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Weekly Almanack.

February—1841.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
10 Wednesday - -	6 51	5 9	11 0	2 40
11 Thursday - -	6 50	5 10	Morn.	3 25
12 Friday - -	6 49	5 11	0 9	4 21
13 Saturday - -	6 47	5 13	1 17	5 22
14 Sunday - -	6 46	5 14	2 20	6 41
15 Monday - -	6 45	5 15	3 18	7 57
16 Tuesday - -	6 44	5 16	4 7	9 3

Last Quarter 13th, 1h. 27m. morning.

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

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

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
SAINT JOHN BRANCH.
Alfred Smithers, 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
MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.
James Kirk, Esquire, President.
☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing

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

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

Marine Insurance.

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

EMIGRANT AGENCY OFFICE,
Fredericton, September 26, 1840.

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

Persons having Landed Property to dispose of can have a description of the same entered in a Book to be kept for that purpose; and applications for servants or labourers that may be received at this Office, will be registered in a similar manner.

EDMUND WARD,
Assistant Emigrant Agen
☞ Letters forwarded to be post paid.

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

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

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

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

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.

Flour.

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

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

Pictorial Illustrations of THE BIBLE.

A FRESH supply of the above work is just received, and can be obtained at the various Book Stores in the City, and at the store of
G. & E. SEARS,
January 12, 1841. *King street.*

The Garland.

OLD FRIENDS TOGETHER.

Oh, time is sweet, when roses meet,
With Spring's sweet breath around them;
And sweet the cost, when hearts are lost,
If those we love have found them.
And sweet the mind, that still can find,
A star in darkest weather;
But nought can be so sweet to see,
As old friends met together!

Those days of old, when youth was bold,
And time stole wings to speed it,
And youth ne'er knew how fast time flew,
Or knowing, did not heed it!
Though grey each brow that meets us now,
For age brings wintry weather,
Yet nought can be so sweet to see,
As old friends met together!

The few long known, whom years have shown,
With hearts that friendship blesses;
A hand to cheer, perchance a tear,
To soothe a friend's distresses;
Who helped and tried, still side by side,
A friend to face hard weather;
Oh, thus may we yet joy to see
And meet old friends together!

Miscellaneous.

JOSEPHINE, EMPRESS OF FRANCE.

BY JAMES H. PERKINS.

When a few centuries shall have thrown their shadows upon the strange fortunes of Napoleon; and given to every thing about him the tinge of romance, the story of his first wife, Josephine, will seem to the student rather a fable than a fact; he will look upon her as we look upon Mary of Scotland, but with a deeper interest; for she, far more truly than her lord, was from first to last "the child of destiny."

Told, while yet unmarried, that she would be a wife, a widow, and a Queen of France—the entire fulfilment of the first part of the prophecy, gave her courage to believe in the last part also when under sentence of death.—When her bed was taken from under her because she was to die in the morning, she told her weeping friends that it was not so, that she would sit upon that throne on whose ruins Robespierre then stood triumphant; and when asked in mockery, to choose her maids of honour, since she was to be Queen, she did choose them, and they were her maids of honour, when half of Europe looked up to her. On that night which was to have been her last on earth, Robespierre fell. Had he fallen a few days earlier, her first husband would have lived; had his fall been but one day later, Josephine would have been among the ten thousand victims whose names we have never heard. But he fell on that night, and her destiny was accomplished.

She married Napoleon, and, through her, her husband was appointed to the army of Italy. Step by step they rose, till at last the crown rested upon her head; the second part of the prophecy was proved true, and she began to look forward to that loss of power and rank which had also been foretold, and which was to close the strange drama of her life.

And he that had wedded the child of destiny grew every day more strong and more grasping. In vain did Josephine attempt to rule his ambition, and chasten his aims; he was an emperor; he wished to found an empire, and by slow degrees he made himself familiar with the thoughts of putting her away.

When the campaign of 1809 was at an end, hardened and narrowed, the General came back to his wife; his former kindness was gone, his playfulness was checked; he consulted her but seldom, and seldom stole upon her private hours with that familiar love that had so often made her heart leap. She saw that her hour drew nigh.

It was the evening of the 20th November; the court was at Paris in honour of the King of Saxony. Josephine sat at her window, looking down upon the river, and musing on the dark fate before her, when she heard Napoleon's step at the door. She sprang to open it, using her usual exclamation, "mon ami!" He embraced her affectionately, that for an instant her fears and woes seemed vain. She led him to the chair, placed herself at his feet, and looking up into his face, smiled through her tears.

"You are unhappy, Josephine," said the Emperor.

"Not with you, sire."

"Bah," said he quickly, "why call me sire!" these shews of state steal all true joy from us."

"Then why seek them?" answered Josephine.

The Emperor made no reply. "You are now the first of men," she continued; "why not quit the war, turn ambition out of your councils, bend your thoughts on the good of France, and live at home among those who love you."

"Josephine," said he, turning his face from her, "it is not I, it is France that demands the sacrifice."

"Are you sure of that, my lord?" said his wife; "have you probed your heart to the bottom? is it not ambition prompts you to seek reasons for repudiating me? for think not, Napoleon, I misunderstand you; are you sure it is the love of France?"

Every word she spoke touched him to the quick; and rising hastily, he replied "Madam, I have reasons; good evening."

"Stay, sire," said she, taking hold of his arm, we must not part in anger. I submit. Since you wish it, I submit cheerfully. It is not in my nature to oppose your will; I love you too deeply. Nor shall I cease to love you, Napoleon, because I am to leave your throne and your side. If you still go on victorious, I shall rejoice with you; if reverse comes, I will lay down my life to comfort you, I will pray for you morning and night, and in the hope that sometimes you will think of me."

Hardened as he was, Napoleon had loved his wife deeply and long. Her submission to his stern resolve; her calm, but mournful, dignity; her unshaken love moved even him; and for a moment affection struggled with ambition. He turned to embrace her again; but in that moment her face and form had changed. Her eye and her whole person seemed inspired! He felt himself in the presence of a superior being. She led him to the window and threw it open. A thin mist rested upon the Seine and over the gardens of the Palace; all around was silent, among the stars then before them, one was far brighter than the rest. She pointed to it.

"Sire," she said, "that star is mine—to that, and not to yours, was promised empire; through me, and through my destinies, you have risen; part from me, and you fall. The spirit of her that foresaw my rise to royalty, even now communes with my spirit, and tells me that your fate hangs on mine. Believe me or not, if we henceforth walk asunder, you will leave no empire behind you, and will die yourself in shame, and sorrow, and with a broken spirit."

He turned away sick at heart, and overawed by the words of one, whose destiny had been so strangely accomplished. Ten days were passed in resolves and counter-resolves—and then the link that bound him to fortune was broken. Josephine was divorced; and, as he said himself at St. Helena, from that hour his fall began.

Josephine was divorced—but her love did not cease. In her retirement she joyed in all his successes, and prayed that he might be saved from the fruits of his foul ambition. When his son was born, she only regretted that she was not near him in his happiness; and when he went a prisoner to Elba, she begged that she might share his prison, and relieve his woes. Every article that he had used at her residence, remained as he left it, she would not let a chair be removed. The book, in which he had been last reading, was there with the page doubled down, and the pen that he had last used was by it, with the ink dried on its point.—When her death drew nigh, she wished to sell all her jewels, to send the fallen Emperor money; and her will was submitted to his correction. She died before he returned from Elba; but her last thoughts were of him and France, and her last words expressed the hope and belief "that she had never caused a single tear to flow." She was buried in the village church of Ruel, and her body was followed to the grave, not alone by princes and generals, but by two thousand poor, whose hearts had been made glad by her bounty.

Her marble monument bears only this inscription:

"EUGENE AND HORTENSE TO JOSEPHINE."

What a fund for future writers in her character and fate; and what a lesson to all of us, whether in prosperity or adversity.

Massacre of the Mamelukes by Mehemet Ali.—Mohammed Ali was now firmly fixed in his government, and it was evident that something more than Turkish wisdom preserved him in it. Telegraphs were established from Alexandria to Cairo; and every insurrection which begun, was disconcerted in the space of a few hours. The Mamelukes deemed his agents supernatural, but his only agent was M. Drovetti, the French Consul. This gentleman still holds the office of Consul, and he it was whose prudence and dexterity seated Mohammed Ali on the throne. Every measure of the latter was of his planning; and the Viceroy well knows that to him the success of his ambition is wholly due. Drovetti is the most perfect courtier in his manners and appearance I ever met; the elegance of his address is only surpassed by the depth of his dissimulation, and the skilfulness of his subterfuge. There is, however, something terrible in his countenance; and as he stalks along the plain of Alexandria every evening, muffled up in his white *bernous*, the Franks are seen to retire with a sort of deferential horror, and whisper, as he passes, 'Make way for Catiline.'

'What share he had in the destruction of the Mamelukes I know not; but, in his quality of privy councillor, it is to be presumed the bloody business was not transacted without his knowledge: of the expediency of the policy which dictated the measure, I believe there can be little doubt, considering the matter '*a la Turque*.'—The Mamelukes or Mohammed Ali must have fallen; the Viceroy determined it should be the former. He invited them to a grand feast, said to have been given in honour of his son, at the citadel, and for the alleged purpose of a reconciliation with the Beys, for whom it was reported he had prepared magnificent presents. The Mamelukes distrusted the Pacha's sudden friendship; they resolved not to attend the banquet. The emissaries of the Pacha laboured to convince them that their suspicion was unfounded; and they prevailed, at last, on the generous-minded Mamelukes [for such they were] to trust to the honour and hospitality of Mohammed Ali. They went to the feast, they were received with every demonstration of friendship; but the Pacha was not to be seen; the Beys suspected treachery, they looked to the doors by which they entered the citadel, but they were fast closed; immediately a galling fire of musquetry, from the surrounding parapets, opened upon them; there was no escape; they looked their murderers in the face; they called for quarter, but there was no mercy; they shook their swords at their assassins, but they were beyond their reach.

'A soldier, who assisted at the massacre, informed me, that the poor wretches in their despair kept running to and fro, from one door to another, vainly seeking a place of safety, until there was not a single Mameluke left standing. The greater number were dispatched; but many were only wounded; the ferocious soldiers now descending from the walls, cut and hacked the expiring Beys. I asked the soldier if it was not a sorry sight?—He said, it was lamentable to see such fine clothes as they wore spoiled with blood!

'The Pacha all this time was shut up in a turret of the citadel, looking at the slaughter of his guests, and suffering, you will imagine, all the agonies of remorse; Oh, no! in Turkey when policy aims the blow and perfidy plays the host, as much glory redounds to the murderer from the massacre, as accrues to the Christian soldier from the number of foes he has cloven down in the field.

'This horrible feat of Turkish policy took place in 1812; the number of killed is generally supposed to have been from 300 to 500. Turner gives 800. One only of the Beys escaped, by leaping his Arab steed over the parapet at a tremendious distance from the ground; the horse was killed, but the rider got in safety to the desert; and is now lying in Constantinople.

'You may conceive the sensation this bloody business made, in the country, and understand the reason of the energy of the Pacha's character standing so high in Europe. At all events, Egypt has remained tranquil since the slaughter: the Mamelukes

"'After life's fitful fever, sleep well!
Treachery hath done its worst.'"

Peking, or *Pekin*, is the capital of the empire of China. It is divided into the Chinese and Tartar cities. The Tartar city forms properly the main body of Peking, being surrounded by the principal wall, which encloses an area of fourteen square miles. The Chinese city has a wall of its own, which encloses an area of about nine square miles. The suburbs are also very large. According to the best official information which Lord Macartney could procure, Peking contains a population of between two and three millions.

