mood, granted him this estate. Old Cumming of Dunphail, not seeing the eligibility of that arrangement, resisted the transfer, and sustained a long seige within this castle. Alister Bane, a young man of extraordinary enterprize and courage, preserved the famishing garrison alive by seizing opportunities occasionally to throw in sacks of oatmeal across a deep fissure in the rocks, which we were shown. The enemy vainly endeavoured to detect the place of his concealment until they brought a bloodhound to the spot, which tracked him through the woods. Here we traced every step of the ravine ourselves, till we reached the fatal cave where he was overtaken, the entrance being no larger than that of a dog kennel; and his enemies lighted a fire that he might be smoked to death. The young hero, seeing his fate inevitable, attempted to come forth, saying, 'Let me out to die like a Cumming, sword in hand!' But Lord Randolph cruelly thrust him back, and replied, 'No! die like a wolf as you are!' The head of Alister Bane was cut off, and carried to a rock opposite where old Cumming stood, expecting the arrival of his son with provisions, and there the enemy threw it at his feet, exclaiming in an insulting tone, 'Here's beef for your bannocks!' The wretched father recognized his son, and exclaimed, in an agony of grief, 'This is a bone to pick that you shall rue!' Discouraged, however, and subdued by so frightful a calamity, the old man struggled no longer, but yielded to his fate, and was put to death, with his forty faithful clansmen. Their heads were stuck up in *terrorum* at Elgin, and their mutilated bodies thrust into a cairn near the spot where they fell, which was shown ever afterwards as 'the tomb of the headless Cummings.' A few years since the parish clergyman caused the skeletons to be dug up, & carefully buried in a distant churchyard, at the risk of destroying the evidence of this melancholy tale. Not a single skull was found on that occasion, and I am always glad when proof can be brought that tradition really has spoken the truth.—*Shetland and the Shetlanders.*

SCOTS GREYS.—The services of the Royal North British Dragoons have been of a character calculated to call forth the admiration of every reader of their regimental record. Deriving their origin, as a corps of cavalry, from the commotions in Scotland during the reign of King Charles II., their first habits were of a painful and perilous nature. Habituated to fatigue, privation, danger, and the observance of strict discipline, they became a valuable body of men to the government. After the Revolution in 1688, their services against the Jacobites in Scotland were of an important character; and while serving under King William III. in Belgium, they were admired for their warlike appearance and gallant bearing in the field, and for their orderly demeanour in cantonments. During the war in the reign of Queen Anne, their splendid career under the renowned Marlborough, exalted the reputation of the corps, and procured it a celebrity which has since been preserved untarnished. In Scotland, during the rebellion in 1715 and 1716; in various parts of the Continent from 1742 to 1748; in Germany under the Marquis of Granby, during the seven years' war; in Flanders under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, at the commencement of the French Revolutionary war; and on all other occasions, the Greys have been distinguished as a hardy, patient, obedient, and valiant body of men, inferior to no troops in Europe in the qualities which constitute good soldiers, and thereby verifying their motto—*Second to none.* Their gallantry at the glorious battle of Waterloo, on the 18th of June, 1815, rivalled the deeds of the renowned warriors whose achievements have been recorded by Ossian, and other ancient bards of Caledonia. The Scots Greys had the proud distinction of capturing the colors of the French *regiment du roi* at Ramilies—the white standard of the French household troops at Dettingen—and the color and eagle of a French infantry corps at Waterloo. Their patience and forbearance when employed in supporting the laws, and preserving tranquillity at home, form a striking contrast. Their reputation having become established, their title has long been associated with ideas of valor, loyalty, good conduct, and usefulness to the crown and kingdom.

WET FEET.—How often do we see people tramping about in the mud, with leather soaked through, and how often do such people when they return home, sit down by the fire side and permit their feet to dry, without changing either stockings or shoes. Can we then wonder at the coughing and barking and rheumatism and inflammation, which enables the doctors to ride in their carriages? Wet feet most commonly produce affections of the throat and lungs; and when such diseases have once taken place, 'the house is on fire'—danger is not far off, therefore let us entreat our readers, no matter how healthy, to guard against wet feet.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL DECOCTION.—The "Laird of Logan" relates a pleasant story, illustrating the miseries of printers. An old and respectable printer in Glasgow, was sadly bothered with an apprentice who could or would not be initiated into that portion of grammar which treats of the proper disposition of letters in words. One day he presented such a shockingly inaccurate proof, as made his master, after staring with amazement, take the spectacles from his nose, and give the ill-disposing "imp" the following recipe:—"My man! just gang hame this night, and tell your mither to boil Fulton and Knight's Dictionary in milk, and take it for your supper, as that seems the only way you'll ever get spelling put into ye."

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THIS PLACE.

Christian Friends,—The Temperance cause has now arrived at a peculiar crisis. The question is not now, whether Total Abstinence shall proceed. It has gained a hold upon the public mind, which, we think, no force can resist. It has attained a velocity, which no human power can arrest. It becomes, therefore, a matter of the utmost consequence, that this mighty instrument should be wielded for beneficial purposes, and for no other. This will most certainly be accomplished, if the respectable part of the community come forward, and take into their hands the direction and management of it. There is nothing, we conceive, in the nature and object of the Society to prevent this. Its nature is one of pure benevolence; and its object is in entire accordance with the purport of the angelic hymn, "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, good-will to man." If, in its attainment, partial injury is anywhere inflicted, it is a circumstance which is unavoidable in the accomplishment of a general good. The evil, if such there be, is only incidental and temporary; the good is essential and permanent.

We are aware that objections have been raised against our Society, which carry weight with those, who only superficially consider the subject; or whose dispositions are characterised by timidity, and a dread of every thing new. In such minds our cause is associated with every thing that is sectarian in religion, or revolutionary in politics. Against such wholesale condemnation we do most earnestly protest,

We find in existence in our country, an evil of a physical nature, that evil we desire to combat; and we endeavour to apply to it a physical remedy. The evil we speak of is Intemperance, and the remedy we apply to it is Total Abstinence. We unite together, for that object, persons of all ranks and all parties. And we think we are justified in so doing, as much as if we were engaged in supporting an Infirmary, a Mendicity Society, a Compassionate Society, or a Mechanics' Institute. The one might, we think, as well be called sectarian as the other, Or, take it in its moral and religious bearing, (and, no doubt, it affects both morals and religion,) we think it no more sectarian than the Bible Society, or any other institution, which combines different religious parties to disseminate the principles of our common Christianity. We scarcely need to say that we tolerate no advocacy that can be injurious to that most precious of all blessings. We have nothing in common with Infidelity, Socialism, or Chartism. The Society now numbers among its zealous supporters, some of the most eminent prelates of the English church; a considerable number of its clergy, and lay members, as well as a very large proportion of ministers of other religious denominations, with the members of their respective congregations. With regard to the political bearing of the question, we do not allow of any reference to party politics in our meetings or our publications. Neither do we admit of any attack upon the laws and constitution of our country, when not hostile to the cause of Temperance. Our object is simple and well defined—the promotion of Temperance in every suitable manner. Such an object, we conceive, must recommend itself to every reflecting mind, and we do not comprehend how our mode of attaining that object can be thought liable to objection, except by those who are unwilling, for the sake of others, to relinquish a hurtful indulgence. In calling it a hurtful indulgence, we are supported by the testimony of the highest medical authorities now living, who have solemnly recorded it as their opinion that the use of intoxicating drinks is always pernicious to persons in health, and can only in very rare cases be deemed indispensable as medicine. Can we, then, be wrong in aiming at the abolition of a practice, which is found to entail such incalculable misery upon our fellow-countrymen? which fills our jails, our hospitals, our lunatic asylums, our union houses? and banishes from their country, their families, and their friends, the unhappy victims of intemperance, led by it into the commission of various crimes?* Is this an object worthy of self-denial? or one, for which we should renounce a pernicious habit? We think no Christian can seriously lay his hand upon his heart, and answer that question in the negative. Our religion is pre-eminently one of self-denial. We cannot be Christians, if we do not deny ourselves for the sake of Christ and our brethren. "If we have not the spirit of Christ, we are none of his." If we will not take up the yoke and bear the burden of Christ, we cannot be his disciples. We, therefore, finally request that you will dispassionately consider the claims of the Total Abstinence Society upon your adoption, and how far those claims are in unison with the requirements of the Gospel! This investigation has issued in a satisfactory result in numberless instances, and we think that, when carried on, in a suitable spirit, with prayer for divine direction, it will do the same in all. We do not propose it to your acceptance in the place of the Gospel, but as auxiliary to it, and as an instrument for the removal of the principal obstruction to its triumphant progress throughout the world.

DECLARATION OF THE SOCIETY.

(Signed by Members on admission.)

"We agree that we will not use Intoxicating Liquors as a beverage, nor traffic in them. That we will not provide them as an article of entertainment, or for persons in our employment; and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use throughout the community."

*One of the learned judges at the late assizes in Durham, declared from the bench that nearly all the cases of robbery, murder, and manslaughter, contained in the calendar, were occasioned by intemperance, and perpetrated by those who had prepared themselves for the commission of crime by the use of intoxicating drinks.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Extracts from English Papers from the 4th to the 19th September.

By the Royal Mail Steamer Caledonia.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Warlike appearances multiply in the East. The Paris *Constitutionnel* of Thursday contains a copy of the circular sent by Boghos Bey to the Consuls of England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, at Alexandria, for re-establishing the quarantine on the Syrian coast, and taking measures to punish all insurgents. The reply of the Consuls to the notice was in the following terms—

"We, the undersigned, have taken cognizance of the circular of his Excellency Boghos Bey, dated the 18th instant, and are obliged to state our inability to conform ourselves to the wishes expressed by his Highness the Viceroy upon the subject of the affairs of Syria, seeing that by Article II of the treaty concluded at London on the 15th of July, between the Courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, and the Sublime Porte, this province, with the exception of the Pachalick of Acre, is to be considered as restored to the immediate government of the Sublime Porte; and we are called upon to encourage and support, by all the means in our power, those of the subjects of his Highness who may manifest their fidelity and obedience to their Sovereign.

(Signed) Saurin, Hodges,
Wagner, Count Aledem."

A gentleman lately arrived from Alexandria gives the following account of an interview between Mehemet Ali and the four Consuls on the 16th August:

"At about three o'clock, when Rifat Bey had paid his visits to the four Consuls, the latter assembled at Colonel Hodges's. At a quarter to five, the Viceroy passed on horseback, directing himself from the Frank district towards the garden of M. Gibara, an Austrian merchant. The four Consuls then, having mounted on horseback, immediately joined the Pasha at this garden. This was against etiquette, as the Turks receive communications on business in divan alone; and this eagerness, which prompted them to seek the Pasha in the garden, was considered as indicating animosity and anger. The Pasha spoke to them publicly on this account. He appeared calm and tranquil, and occasionally even jocose. On seeing the Consuls, he invited them to be seated and to speak. The Austrian Consul then addressed him, saying 'that they had to communicate with him on matters of importance, and therefore desired to be alone. To this the Pasha answered—'I know what you are about to tell me. I gave my answer to Rifat Bey yesterday, and you are acquainted with it. I have written directly to Constantinople. It is of no use; I have no other answer to give you. The Austrian Consul replied, that the matter was of the most serious nature, that it might be the cause of disagreement, and of an attack from the Four Powers. To which the Viceroy replied—'It now remains for the High Powers to consider with what forces they will attack me. I am in my own territory; I am not an aggressor, but attacked. I am but a very little being compared with them; but God loves justice; and destiny rules the world.' Then turning to Colonel Hodges—'Do they not also fight with the pen in Europe? Write me the communication which you have been directed to make.'"