Peking, like most other Chinese cities, is laid out by the square and line. A street four miles long, and 120 feet broad, reaches from one gate to the other, and is crossed by another, of similar length and breadth. The other streets are narrow, and many of them can only be considered as lanes. They are all unpaved, and covered with sand and dust; but they are kept very clean and frequently watered. The principal streets consist almost entirely of rows of shops which are painted, gilded, and adorned with much magnificence. Sky blue and green mixed with gold, are the prevailing colours upon the walls. The regular form of the streets, the flat roofs, and the various ensigns with which they are decorated, give Peking very much the appearance of a large encampment. The streets are peculiarly crowded, in consequence of the number of trades that are carried on in the open air. The numerous moveable workshops of tinkers and barbers, cobblers and blacksmiths; the tents and booths where tea, fruit, rice, and other eatables, are exposed to sale; the wares and merchandize arrayed before the doors; the troops of dromedaries, laden with coals from Tartary; and the wheel-barrows and hand-carts stuffed with vegetables, leave only a narrow space unoccupied.

Peking, according to Chinese ideas, is strongly fortified. It is surrounded with walls about 30 feet high, and 25 feet thick at their base; but the breadth on the top, within the parapets, does not exceed 12 feet; so that it has a considerable slope, especially on the inside, and rises by stages like the pyramids. It is surrounded with a ditch, and defended by square towers, placed at the interval of 70 yards, which is reckoned a bowshot. Each tower projects about 40 feet from the line of the wall, and has a small guard-house on its summit. The body of the wall is composed of the earth dug up from the ditch; but it is faced on each side with a mixture of brick and stone.

The imperial palace is in an inclosure within the city, formed by what is called the Yellow Wall. The space contained within it, about a mile in length, and three-fourths of a mile in breadth, is artificially formed into an imitation of rude and romantic nature. The edifices destined for the accommodation of the Emperor, are placed on hills of different height; while the loftiest summits are crowned with pavilions, kiosks, and other buildings, destined for pleasure and refreshment. The imperial palace of Yuenmien, situated without the city, presents the same scene on a much more extended scale. The grounds here are at least 10 miles in diameter, and comprise an extent of about 60,000 English acres. The temples or pagodas, and towers of Peking, are extremely numerous and magnificent; but there is no established religion and no congregational worship allowed in the empire, the government studiously avoiding and prohibiting every thing by which men can be assembled together. The system almost exclusively professed is that of Fo, which is distinguished by numerous images of departed worthies, some of gigantic size. The Christian religion has been introduced by the Jesuits, who at one time boasted 300,000 converts, but their career has been stopped by that hostility to change which is so deeply fixed in the ruling powers. The Chinese are of a mild, affable and quiet disposition. Among their good qualities are unremitting industry, perseverance in their pursuits, exactness and punctuality in business, veneration for parents and ancestors, and a general good humour and courtesy of manners. Among their vices are an entire disregard of truth, and unparalleled skill in the art of cheating.

In Peking snow lies on the ground three months of the year, and the climate is colder than under the same latitude in Europe. Peking is in longitude 116 deg. 28 min. E. Latitude 39 deg. 55 min, N.

Advertising is like a travelling sign. No business man will hesitate to pay twenty dollars for a sign, where he would never think of paying half the sum for advertising. The one is a sign seen only by those who pass the store and can see the goods that are for sale as well as the sign. The advertisement is a comprehensive sign that comes under the eye of hundreds who never will see the sign evor the door; yet some soft heads pretend to argue that because some men have done a good businesswithout advertising, advertising is unnecessary. They might as well argue that because some men have made money without industry, industry is unnecessary.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

An upright posture is easier than a stooping one, because it is more natural, and one part is better supported by another; so it is easier to be an honest man than a knave.

JAMAICA.

Extracts from the Speech of Sir C. T. Metcalfe, *Governor General of Jamaica, at the recent opening of the Legislature of that Island.*

"You are aware, Gentlemen, that some of your acts passed the last Session have been attacked in public meetings in England, and that we are accused of a design to restore Slavery and coercion in Jamaica by unjust and oppressive laws.

"All who are acquainted with the state of this island, must know that there is no more fear of a return to Slavery in Jamaica, than there is of its establishment in England; that our emancipated population are as free, as independent in their conduct, as well conditioned, as much in the enjoyment of abundance, and as strongly sensible of the blessing of liberty, as any that we know in our country. And every one who reflects, must be aware, that in a land where the demand for labour is pressing, and the supply inadequate; where the people have in most parts means of support, which preclude the necessity of continuous labour; where the desire to live at ease may, to a considerable extent be gratified, and where uncultivated and fertile land is abundant and procurable at little cost; positive coercion is in the nature of things impossible, and that the virtual coercion, which in all countries is imposed by the necessities of the labouring man, is likely to be less here than in any part of the United Kingdom. To these advantages may be added that all disqualifications and distinctions on account of color have ceased; that men of all colors have equal rights in the law, and an equal footing in society, and that every man's position is settled by the same circumstances which regulate that point in other free countries where no differance of color exists; that civil and religious liberty is universally enjoyed in as great a degree as in the Mother Country; and that we have a press as free as any in the world. Such is the present condition of this colony in all these respects; and it may be asserted without fear of denial, that the former slaves of Jamaica are now as secure in all social rights as free born Britons. Let it be our study, gentlemen, to confirm, and if possible improve this happy state.

"In consequence of the combined insufficiency and uncertainty of labour, owing to the scantiness of our population and to the desire which men naturally entertain when they possess the means to follow their own inclinations in pursuit of their livelihood, the minds of all who feel an interest in the general prosperity of the Colony are turned with anxiety towards immigration, as the only perceptible mode of alleviating the existing defects. I have availed myself of the powers granted to me by the Immigration Act, and, with a view to give effect to the intentions of the Legislature, have nominated a Commissioner, who has proceeded to America and thence to Great Britain, and an Agent-General in the island. The appointment of Deputy Agents at the several ports I have delayed until they may appear to be required. The attention of the Government, and of the public in the Mother Country, has been attracted to this important subject; and there is some prospect of the emigration of liberated Africans and other free laborers from the Coast of Africa. Whether we shall derive benefit from the plans now on foot for the promotion of emigration to the West Indies must depend on the advantages that we can offer compared with those of other Colonies and Countries to induce emigrants to settle here. With respect to one important point, our beautiful island presents in its highlands a delightful and healthy climate for Europeans and inhabitants of all countries, and in the lowlands, one salubrious and agreeable for Africans and the natives of tropical regions. In other respects, with so great a demand for labour and such abundance of uncultivated land, we ought to be able to compete with other Colonies. It is manifest that the immigration on a large scale is necessary, not only for the developement of our still latent resources, but even for the successful cultivation of our present staples. How far we can obtain that desirable momentum is doubtful, and in the pursuit of it, whatever may be the result, we ought not to neglect any means within our reach of promoting the comfort, content, cheerful industry, and attachment of the peasantry of the island.

"There are signs of enterprise and a spirit of improvement among us which it is highly gratifying to observe. Several Agricultural Societies have been formed within the last year in different parts of the island, after the example of that at Old Harbour, which had the honor of taking the lead. Prizes are given by those Societies for the best cattle, the best ploughing, and numercus other objects of public interest. These institutions must be beneficial in promoting industry and improved methods of cultivation, and in drawing out new sources of wealth, and they will also, I trust, tend to confirm a cordial union between the two great classes of the agricultural community. Two companies or partnerships have been formed for the introduction of the culture of Silk, and it is to be hoped that this laudable experiment may be rewarded with success, and that a new source of benefit may thus be opened to all the inhabitants of the island.

"We possess the Tea-plant, but I am not aware that any one has turned his attention to it, with a view to its extended cultivation, although from the description that we have of the countries in which it flourishes, it would seem that this island is well adapted for its growth.

"With a sufficient population these and other products calculated to advance the prosperity of the island, might be cultivated without detriment to the established staples, and the production of the latter, at the same time be greatly increased; but it may be apprehended that every attempt at a new culture, or at the renewal of any old one which in times past may have given way to the more profitable staple export will be impeded by the want of labourers, and by the pressing demand which exists for all the labour that can be procured in the cultivation and preparation of Sugar and Coffee, of which the produce that it is so desirable to augment, continues to decrease from the insufficiency of labour, with the addition in the present year of an extraordinary drought in a great portion of the island. This has injured all classes of cultivators, and will tend to diminish the succeeding crops, and decrease the advantage which would otherwise have been derived from the high price of sugar in the Mother Country, a price which it is prudent to calculate will not long be allowed to continue, without strenuous efforts for its reduction, the injurious effects of which on estates in this island, can only be successfully met by increase of produce."

CENSUS OF THE PROVINCE.

We have been favoured with the following abstract of the Census of the Province, which has been recently taken:—*Fredericton Sentinel.*

	1834	1840	increase.
YORK.			
Fredericton,	2970	4002	
St. Mary,	1507	2158	
Douglas,	2127	2630	
Kingsclear,	1204	1792	
Queensbury,	1007	1144	
Prince William,	687	942	
Southampton,	406	575	
Dumfries,	570	752	
	10,478	13,995	33 1-5 per ct.
CARLETON.			
Woodstock,	1947	3186	
Northampton,	479	508	
Kent,	564	473	
Brighton,	1007	1200	
Perth,	244	362	
Wicklow,	591	744	
Wakefield,	1862	2358	
Andover,	523	587	
	7217	9411	30 per cent.
Madawaska,	2274	3948	
	9,493	13,381	40 per cent.
SUNBURY.			
Maugerville,	514	556	
Sheffield,	957	1184	
Burton 1,	1165	1144	
" 2,	358		
Lincoln,	567	593	
Blissville,	277	833	
	3,838	4260	10 per cent.
QUEEN'S.			
Gagetown,	1004	865	
Canning,	1502	952	
Wickham,	1624	1201	
Waterborough,	1334	1329	
Brunswick,	872	220	
Hampstead,	1318	879	
Johnston,		1030	
Petersville,		856	
Chipman,		900	
	7204	8232	13 per cent.
ST. JOHN.			
St. John,	12,163	19,281	
Portland,	5077	6207	
Carleton,	812	1435	
Lancaster,	1315	1602	
St. Martin,	1391	1973	
Simonds,		2459	
	20,668	32,957	60 per cent.
CHARLOTTE.			
St. Andrews,	3487	3682	
St. Stephens,	2677	3405	
St. David,	1575	1609	
St. George,	2321	2422	
St. Patrick,	1507	2013	
S. James,	927	1155	
Pennfield,	742	1043	
Grand Manan,	956	1003	
West Isles,	1110	1128	
Campo Bello	550	719	
	15,832	18,178	14 per cent.
KING'S.			
Kingston,	1929	2009	
Sussex,	3143	2178	
Hampton,	2563	2072	
Norton,	786	1017	
Westfield,	1275	1661	
Springfield,	1551	1733	
Greenwich,	958	1080	
Studholm,		1988	
Upham,		726	
	12,195	14,464	16 per cent.
WESTMORLAND.			
Dorchester,	3124	3067	
Sackville,	1970	2366	
Westmorland,	1165	1434	
Moncton,	578	1529	
Salisbury,	1120	1426	
Shediac,	1318	1909	
Botsford,	1346	1767	
Coverdale,	617	625	
Hopewell,	2007	1021	
Hillsboro'	960	1052	
Harvey,		1488	
	14,205	17,686	24 per cent.
NORTHUMBERLAND.			
New Castle,	2185	3013	
Chatham,	2355	3503	
Ludlow,	501	599	
Northesk,	1287	1577	
Alnwick,	772	1027	
Blissfield,	464	545	
Blackville,	865	1357	
Glenelg,	1422	1351	
Nelson,	1319	1648	
	11,170	14,620	31 per cent.
KENT.			
Richibucto,	2775	2068	
Weldford,		1130	
Carleton,	1039	1644	
Wellington,	1171	1452	
Dundas,	1046	1163	
	6,031	7,477	24 per cent.
GLOUCESTER.			
Bathurst,	1626	2171	
Saumarez,	1097	1591	
Carquit,	1699	2075	
New Bandon,	680	700	
Beresford,	1492	1214	
	6394	7751	27 per cent.
RESTIGOUCHE.			
Addington,	1729	814	
Dalhousie,		1995	
Durham,		536	
Colborne,		500	
Elden,		216	
	1729	3141	27 per cent.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1841.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEBRUARY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MARCH		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APRIL					1	2	3
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
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	16	17	11	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30			
JULY					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEPTEMBER				1	2	3	4
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	26	27	28	29	30		
OCTOBER						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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	31						
NOVEMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6
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DECEMBER					1	2	3
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1842.							
JANUARY							1
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
FEBRUARY			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
MARCH			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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	27	28	29	30	31		

25 M. of superior quality Cuba CIGARS, for sale very low.
Dec. 1. JOHN KERR & CO.

COLONIAL.

NOVA-SCOTIA.—The Legislature of Nova Scotia was opened on Wednesday last. At 12 o'clock, His Excellency Lord FALKLAND proceeded in state to the Council Chamber, and, being seated, commanded the attendance of the Assembly. The Members having accordingly attended, the Hon. the President of the Legislative Council, by desire of His Excellency, directed them to return to their Chamber, and make choice of a Speaker. The Members thereupon retired, and shortly afterwards returned, when the Hon. S. G. W. Archibald, late Speaker and senior Member of the House, presented the Hon. Joseph Howe, as the Speaker whom the House had elected. His Excellency having signified his approval of their choice, the Speaker demanded the usual privileges, which his Excellency was pleased to grant.

We extract the following paragraphs from His Excellency's opening Speech:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I have called you together at the earliest opportunity after the close of the General Election, being desirous of placing myself, on the first favourable occasion, in direct communication with the Legislature of the Province, the Government of which I have been appointed to administer, because I feel that in my endeavours to discharge faithfully the arduous duties entailed on me by the confidence of my Sovereign, your co-operation and support will be of the utmost importance, and productive of the best results.

I believe it to be indispensable to the prosperity of Nova Scotia, that a sufficient degree of reciprocal confidence should exist between the three Branches of the Legislature, to insure from each a fair and candid construction of the acts of the other constituent powers, as well as to induce, on the part of those to whom, by the constitution, the exercise of the purely Legislative functions of the Government is specially confided, a disposition to aid the Representative of the Crown in his efforts to give effect to the beneficent intentions of the Queen: to establish and preserve such a feeling of mutual reliance, is therefore the object of my extreme solicitude, nor have I any other than a sanguine expectation that the course I shall pursue, of maintaining inviolate the Royal Prerogative, the beneficial influence of which on the interests of the subject time has demonstrated, while I conscientiously exert it whenever my duty to Her Majesty admits of so doing, in accordance with the wishes of the Community in general; making the authority with which I am invested conducive to the furtherance of measures adapted to draw forth the resources and meet the wants of the Country, my labours to that end being shared by those enjoying the public confidence, and best qualified to judge of the public interests, will produce general harmony, and secure to me, from the British Subjects of the Province, that sympathy and assistance which I deem necessary to enable me to do my duty to the Throne, by promoting their welfare, and thereby strengthening those bonds of loyalty and affection to our Sovereign, and attachment to the Parent State, by which it is my happiness to feel assured that all Nova Scotians are now united.

Since your last meeting it has pleased Divine Providence to bless with Offspring the union of our Gracious Monarch and her august Consort. You will, I am confident, participate in those sentiments of exultation and gratitude, felt by your fellow subjects at home, at the birth of a Princess Royal, as an event calculated to add to the stability of the Throne, and contribute to the domestic felicity of our beloved Royal Mistress.

I rejoice to have it in my power to congratulate you on the flourishing state of the Province in general.—It will be found, on reference to returns which I have directed to be submitted to you, that the Trade has progressively increased, and that a proportionate augmentation has taken place in the Revenue, while the thriving condition of the mercantile interests has had an advantageous effect on the agricultural Districts of the Country.

* * * * * * *

We have to be grateful for a harvest which, if not superabundant, has been at least an average one, and I have the satisfaction to learn from all quarters, that the grain grown is of very superior quality.

* * * * * * *

It is ground for the indulgence of encouraging anticipations as regards the future, that you enter on your Parliamentary duties with no greater amount of debt than existed four years ago, while the increase of the Revenue places at your disposal means far more ample than your predecessors enjoyed, both of diminishing this burden, and of effecting necessary public improvements; of these one of the most essential which we can contemplate is the amelioration of the great Lines of Communication between this port and the eastern and western extremities of the Province.

The British Government, ever anxious to facilitate the intercourse between the Mother Country and her trans-Atlantic offspring, after having expended a very large sum in establishing a line of Steamships from Liverpool to our Provincial Capital, "in the confident expectation that the Colonies, on their part, would not be unwilling to improve the local communication," has proposed a plan for the more expeditious conveyance of Mails and Passengers between Halifax and Quebec, as well as between Halifax and New Brunswick; I have been instructed to ask your aid in furtherance of this object, and, after the resolution passed by the House in the last Session, pledging itself with regard to the expenses of the Post-Office, and the liberality of the Imperial Parliament, I feel certain the appeal will not be made in vain, but that, as anticipated by the Secretary of State, copies of whose letters will be placed on your table, "the exertions made by Great Britain for the purpose of keeping up a regular and rapid intercourse between the countries, will be met by a corresponding feeling on the part of the Colony."

* * * * * * *

Among the various subjects which have been brought under my notice, since my arrival in this Colony, the means of more generally diffusing instruction among the people had engaged my most serious attention.

It is deeply to be lamented that, in a country, the population of which is inferior to no other race in physical attributes, and where the necessaries of life are so easily obtained, that a moderate degree of industry raises a man above want, while, by the constitution of society, any one endowed with knowledge and diligence may arrive at the highest social distinction, education should be so difficult of attainment, that the majority of the inhabitants are in consequence deprived of the advantages otherwise open to them by the nature of the institutions under which they live—society itself is retarded in its progress—man's individual happiness marred, and his usefulness in his relations with his fellow creatures impaired by the want of that inestimable blessing. My examination into the working of the system at present established here, has convinced me that this inconvenience is universally felt and generally complained of, while, however the extent of the evil is acknowledged by all, a diversity of opinion everywhere prevails as to the mode in which it is to be remedied, each class apprehending having to suffer from the imposition of an undue share of the sacrifice necessary to be made for its removal; the difficulties by which the question is surrounded in consequence of this conflict of opinions, as well as for the local peculiarities of certain Districts, and the variety of religious tenets prevailing in Nova Scotia, are such as to prevent my being able to propose to you, in the hope of its determination, any measure worthy of adoption.

Your knowledge of the necessities of your several constituencies, and of the different interests of the classes into which they are divided, eminently qualifies you to deliberate on the means of mitigating the privation under which they now suffer, with regard to literal culture, and of bringing about, in this respect, a vast improvement in the condition of the great body of the people in the manner least likely to bear oppressively on any portion of the community.—In recommending to your regard a subject of such momentous interest, I consider it my duty not to withhold the expression of my belief, that any Legislative act in reference to it, to be satisfactory in its operation, must be based on the principle of general assessment, while I beg to assure you of my very zealous concurrence in any attempt you may make to ameliorate a state of things which I sincerely deplore.

* * * * * * *

In addition to the measures relating to the Highways, of which I have already spoken, a Bill for the re-construction of the Court of Marriage and Divorce, and another for the Incorporation of the Town of Halifax, will be submitted for your approbation.

In the preparation of these Acts every anxiety has been felt, both by myself and those who have assisted me to frame them, that the provisions therein contained should correspond to the exigencies of Society, as established among us. It will be for you to say whether this purpose has been accomplished, and to determine whether they shall become Law. Altho' the tranquility and happiness of this Country, to promote which, my best energies will hereafter be devoted, and to which I think these, or some similar enactments, would contribute, are too near my heart for me to disguise my earnest hope that they may be deemed in the main well suited to effect the ends contemplated by those who devised them. I both expect and desire that they should be subjected to the most ample discussion and searching investigation, alike as to their principles and details.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—This important office has been filled. The question of questions is settled. The Hon. James B. Uniacke was nominated by James R. Dewolfe, Esq., seconded by the Hon. Edmund M. Dodd, and, on the question being taken, there appeared for the motion 22, against it 26. The Hon. Joseph Howe was then proposed by Reuben Clements, Esq., seconded by Alexander M. Upham, Esq., when Mr. Howe was elected, 25 to 23.—The Attorney General, Mr. Uniacke, and Mr. Howe, retired.

CHAPLAIN.—A resolution to the following effect was passed, 32 to 13.—that the Rev. Dr. Twining, Rev. Mr. Scott, Rev Mr. Sheldon, Rev. Mr. Marshall, and Rev. Mr. Dease, be requested to act as Chaplains to the House.—*Novascotian.*

THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR DAVIS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To the President of the Senate:

I found among the files placed in my hands by my predecessor, resolutions from the States of Maine and Indiana—and in conformity with the object of those States, I transmit them for the information and use of the two Houses. These resolutions were adopted in regard to the North-Eastern Boundary, and I may be permitted in this connexion to add, that I see little prospect of an early adjustment of this disturbing matter; indeed, I fear there is no disposition on the part of Great Britain to bring it to an issue upon its merits.

The terms of the treaty of 1783 are plain and intelligible, and not easily perverted. They make the elevation of land, which divides the rivers that flow into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, the dividing line between the United States and Canada on the north. On the east the treaty provides that the line shall be run from the source of the St. Croix directly north to this highland which so divides these waters, and at the point of intersection shall be the north-west angle of Nova Scotia. When we consider the provisions of this treaty, and the known facts, it seems impossible that any question raising a doubt can exist. The question is, where does the treaty place the north-west angle of Nova Scotia?

We know there is a river called the St. Lawrence, having many streams rising in the highlands south of it, and flowing into it. We know also that several rivers rise on the other side of these high grounds, and flowing in a southerly direction, fall into the Atlantic Ocean. The existence of these streams is unquestioned, and that necessarily places beyond all doubt the fact that their sources must be separated by land high enough to divide them, for such is the law of nature.

We know also that the source of the St. Croix has been ascertained, and a monument erected by agreement. We know further that from this monument a line has been traced directly north some forty miles, to a place near Mars Hill.

All that remains, therefore, to be done, according to the treaty, is to continue this line to the lands that divide the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, and at the end of it is the north-west angle of Nova Scotia. It is impossible to comprehend how any serious obstacle to the accomplisment of this can exist. Another half century may pass away, and additional folios may be written—the country may be explored, and new things discovered, but these facts will never be changed, or the decisive character of the evidence in support of the treaty.