The letter to the Porte, to which the Pasha refers in the foregoing account, is couched in the following laconic terms—

"Wallah, billah, tillah, (an oath, by God.)

"I will not yield a span of the land I possess; and if war is made against me, I will turn the empire upside down, and be buried in its ruins.

"MEHEMET ALI."

On the 26th, the representatives of the Four Powers again went with Rifat Bey to the Palace, to inform the Viceroy that the delay of ten days having expired, they had orders to ask his reply. His Highness did not wait an interrogation; they were scarcely seated ere he said, "I know what you want; my answer is still the same. God will judge beween us." On Rifat Bey's attempting to make some observation, he was interrupted by the Viceroy, who said it was useless to add any thing. Colonel Hodges having made a similar attempt, Mehemet Ali rose proudly, and made a very significant gesture, implying his vexation at being teased in such a manner. The foreign agents withdrew instantly.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Continental intelligence is important. A Government steamer, which arrived at Toulon on the 12th instant, brings news from Alexandria to the 1st, when the blockade had commenced; and a few Egyptian vessels had already been seized by the British squadron. The fleet of the Viceroy, including the Turkish fleet, was drawn up in the order of battle in the roads of Alexandria.

On the 26th of August, Admiral Hugon arrived at Vourla, and took the command of the French squadron. Two British ships of the line were then stationed at the entrance of the Dardanelles, waiting to escort a small Turkish squadron, carrying 4,000 soldiers, and proceeding to Cyprus. The squadron left Constatinople on the 28th.

The *Morning Chronicle* announces, that the ratifications of the convention of the 15th July, between Turkey, Austria, Prussia, Russia and England, were yesterday exchanged at the foreign Office.—*Colonial Gaz.*

The Eastern Question.—It was the general belief that the Eastern question was about to be settled by the submission of Mehemet Ali to the terms of the four great European powers. The following is an extract from the London Commercial Shipping List of the 18th ult:

"The postscript of our Paris letter of Wednesday, says the Times of this morning, announces, on the authority of advices from Malta of the 5th inst., that Count Welewski had submitted to Mehemet Ali a plan for adjusting his differences with the Sultan, which the Viceroy had accepted to. The Count had immediately left for Constantinople, with the intention of presenting the same project to the Sultan, through the medium of M. de Pontois. Mehemet Ali was believed to have declared that he would content himself with the possession of Syria during his life."

In France, the most contradictory reports as to the probability of war continue to prevail; but upon the whole pacific dispositions have weakened lately. Some of the papers comment indignantly on the "insolence" of the four Consuls' note to Mehemet Ali. The receipt of that note in Paris caused a great sensation on the Bourse on Thursday; and on Saturday the panic received a new impulse.

The *Temps* of Saturday mentions, as "a report current in the highest political circles," that the French Government had addressed a dignified and at the same time a firm note to Lord Palmerston; to which his Lordship had replied to M. Guizot in such warm language that the Ambassador declined forwarding the answer to his Government.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 20th August, quoted by the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that orders have been issued from the Admiralty to despatch from Cronstadt eighteen sail of the line for the Mediterranean, to join the British and Austrian squadrons; the whole naval force being placed under the command-in-chief of Admiral Stopford.

The *Augsburg Gazette* announces, in letters from St. Petersburg, that the expedition to Khiva is put off for this year, and that the corps destined for it has been ordered to Georgia. The campaign against the Circassians has been put off to avoid the effect of the summer's heat on the Russian troops.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains several Royal ordinances. One grants to the Minister of Marine an extraordinary credit of 3,483,000 francs; a second directs an increase of the effective force of the Marine Artillery; a third orders a similar increase of the effective force of the Marines; a fourth creates fifty new permanent companies of seamen; a fifth increases the number of sub-engineers of the dock-yards, of the officers of the military administration, and of the Intendance Militaire. The others refer to measures formerly taken.

The *Hanover Gazette* announces that the operation of couching was performed on the Prince Royal on the 4th instant. The pupil of the eye had been re-established, but it could not as yet be determined how far the Prince would recover his sight. The Prince was going on well on the 7th. Dr. Jager, who, with the assistance of his son and two other physicians, performed the operation, delivered the following opinion as to the probable result—"If Nature continues to assist as hitherto, it is possible that in six or eight months the Prince will so far recover his sight as to be able to distinguish a person at the distance of three paces."

PARIS.—The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains an official announcement of the resolution of Government to fortify Paris. The following is the plan of fortification which has been resolved upon:—

"There shall be raised a bastioned wall, terraced and faced with masonry, 30 feet in height, with glacis and counterscarp in earth.

"Exterior works casemated, closed at the gorge, regularly constructed with counterscarp in masonry and covered way.

"St. Denis will be fortified; Charenton shall have permanent works constructed for the purpose of ensuring the possession of the two rivers.

"The works shall commence by the exterior forts of Nogent, Rosny, Noisy, Romainville, Mount Valerin, Ivry, St. Denis, and the construction of the other works will continue on all these points.

"A camp of 30,000 men will be distributed in different stations, according as the works require it.

"The Minister of Public Works shall unite himself with the Minister of War for the direction and forwarding these works.

"The Ponts et Chaussees shall open a strategetic road from the centre of Pantin to the Maine."

Orders have been received at Grenoble, Verdun, Montmedy, Metz, Longwy, Thionville, Dunkirk, and Calais, to put those fortresses into an immediate state of defence.—*Galignini's Messenger.*

Treaty of Commerce between France and England.—We are enabled to state, that the British and French Commissioners have brought to a close their negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France, and that it contains several clauses highly favourable to British manufactures.—*Galignini's Messenger.*

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals and private letters from Madrid of the 8th instant have been received. They announce that that capital had been restored to perfect tranquillity. It is the general wish that no time should be lost in organizing a Government, as in its absence the greatest anxiety and terror would continue to prevail.

WARLIKE SIGNS.—The French Minister of War has issued orders for arming all the ports on the coast near Toulon. A letter from that port says that the naval preparations are advancing rapidly, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary.

The *Univers* says that, of all the statesmen whose counsels are received by the Government, the Duke de Broglie has been one who has most warmly advised the assumption of a menacing attitude. At the same time, it adds, the Duke is one of those who believes the least in a war.

Louis Napoleon.—The trial of Louis Napoleon will not commence till the 1st of Oct. The meeting of the 15th Sept. will be for the purpose of reading the act of accusation, but the prisoners will not be brought to trial until the day above named. General Excelmans has refused to be present at the trial. It is said that Prince Louis Napoleon is greatly annoyed by two valuable cameos and two pictures, family gifts, which he has valued most highly, having been sold by auction in London. In giving an order for the sale of his furniture he unfortunately neglected to reserve the articles in question, and the whole were sold in strict performance of the terms of his letter. The unfortunate young man is much cast down at the loss of those family treasures, and he thinks more of them than of the critical situation in which he is placed.

The *Capitole* says that M. De Chateaubriand had visited Louis Bonaparte at the Conciergerie.

It is stated in the Paris Quotidienne, that M. Berryer, the celebrated Paris lawyer, had undertaken the defence of Prince Louis Napoleon.

Russia and Persia.—A letter in the *Siecle* depicts the army which the Emperor of Russia has collected about Erivan as formidable in the extreme. The advanced guard is at Ervin, commanded by General Kisseleff, and is estimated at 20,000 men. A strong division is collected in the environs of Tiflis. There are to be no less than 80,000 men in these reigons under the command of Paskewitsch.

We have letters from Tabreez to the 20th ult., which left the Shah at Hamadan, where he was collecting an imposing force, but nothing was known of his future movements. Affairs, however, throughout the country were assuming, it is stated, a threatening aspect, and, according to the opinion generally entertained, a long period would not elapse ere Persia became the scene of great events. A shock of an earthquake has been felt at Tabreez, which had seriously damaged several buildings, and, according to the accounts received there, it had been felt severely at other places. Several villages were completely destroyed, and even part of Mount Ararat had been thrown down, overwhelming and crushing the villages at its base.

A Turkish flotilla of two ships of the line and three frigates was to leave the Bosphorus on the 13th, nominally commanded by Reala Bey, but virtually by Captain Walker, R. N. This flotilla is to join the British fleet. Twelve Russian ships were expected from Cronstadt in the Mediteranean.

The letter of our correspondent in Constantinople represents the Turks to be preparing for a serious and formidable campaign.

The Indian papers mention intelligence received from Ceylon to the 30th June. The cholera had prevailed in the island; but was "presumed" to have abated.

The Queen held a Privy Council on the 11th Sept. at Windsor Castle. Prince Albert was introduced at the Council, and was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council. His Royal Highness afterwards took his place at the Council board.—A new official seal for Canada was submitted to her Majesty in Council and approved of.—*London Colonial Gazette.*

The *Morning Chronicle* has authority to state, that "there is no truth in the statement of Lord Auckland's return from India, and the appointment of the Marquis of Clanricarde as his Lordship's successor, which are confidently affirmed in the *United Service Gazette.*"

In *Ireland* the repeal agitation was goingon, and great additions had been made to the Dublin Repeal Society. O'Connel was busily at work.

Father Matthew was pursuing his Tempernce operations with his usual vigor and success.

It was first reported that Sir George Staunton had been appointed by the Home Government to conduct the negotiations with China. Afterwards it was said that no less a person than Lord Auckland would go *in propriâ personâ* in the Hon. Company's steamer the Queen. The most credible and natural report is, that Admiral the Hon. George Elliott, C. B., will conduct both the coercive and diplomatic business.

The Americans have addressed a petition to the Chinese authorities at Canton, informing them of the approach of the B. fleet, and of the course usually adopted by blockading fleets, of cutting off all trade, and requesting permission to come up directly to Whampoa, and thus facilitate their operations. The Governor in his answer complied with their request—but affected to treat the idea of a blockade as an idle invention. He says "truly this is analagous to an audacious falsehood, and is an egregious mistake.—Try and reflect that these ports are the Celestial Dynasty's ports and harbors. How then can these English barbarians blockade them?"

Preparations are in progress at the head-quarters, Woolwich, for the purpose of sending out a number of Royal Artillerymen to Constantinople to brigade the Turks, and instruct them in the military movements of that corps.

The quantity of large pieces of ordnance recently transmitted to various parts of her Majesty's dominions both at home and abroad, from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, has been considerable, and there are at present on the grounds a further supply of large guns ready for being shipped for their destinations.