Under the circumstances, it is painful to see the measures pursued in support of a groundless pretension, to take from us a territory larger than our State, as their tendency is to disturb our pacific relations, and bring the two countries into a conflict.

The late report of the British Commissioners, if it be characteristic of the policy to be pursued, may well fill the public mind with indignation—and the false reasoning and unwarrantable conclusions contained in it, ought to be fully exposed. It is not, however, within our province to adjust the controversy; yet having great interest at stake in that territory, as well as in the peace and honor of the United States, it would seem to be no more than just to respond to this call upon us by our sister State—to extend to her our sympathy for the manifold wrongs inflicted upon her, and to assure Congress of our hearty disposition to maintain the integrity of the country.

JOHN DAVIS.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, February 2.

The Honorable Mr. Johnston, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message.

"J. HARVEY, *Lt. Governor.*

"The Lieutenant Governor submits to the House a Letter from the Collector of the Customs at Saint John, together with one from the Province Treasurer, representing the insufficiency of the Out-Door Establishments of those Departments to prevent Illicit Trade, which has increased to an extent materially to affect the Revenue of the Province; and recommends that provision be made for checking this serious evil.

"J. H."

Custom House, St. John, N. B., 22d Jan. 1841.

SIR,—I have the honor to call Your Excellency's attention to the Contraband Trade, which is at present so extensively carried on at this Port, whereby the Revenue of this Province is materially affected. It is my intention to furnish Your Excellency, (in another communication,) with some data in support of the opinion now submitted by me, that Illicit Trade has enormously increased during the past year. It therefore becomes my duty to represent to Your Excellency, the inefficiency of the Establishment of this Department in point of numbers, to perform the duty requisite to check or control it, except to a limited extent.

I beg leave to state, that in a former instance, when an increase in this Department was sought for, I was directed by the Commissioners of the Customs, to make inquiry, and report whether the Province would consent to defray a portion of the expense that would be incurred. With respect to the present state of this Department, I have already submitted to the Honorable Board, the necessity of an additional Waiter and Searcher being appointed, to afford the requisite facilities for the examination of Baggage belonging to Passengers arriving by Steam Vessels, as well as for the general business of the Port. This representation was made without taking into consideration such services as are absolutely required to prevent Illicit Trade, but as applicable to the regular routine business of the Port. I am of opinion that it will be apparent to Your Excellency, that the duty required, chiefly at night, both in Boats, and on Shore in severe weather, cannot be performed by a limited Establishment, and I respectfully suggest and recommend for Your Excellency's consideration, the propriety of some provision being made for an additional Waiter and Searcher, at a Salary of £200 sterling, per annum, and for two efficient Boatmen, whose daily pay should not be less than 4s. 6d. sterling, per diem, the same as that allowed to the two Boatmen at present employed in this Department.

I shall furnish the Province Treasurer with a copy of this communication, in order to afford him an opportunity of stating his views thereon to Your Excellency, as he is fully aware of the nature of the duties required from the out-door Department. I have the honor to be, Sir, your Excellency's obedient humble servant,

H. BOWYER SMITH, *Collector.*

His Excellency Major Gen. Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. and K. C. H. &c.

Fredericton, 28th January 1841.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, enclosing a communication from the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at Saint John, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relative to contraband Trade at that Port, and the insufficiency of the means of preventing the same; and conveying to me His Excellency's commands that I should report thereon. In compliance therewith I have the honor to state for the information of His Excellency, that immediately after my appointment to the office of Provincial Treasurer, in May, 1836, I placed under the orders and control of the Collector of H. M. Customs at Saint John, the only two Out Door Officers at my disposal, (Abrams and Griffith) with the understanding that he should require all his Officers to see that my signature as Treasurer was affixed to every permit before the articles named in such permit were suffered to be landed; this arrangement increased the strength of both Departments by combination of the forces, and lessened the trouble of the lawful importer, by saving him the writing of an additional entry of every importation. Had not this arrangement been entered into, the ordinary Out Door duty of the Treasury at Saint John could not have been performed as efficiently as it is now done, without at least six Tide Waiters and a Landing Surveyor. But the Out Door Establishment, though thus increased by union, has been frequently found too small for the ordinary duties, and I have in consequence been obliged to provide occasionally extra Tide Waiters to attend to the discharging of cargoes of dutiable goods.

The duty of looking after illicit traffic, if faithfully performed, requires constant night watching not only on shore but in boats, a laborious and wearing service, that makes relief absolutely necessary. The present force is certainly too weak to perform this with effect, in addition to the ordinary duty, and when the regular business is more than usually pressing, it is apparent that the smuggler must have very great opportunities for running in his goods.

I would therefore respectfully offer as my opinion, that as the business of the Port of Saint John has very greatly increased since the formation of the present Establishment, the Province providing only two officers, at five shillings per day each, to superintend the landing of goods subject to Provincial duties,—as the illicit importation of Liquors and Foreign Manufactures is now carried on to a great extent in consequence of the great temptation from high duties, and is a larger force is requisite even when acting in conjunction with the Customs,—t is the interest of the Province to provide amply for this service, and to place the whole of the Out Door Establishment of the Treasury Department throughout the Province under the orders of the Customs, with the understanding that the Collectors and Sub-Collectors of the several Ports are to require all the Officers under their control to perfect the Revenue of the Province, whether collected under Acts of Parliament or Provincial Revenue Acts. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

B. ROBINSON, *Province Treasurer.*

The Hon. W. F. ODELL, Provincial Secretary.

Wednesday, February 3.

Mr. Freeze, by leave, presented a Petition from John H. Ryan, Esquire, and 110 others, inhabitants of the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, praying that a grant may pass in aid of individual subscription, towards maintaining a Courier on the line of Road between Lyon's, in King's County, and Pittfield's, in the County of Westmorland, to intersect the Great Road leading to Nova Scotia; which he read.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee on Internal Communication to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Johnston, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:—

"J. HARVEY, *Lt. Governor.*

"In communicating to the House of Assembly an extract of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in answer to the Resolution of the House of last Session, relative to the payment of the Salary of the Master of the Rolls, from the Surplus of the Civil List Fund, the Lieutenant Governor feels he cannot employ any language which could so forcibly convey the sentiments entertained by Her Majesty's Government, of the uniform conduct of the House of Assembly of New-Brunswick, as that contained in Lord John Russell's Despatch.

"J. H."

The Despatch communicated by the aforegoing Message being read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows:—

(Extract)

[No. 44.] *Downing Street, 29th April,* 1840.

I have received your Despatch of the 20th March, No. 13, communicating to me the copy of an Address to yourself from the House of Assembly of New-Brunswick, of the 9th of that month, respecting the application of the Surplus of the Civil List Fund, for the salary of the Master of the Rolls of the Province.

In declining to acquiesce in this application, you will employ the most courteous and conciliatory style, which the occasion admits of; for the language of the House on the present occasion, and their habitual course of proceeding on all occasions, are such as to entitle them to the respect and confidence of Her Majesty's Government, and it is right that those feelings should be indicated, in the terms selected, to convey a refusal in the present application, which they have perhaps made unadvisedly. I have, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

Major General Sir John Harvey, &c. &c.

The Honourable Mr. Johnston, also by command of His Excellency, laid before the House—

Communication from Abraham Gesner, Esquire, Provincial Geologist, accompanied by a Catalogue of the objects of Natural History, contained in his Museum at Saint John, and recommending that the Mechanics' Institute at Saint John should be enabled to acquire the same.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

A Bill has been introduced by Mr. Palmer to limit the duration of the Assembly to *four* years.

A Bill has passed the Assembly for the payment of Grand and Petit Jurors in the County of Charlotte.

A Bill authorising the payment of Jurors in the County of Carleton, was considered in committee on Thursday, and passed by the House.

It has been made the Order of the Day for this day, for the House of Assembly to go into the consideration of a Bill, introduced by Mr. Palmer, limiting the duration of the Assembly.

Mr. Partelow yesterday introduced a Bill for regulating Debtors and Creditors; and as it is one materially altering the present law now in force, he moved for leave to have one hundred copies printed.

Mr. Wilmot yesterday made enquiry whether any despatch had been received relative to the College Charter. Having taken an active part with reference to this question, he was not disposed to let the matter slumber; and unless some member of the Executive government could afford information upon the subject, he should move an address. Hon. Mr. Johnston stated that a despatch had been received, and he presumed there would be no objection to laying it before the House.

The Bill for taxing the granted Wild Lands of the Province, was taken up on Wednesday and Thursday in committee, and passed by large majorities; although contested by the minority through its several details.

The Assembly have got through much business; and there has been as will have been perceived, several interesting debates. The Act for limiting the duration of the Assembly, to four years, is a very important measure; and although such a duration may be a popular one, yet it is not free from its disadvantages.—*Fredericton Sentinel.*

CITY AFFAIRS.—Last week, we announced that the Grand Jury had presented the City Police establishment, coupled with its administration, as a nuisance, and had also made very grave charges against two of the Aldermen. Since then, a Petition, on the subject from the Grand Jury and other citizens, intended for presentation to the different branches of the Legislature has been published in some the City papers. The following is the copy of a counter petition to the Provincial Legislature agreed to by the Common Council on Thursday, has been handed to us for publication.—*Cou.*

The Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, &c.

Humbly Sheweth—

That your petitioners have seen a Petition addressed to your honorable body, purporting to be from the Grand Jury of this city and County and others, setting forth the inefficiency of the Police of this City, the careless manner in which the laws are administered, and the small number of punishments which have followed. That your Petitioners feel it their duty to represent to your honorable body, that the statements in that petition are highly coloured and exaggerated, and that they are not founded upon such facts as would warrant the representations set forth in said petition; in proof of which your petitioners refer to the fact that in almost all cases where riots have taken place, or felonies or nightly outrages have been committed, by the vigilance of the present winter watch, and the attention of some one or other of the Aldermen of the City, the offending parties have been brought to justice, and your petitioners would call upon the individuals who have taken a part in said petition to name the cases to which they refer, which have escaped the notice of the City Police.

That said petition prays an Act may pass authorising the establishment of a Stipendiary Magistrate and an efficient Police force in this City.—Your Petitioners beg respectfully to represent that such authority, with full power to establish an efficient day and night Police, is now vested, by Royal Charter, in the Corporation of this City, and that as the Representatives of the Freemen of the City are best acquainted with the extent of the present burdens in the shape of taxes, and also to what extent those taxes may be increased for particular purposes, they therefore consider themselves quite competent to judge how far it may be expedient to increase the burdens of the city to such an extent as would support a stipendiary Magistrate, and an extensive Police force, and more particularly as the Aldermen on the eastern side of the harbour have, from long experience, qualified themselves to take proceedings in all cases within their jurisdiction as Police Magistrates, and have ever been found ready to attend to the arduous and unpleasant duties of investigating all charges that are duly made before them, for felonies, riots, or other violations of the law of the land.

That the Petition to which your petitioners refer prays that an act may pass authorising the establishment of a Stipendiary Magistrate and efficient Police force in this city, and your Petitioners beg respectfully but firmly to represent and insist that the establishment of such stipendiary Magistrate and Police force would be a direct and unnecessary infringement of the Royal Charter of this city, and of the rights and privileges thereby secured to the citizens; and that your Petitioners beg to protest most solemnly and strenuously against any such infringement of their chartered Rights or attack upon their privileges.

Your Petitioners are aware that a Police force, however small in number, should be conducted upon some established principle and be properly regulated, but they would again repeat that the allegations in the petition alluded to are not borne out by facts, neither can the Corporation of the City feel themselves authorised to sanction the imposition of a heavy burden upon the community, while the City authorities consider themselves well qualified, and are ready, to attend to those public duties, with but comparatively trifling expense to the public.