Great progress has been made at the foundry of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich preparatory to another large casting of brass ordnance, which will shortly take place.

We learn that considerable orders have been received within the last few days from France for the purchase of lead, the excution of which has already had the effect of causing a rise in that article of nearly 2*l.* per ton, and some large orders remain unexecuted in consequence of the limits being too low. An extensive sale of saltpetre took place to-day in Mincing Lane, which brought an advance of 6*d.* per hundred weight on the previous quotations. The price of hemp has been advancing steadily for some time.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Naval Preparations.—The greatest activity prevails in the naval departments at Plymouth. The Calcutta, 84, was commissioned on Friday week, by Captain Sir S. Roberts, C. B. The Bombay, 84, is ordered to be masted without delay; she is expected to be commissioned immediately. The Nile, 92, the Clarence, 84, the Vengeance, 84, and the Foudroyant, 78, are ready for speedy commissioning. At Portsmouth there are at present no ships ordered for service, except the Britannia, 120. The Queen, 110, is to bear the flag of Sir E. Codrington, and is preparing for the purpose.

The three port flag-ships, namely, Britannia, 120, Howe, 120, and Royal Adelaide, 120, are rapidly getting ready for sea at Portsmouth, and are only delayed by the want of more hands. The Stromboli steamer, Commander Williams, left Spithead on Sunday under orders to join the fleet in the Mediterranean as soon as possible. She took out for disposal among the ships a detachment of three hundred marines, under the orders of Colonel M'Cullum.

The St. George, 120 guns, was launched at Devonport on Thursday. It is estimated that thirty thousand persons witnessed the ceremony. The keel of the St. George was laid in 1827, and she is constructed on the principles of Sir Robert Seppings. The cost of the vessel is—for labour, 15,643*l.*; materials, 77,878*l.*; total, 93,521*l.*

The following order is about to be issued in the Navy. "Admiralty Order.—It having come to the knowledge of their Lordships that an extravagant mode of living has been adopted in the messes of the quarter-deck petty-officers in some of her Majesty's ships, which may lead to much inconvenience to the discipline of the service, and must be very hard upon those who have only their pay to support them, my Lords therefore desire it to be intimated to the respective captains and commanding-officers, that their Lordships disapprove of such extravagance being allowed in those messes, and direct that means may be taken to prevent this occurrence happening for the future.

On Friday last, a party of the Royal Artillery, commanded by Major Chalmer, proceeded to the proofs-butt in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the purpose of trying a plan which has been some time in operation in France for discharging large pieces of ordnance by a hammer and detonating powder; the present system in the British Army being with a port-fire, ignited and kept burning until the word of command is given. Sir John May, Colonel Dundas, and Colonel Dansey attended to witness the experiment. The gun selected was a thirty-two pounder, and the charge each time was ten pounds of powder in a flannel cartridge, with a thirty-two pound ball, fitted in a wooden cup, made flat at the end next the powder. Forty rounds were fired, and the simplicity and certainty with which they were discharged gave great satisfaction. The invention is so simple, and might be so easily applied, that there is every reason to believe that it will be universally adopted in the Ordnance department. It consists of a small hammer with a handle about six inches in length, the whole made of brass, acting in holes in two small pieces of steel fixed by screws to the right side of the gun. The action is given by pulling a piece of cord, six feet long, when the hammer falls on the vent charged with detonating powder, with such force as to cause instant ignition. There is a small piece of steel to cover the detonating powder, that it may not become wet in rainy weather; and this is so contrived that it falls back the moment the hammer begins to descend.—*Colonial Gaz.*

Admiral Edwards, aged 95 years, died at his residence at Ringwood, Hants, on the 14th September. With the exception of Sir Charles Nugent and Sir James Whitshed, he was the oldest Admiral in the service, his commission as Admiral of the Red, bearing date 4th of June, 1814.

On Sunday morning a train arrived from Leeds, on the North Midland Railway, containing sixty-three carriages and five engines; there were upwards of 2,500 passengers. In the evening, at half-past six o'clock, the train started from Sheffield back to Leeds, having ten more carriages, making the extraordinary number of seventy-three carriages, besides engines, and containing 3,000 people.—*Sheffield Patriot.*

The paying of wages in goods, instead of money, is increasing to an alarming extent in the villages in Nottinghamshire. It is also practised to some extent in the cotton hosiery branches in the town.—*Nottingham Journal.*

At a meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, a number of new members were admitted, including two Roman Catholic Bishops, Dr. Cantwell of Meath, and Dr. Blake of Dromore. A report of great length, on the state of trade before and since the Union, was read by Mr. Ray, the Secretary. Mr. John O'Connell, M. P., was present, and took a prominent part in the proceedings; which possessed no feature of novelty or importance.

It is stated that on motion of Mr. J. O'Connell, the other day, at the Repeal Association, in Dublin, a *young lady* was admitted, in whom he had a "deep interest," namely Miss Eliza O'Connell, his fathers's twenty-fourth grandchild! The motion was received with loud cheers.

Emigration to New Zealand.—The New-Zealand Company's emigrant-ship, Slains Castle, Capt. Petrie, with one hundred and sixty labouring emigrants, and several cabin-passengers, left the London Docks on Friday, and sailed from Gravesend on Sunday. She will be succeeded by the Lady Nugent early in October.—*Colonial Gaz.*

The number of persons confined for debt at the present time in the Queen's Bench prison is about 120; and there is nearly the same number in the Fleet prison, besides a few prisoners residing in the rules of both. In Whitecross Street prison about 330, and nearly 100 on bail under the direction of the Insolvent Debtors' Court. In Horsemonger Lane 128, and the Marshalsea 44.

During the last week, James Fowler, surgery-man at the King's College Hospital in Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and who was in the receipt of one pound a-week for his services, received intelligence from New Orleans of the demise of his uncle, who has bequeathed him 10,000 acres of land and £7000 in ready cash.

It is expected in France that the arrival of Napoleon's remains from St. Helena will incite the French people to another Revolution. Louis Phillippe and his Ministry are providing against such an occurrence by fortifying Paris, and other places.

Madrid and Lisbon have been disturbed by popular outbreaks and discontent.

Advices from Alexandria of the 1st of September state that Admiral Stopford, on being informed of the expected arrival of a French vessel loaded with artillery and ammunition for the Pacha, had issued orders for its capture.

MAIDSTONE.—Last week a journeyman paper-maker, named Robert Howard, who formerly worked at the Ivymill near this town, received the unexpected information that a chancery suit which had been depending 50 years had terminated in his favour, putting him in possession of 200,000*l.*,—50,000*l.* of which, by a previous engagement entered into many years ago, and which with the suit itself was almost forgotten, goes to the attorney who succeeded in bringing the suit to a successful termination.—*Maidstone Journal.*

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, a discharged soldier of the 65th Regiment, of the name of James Yool, arrived in Kilmarnock by one of the Glasgow coaches, after an absence of nearly seventeen years, having been during that period in the army. He was in indifferent health, and sought his native town after enduring the fatigues of a military life, ten years of which he had passed abroad, expecting to recruit his shattered health under the roof of a widowed mother. On making inquiry for her residence, he was told she had died about four months ago, which intelligence so affected him, that he sat down at the door of the inn in a state of complete exhaustion. The inmates of the house gave him a glass of spirits to refresh him; and having nowhere to go, it was thought advisable to convey him to the police-office until some connexion of his could be found. In the course of the evening the house of a distant relation was traced out, whence the way-worn invalid was conveyed; but only to survive until the following evening. The deceased had just a few days before received his discharge at Chatham, and was entitled to 6d. per day of pension, which he was fated so briefly to enjoy.—*Kilmarnock Journal.*

DR. SOUTHEY.—Rumours have for a considerable time been current respecting the health of Dr. Southey, the poet laureate. Delicacy no longer requires the withholding of the melancholy fact, which gives the greatest grief to every lover of literature, that, through overmuch intellectual labour, Dr. Southey's fine mind has been so much prostrated and shattered that it is very unlikely that he will ever again appear before the public as a writer. Our information on this subject is derived from a letter written by Mrs. Southey to a friend in this city.—*Bath Chronicle.*

The Lord Lieutenant.—The Mayor of Limerick Knighted.—On Friday, the Mayor of Limerick convened a Special Council to congratulate his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant on his arrival in that vicinity, when a suitable address was presented to him, which was read by the mayor; after which, his Excellency said:—"Mr. Mayor, it now becomes my pleasing duty to express my high approval, in conjunction with that of her Majesty's Government, of your praiseworthy and successful exertions in preserving the peace of this City on a late occasion, and also of your excellent, judicious, and dignified conduct in the discharge of the duties of your high office, generally, and in testimony of which I shall be most happy to confer on you the honor of Knighthood." His Worship having acknowledged his Excellency's kind observations by a bow, knelt down, and the Lord Lieutenant having been handed the Sword of State by Lord Charles Kerr, 42d, one of the Aides-de-Camp in waiting, laid it on both shoulders, saying, "Rise, Sir Richard Franklin," immediately after his Excellency saluted Sir Richard; and in the most cordial manner, shook hand with, and congratulated him on his new rank. His Excellency having saluted the several members of the Corporation, they withdrew, after having experienced a most courteous, friendly, and gratifying reception.—*Cork Standard.*

A letter from Corfu, dated July 8th, gives the following account of Ionian liberality. "A sailor of Galaxidi, on the Gulf of Lepanto, coming from Patras, brought with him a number of a Greek newspaper. This man, it appears, had no knowledge of the liberal law which prohibits the circulation of Greek and other foreign newspapers in the Ionian Islands; and carrying it openly under his arm, he was arrested by the constables of police and thrown into prison. The Magistrate next day condemned the poor fellow to one month's imprisonment. It is evident that this man had no intention of evading the law, otherwise he would have endeavoured to bring the paper into the town clandestinely, and not openly under his arm. However, neither his ignorance of the new law nor his simplicity of manner could plead in extenuation of his act. To such a condition are reduced the "free and constitutional Ionians."