Your petitioners trust they will always be found ready to attend to any suggestion, by petition or otherwise made to them by the public generally, showing the necessity of an expensive Police force, and their disposition to bear the tax for the same.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that, for the reasons set forth, no act may pass your honorable body authorising the establishment of a Stipendiary Magistrate and paid Police force in the City of Saint John.

The following Petition to the Legislature, for limiting the duration of the Assembly to *four years*, and for holding the Elections in the several Counties in the Province simultaneously *on the same day* and reducing the number of *polling days*, has been sent us from Fredericton, for promulgation. The topics are all of an important nature, and worthy of the best consideration of the Legislature—there certainly being room for great and various improvements in our Election Laws, which ere long will require a general revision. The petition has been lying several days at Beverley's bookstore, and we learn is numerously signed.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, *K. C. B. and K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

To the Honourable the Legislative Council; and to the Honourable the House of Assembly, in General Assembly convened.

The Petition of Freeholders, Householders, and Inhabitants of Fredericton and neighbourhood, and of other Residents in New-Brunswick,

Most Respectfully Sheweth,—

That your Petitioners are humbly thankful to Almighty God for the blessings of peace and security which we enjoy under the gentle yet powerful sway of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the QUEEN, for the continuance of whose domestic happiness and for the public and enduring prosperity of whose beneficent reign, over every portion of her widely-extended dominions, we offer up our prayers to the Giver of all Good.

That after this solemn expression of loyalty, and grateful acknowledgment towards our common Sovereign, we beg to aver, with much sincerity on our part, our confidence and reliance on the ability, zeal, and honesty of purpose, with which the whole Legislature will in due order, receive and weigh and dispose of these our humble suggestions for improving and multiplying the benefits of our system of Election and Representation in New-Brunswick, whose loyalty and attachment for Great Britain and Ireland, may unquestionably be equalled, though it is believed that they can hardly be surpassed by any Colony in the Empire.

That in perfect accordance with this spirit of general gratulation, we tender, with great respect, our thanks to each of the three branches of our Provincial Parliament for having abrogated the former Election Law, by which every such contest was necessarily protracted to fifteen entire days of polling, a period of long delay, fraught with many mischiefs, because fruitful of many shameful disorders in public, as well, perhaps, as of negociations in private, which baneful enough at the moment in themselves, were but too apt, like unheeded weeds in the corn-fields of the farmer, to be productive of great and wide-spreading evils during a long series of after years, and although we admit that the substitution of *eight days* instead of fifteen, by an act passed on the 1st of March 1837, in the reign of her Majesty's predecessor, whose name is never to be forgotten in this Province, was a boon of great value, which act was finally ratified by the Queen in December following, and subsequently declared *here* on the the 20th of June 1838, we your Petitioners are not without hopes, *looking at the actual and anticipated improvements of the great roads* within and throughout the Province, that the Legislature may be enabled, in its wisdom, and we give it full credit for anxiously wishing, to diminish still further the above shorter period of eight days, before the next General Election, happen when it may.

We have above alluded to incidents only as they casually presented themselves during single elections in our counties, or our only city, or our towns and villages, of which the picture already given, though confessedly faint and feeble, is softened rather than exaggerated, but truth forces us to avow that things are much worse on all occasions of a general Election occurring, owing in part to the real difficulties of the case originating in and exaggerated by the election being conducted in adjoining counties, whether by usage or by law, *successively* rather than *simultaneously*, a practice which should be definitively forbidden and strenuously prevented by statute, but still more to the fact, such at least, is our humble surmise, that the Legislature has not perhaps as yet attempted very seriously to put forth its energies and overcome all difficulties by one vigorous effort of legislation, excluding all unnecessary polling stations and superfluous time, selecting in preference such places as are either on or near to the post-roads, and by also lately with drawing all discretionary powers, in such matters, from Sheriffs and other ministerial officers, candidates, and other persons, as cavalcades, hitherto so conspicuous, on such occasions, hastening and crowding from one polling place to another, and migrating from county to county, have neither contributed to freedom of choice, nor in any shape to the peaceful and quiet performance of a duty of the first class *in every well ordered society*, and no community can be entitled fully to this high praise, until such practices are laid aside, by individuals, if not from regard to propriety, from some respect for public opinion.

That your Petitioners in thus stating the above two leading points, namely, about further shortening the period of elections, and conducting all general elections simultaneously, venture to express their deliberate opinion that each of these points requires attention and amendment, and we conceive we are warranted by admissions of men of all political opinions relative to results of experience, now almost universally acknowledged to flow from certain enactments of the Imperial Parliament in the reign of William the Fourth, of blessed memory, as to the modes of electing Members to serve in the Commons' House of Parliament, and we confidently trust that this Province will experience similar benefits and to an equal extent, from the gradual and eventually the entire adoption of that system of voting for our own representatives, not repudiating occasional reciprocations with such of our sister colonies, near or remote, whose circumstances may be almost identical with our own situation, a line of conduct which we believe will prove conducive to our tranquillity and prosperity and to the indissoluble connection of this growing Province and of the whole of British North America with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

That we have hitherto confined ourselves to one single subject, namely the Election Laws of the Province, and although we have no doubt dwelt upon the subject, with a degree of wearisome prolixity, befitting neither the intelligence nor the zeal of the high authorities addressed, and now assembled in your Legislative capacity,—yet this has been done neither unadvisedly, nor from vanity nor presumption, but in the first place to express unequivocally our general satisfaction with our lot—in one old-fashioned word—*contentedness*, and next to impress more deeply on our own minds, and upon the hearts and understandings of our brother electors in the metropolitan County of York, and on New Brunswickers in general, the sacred duties which all of us owe to ourselves and to our children, as well as to our fellow subjects abroad and at home, *by Petitioning at once quietly, respectfully, and perseveringly*, for what we believe will contribute to our own wellbeing and tend to secure and increase good government in the Province; and the more strongly to impress these salutary truths upon ourselves, our friends, and our neighbours, we shall now close this Petition, already too long, with a declaration on a new topic, but one of vital importance at present. It is in short, That as we conceive that the present legal duration of the Provincial Parliament is greatly too long, and that a period of *Four Years* is more suitable to the circumstances of the Province, which of late has received a considerable accession of Immigrants, and will in all probability receive additional numbers year after year, under a judicious administration, aided by liberal courtesy on the part of the present settlers; we, your Petitioners, therefore trust to the patriotism of the whole Legislature for *continuing to give an early and a deliberate and an impartial consideration to the matters above alluded to;*

And, as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Observer.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRANT OFFICE,
Union Street, St. John, 8th Feb. 1841.

Sir,—Have the goodness, through your paper, to make known to Immigrants resident in the Province, and to others interested in Emigration from the United Kingdom, that an arrangement has been made, through the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration, that whenever a *sailing* vessel having Emigrants on board has been cleared at H. M. Custom Houses at home, a duplicate list will be forwarded by the Government Agents to this office by the Mail *Steam* Packets—whereby I shall be always in possession of the names of those on board, several weeks before the vessels can arrive, and thus be enabled and ready, at all times, to furnish information to inquirers, and to receive any instructions they may have to offer for the future guidance of their friends to join them in the Country. Farmers, families, builders, or contractors for public and private works, can also ascertain, upon inquiry, the amount of manual labour expected to arrive, and on arrival the parties wanted will be directed to their intended destination within the Province.

The Lists will be filed in this office,—so that in the event of partial or total losses, missing vessels or deaths at sea, parties interested either by kindred feeling or succession to property, may learn something of the Emigrant's fate.—In this cause of humanity I am sure the other City and Province Editors will join you in giving public circulation to this notice. I am, sir, your obdt. servt.

A. WEDDERBURN,
Government Emigrant Agent for N. Brunswick.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR,—Having had the honor of an invitation to a Ball given by the *Irish Royals*, commanded by Captain Drury, on Friday evening last, I availed myself of it, and I assure you I never spent a more pleasant or happy evening. Upon entering the Ball Room, I was dazzled with the brilliant appearance of every thing that could possibly tend to make the evening pass off pleasantly. The beauty and fashionable appearance of the Ladies I have never seen surpassed, if equalled, in St. John. The kind and hospitable reception and attentions of the Company of Irish Royals, to their guests, reflects the highest credit upon them. Nothing was wanting on their part, during the evening, to convince every one, that *true* Irish hospitality was the order of the night.—The Room was beautifully decorated with the arms of the Company, and at the head of it the colors of the 1st Battalion City Militia were placed, with the Portrait of the great WELLINGTON, an *Irishman*, on the right; and the *Patron Saint*, ST. PATRICK, on the left. Captain Drury may well be proud of commanding so fine a body of men, and should their services be required in the field, *there is no mistake*, they will acquit themselves with credit to their QUEEN and COUNTRY.

Yours, &c.

AN OLD COUNTRY-MAN.

St John, 8th February, 1841.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1841.

IMPORTANT NEWS.—The Packet ship *North America*, 23 days from Liverpool, arrived at New-York on the 30th ult bringing London papers to the 6th of January, two days later than received by the steam ship Columbia. The overland Indian mail arrived in London on the morning of the 6th, with dates from China to the 1st of October. The news is of the utmost importance, announcing that the difficulties between the British Government and China were about being settled without further prosecution of the war. The news caused great sensation in London, stocks advanced, and trade received a fresh impulse; but the tea dealers were taken by surprise, and an immediate reduction of 7d. per pound took place. The Chinese government, it appears, consents to pay £3,000,000 sterling for the opium destroyed and the expenses of the war, and is glad to settle the dispute on those terms. The accounts, though not official, were generally credited in London—The facts of the case, however, cannot be fully known until the arrival of official dispatches from Admiral Elliot.

The news from India also shows a continued success of the British arms. The war in Cabool and Affghanistan is terminated, and Khelat was taken possession of without resistance on the 4th November, by the British troops.

The Syrian war is ended, and Mehemet Ali effectually subdued.

From the London Shipping and Merc. Gazette.

LONDON, Wednesday evening, Jan. 6.—*China, India and Egypt.*—We are to-day enabled to place before our readers important intelligence from the East, which cannot fail to be productive of much gratification to every individual who can so far divest himself of party feelings as to rejoice over the signal successes of Great Britain abroad, under any administration.

The news from China and India we have received by the overland mail; the intelligence from the former having been conveyed to Calcutta by Her Majesty's ship Cruiser.

Our advices from Alexandria are to the 24th ult. and we are in possession of journals and advices from Malta to the 28th.

The intelligence from China is as gratifying as it is important, and is especially satisfactory, because it bears with it this great zest—it was unexpected; so little importance had been attached to the progress announced by the last overland mail to have been made by the expedition. It appears, however, that *the Chinese question is thoroughly settled*—that the occupation of Chusan, and the proceedings of Admiral Elliot, have brought the Emperor of China to his senses, and that he has offered to send plenipotentiaries to Canton or Ningpo, for the arrangement of all matters in difference with Great Britain.

Shortly after the capture of Chusan, Admiral Elliott, in proceeding to the Pecho river, was met by a mandarin of the third rank of the Chinese Empire; though some accounts say by the Emperor himself, while others affirm that Admiral Elliot had arrived at Pekin, and had an audience of the Emperor.

The Emperor has agreed to pay £3,000,000 for the expenses incurred by the British in making war; other authorities state £2,000,000 sterling, as indemnity for the opium seized, and £1,000,000 for the expenses of the war. The emperor, either himself or through his officers, has expressed pacific intentions to the Admiral, and he disavows the actions of his Commissioner Lin. This latter indeed has fallen into disgrace, and the emperor offers to surrender him into the hands of the British, to be dealt with as they may think proper.

Chusan is not to be given up until the treaty be signed.

It is stated (and certainly there is nothing miraculous in the fact that his Celestial Majesty should be so influenced) that the Emperor is greatly annoyed at our occupation of Chusan, and his Minister hinted "that the Admiral's visit had prevented the march of fierce soldiers, to retake the Island!"

We are sorry to add that dysentery prevailed among our troops at Chusan, and that the climate was very unhealthy.

The news from India is also of the utmost importance. The Cabool and Affghanistan war has been terminated. By our advices thence, we learn that Dost Mohammed, after sustaining another defeat, found it necessary to throw himself upon the mercy of the British; and, accompanied by a single follower, had placed himself under the protection of Sir W. M'Naghten. From Scinde, also, we learn that the happiest results had followed the steps taken. The Beloochee had sustained further defeats, with considerable loss on their part, and a comparatively trifling sacrifice on ours, and had been reduced to submission. They had recently plundered the country in every direction, but the greater portion of the pillage had fallen into our hands. Khelat was on the 4th of November occupied without resistance by the troops under the commmand of General Nott.

The re-taking of Khelat was gratifying to the inhabitants who rejoiced at being restored to British protection.

Sir W. M'Naughtan behaved to the Ameer as any English gentleman would have wished, making the Dost put on the sword he had presented.

The 2d cavalry suffered severely. Lieut. Moffat being the only officer in that regiment who escaped. Full details had not been received in Bombay at the time of the departure of the mail, but Dr. Lord Lieut. Broadfort, Engineers, and Lieut. Gripson, 2d Cavalry, have been killed; Captain Ponsonby, 2d cavalry, and Captain Fraser wounded, and other seven lost.

All fears of hostilities from the Seiks are also at an end; for we are informed that Kurruck Singh, king of Lahore, died on the 5th of November, and that during the funeral ceremony his successor, Neu-Nebal Singh, was killed by accident. Shere Singh has ascended the throne. With the two former, who were considered to be especially adverse to Great Britain, all dread of threatened hostility had vanished.

Two of Nu Nepal Sing's wives, beautiful creatures, it is stated, and two slave girls, ascended the funeral pyre, and were consumed with the body of the young King. One of his wives, however, was saved.

Our intelligence from Alexandria states, that the trip of the Great Liverpool, from Falmouth to that place, with the mails, had been in fourteen days and one hour, only twelve days and one hour of which time she was at sea.—The shortest passage on record.

The plague has appeared in Alexandria a month earlier than usual, and three deaths have been officially noticed. Ibraham Pasha was still with his army at Damascus, to which he had returned in very ill health, and beset by the mountaineers, hoping (it was believed) to avail himself of the Napier convention to return to Egypt peacably and by sea. Mehemet Ali had again written to Admiral Stopford on the 21st ult. and proposed to send another message to expedite the return of Ibrahim and his army. Sir Charles Smith had arrived in the Hydra at Alexandria, and having had an interview with the Pasha, placed the Hydra at his service, to convey his despatch to Marmorica on the 22d ult. Sir Charles left Alexandria in the Great Liverpool. Serious sickness had prevailed at Acre. The storm that had visited the coast of Syria had produced an alarming scarcity at Beyrout and in the mountains, where the new Turkish Governor had recklessly stopped the supplies of grain arriving, and the mountaineers were again nearly driven into collision with the authorities by desperation.

It has seldom fallen to our lot to publish such a mass of vitally important intelligence from so many quarters in which deeply valuable British interests have been at stake, as that which we have thus referred to.

The Chinese question is settled, the war in Cobool is terminated,—and MEHEMET ALI *is thoroughly and effectively subdued.*

The results cannot fail to be in the highest degree satisfactory. The power of British arms has been recognized, or vindicated—the expense of long protracted and distant wars has been saved, and an end has been put to that instability of affairs—the most dangerous to her commerce generally, however profitable in particular cases, which must have given to mere speculation a most unhealthy impetus. The effects of the Chinese intelligence have been already felt. The price of Tea at the time we write (three o'clock,) has fallen 7d. per pound, whilst that of East India Cotton has risen. The cause of the former change is obvious; the cause of the latter is, that large quantities of Cotton, which, had the war continued, would have been shipped for this country, will, when the usual trade shall have been again opened at Canton, be sent to that port; and we are aware that in August last one native merchant (Jemset Jee) had in his possession, waiting the turn of events, upwards of 10,

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Times, Jan. 6.

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"I sit down to write you a few lines to give you an account of my trip up to the mouth of the Peho, or Pekin river; from this place we had a fine run up, with fine weather, and arrived off that place on the 9th of August, the squadron consisting of the following ships: the Wellesley, with His Excellency Rear-Admiral G. Elliot, C. B.; the Blonde, Modeste, Volage, Pylades, Madagascar steamer, and the Ernaud and Malcolm, with coals and provisions. On the 11th, Capt. Elliot, R. N., proceeded into the mouth of the river in the steamer, with the boats of all the men of war present, manned and armed; and on our arriving at the bar, the steamer anchored, and the boats proceeded into the river with a flag of truce flying. On their arrival off the forts at the entrance, a mandarin boat pushed off to them and received the admiral's letter, and after the expiration of six days, the time granted by his Excellency, a chop was received, stating that the Emperor required ten days to consider—which time being agreed to, the squadron proceeded to the different islands in the gulf of Pe-che-lee to water and procure bullocks, the Ernaud transport proceeding with them. They succeeded very well in obtaining a supply, and returned to the anchorage by the 27th of August, the day appointed, and the imperial chop was sent off to the ships, and, on the 30th, an interview took place between Captain Elliot and Khe Shan, the imperial commissioner, who is the third man in the empire, a mandarin of the first class, and red button; and ever since, (that is, up to the time of our departure from the Peho, on the 15th of September) negotiations have been going on, and, from all we can hear, it is generally believed that the Plenipotentiary is to proceed to Canton, to meet Khe Shan, and then to settle affairs, if possible. A portion of the troops remain here to hold this place until matters are finally settled. When the interview took place, Khe Shan, the imperial commissioner, gave the party a splendid breakfast.

The Chinese Government are much alarmed at our being in possession of Chusan; they do not like our being so near their capital, and they will endeavour to keep us to the southward. The island of Lintao is spoken of as the place most likely where the English will be settled at, but the Chinese would prefer our not having any settlement at all. They have offered to punish Lin in any way the English propose. The troops are very sickly at this place, and we are looking out for a speedy settlement of affairs. When at Pe-che-lee, I went into the Peho, or Pekin river, with the steamer. On our approach to the river, the forts, two miserable affairs, were manned with Chinese soldiers. We had a flag of truce flying, and a mandarin boat came off to us.—When we anchored, about a mile below the forts, the whole beach was crowded with thousands of the inhabitants to see the steamer. They were quite astonished. The forts had three old guns, mounted on sand bags, but they never expected that we should attempt to pass the bar, the water being shallow. However, we managed to cross, and we can say we are the only European vessel, and steamer, in the world, that was ever in the river leading to the Capital of the Celestial Empire.

During our stay at Pe-che-lee, we had a trip to the Great Wall of China, with the Admiral. The end comes down into the sea about half a mile!—There is a fort on the end of it, with a large tower. It is one of the most stupendous affairs that I ever beheld. It appears about thirty feet high, and about the same in width. It has a watchtower about every mile on. The land is very high in the vicinity, some of the hills about 3000 feet, and the wall goes completely over the tops of the mountains, and is seen as far as the eye can reach. It is impossible to say any thing for certain, regarding politics, but it is generally supposed the Chinese will come to terms. Our stopping their trade entirely, and the taking Chusan and the barrier forts at Macao, bring the Chinese Government into very low reputation with its own subjects, and at this the Court at Pekin are much alarmed, fearing a revolution may break out. All the junks are stopped and detained, but have in some instances been released again; the whole coast is now in a complete state of blockade, but the inhabitants at Chusan appear to be coming in. Should our Government hold Chusan, it will be a place of much importance; the whole trade would be thrown in here. The Pekin authorities are well aware of this, and would rather do anything than have a protracted war. Under these circumstances, I think matters will soon be settled.

The Chops were couched in very civil language, containing none of the offensive epithets so freely applied to Europeans on former occasions. The Emperor had been kept in ignorance of Lin's proceedings, but many of the Nobles of the Court had perfect information relative to the Viceroy's conduct at Canton. In referring Admiral Elliot to Canton for the settlement of the matters in dispute, the Emperor said, through his interpreter, that granting all you say to be true, it would be exceedingly unjust to condemn Lin without giving him a hearing; besides Lin's report is quite different from your's. I will send plenipotentiaries to Canton to make proper inquiries and who afterwards will arrange with you there. This course *may* have been adopted for the purpose of removing the Admiral from the vicinity of the capital."

TINGHAE, Sept. 30.—Seven transports have been ordered to be in readiness for sea, and it is supposed two regiments will be sent to take possession of Lantao. Died this morning at 2 o'clock, on board the Mermaid, Captain Stean, her Majesty's 49th Regiment, aged 60, deeply regretted by his brother officers. Authentic intelligence has just arrived concerning the prisoners at Ningpo, that they are the crew of the Kite. Lieutenant Douglas, of the Royal Navy, is amongst the number. Advices have come to the admiral that one of the head mandarins will be at Canton on the 18th proximo, for the purpose of negotiating, and it is supposed the admiral will leave this for that place in a few days.

From the Bombay Gazette of Dec. 1.

Our Calcutta papers of the 16th of November have arrived and in a great measure confirm the news we gave from Chushan. The Emperor has received Admiral Elliot with distinction, and agreed to a treaty to be negotiated at Canton. 3,000,000*l.* is to be paid before Chusan is evacuated. In the meantime a letter has been received at Malacca, which states that our ships had forced the passage of the Bocca Tigris, captured the forts, and proceeded on to Canton.

CANTON.—It appears that a Mr. Vincent, officiating chaplain at Macao, had gone out incautiously to bathe beyond the neutral Portuguese territory, when he was seized by the Chinese and taken to Canton. The British authorites demanded him of Lin, who instead of delivering him up, sent down a large force to Macao, and fortified a fort and a joss house there. Captain Smith, the naval commanding officer, determining to anticipate their designs, brought up his ships and battered the fort severely, the joss house leniently, is being on neutral ground, and then landing the mariners and the volunteers, dispersed the Chinese forces. The Chinese lost many more, of course, than they will confess, but they stood better to their guns than we had thought they would.

H. M. S. Alligator on her way down from Chusan went into Amoy, and found all the fortifications rebuilt, and about 100 cannons mounted. The Chinese attempted to capture the Alligator, and a few days after to cut off three of her boats, but failed on each occasion, suffering very considerable loss, though the Alligator has only small brass guns.

The Indian Oak, proceeding down with despatches, was wrecked upon the coast.

The armed brig Kite, a vessel taken up for the service, and employed in surveying the mouth of the Yangzen river, had either been wrecked or captured, and her commander and Lascar crew were also detained at Ning-po, and treated kindly.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—*Money Market.*—Two o'clock—The very important news from China has of course given a lift to the funds, which have been very buoyant.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—In another part of our paper will be found an abstract of the produce of the revenue of this country in the years and quarters ending 5th January, 1840, and 5th January, 1841.—It appears by this that there is a decrease on the latter, compared with the former year, amounting to £254,000; whilst there is an increase on the last quarter, when compared with that ending in January, 1840, amounting to £80,602.