THE PERILS OF THE SEA.—It is computed that for every 16 sailors who died of all diseases, 11 died of drowning or in wrecks—that the number of British ships which are lost is about 1 to 25—that nearly 2000 perish annually in the mighty deep, chiefly from shipwreck, by which property to the amount of £3,000,000 annually is absolutely lost to the nation, and hundreds of widows and thousands of orphans are thrown upon the cold and precarious charity of the public—that the more frequent cause of these shipwrecks is intemperance—and that in the case of those who are saved from such sudden death and a watery grave, so severe is the labour and exposure of the seaman, that forty-five is the average limit of life.—*Philadelphia North American.*

QUICK WORK.—A late English paper relates a remarkable instance of despatch at one of the great dock yards in England. An order for preparing the Howe, a three decker of 120 guns, arrived at Sheerness. The huge ship was accordingly taken into the basin at half-past twelve o'clock, thence into one of the dry docks, with all her masts, guns, stores, and every thing on board. The water was pumped out by the steam-engines, she was blocked up, her bottom examined, and her copper repaired where necessary, and she was ready to go to sea the same evening. The following day (Friday) she was taken out of dock. Thus the whole process of docking, and undocking, cleansing and examining the bottom, and repairing the copper of a first rate ship of 120 guns, with all standing, was completed in the short space of 24 hours, and had it been necessary, it is said it might have been completed even in less time.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

LONDON, Sept. 18, 2 o'clock.—Although no positive credit is attached to the news from Malta, respecting the acquiescence of Mehemet Ali, through the mediation of the French, in the terms offered him by the five powers, the belief that such will ultimately be his determination, gives firmness to the money market—where, indeed, the improvement which has been gradually creeping on since the commencement of the present week, is now pretty well confirmed. In the present situation of the scale of politics, it would take, however, but a mere feather to turn the balance. For immediate delivery Consols have been marked 88¾ to 88⅞, being a rise of about a ½ ₩ cent. on yesterday's quotations. For account a similar advance has taken place, the current prices being 88¾ to 89.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 16.—The unsettled aspect of political affairs, and the consequent decline in the value of public securities, have had an injurious effect upon this market, and we understand that one or two orders for goods for the Mediterranean have been countermanded, whilst the non-arrival of two or three foreign mails, now due, has by no means tended to the improvement of business.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—With the exception of the Northern Counties, the harvest may now be considered as nearly brought to a conclusion in England; and even in Yorkshire a large proportion of the crops is already saved. On the whole, the weather has been favorable since the commencement of the harvest up to the present time; and where farmers have allowed the grain to become thoroughly ripe, the quality will prove very good—but in many cases the wheat has been carried too early, and we have heard of numerous instances where it has been necessary to re-stack, owing to the hurried manner in which it was first put together; taking the entire produce of the kingdom, however, we think that both in point of yield and quality the crop of this grain is likely to turn out better than was generally expected could have proved the case, considering the wet seed-time, last autumn, and the great quantity of rain which fell during the winter and early in spring.

HARVEST.—The havest has made extraordinary progress in the North of England during the present week. In Yorkshire, the weather has been splendid; in Lancashire, there has been stormy weather in the night, but the bright sunshine during the day has compensated for the rain of the night. The quantity of grain cut and secured has been immense. We may now say, with some kind of certainty, that the people's food in these Islands is provided till next harvest.—*Leeds Mercury, Sept. 12.*

"Captain Wallace, of the Cawajee Family, in company with the Sylph, had been attacked by a large fleet on the Chin Chew junks, and had a regular battle with them. The boldness of the Mandarins was quite unprecedented, and required the clippers to do their best; Captain Wallace fired fifty rounds of shot, besides grape, and the Sylph as much. The Sylph, after the engagement with the junks, was obliged to return to Macao for ammunition; and it had been decided, that, for the future, it would be unsafe to venture on the coast in single merchant-ships, in all likelihood the power of the Chinese junks, unitedly, would be too much for any of our merchantmen."—*Bengal Hurkaru, June 25.*

Private letters state, on the authority of the opium clippers, those vessels have been attacked lately by junks with Russian sailors on board.

A letter has been received by an eminent mercantile house in this town, dated Bombay, 23d July, 1840, and which contains the following extract: "There is a rumour current in town (Bombay) of an express from Calcutta, advising the arrival there of a steamer from China, with news of the destruction of Canton. How far it is true we cannot say; but it is quite possible as far as time is concerned." We shall not be surprised to see this rumour confirmed by the next advices from China.—*Liverpool Mail, Sept. 12.*

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1840.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.—The steam ship *Caledonia*, Captain Cleland, arrived at Halifax, at one o'clock in the morning of Thursday last, in 11¼ days from Liverpool, with the second mail for September. Dates are to the 19th.—The mail for this city was received at an early hour on Saturday morning, by the steamer Nova-Scotia from Windsor, and the letters and papers were delivered before 8 o'clock. This expedition is creditable to all concerned.

The crops throughout the country were mostly secured. 1,500,000 quarters of wheat had been secured at a duty of 2s. 8d. The harvest in France is abundant. American flour sold at Liverpool at 34s. to 35s.

Several heavy failures had occurred at Manchester, which produced some alarm in the London stock market. One of the failures, (Mr. Forth,) was for £60,000 to £100,000. The others were for £25,000 and £5000.

A letter dated Liverpool, 19th September, mentions an advance in the price of Iron, both in Wales and Staffordshire, of 40s. per ton.

Money Market.—The London Morning Herald of the 17th September says—"The tendency of the funds continues upwards, and may be taken as evidence of the prevailing impression that the general peace is not likely to be broken."

There has been a heavy fall of stocks in France, owing to disturbances in the French capital, and apprehensions that the plot of Louis Napoleon was deeper than was at first suspected.

Princess Augusta was very low, and was not expected to live many days.

Lord Brougham was in bad health.

Dr. Shuttleworth, a conservative, is to be the new Bishop of Chichester.

Her Majesty the Queen continues in good health and spirits. An interesting event is expected to take place near the close of the year.

There had been a furious gale of wind on the N. E. coast of Scotland, and several fishing vessels were lost with all their crews.

The fortifications now in progress for the defence of Paris, will, it is stated, withstand the assaults of an army of 300,000 for three months.—It is feared that the arrival of Bonaparte's ashes in France, will cause fresh commotions.

The London Times says "the French are now building fourteen 100 gun ships, nine of 90 guns, and twenty frigates. Is all this immense force preparing *without an object?* And, even if it were, the question still remains. Whenever their naval force becomes really overpowering, will any Government be able to content that vain-glorious population without at least an attempt to humble the pride of England?

It was anticipated that the Turkish question would soon be settled by the submission of Mehemet Ali to the terms specified by the four great Powers.

The *Columbia*, the last of the four mail steamers between Liverpool and Halifax, was towed up the great crane at the Bromielaw, Glasgow, on the 12th September, where she will remain till she receives her machinery. She is of the same mould and size as the Britannia and others of the class. The Columbia is advertised to leave Liverpool for Halifax and Boston on the 19th October.

British and Foreign Bible Society.—The receipts of the Bible Society for the past year from all sources, amounted to £111,449, being £6220 more than the preceding year, and £3700 more than any former year. The issues of Bibles and Testaments were 776,360 copies, being 118,292 more than the preceding year.—Total, from the commencement of the institution, 12,322,471 copies of the Scriptures; and the expenditure, £2,640,160.

UNION OF THE PROVINCES.—In whatever way the policy of the British Cabinet may be viewed, it will appear obvious that a strong disposition to promote strength in the American Colonies is fully established. Taking up the old adage that "unity is strength," Upper and Lower Canada it may be said have been formed into one Province, whereby the amalgamation of political feelings, and party prejudices will doubtless in some degree yield to an acquaintance which their adherants will have with each other and each district of that wide colony. And it appears from private letters, and that kind of information it is difficult to conceal, that a similar union is contemplated between New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia.

Looking at the picture as it will appear after it has received the finishing touch, and apart from local and interested feelings, it must be acknowledged, that the re-union of these two Provinces, would also lead to the most happy results.

Alike in language, character, and habits, with similar trade and pursuits,—one and the same policy, one course of public improvement, one system of commerce, and one code of laws will ever be alike acceptable in both districts. And the present opposing acts of the different Legislatures would instantly vanish when the general interest of all the inhabitants should be pursued upon one common and universal plan. And if the junction of the Canadas has already greatly dissipated those high rancorous prejudices which have heretofore prevailed among their inhabitants, it is equally certain that the contentions and strife in Nova-Scotia would disappear by having that Province brought in closer juxtaposition with New-Brunswick, where the people are less excitable. That our Province would gain by this act we do not undertake to say; but as she draws the trade from the Bay of Fundy and Basin of Mines with all their rivers, she should participate in the less favourable condition of her neighbour.—Where the seat of Government will be fixed requires not the uneasiness many show about it. But whoever will calmly look over the geography of the country, and observe the confluence of a mighty navigable river in *one* Province, where it enters into a deep narrow bay extending into the very vitals of the other, will perceive where it must one day be fixed. And especially as the whole American and Canadian lines are readily accessible from that point.—St. John has become known across the Atlantic, and Parliament has seen its advantages in a true light.—*Com.*

We have pleasure in stating, that on Wednesday last, a Committee of Gentlemen waited on the Rev. JOHN CAREY, A. M., with a highly complimentary and affectionate Address to that Rev. Gentleman, signed by a great number of the most influential parishioners of the Church of England in this city, and expressing their great regret at his leaving his station among them, in which he has been so indefatigably useful and acceptable. From the reply of the Rev. Gentleman, it appears possible, however, that at some future time he may return to St. John.—We shall publish the address and answer next week; want of time and space having precluded us from doing so to-day.

We understand that the Hon. WARD CHIPMAN, Chief Justice of this Province, and Lady, had taken passage in the Mail Steamer *Acadia*, which leaves Liverpool on the 4th instant, for Halifax.—*Courier.*

LAUNCHED, at St. Mary's Bay, on the 26th ult. a fine new brig called the *Wellington*, of 160 tons burthen, owned by Mr. James Crowley, of Digby.

We understand that Mr. Cunard has it in contemplation to establish a line of Coaches between this place and Halifax as a connecting link between his St. Lawrence and Trans-atlantic Steamers.—*Pictou Observer.*

HALIFAX, October 3.

CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.—His Excellency Lt.-General Sir Colin Campbell abdicated his office on Wednesday last, and Lord Viscount Falkland assumed the Government of the Province in his stead. The installation of his Lordship was observed with becoming pomp and formality. From the west front of Government House a Guard of Honor comprising the 8th, 23d, and 37th Regiments, was posted on both sides of the streets to the Province Building, the Hall of which was lined by three Volunteer Companies of Militia, commanded by Major Slayter. As their Excellencies passed along the band of each Regiment played. When they entered the Council Chamber Sir Colin Campbell took his seat upon the Throne, and Her Majesty's Commission, appointing Lord Falkland Lieut. Governor of Nova-Scotia, was read; the prescribed oaths were next tendered to his Lordship, and then Sir Colin relinquished the Throne to his successor. His Lordship and Sir Colin retired from the Province Building as they entered it. The day was propitious, and thousands of spectators turned out to witness the ceremony.

On Thursday four members retired from Her Majesty's Executive Council, viz: the Hon. T. N. Jeffery, Hon. M. Tobin, Hon. H. H. Cogswell, and Hon. E. Collins.

His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell and family took their departure for England in the Britannia this afternoon. A large concourse of inhabitants, and the St. George, Highland, and North British Societies, in procession, with banners flying, escorted his Excellency to Cunard's wharf.

The right wing of the 23d Welsh Fusileers embarked on board the Unicorn for Quebec at 3 o'clock this afternoon.—*Recorder.*

QUEBEC, Sept. 26.—We are sorry to learn, by letters and by the Montreal papers, that the Governor General, Lord Sydenham, laboured under such severe indisposition, that he was obliged to decline receiving the compliments which it was designed to pay His Excellency on his return to Montreal.

Naval Court Martial.—We mentioned in Monday's paper that Capt. Drew had been acquitted. It was virtually an acquittal, but with an admonition.