The two great departments in which the decrease has occurred are the Customs and the Post-office.

The anniversary of her Majesty's marriage is, we understand, selected as the day for christening the Princess Royal. The ceremony is to be performed at Buckingham Palace. It is understood that whatever can impart effect to the interesting scene, will be combined for the purpose, and that the assemblage of royal and illustrious personages who will be present on the occasion will be considerable.—*London Paper.*

We hear that no creations or promotions will take place on occasion of the christening of the Princess Royal.—*Government paper.*

The death of Rear Admiral Sir Philip B. Vere Broke, the officer who commanded H. M. frigate Shannon, at the time she captured the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, during the last war, on which occasion he was severely wounded, and for which he was made a Baronet, and received a gold medal and the freedom of the city of London, is announced in the London papers.

The Earl of Somers died at his residence at Brighton on the 6th January.

A great fire had occurred at Dundee. The venerable Cathedral which had weathered the storms for 700 years, and two of the other churches, were entirely consumed—the damage being estimated at between 30 and £40,000.

PARDON OF FROST.—The Governor General appointed Mr. John Frost, convicted of high treason at Newport, to a subordinate office in the Commissariat Department of Port Arthur. Sir George Franklin, it is said, was induced to bestow this mark of leniency upon Mr. Frost in consequence of his exemplary conduct during the voyage out. Hopes of the ultimate pardon of Frost were confidently entertained.—*Standard.*

The average value of the annual product of mines of the British Islands amounts to the sum of £20,000,000, of which about £8,000,000 arise from iron, and £9,000 000, from coal.

Mechanics' Institute.—On Friday evening, Mr G. N. Smith lectured on the *Fine Arts*, embracing a sketch of the rise and progress of the arts, particularly sculpture and painting, from their earliest history in Egypt and Greece; and explained in a satisfactory manner the theory of the art of painting, the composition of colors, &c.

Mr. S. will continue the subject on Friday evening, when he will touch on the introduction of the arts into Rome and Italy, and follow them into Holland, Flanders, France, Germany, and Britain.

Last evening, Robertson Bayard, Esq. gave his concluding Lecture on the *Antiquities of America*, to a crowded audience; who appeared greatly gratified by the interesting subject and pleasing manner of the Lecturer.

Rev. Mr. McGregor has volunteered a Lecture on Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, which he will deliver on Wednesday evening the 24th instant.

The weather throughout the month of January was unusually mild, the thermometer not having reached a lower point than 2 degrees *above* zero—the average temperature for the month was 24 deg. 6 min. above zero.—February also promises to be of a similarly mild and pleasant character—the nine days which have passed being very fine.

☞ We have received a copy of Dr. Gesner's "Third Report on the Geological Survey of the Province of New-Brunswick," which we will notice more fully in our next paper.

The steam ship *Acadia* left Halifax on Thursday morning last, 4th instant, for Liverpool, with 76 passengers, 27 of whom went on board at Halifax. A steamer would leave Liverpool for Halifax on the same day —The *President* steam ship, it is stated is to leave Liverpool on the 10th Feb., for New York, under command of Captain Roberts, late of the British Queen.

By the following intimation, it will be seen that the Rev. Mr Dunphy has made a very favourable commencement of his Temperance Society. It will doubtless increase rapidly, and we hope to hear of thousands having enrolled their names on his lists. We understand that the Rev. Gentleman administers two distinct pledges,—one of which enjoins total abstinence from *all* intoxicating liquors; the other, which is confined to persons who have the power of restraining themselves, permits the use of fermented liquors.

ST. JOHN, N. B. CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—On Sunday last, the Rev. JAMES DUNPHY, Pastor of St. Malachi's Church, commenced the administration of Pledges in said Church, and over *three hundred* postulants were enrolled.—The Rev. Mr. D. announced to his congregation that he will administer the Temperance pledges on Sunday evenings, after Vespers, and on the week mornings, after Divine service. February 9.

The second number of the *Amaranth* appeared last week, and is well filled with interesting articles.

On Friday evening, our citizens enjoyed a rare and magnificent spectacle, in the contemplation of one of the most awfully grand and impressive of all the varied phenomena of the heavens. The Astronomical predictions for the year having pointed out that evening as the period for a *total* Eclipse of the Moon, the rising of that lovely luminary was anxiously looked for: and never did she beam upon our earth with greater magnificence and splendour. Not a cloud was visible: the chastely-glowing luminary floated in the expansive ether, in pure and naked glory; until the instant after gun-fire, at 8 o'clock, when, the first impingement of the Earth's opaque shadow clearly outlined itself on the Moon's south-western limb. From this moment, for about three hours and a half, the spectacle was sublime and beautiful in the highest degree; as the brilliant satellite rose majestically in the heavens, the terrestrial shadow pursued her in her course, gradually obscuring more and more of her bright surface, till about 9 o'clock, when the obscuration was complete, and our portion of the earth was enveloped in a solemn and awe-inspiring darkness, fearfully contrasting with the previous intensity of light. This dense gloom continued nearly an hour and a half; during which the spectacle was curious and sublime in the extreme; the moon appearing as if enveloped in a thick and murky cloud of smoke, partly black, and partly glowing with a lurid, copper-coloured reflection of light, of a truly awful nature. About half past ten, the first streak of the moon's edge, in the same quarter where the eclipse commenced, became visible; and slowly, then, the earth's shadow passed obliquely over the surface of the luminary, till, at about half past 11, its last outline vanished away, and the whole face of the moon was restored to us, in, apparently, increased splendor and beauty; and certainly, the brilliancy of her beams after the termination of the eclipse was superbly glorious. The whole spectacle was one of rare and inspiring beauty; and could be viewed by no human being, of correct feelings, without deeply inpressing his mind with profound reverence for the Omnipotent Creator of the heavens and the earth, and with intense and grateful admiration of His manifold and wondrous works.—*Courier.*

It is stated that this Eclipse would be visible as far east as the meridian of Bombay in Hindostan, at which place the moon would set partially eclipsed. She would set totally eclipsed at Arabia, Egypt, Constantinople, the countries adjacent to the Caspian Sea, and Moscow in Russia; and rise totally eclipsed at Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River, in Oregon Territory.

ANOTHER MIDNIGHT ASSAULT.—On Tuesday night Mr. John Haws and Mr. Francis Smith, while on their way from the City to their homes in the Parish of Portland, were attacked by three ruffians on the Mill Bridge; but, Messrs. Haws and Smith, being strong and determined men, fortunately proved too many for their assailants, on whom they at once inflicted merited and summary punishment, and finally compelled them to take refuge in Mr. Horsey's Mill, while Mr. Smith returned for some of the City Watchmen to take them into custody. Before the Watchmen arrived, however, they had succeeded in effecting their escape from the persons in charge of the Mill; but two of them were subsequently arrested by the Watchmen and secured.—We understand that they have since been discharged, Messrs. Haws and Smith considering that they had already been sufficiently punished.—*Ib.*

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK MANUAL, &c. &c.—This compendium of Provincial Laws, so necessarily useful to the Magistrate, Merchant, Mechanic, Lumberer and Farmer, is now ready for the press, and will shortly make its appearance. The industry and research displayed by the author, P. STUBBS, Esq. of this city, in compiling the work, will, we trust, meet with a corresponding share of public patronage.—*Chronicle.*

It will give pleasure to the friends of the Rev. Mr. Harrison, of St. Luke's Church, Portland, to learn that he was inducted to the Rectory of that Parish on the 23d ult. on the presentation of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, and the recommendation of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.—[Gazette.

Small Pox.—This dreadful disease is again prevalent in the Town, and of a bad type. Every precaution should be taken by families against its introduction into their abodes. Vaccination, if not an entire preventative, mitigates the horrors of this loathsome distemper, and should be resorted to in all cases where it has not previously been tried, or the disorder been communicated by inoculation or taken naturally.—*Halifax Times.*

☞ *To Printers.*—The Woodstock Times establishment is advertised for sale. The establishment is stated to be in good order, and will be sold a bargain.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Fredericton, 30th January, 1841.

It appearing from a Report of the Board of Education for the County of Westmorland, that Theophilus Cowdell, a Licensed School-master, has been dismissed by the Trustees of Schools for the Parish of Sackville, for highly improper conduct in his School; the license granted to the said Theophilus Cowdell, is therefore withdrawn and cancelled. By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

From the New-York Emigrant.

MR. A. MCLEOD.—We refer our readers to an extract from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, containing an account of the lawless doings of an armed band who, after Mr. McLeod had given the bail required by the authorities at Lockport, seized and re-lodged him in the prison from which he had just been lawfully released. Such acts must meet with the reprobation of all men, who desire to see the laws enforced. Mr. McLeod was committed on a charge of being concerned in the destruction of the Caroline—the evidence as to his participation in that act is conflicting—the case against him is Ex-parte—no jury has yet investigated it—bail to the amount of $10,000 was required—it has been given, and he was discharged from custody—and then, without any lawful authority, he is seized and again immured in prison.

THE CASE OF Mr. A. McLEOD.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Jan. 28th

BAILING OF MCLEOD.—We understand that the required bail in this case was given yesterday by Messrs. Brotherton, of Queenston, and Buell, of Lockport, and McLeod was forthwith discharged from custody. We learn in addition that no sooner was he released, than a very numerous band of armed men—one account says two or three hundred—interposed and forcibly reconducted him to jail, where he is yet confined. The avowed object of this disorderly and unlawful proceeding, is to afford the owner of the Caroline an opportunity to arrest McLeod for the destruction of that boat, and thereby detain him this side of the river. We hope this account will prove to be exaggerated, but if true, no time should be lost in asserting and enforcing, in a proper and ample manner, the supremacy of the laws. The propriety of admitting McLeod to bail at all, under the circumstances, we will not stop to discuss, but the proper legal authority having decided in favour of so doing, and bail having been legally entered those who have restrained and re-imprisoned him by lawless violence, should be promptly and severly punished.

ENGLAND'S TRIUMPH.—The true triumphs of England are not to be obtained on the tented field—her most glorious achievements consist in the advancement of civil and religious liberty—in the promotion of moral and religious instruction—in advancing the arts of peace, and extending the benefits of science—in abolishing slavery—planting new colonies—founding embryo empires—peopling deserts—and augmenting, by commerce, social intercourse and christian knowledge, and the happiness of mankind, no matter their creed, colour or clime. These are the genuine triumphs of England, and by these triumphs, whenever war may be forced on her, her power will be multiplied ten fold, and the very magnitude of her strength and her resources will tend materially to the more perfect preservation of peace.—*London Colonial Magazine.*

The shock of an earthquake which was felt in New York on Monday morning, it seems extended to Newark, New Jersey. The Newark Daily states that families were roused from their sleep, in all parts of that city, by the shaking—some say rocking—of their dwellings.—*Boston Journal.*

Fire and Loss of Life in Philadelphia—On Saturday morning, 30th ult. before day, the umbrella manufactory of Wright and Brothers, in Market, above Third street, was, with a stock of goods amounting, according to the Philadelphia Gazette, to $100,000, destroyed by fire. About half was insured. The fire was believed to be accidental. The most lamentable part of the story is that three young men, Mark S. Rink, Oscar Douglas, and —— Redman, all firemen, were killed by the fall of the wall of one of the buildings. Another fireman, David Orrick, was also partially buried by the wall, but extricated alive, though much injured—one leg being broken, and otherwise severely hurt.