The President, after the decision had been read, returned Capt. Drew his sword and shook hands with him, as did the other members of the Court.

Capt. Drew received the hearty congratulations of his friends, on board, and was warmly greeted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance when he came on shore. We understand he will not return to Upper Canada, as he intends, immediately, to sail for Canada.—*Gazette.*

Back again.—The return of the 66th Regiment to England has been notified in General Orders, and one wing will embark, we understand, in the course of next week, for Portsmouth. About 250 men of the 66th Regiment, and many of the sergeants, including four pay sergeants, have volunteered to continue their services in Canada.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The London, U. C. Gazette of the 21st. inst., states that the proclamation for the Union of the Canadas is to be issued on the first of January next, so as to begin the New Year under the new Constitution, that the elections wil take place on the following month, and that the Legislature will meet in April at Toronto.—*N. Y. Express.*

Execution on Shipboard.—A sailor on board the British frigate Cleopatra, at Quebec, who was found guilty by a Court Martial of murdering a sergeant of marines, was to have been hung on Monday the 28th ult, on board that ship. This is said to be the first execution on board a vessel of war at Quebec.—*Ib.*

The steamship Great Western, Captain Hoskin, arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon, 27th inst. 15 days from Bristol. The Great Western brought out a valuable freight. She had fifty-four passengers—among them, Mr. Jaudon, agent of the United States Bank, who brings with him nearly $500,000 in gold, intended, it is thought, to facilitate the resumption of specie payments by the above bank. One of the Great Western's passengers, a Mr. McLean, died on the passage. This is the first calamity of the kind that has occurred in the Transatlantic steam vessels.

The Havre Journal has a rumour that negotiations are in progress for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and the United States.—Lieutenant Eustis, of the United States army, a passenger in the Great Western, was bearer of despatches from the American legation at Paris.

Arrival of the Caledonia at Boston.—The British mail packet ship Caledonia, commanded by Lieut. Richard Cleland, of the Royal Navy, arrived at the pier in East Boston this morning, at half-past 6 o'clk. from Liverpool via Halifax. She sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th ult. and arrived at Halifax in 11¼ days. She was 31 hours from Halifax to George's island roads in the lower harbor, where she anchored last evening, owing to the dense fog.—The Caledonia has had pleasant weather during the passage, and the passengers speak in terms of strong commendation of the accommodations on board, and the skill, and gentlemanly conduct of Capt. Cleland.—*Boston Mercantile Journal, Oct. 3.*

The steam ship Acadia, Capt. Millar, which left Boston at 12 o'clock, Sept. 1, and Halifax at 11, P. M. on the 3d, arrived at Liverpool at midnight of the 13th, making the passage in 12 and half days from Boston and ten days from Halifax. It is pronounced the shortest passage across the Atlantic on record.—She carried 70 passengers, who were loud in their praises of the ship and her skilful commander. The weather during part of the passage was boisterous with strong head winds. She carried Boston papers of the 1st, New York of August 31, and Halifax of the 3d, which were received in London on the 14th!

The steam ship President, Capt. Fayrer, which left New York Sept. 1, arrived in the Mersey on the afternoon of the 17th

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Atlantic Routes.—The distance from Halifax to Liverpool is stated at 2,500 miles,—from New York to the same Port, 3,048 miles—from Halifax to Boston, 350;—from Boston to Liverpool by way of Halifax, thus appears to have an advantage of 198 miles, and from Halifax to Liverpool, an advantage of 548 miles over the New York route.—*Nova Scotian.*

Sir James M'Donald, distinguished on the field of Waterloo as being the "bravest of the brave," visited the United States ship Columbus, Capt. Storer, and United States Revenue Cutter, Hamilton, Capt. Sturgis, on Tuesday last, and was received with the customary salute due to his rank. He expressed himself highly gratified at his reception on board these vessels.—*Boston Post.*

Letter sorting between Calcutta and Bombay.—A plan is in contemplation very similar in the *modus operandi* to that which obtains on the railway—namely, that a Post office agent shall be employed on board each steamer to sort the letters on the voyage down to Bombay, so that on the arrival of vessel the various packets may be dispatched to their destination immediately. This plan should be adopted in the Atlantic mail steamers.

Distinguished Strangers! The New York Tattler says it is more than rumored that among the recent arrivals in that city, are Dr. Lardner and Mrs. Heavyside, the couple whose illicit loves and elopement from England to France, has caused so much conversation.—*Boston Merc. Jour.*

Chimneys.—The fact cannot be too generally known that if, when a chimney is built, the mortar with which it is to be plastered be mixed with salt, there will be no necessity for sweeping it, as in every damp spell of weather the salt deliquesces, and the soot will of course fall down. A chimney which was treated in the above manner twenty-nine years ago has been in use every winter since. Part of the time the fireplace was used with a grate and bituminous coal, but now with a stove and wood. The stove-pipe frequently catches fire, which is suffered to burn in the chimney without apprehension of danger.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

Maxims of Bishop Middleton.—Persevere against discouragements. Keep your temper. Employ leisure in study, and always have some work in hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate.—Never be in a hurry. Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of a conviction. Rise early, and be an economist of time. Maintain dignity, without the appearance of pride; manner is something with every body, and every thing with some. Be guarded in discourse, attentive, and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent. Rather set than follow examples. Practise strict temperance; and, in your transactions *remember the final account.*

The Methuen Gazette propounds the following mathematical question:—"If a man is too poor to pay for a newspaper, how many dogs can he afford to keep?"

Mr. Cameron,—Having seen with the greatest gratification, in the last Chronicle, a copy of the address presented to the Rev. Mr. Carey, on his leaving St. John, I cannot refrain from observing how greatly it is to be regretted, that that address was got up in so quiet and private a manner, as to be totally unknown to a very large portion of the congregation among whom Mr. Carey lately officiated. Had the intention of taking such a step been made more generally known among the parishioners, the number of contributors would have been *very far* beyond what it now is. But very many of the warmest friends and admirers of Mr. Carey heard nothing of the design till after it had been accomplished; and had thus no opportunity of joining in a measure, which they would so gladly have aided.—While, therefore, a great number of those, by whom the worthy clergyman was venerated and beloved, have been deprived of the pleasure of joining in this public testimonial of respect and esteem, they can at least take this method of assuring him, that the signers of that address are *very far* from comprising the whole number of parishioners, who would have joined in it had they had an opportunity. I am, Sir,

"One of the Disappointed."

St. John, October 6th, 1840.

For the Observer.

On Sunday the 6th inst. the newly erected Wesleyan Chapel at Wood Point, in the Parish of Sackville, in this County, was opened with the usual formalities. The service was conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Miller, Pickles and Daniel. Mr. Miller delivered with much earnestness an appropriate sermon, which was followed by a few pertinent observations from the other Rev. Gentlemen; and though the house was thronged to overflowing, yet every thing was done "decently and in order," as might have been anticipated from the nature of the ceremony and character of the people assembled. At the conclusion a handsome collection was taken up in aid of the funds, and on the following day the sale of the Pews resulted in a sum nearly sufficient to liquidate all demands upon the Trustees.—When we take into consideration that this thriving settlement is the growth of but a very few years and consisting mostly of farmers and mechanics, who, though easy in their circumstances, are by no means overburthened with the gifts of fortune, we cannot in justice withhold from them that praise which they so well deserve for the spirited exertions and liberal contributions that have, with God's blessing, called this building into existence.

It is a plain wooden fabrick, 38 feet by 28; the internal arrangements are judicious, and it is furnished in a manner which reflects great credit upon the parties concerned in its erection.

There is another circumstance connected with the building of this Tabernacle in the Wilderness, not perhaps unworthy of notice, which is, that it was framed and the wood work completed by Captain Bedford Boultenhouse, one of the few remaining loyalists who left their native place at the evacuation of New-York by the British troops on the termination of the revolutionary war, and who is now nearly four score years of age. ****

Westmorland, 8th Sept. 1830.

☞ "Paul Pry" will be inserted next week.

The *Caledonia* brought out 47 passengers, 14 of whom landed at Halifax—Mrs. Ansley, of this city, and Dr. Robb, of King's College, Fredericton, were of the number.

The *Britannia* sailed from Halifax on Saturday last, for Liverpool, with 40 passengers from Boston, and 20 from Halifax,—including His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, family and suite, and the Countess of Westmorland; also the Rev. Dr. Jacob, Vice President of King's College, Fredericton, and Mr. S. Bagshaw, of this city.

The *British Queen* sailed from New York for London, on the 1st inst. with 80 passengers, and a large freight.

Passengers in the ship Queen for London—Capt Power and family, and Ensign Mundel, 69th Regt.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.
D. Jordan, Esquire, Cashier.

Deposited in September, - - - -	£631	4	2
Withdrawn in Ditto, - - - - -	466	4	5

Acting Trustee for Sept., James T. Hanford, Esq.

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

774 barrels Wheat Flour, 918 ditto Rye Flour, 1133 ditto Corn Meal, 160 ditto Bread, 1266 bags Wheat, 450 barrels and 500 bushels Apples, 50 baskets Peaches, 200 brls. and 2000 bunches Onions, 26 barrels Pork, 5 tierces Rice, 10 brls. Vinegar, 10 boxes and 10 kegs Tobacco, 160,000 Bricks, 10 hhds. Sugar, 4872 bushels Potatoes, 355 do. Turnips, 600 do. Oats, 220 firkins Butter, 2500 lbs. Cheese, 700 dozen Eggs, 503 Sheep and Lambs, 580 quintals dry Fish, 41 barrels pickled Fish, 1070 boxes smoked Herrings, 16 barrels Oil.

MARRIED,

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. I. D. W. Gray, Rector, Mr. Ezra Cronk, of this City, to Miss Mary Crawford, eldest daughter of the late Major Phinley Crawford, of Bath, (Me.)

At Weymouth, N. S. on the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. W. H. Snyder, Mr. David Beman, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. Moses Ring, both of Digby.

DIED,

On Saturday morning, Esther, infant daughter of Charles C. Stewart, Esquire, aged nine months.

On Friday, William, son of Mr. M. Hayden, aged 16 months.

At Sussex Vale, on the 13th ult. after a short illness, James Peter, only son of Mr. John Parlee, aged four years, seven months and six days.

At Annapolis Royal, on the 15th ult. after a lingering illness which she endured with truly christian patience and resignation, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Michael Spurr, in the 61st year of her age.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, schr. Cumberland, Williams, Boston, 2—to order, assorted cargo.

Syrene, Darling, Ellsworth, (Me.)—E. L. Jarvis & Co. bricks.

Wednesday, schr. Canary, Goodell, Bangor—W. A. Robertson, bricks.

Thursday, schr. Germ, Versby, New-York, 5—C. M'Lauchlan, assorted cargo.

Friday, Ship Herald, Stephenson, Greenock, 40—Owens & Duncan, merchandize.

Saturday, new barque Cambridge, Graham, Londonderry, N. S.—Mackay, Brothers & Co. ballast.

Barque Romulus, Calader, Liverpool, 43—Adam & Davidson, ballast.

Brigantine Bee, Beckwith, Sydney, 10—Eaton, Burnham & Co. coals.

Schr. Only Son, Muirhead, Halifax—Master, assorted cargo.

This day, steamer North America, Brown, Boston, 2—J. Whitney & Co. assorted cargo.

Brig Cornwallis, Davis, Waterford, 41—John Robertson, ballast.

COASTWISE, &c.

Tuesday—Margaret, Campbell, Dipper Harbour, fish.—Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.

Wednesday—Lark, Bradley, Windsor, plaster.—Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, Windsor, passengers.

Thursday—Ariadne, Gallison, West Isles, fish.—Charles Thomas, Elderkin, Windsor, plaster.—Elizabeth, Hall, Annapolis, staves and apples.—Spitfire, Wheal, Digby, fish.—Dove, Gilliatt, Annapolis, staves and apples.—Brunswick, Duffy, Truro, plaster.—Sir John Harvey, Frazer, Annapolis, staves.—Robert Ellis, Spence, Cornwallis, butter and apples.—Catherine, Gilliatt, Cornwallis, potatoes and sheep.—Susannah, Best, Cornwallis, sheep, butter and eggs.—Robert, Rice, Digby, sheep, cordwood and apples.—Sophia, Chute, Wilmot, cattle and apples.—Maria, Wane, Salmon River, deals.—Hare, Brown, Digby, fish and eggs.—Barbara, Tanch, Digby, butter, eggs and fish.—Tanner, Mitchell, Salmon River, deals.—Conqueror, Flaglor, Musquash, deals.—Vineyard, Wright, Salmon River, deals.—Neptune, Fowler, Apple River, deals.—Linnet, Clark, Cumberland, flagging stone.—Nova-Scotin, (s.) Reed, Digby, passengers.—William M., Edgett, Shepody, deals.

Friday—Juno, Messenger, Cornwallis, sheep.—Weymouth, Wortser, fishing voyage, fish.—William Charles, Stewart, Cornwallis, potatoes.—Hope, Spencer, Apple River, deals.

Saturday—Nova-Scotin, (s.) Reed, Windsor, passengers.—Victory, Bowman, Petitcodiac, deals.—Aurora, Fitzgerald, Salmon River, deals.—Leo, Belose, Fishing Voyage, fish.—Mary Jane, Denoon, Westport, fish.—Pilgrim, Cane, Grand Manan, do.—Billow, Crowell, Barrington, do.—Pandora, Whitney, Cornwallis, potatoes and sheep.—Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, Dorchester, vessel in tow.

Sunday—Sisters, Peneo, Westport, fish and oil.—Meteor, (s.) Gibb, St. Andrews, passengers.

Monday—Enterprise, Flagg, Campobello, fish.—Friends, Morris, Windsor, plaster.—James Fraser, Peters, Annapolis, apples, cheese and butter.—Prince Albert, Brown, Campobello, fish.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Sept. 28th—Kathleen, Mills, London.
Satellite, Reynolds, Cork.
29th—William IV., Skinklin, Cardiff.
Thetis, Brown, Liverpool.
Campion, Cubbins, Hull.
Margaret, Colthwast, Glasgow.
30th—Wave, Wakefield, London.
Oct. 1st—Frances, Brown, Liverpool.
Quebec Packet, Small, Cork.

CLEARED.

Ship Onyx, Hogg, Dublin, deals—Francis Collins; London, Bannerman, Newry, timber and deals—William Carvill; Oromocto, Cronk, London, timber and deals—John Robertson; Ann Hall, Tucker, Liverpool, timber—James Kirk; Magnificent, Whitty, Liverpool, timber—John W. Smith; Queen, Huggins, London, timber—John Hammond.

Brig Paragon, Lovett, Yarmouth, boards—C. M'Lauchlan; St. Mary, Pierce, Baltimore, salt—John Hammond; Westmorland, Ball, Cork, deals and staves—W. H. Street; Cordelia, M'Mahan, Belfast, timber—R. Rankin & Co.

Schr. Hope, Trefrey, Halifax, molasses—Crookshank & Walker; Margaret Traynor, Dixon, Halifax, limestone—Master; James Clark, Beck, Boston, chalk—Master; Vineyard, Wright, Boston, lumber and laths—Master; Canary, Goodell, Lubec, ballast; Vineyard, Wright, Boston, lumber.

Ship Atlantic, Hardenbrook, cleared at Quebec for Greenock, 25th ult.

Cleared at Philadelphia, 26th ult. schr. Woodlands, St. John.

Schr. Teazer, Greenlaw, hence at New York, 1st inst. via Eastport, with 80 passengers.

Arrived at Liverpool, Sept. 10th.—Chronicle, Strickland, St. John; 11th, Clyde, Reid, Quebec.—Hull, 10th, Jane, Slater, St. John.—Clyde, 9th, Cynthia, Hannan, and Caroline, Kinney, St. John; 12th, Lyra, Whitburn, St. John.—Dublin, 4th, Triumph, Leslie, St. John; 6th, Eugenia, Young, do.; Happy Return, Miramichi.—Whitehaven, 6th, Susannah, Stevenson, St. John.—Stockton, 7th, Adolphus, Croft, St. Andrews.—Cork, 6th, Dhalia, Norton, St. John.—Londonderry, 12th, Marchioness of Abercorn, Hagarty, Sr. John.

Ship Leander, Phelan, of this port, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool, 6th September.

Sailed from Newport, 6th Sept. Charles, Lamzed, St. John.—Dublin, 8th, Odessa, Vaughan, St. John; 15th, Eugenia, Young, do.—Londonderry, 12th, Comet, ——, St. John—Glasgow, 13th, Shelmelere, Connor, St. John.—Gravesend, 16th, British American, Pritchard, St. John.—Liverpool, 6th, Emerald, Eills, St. John; 7th, Portland, Robinson, do.; 14th, Margaret, Roach, do.; Robert Bruce, Hill, and Woodstock, Pine, do.

Deal, Sept. 11.—Put back—Abeona, for St. John.

Nova-Scotia Money.

A Moderate amount in Notes of "*The Bank of Nova Scotia,*" may be had on early application at the Counting Room of

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Oct. 6. *Corner of Duke and Water streets.*

NAILS.

A SMALL consignment of fine, rose, and cut NAILS—assorted, from 4dys. to 20dys.—will be sold low by
Oct. 3. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

FOR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing new Brig GLOBE, J. Parker, Master, 238 tons O. M. will take a Charter for the West Indies or the United States, on reasonable terms, on application to the master on board, or to
Oct. 3. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

EXCHANGE FOR SALE.

A BILL OF EXCHANGE to be drawn on the Receiver General of Her Majesty's Customs, for about £200 Sterling. Payment will be required in dollars or half dollars.—Tenders for the above Bill will be received at the Custom House until Monday the 12th inst. at 10'clock, P.M.

Custom House, St. John, N. B. 6th Oct. 1840.

ARMY CONTRACTS—1840.

Commissariat, New-Brunswick, Fredericton, 30th Sept. 1840.

SEALED Tenders, the rates to be expressed in sterling, will be received by Assistant Commissary General Robinson, at his Office, Fredericton, until 12 o'clock on Monday the 19th October, instant, for the undermentioned Commissariat Supplies, viz:—

FRESH BEEF.

Such quantities of Ox or Heifer Beef, of the best marketable quality, as may be required for Her Majesty's Land Forces at Fredericton, Saint John, and Saint Andrews, during Twelve Months, commencing the 1st January, 1841. The delivery to be made in detail by the Contractor.—The Meat to consist of hind and fore quarters, and no other, subject to the inspection and approval of the Commissariat.

BAKING BREAD,

For One Year from the 1st January, 1841, for the Troops and Departments at Fredericton and Saint John, in such quantities as may be required. The Tenders to state the number of pounds of well baked Bread that will be delivered for one hundred pounds of Flour provided by the Commissariat. The Flour to be taken from the Commissariat Magazines, and the Bread to be delivered at the respective quarters of the Troops in Garrison, at the Contractor's expense, for which he will be allowed the empty barrels.

FORAGE,

For One Year from the 1st January, 1841, for the Horses of Officers belonging to the Garrisons of Fredericton and Saint John. The Tenders to state the rates at which the Ration, consisting of 10 lbs. Oats, 14 lbs. Hay, and 6 lbs. Straw, of the best quality, will be delivered in detail by the Contracter from his own stores.

PORPOISE OIL and COTTON WICK,

For One Year from the 1st January, 1841, for the Garrisons of Fredericton and Saint John. The Tenders to express the rate per gallon for Oil, and per pound for Cotton Wick.

All further particulars, touching the reserve of Cattle to be kept on hand, the description and quality of the Forage, the quantity to be reserved in depot, and the penalties annexed to each Contract, will be furnished on application at the Commissariat Offices in Fredericton, Saint John, and Saint Andrews.

Payment will be made in Bills of Exchange on Her Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of £101 10s. sterling for every £101 10s. due on the Contracts, or in silver coins at the Army rates.

Two approved securities will be required for the due performance of each Contract.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Commissariat, New-Brunswick, Fredericton, 30th Sept. 1840.

SEALED Tenders, the rates to be expressed in sterling, will be received by Assistant Commissary General Robinson, at his Office, Fredericton, until 12 o'clock on Monday the 19th October, instant, for the supply of the undermentioned articles, for the use of the Regimental Hospitals in Saint John and Fredericton, for Twelve Months, from the first day of January, 1841:—

Required Daily.	Meat, (Beef,)	- -	per lb.
	Bread, (Wheaten,) 2 lb. loaves,		ditto.
	Potatoes,	- -	per bushel.
	Milk,	- -	per quart.
	Tea, (Congo,)	- -	per lb.
	Sugar, (Muscovado,)	-	ditto.
	Rice,	- -	ditto.
	Oat Meal,	- -	ditto.
	Barley, (Pearl,)	- -	ditto.
	Salt, fine, not basket,	-	per quart.
Extra, when required.	Flour, (Wheaten,)	-	per lb.
	Arrow Root,	- -	ditto,
	Vinegar, (common,)	-	per gallon.
	Mustard, (flour,)	- -	per lb.
	Port Wine,	- -	per gallon.
	Madeira Wine,	- -	ditto.
	Brandy,	- -	ditto.
	Gin,	- -	ditto.
	Rum,	- -	ditto.
	Porter, English bottle,	-	per bottle.
	Porter, Halifax draught,	-	per gallon.
	Soap, (yellow,)	- -	per lb.
	Sand, (scouring,)	- -	per bushel.
	Bricks, (Bath,)	- -	each.
	Whiting,	- -	per lb.
	Black Lead,	- -	ditto.
	Mutton or Veal,	- -	ditto.

The Meat to be delivered in good boiling pieces, with but little bone, for soup.

The Bread and Milk to be delivered daily at the Hospitals, at the expense of the Contractor, at such hour as may be named by the Medical Officer in charge.

All of the articles to be of the best quality of their kind; those in daily use to be supplied on the daily requisitions of the Medical Officer in charge of the respective Hospitals, and the others in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

Payment will be made monthly, in Mexican Dollars, at 4s. 2d. sterling each, upon the production of the usual vouchers, supported by proper certificates of delivery.

The Tenders to be accompanied by a letter signed by two persons of competent responsibility, engaging to become bound with the party in good and sufficient security for his performance of the Contract.

Any further information will be received on application at the Commissariat Offices in Fredericton and Saint John.

Commissariat, New-Brunswick, Saint John, 3d October, 1840.

SEALED Tenders, the rates to be expressed in sterling, will be received by Assistant Commissary General Goldsmith, at his Office, until Monday the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, from such persons as may be disposed to furnish the Ordnance Department at this station, with the following articles, viz:—

Arm Chests, - - -	Fifty.
Burnishing Wheel, 6 feet dia.	One.
Wood Bobs, with Iron Spindles,	Six.

Patterns and descriptions of the articles, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper. Payment will be made in dollars at 50d. sterling each.

FOR CHARTER.

The Ship ROMULUS, 600 Tons, Thomas Callander, Master, will take a Charter for any safe Port in Great Britain or Ireland.—Apply to the Master on board, or to the subscribers.
October 6. ADAM & DAVIDSON.

GIN.

A FEW pipes and hhds. Antwerp GIN, of superior quality—For sale by
Oct. 3. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

TO LET,

FURNISHED or unfurnished, one large front Room and two Bedrooms, with the use of a Kitchen, situated in a pleasant part of the City.—Please apply at this office. Sept. 29.

HORSE FOR SALE.

A SIX year old BAY HORSE, kind in harness and under the saddle. Is well adapted for a Ladies' Poney, having been used as such for some time.—Enquire at the Observer office.
September 29.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TOMORROW, (Wednesday,) will be Sold by the subscribers at their Store, beginning at 11 o'clock:

250 KEGS WHITE LEAD, 50 boxes best Starch,
50 boxes Mould CANDLES,
100 ditto Yellow SOAP,
65 bolts CANVAS; 20 kegs Mustard,
50 kegs Ground Ginger; 100 boxes Raisins,
25 boxes, 50 feet each, 10x12 GLASS,
100 ditto 50 & 100 feet, 8x10 ditto,
50 ditto 7x9 ditto,
20 barrels Canada PORK; 25 kegs Putty,
8 casks Green and Yellow OCHRE,
5 ditto WHITING,
10 ditto straw colored Seal OIL,
25 boxes Pipes; 49 assorted new CHAIRS,
24 assorted Children's CHAIRS,
9 ditto Rocking ditto.
6th October. J. & H. KINNEAR.

On WEDNESDAY, 7th October, commencing at 11 o'clock, at the Subscribers' Sales Room, North Market Wharf:

70 PIECES S'fine BROAD CLOTHS, assorted colours;
50 do. super BUCKSKINS & CASSIMERES,
100 do. Beaver Cloths, Pilot Cloths, and Flushings,
200 do. 6-4 Merinos, *ass'd colors, fig'd & plain.*
100 do. red and white Flannels, Serges and Baizes,
600 do. grey, white and printed COTTONS,
4 trunks HABERDASHERY,
2 ditto Ladies' BOOTS,
1 case valuable Table and Diaper LINENS,
200 packs Pins, 300 gross Tape, 20 doz. Threads, with a variety of other Goods.—Terms liberal.
Sept. 29. JOHN KERR & CO.

Valuable Building Lot
BY AUCTION.

On Saturday next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, the Subscriber will sell by Auction on the premises:—

THAT valuable BUILDING LOT in Germain street, situated between the property of the late Mr. Johnston and Joseph Sulis, and known as Lot Number Eleven, being thirty-nine feet in front by eighty rear. Terms, ten per cent. at time of Sale, and remainder in ten years, secured by bond and mortgage, with interest.

Should the above Property not sell, it will be offered by Auction on Lease for a term of twenty years.
T. L. NICHOLSON,
October 6, 1840. *Auctioneer.*

VALUABLE PROPERTY
By Auction.

To be Sold on Saturday next, the 10th of October, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, without reserve:

THAT valuable Property at the corner of Prince William and Duke streets, now in the occupation of Mrs. Gilbert. £350 of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of the deed; the residue in twelve, eighteen, twenty-four and thirty months—to be secured by good endorsed Notes or Bond and Mortgage on the premises, at the option of the venders. Possession to be given on the 1st of May next.

The Property is at present subject to a Mortgage, which will be paid off out of the first instalment of the purchase money.

T. L. NICHOLSON,
October 6, 1840. *Auctioneer.*

Henry Herz's
"NEW AND COMPLETE
PIANOFORTE SCHOOL,"

"Conducting the Student from the first elements of Music to the highest and most refined styles of performance."

FIFTY Copies of the above justly celebrated and most perfect work, received on consignment and for sale by the undersigned; who has on hand the most superb assortment of

PIANOFORTES

ever exhibited for sale in this Province. These *very superior* instruments are of various kinds, and styles of finishing, and of unrivalled quality in *tone, touch,* and *standing in tune*; being manufactured by the first London Makers, and *thoroughly seasoned for this climate.* The advertiser can with pride and satisfaction testify the *quality* of these instruments, by *referring* to many others of his importation now in various parts of the Province, and some of which have been *seven or eight years in use.*—Also for sale, a very extensive assortment of *Vocal* and *Instrumental* MUSIC, and other articles in the musical line; a general supply of English and Classical SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. &c
GEORGE BLATCH.
Prince Wm. Street, St. John, Oct. 3, 1840.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Harotfrd, Connecticut.

Incorporated 1825
Capital 150,000 Dollars,
With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars;

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of the Act of Assembly, made and passed in the third year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act to authorize the widening and enlarging certain streets in the City of Saint John, and the laying out other streets therein," having completed the plans and estimates contemplated in and by the 3d Section of an Act of Assembly, made and passed in the third year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to alter and amend an Act entitled an Act to authorize the widening and enlarging certain streets in the City of Saint John, and the laying out other streets therein," hereby give Notice that a true copy or transcript of the said plans and estimates has been deposited by them in the Common Clerk's Office in the said City, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern, and that the same will on Monday, the twelfth day of October next, be finally filed pursuant to the provisions of the said recited Acts. Dated the 25th day of September, 1840.

CHARLES SIMONDS,
JOHN WALKER,
JOHN WARD, Junior,
JAMES T. HANFORD,
W. WRIGHT, } *Commissioners.*

City Hat Store.

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

EVERITT & SEELY,

where they solicit a liberal share of Public patronage
C. D. EVERITT,
WILLIAM SEELY.
St. John, August 29, 1840.

Bargains! Bargains!

STOCK OF DRY GOODS
Selling off at greatly Reduced Prices!

JOHN D. MACINTYRE respectfully intimates that he is disposing of the remainder of his SUMMER GOODS, and parties purchasing, wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to call and get their supplies.

☞ *The sale to continue for fifteen days—for Cash only.*

Fall Supply of GOODS expected shortly.

Prince Wm. street, 29th Sept.

WINTER GOODS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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

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

HOLDSWORTH & DANIEL.
Prince Wm. street, 29th September.

☞ Remainder of their Importations daily expected.

GOODS
Just received and for sale.

4 TONS OAKUM, 500 kegs good quality White Lead,
90 bolts Canvas; 210 boxes & half-boxes Raisins,
120 boxes Mould Candles; 180 boxes hard SOAP,
90 kegs Gunpowder; 75 boxes Poland Starch,
500 feet 12x20 Window GLASS,

100 do.	14x18	do.	do.
600 do.	12x18	do.	do.
100 do.	11x18	do.	do.
400 do.	12x14	do.	do.
2200 do.	10x14	do.	do.
2300 do.	10x12	do.	do.
500 do.	11x9	do.	do.
4250 do.	10x8	do.	do.
1600 do.	7x9	do.	do.

The above Window Glass is principally in 50 feet Boxes, and in beautiful order, direct from the manufactory,
J. & H. KINNEAR.
September 22. [Herald 4w]

EARTHENWARE, &c.

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

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

FROM BOSTON:

A large quantity best quality Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO,
5 casks Round Pease,
10 dozen Manilla Bed Cords and Clothes Lines,
50 dozen Corn BROOMS,
50 bags Mocha and Gaguayva COFFEE.—For sale at lowest rates.
JARDINE & CO
29th September, 1840.

REMOVAL.

JOHN KERR & CO. have removed their Business to the Warehouse adjoining Mr. Henry Blakslee's Stores, in the newly erected Block of fire proof Buildings on North Market Wharf.
Sept. 22, 1840.

Carpeting, Glassware, Slops, &c.

Per late arrivals from Liverpool, Glasgow, and Northumberland—

2 BALES, cont'g. 3 ply double best Scotch CARPETING, Scotch white bordered BLANKET RUGS.
2 bales well assorted Winter Slops,
3 do. Linen Sheetings, Tickings and Ducks,
50 casks Flint Glassware, containing Tumblers and Wine Glasses, at low cost.
For sale by J. & H. KINNEAR.
Sept. 22.—4w

TEAS.

A FEW chests and half-chests superior Souchong, Hyson, Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Twankay TEAS, remaining of *Clifton's* Cargo.—For sale by
Sept. 29. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

VALUABLE FLOUR MILL, &c.
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers hereby offer for Sale that very valuable FLOUR MILL, situated at *Cold Brook*, only 3½ miles from this City. The Mill is now in full operation, and in excellent order.—As Colonial manufactured Flour is now admitted into Great Britain at a duty of about two pence per barrel, an excellent opportunity is open to purchasers in the above property.

If the above Mill, &c. is not disposed of previous to the 15th October next, it will then be offered at Public Auction. Every information will be given by calling on either of the subscribers.

N. S. DEMILL,
D. J. M'LAUGHLIN,
JOHN BERRYMAN.
St. John, Sept. 29, 1840.

September 22d, 1840.

G. & E. SEARS

Have received by the ships Thetis and Queen,

A LARGE assortment of Ladies' MUFFS, Capes, and Boas; Ladies' and Children's Beaver Bonnets; Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Boys' Beaver, Gossamer, and Silk HATS; Children's fancy Hats; Gentlemen's, Youths', Boys and Infant's Fur, Scalette, and Cloth CAPS; Gentlemen's Travelling Caps; Japanned Hats; Fur Gloves; Buffalo Skins;—All of which are offered wholesale or retail at their *Hat and Fur Store,* King street.

☞ The remainder of their Fall supply daily expected from London and Liverpool.
22d September.—3

India Rubber Shoes.

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

First September, 1840.

FLOUR & MEAL.
Ex 'Wasp,' from Philadelphia:

113 BRLS. new Superfine FLOUR, 300 barrels Rye ditto,
200 barrels CORN MEAL.
Ex 'Minerva,' from Quebec:
250 brls. Canada Superfine and Fine FLOUR,
All fresh ground and in prime order, for sale low for satisfactory payments. J. & R. REED.

September 15, 1840.

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. G. LAWTON

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

MERINOS, Orleans and Saxony Cloths, Mouseline de Laines and *Victoria* Cloakings,

POETRY.

From the Quebec Gazette.

We have received the first number of a work now in the course of publication at New York, entitled "SCOTTISH NATIONAL MELODIES," by JOHN GRAHAM. The songs are accompanied with the music of the airs, selected from the GOWS, FRASER, MARSHALL, and SMITH. The whole is neatly executed, and is to consist of six or eight numbers, price 1s. 3d. each.

It is rather extraordinary to find a Scottish Poet at New York. Mr. GRAHAM is however a native of Scotland, and has been engaged in business there; but having had the misfortune to lose his eye sight, he has cultivated his poetical genius, and embodied in the strains of BURNS, his recollections of his native land, which he is now offering to the public, and particularly to his countrymen, dispersed over this immense continent. That his work possesses superior merit, will be seen by the following copy of a song "written for the anniversary of St. Andrew's day, at the City Hotel, (New York,) 1839," which forms the 1st number of the publication:—

O SCOTLAND, HERE'S A HEALTH TO THEE.

AIR—"*The Lea Rigg.*"

1.

Old Ocean clasps thy stately form,
Broad Heaven crowns thy lofty brow,
And proudly, 'mid the sweeping storm,
Thou look'st upon the scene below,
Where from thy highest mountain height,
Along the vale around thy shore,
There's not a spot but beams with light,
Of glory from thy bright Claymore.

2.

No fetters but the chains of love,
Thy gallant sons have ever bound,
And o'er thy soil as free they rove,
Where'er they tread is classic ground.
Then, tho' thou boast no rosy bowers,
That flaunt in sultry sunbeams bright,
Yet thou art deck'd with lovelier flowers,
That bloom in intellectual light.

3.

How gay, how gallant, rich and fair,
Thy tartan sheen, thy lofty plume,
How fitting for the brave to wear,
Or mingle charms with beauty's bloom.
How sweet thy song, how bright thy charms,
Thou sacred birth-place of the free,
Thou land of glorious deeds in arms,
O Scotland, here's a health to thee.

Naval and Military Bible Society.—It is with much pleasure we beg to draw the attention of our readers to an advertisement in one of our columns for a public meeting on behalf of the Liverpool Auxiliary of the above named important and useful society. The professed object of the venerable institution (for it was established in 1780) is the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, which emphatically make men "wise unto salvation," and if thus needful for every man, to none can they be of more value than to our sailors, among which useful class of the community this auxiliary more particularly labors—for it must be acknowledged by all hands that the sailor is, by his profession, shut out to a great degree from those public means of religious instruction so fully enjoyed by the landsman. And looking at the moral benefit likely to result from the issue of the Word of Truth among our seamen, we do not hesitate to say that the more they are read, and their influence felt, the more are we led to expect, and indeed know, that the sailor will be improved in his character as a seaman, as a servant, as a husband and father, and as a member of society; and thus will lives and property confided to his trust, be, humanly speaking, better secured—and, therefore, the value of the society in this large commercial port will, we trust, be duly appreciated by our merchants and ship-owners, as well as by the public at large, and a substantial proof be given of this feeling by its obtaining a more extensive support.—*Liverpool paper.*

BOOKSELLERS' TRADE SALE.—Among the semi-annual visits to the city, of business men from all parts of our country, there is none more welcome than from those engaged in the "book trade." Embracing as they do men of enlarged views and high literary taste and acquirements, the period of the "trade sale" is looked upon as much of an intellectual, as of a business matter. Messrs. Lord & Carlile held their fifteenth semi-annual sale throughout last week, which was numerously attended by booksellers from eighteen different States, and the whole catalogue of books went off with unusual spirit and at good prices; indeed we are told it was the best sale made since 1837, which is some evidence of returning prosperity—at least in this branch of domestic commerce. —*Philadelphia U. S. Gaz.*

A HINT TO THE GIRLS.—We have always considered it an unerring sign of innate vulgarity, when we hear ladies take particular pains to impress us with an idea of their ignorance of all domestic matters, save sewing lace or weaving a net to encase their delicate hands. Ladies, by some curious kind of hocus pocus, have got it into their heads that the best way to catch a husband is to show him how profoundly capable they are of doing nothing for his comfort. Frightening a piano into fits, or murdering the king's French, may be good bait for certain kinds of fish, but they must be of that small kind usually found in *very shallow* waters. The surest way to secure a good husband is to cultivate those accomplishments which make a good wife.

Saint John Hotel.

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

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

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

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

Havana Cigars, &c.

Landing ex Brig Wave, from Nassau:

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

Sept. 1. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

30th May, 1840.

GREAT ARRIVALS OF *NEW SPRING GOODS.*

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

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

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

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

*** CASH ONLY.—NO SECOND PRICE.

WILLIAM DOHERTY, JUN.

GROCERIES and LIQUORS.

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

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

Ex "Duncan," from Liverpool:—

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

Ex "Charlotte" from Bristol,—

5000 BATH BRICK.

Ex "Clutha," from Greenock,—

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

...ON HAND...

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

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

Also in Store, on Consignment,—

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

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

May 5, 1840. WM. HAMMOND.

SCYTHES, SICKLES, &c.

The subscribers have just received per ship WARD, Masters, from Liverpool:

5 BALES containing 50 dozen Griffin's real prime cast steel Scythes, from 40 to 48 inches;
1 cask containing 60 dozen Sickles, (ass'd sizes.)
1 cask containing ship Scrapers, Shoe Thread, &c.
20 dozen Shovels.

In store—Received per late arrivals.

150 Boxes Mould Candles; 30 do. Dipt ditto.
200 Ditto Liverpool Soap; 12 cwt. black Pepper;
26 Cwt. London Blue and White Starch;
20 Boxes Glazed and Figured Pipes,
2 Bales Bed Cords; Bales Wrapping Paper,
20 cases *Taylor's* London Pale Ale;
40 cases and brls. *Barclay & Co.'s* London Porter,
100 Whole, half, and quarter chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong, and 'Clifton's' TEAS;

With an extensive stock of Wines and Spirits, in bottle and on draught, wholesale and retail, cheap for cash or approved paper.

23d June. J. & J. ALEXANDER.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Per "Columbus" from Liverpool:—

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

W. H. SCOVIL,
231 March, 1840. *North Market Wharf*

RUM.

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

15th Sept. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Victoria Book Store.

By late Arrivals—

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

V. H. NELSON & CO.

NEW STORE.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

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

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

—ALSO—

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

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

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

☞ The above Goods have all been purchased in the English market by J. H. for CASH, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices for *Cash only.*

Prince William street, St. John,
May 12th, 1840.

NEW STORE.

GILCHRIST & INCHES

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

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

St. John, 19th May, 1840.

Quebec Pork, Beef & Flour.

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

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

Sept. 1. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Patent Medicines, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ No ladies' toilet should ever be without it.

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

FRECKLE WASH.

Vaughan and Peterson's Red Liniment,

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

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

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

Superior Concentrated Extract of Rose,

For Pies, Puddings, &c.

Pot & Sweet Herbs, for family use.

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

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

Universal Corn Cure.

MILK OF ROSES.

Whitin's Patent STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

DR. WEAVER'S Celebrated Worm Tea and Salve.

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

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

INDIAN'S PANACEA.

DEPILATORY POWDER,
For removing all superfluous hair.

Hay's Liniment for Piles.

TO PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS.

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

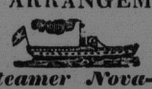
ARABIAN BALSAM.

BUFFALO OIL.

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

May 5, 1840. A. R. TRURO.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.



The Steamer Nova-Scotia,

THOMAS REED, Master,

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

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

April 14. E. BARLOW & SONS.

FLOUR, APPLES, &c.

The Subscribers have just received per schooner *Olice*, from New-York:

50 BARRELS Genesee superfine FLOUR,
30 ditto APPLES, (Fall Pippins and Greenings)—in excellent order.

Per schr. Eleanor Jane, *from Boston:*

5 boxes Ladies Twist and Honey Dew TOBACCO,
10 kegs No. 1 Fig Tobacco; 2 casks Saleratus,
20 bags first quality COFFEE,
3 hhds. small white Pea-Beans,
5 bales Cotton Batting; 7 tierces new RICE.

Per brig Wasp and schr. Harp, from Philadelphia

50 barrels NAVY BREAD,
30 brls. and half-brls. PILOT BREAD, } Fresh
60 brls., half-brls., quarters and fifths Kibby's CRACKERS, } Baked.
70 packages Soda and Sugar BISCUIT,

ALSO, 50 barrels fresh ground OATMEAL.

Which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Sept. 8, 1840. JARDINE & CO.

TO LET.

THE Premises near the Market Square, lately occupied by the Commercial Bank, comprising a large front Room suitable for a Dry Goods Store, with a Counting Room in the rear—and apartments above for the accomodation of a family or any other purpose. Also—the Garden attached. The present Lease will expire on the 1st of May, 1843, and the Property may be taken for any term within that period. Apply to

RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

15th September.—6w

Deals, Scantling, Sheathing, &c.

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

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

all of the best manufacture from Gang Saws.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

St. John, August 8, 1840.

TOBACCO.

THE subscribers offer for sale 68 kegs TOBACCO, (16 hands) now landing from schooner Planet from Virginia, (in Bond.)

Sept. 8. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

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

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

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

—ON HAND—

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

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

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

HENRY McCULLOUGH.

Saint John, April 21st, 1840.

London Brown Stout,

FIGS, CORK, &c.

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

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

Also—just received—

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

For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

September 8.

Spring Importations at the WOOLLEN

CLOTH MART,

CONSISTING OF:

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

—ALSO—

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

JOHN RHODES.

St. John, April 25, 1840.

NOTICE.

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

The Packet DOLPHIN will sail every *Monday*, from Shediac to Bedeque, and every *Thursday*, after the arrival of the Charlottetown Stage, from Bedeque to Shediac, weather permitting.—Fare, best Cabin, seven shillings and sixpence; forward Cabin, six shillings; deck passengers, five shillings. All Letters and Newspapers free between said Ports.

The Subscriber respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, which it will be his unceasing object to merit.

ANTHONY SIMPSON,

Shediac, May 25, 1840. *Master.*

VESSELS FOR SALE

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

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

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

CRANE & M'GRATH, or

Aug. 18. CHARLES TUCKER, Truro.

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HEALTH SECURED BY

MORISON'S PILLS.

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

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

St. John, August 21, 1838.

RIGGING and SAILS

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

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

ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.

August 15. *Sands' Arcade.*

COOKING STOVES, Franklins, Ploughs, &c.

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

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

THOMAS BARLOW & CO.

St. John, Oct. 8, 1839

JAMES MALCOLM

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

10 BOXES MACARONI: 10 do. Vermicelli: 5 do. Isinglass: 1 cask Thumb Blue: 30 packages doublerefined Mustard; 1 barrel Canary Seed; 3 cases cartoons French PLUMS; 120 drums best pulled Turkey FIGS; 20 do. Sultana RAISINS: 30 packages Cheddar, Cheshire, and Stilton CHEESE: 1 h