Judge Fuller, of Augusta, (Me) while walking in Cambridge street, Boston, on the evening of the 30th ult. fell on the side walk and instantly expired.

TRADE WITH INDIA.—The English commerce with India, under the East India Company, commenced with the 17th century, and from petty traders they rose to be the sovereigns of India. Bombay was ceded to England in 1661, on the marriage of the Infant Catherine to Charles II. In 1639 the East India Company obtained permission from the native ruler to erect a small fort on the Coromandel coast, called Madras; and, about 1681, the East India Company's factories on the Ganges were erected into a presidency. The chief city, Calcutta, is now the seat of the supreme government of India.—*Colonial Magazine.*

☞ The friends to Agriculture are requested to meet at the St. John Hotel on Wednesday the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration matters of interest for the cause of Husbandry.

MARRIED,

In Portland, on Sunday evening last, by the Rector of that Parish, Mr. James Clark, to Miss Ann Blackburn, both of that place.

On Saturday last, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. Richard Butler, to Miss Mary Ann Cuff.

On Sunday evening, by the same, Mr. Thomas McWilliams, to Miss Ellen Lloyd, all of Portland.

In St. Paul's Church, Parish of Hampton, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. William Walker, Mr. Charles F. Harris, to Mary, third daughter of the late Mr. Salyer Morrell, all of the same Parish.

In the Parish of Studholm, King's County, on the 13th ult. by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. William Bowie, to Miss Dinah Little, of the Parish of Johnston, Queen's County.

Also, in the same Parish, by the same, on the 4th inst. Mr. Arthur Wellesley McArthur, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Roach, of that Parish.

At Fort Lawrence, on Tuesday the 2d February, by the Rev. George Townsend, Mr. Edward Carter, of Mount Watley, Parish of Westmorland, merchant, to Malinda, daughter of Mr. George Church, of the former place.

DIED.

On Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock, JOHN FERGUSON, Esquire, aged 84 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of this City. Mr. Ferguson was a valuable member of the Wesleyan Society in this City upwards of forty-five years, and held, with credit to himself and advantage to the Mission, some of the most important and responsible offices therein for many years.

On Wednesday morning, after an illness of five days, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Woodill, aged 25 years.

On the 31st ult. George Kennedy, infant son of Mr. Oliver Bailey, aged one year.

At Fredericton on the 30th ult. Mrs. Mary Vail, in the 73d year of her age.

At Sheffield, on the 24th ult. after a short illness, in the 84th year of his age, Mr. Hicks Seamons, leaving a wife and two daughters to lament their loss. Mr. S. was one of the Loyalists who came to this Province in 1783.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED,

Wednesday—Barque London, Bannerman, Newry, (Ireland,) Dec. 14th, and 10 days from Savannah, —Eaton, Burnham & Co. ballast.

Monday—Schr. Cumberland, Green, Boston, 7.

COASTWISE.

Wednesday—Palace, O'Brien, Red Head, fish.
Hare, Brown, Digby, cattle and fish.
Barbara, Wright, Digby, fish.
Thursday—Forest, Kennedy, St. Andrews, flour.
Friday—Saucy Jack, Way, Gardner's Creek, firewood.
Sunday—Schr. Madras, Avery, St. Andrews, molasses.
Monday—Superior, Colson, fishing voyage, fish.
Lady Douglas, Bisset, Misper, deals.
Lark, Best, Beaver Harbour, cordwood.
Friends, Holmes, do. do.
Enterprise, Patch, Welsh Pool, Fish.
Victoria, Ingalls, Grand Manan, fish.
Sarah, Best, Beaver Habour, fish.

CLEARED.

Ship La Bonne Mere, Moran, Cork, timber and deals—John Hammond.
British Queen, Dudne, London, timber and deals—William Hammond.
Brothers, Daniel, Newry, timber, deals, &c.—W Carvill.
Edinburgh, Taber, London, timber—James Kirk.
Brig Addington, Austin, Demerara, lumber, fish, &c. —J. S. Snyder.
William Wright, Scribner, Jamaica, plank—Crookshank & Walker.
Schr Legislator, Lanman, Lubec, ballast—Master.
Acadian, Vaughan, Portland.

Actress, from St. John, Elizabeth, from Miramichi, and Amelia, Richibucto, at Cove of Cork, Jan. 3.—Erin, Moore, from St John, at Dungarvon, Jan. 2.—Harper, Kelly, Miramichi, at Dublin, Jan. 2.—Intrepid, Miramichi, at Gloucester, Jan. 4.—Evergreen, Henry, Quebec, at Portsmouth, Jan. 5

Arrived at New-York, 24th Jan., barque Henry Hood, Scott, Liverpool.—At New Orleans, 8th, ship Elizabeth, Sinclair, Liverpool; Glasgow, Douglas, Clyde—At Savannah 18th, Queen, Huggins, London; Saint Andrew, Leitch, Liverpool.—At Charleston, 19th Thetis, Brown, Liverpool.

Barque London, Crosby, in leaving Charleston Bar, 16th Jan. for Yarmouth, N. S. struck, broke her rudder pintals, and would have to return to repair.

NORFOLK, (Vir.) Jan. 25.—*Loss of the British ship Ruby, of St. John, N. B.*—Captain Paul, of the above ship, arrived here yesterday in the brig Sidney, Captain Chamberlaine, from Turks Island, who informs us that his ship was cast away on the Blue Caycoes, on the 18th December last. She was from Liverpool with a cargo of salt, bound to New Orleans. Ship and cargo lost.—Crew and part of the materials saved.

The Ruby was a substantial vessel of 574 tons, three years old, owned by Messrs. S. Wiggins & Son, and was insured for £5000, one half in St. John and the other in Baltimore.

Liverpool, Jan. 5—Barque Beverley, Brewer, from Quebec to this port, is on shore on Red Wharf Sands, near Beaumaris, and it is feared will be a wreck.—Crew saved.

Beaumaris, Jan. 5.—The Beverly keeps together, and is being unrigged—hopes are entertained of being able to bring her in here.

LOST, yesterday afternoon, a Ladies' Watch-Key, gold, set with Aqua-Marine.—The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this Office. February 9.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the Firm of PICKUP & SWEET, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against said Firm, will please present them to JAMES SWEET, for payment, with whom all persons indebted will please settle.

WM. D PICKUP,
J. R. SWEET.

St. John, February 1st, 1841.—3m

MOLASSES.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber,

10 PUNCHEONS prime Retailing MOLASSES.

February 9. T. L. NICHOLSON.

TO LET,

FROM the 1st May next,—The whole or part of that convenient and pleasantly situated HOUSE, with a Garden attached and Well of excellent Water, at the corner of Sidney and Britain streets, Lower Cove.—Also,

The *Blacksmith's SHOP*, (with immediate possession,) in Britain street, lately occupied by James Holmes.—Apply to

ELIZABETH HOLMES.

St. John, 9th February, 1841.

NOTICE.

ABSCONDED from the service of the subscriber, on the 3d instant, an indented Apprentice to the Farming business, named *JOHN MANYON*, aged 17 years. All persons are cautioned against crediting said Apprentice on my account, or harbouring or employing him, from this date.

SAMUEL S. MARVIN.

Springfield, King's County, Feb. 5, 1841.—3p

FISHING THREAD.

500 LBS. of THREAD, suitable for Fishing, put up in large skeins.

HOLDSWORTH & DANIEL.

LONDON HOUSE, *Prince William street,*
February 9, 1841.

To SHIP-BUILDERS.

SEALED Tenders will be received on or before MONDAY the 22d instant, at noon, for BUILDING a WHALE SHIP of about 350 tons Register, old measurement. The model and specification may be seen, and any other information that may be required, will be given on application at the Office of the *Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.*

THOS. NISBET,
President.

St. John, 5th February, 1841.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Store of the subscriber, in Ward street:—

10 puncheons RUM, proof 20;
15 barrels Canada Prime PORK,
150 boxes Liverpool SOAP,
25 barrels No. 1 Herrings,
7 kegs 18 hands Tobacco, &c.

Feb. 9.—[News] S. L. LUGRIN.

VALUABLE PREMISES
To Lease by Auction.

TO-MORROW, Wednesday, 10th February, at 11 o'clock, will be Let by Auction, on the Premises, by T. L. Nicholson, Esq.:

THOSE well known Premises, occupied by Mr. John Kirk, Reed's Point, including Dwelling HOUSE, SHOP, &c.

THOMAS REED.

St. John, 9th February, 1841.

MOLASSES by Auction.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

On Thursday next, will be sold on the Wharf adjoining the subscribers' Stores,—

50 PUNCHEONS good Retailing MOLASSES, in lots to suit purchasers.

9th February. J. & H. KINNEAR.

ON THURSDAY next, immediately after the sale of Molasses, the following Goods will be offered:—

Boxes SOAP, boxes Mould Candles,
Boxes Poland Starch, ditto Sugar Candy,
Boxes 10x12 Window Glass; assorted ditto,
Green, Red and Black PAINTS; boxes Raisins,
Boxes Black Lead, ditto Tobacco Pipes,
Kegs Ground Ginger and superfine Mustard,
And a quantity of Blue Ware,

J. & H. KINNEAR.

February 9th, 1841.

ON FRIDAY next, the 12th inst. at 11 o'clock, the subscriber will sell by Auction at his Sales Room, Johnston's wharf, to close several Consignments:

50 Cloaking Patterns,
10 Mousseline de Laine Dresses,
6 Dozen Woollen SHAWLS,
5 Pieces superfine Broad CLOTH,
5 Do. Shirting Cotton,
Grey Cottons; 5 pieces Tweeds,
5 Dozen Turning Chisels,
700 Volumes BOOKS,
10 Kegs Mustard; 5 kegs Ginger,
10 M. Havana CIGARS.—And sundry articles

T. L. NICHOLSON.

9th February.—[Herald.]

PEWS at Auction.

THE following Square PEWS on the Ground Floor of St. Andrew's Church, will be sold within the Church, by the subscriber, on Monday next, 15th instant, at One o'clock, viz:—Nos. 11 and 31, in the South Aisle, and No. 32 in the Middle Aisle. Terms made known at the sale.—By order of the Trustees.

T. L. NICHOLSON, *Auctioneer.*

St. John, 9th Feb. 1841.—[Courier.]

SUGAR, TREACLE, &c.

BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 16th February, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the subscribers, at their Sales Room, North Market Wharf:—

10 hhds. and 20 barrels Brown SUGAR,
10 puns. Treacle; 10 do. Molasses,
10 kegs Tobacco; 10 brls. American Mess Pork,
50 boxes Spanish Cigars,
And sundry British MERCHANDIZE.

Feb. 9. JOHN KERR & CO.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the first day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises—All that certain Lot or parcel of a Lot of Land belonging to the Estate of the late William Whitney, deceased, situate at the corner of Germain and Princess streets, in the city of St. John, with the Dwelling HOUSE and premises thereon as they now are,—at present in the occupation of Mrs. Elizabeth Whitney; being sold for payment of the debts of the said William Whitney, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal Estate of the deceased for that purpose, pursuant to a Licence obtained from the Surrogate Court and Court of Probates in and for the City and County of Saint John.—Dated this 25th day of January, A. D. 1841.

ELIZABETH WHITNEY, *Administratrix.*
CHARLES ADAMS, } *Administrators.*
WM. OLIVE, }

CARD.

MRS. EWING can accommodate two or three YOUNG LADIES with Board and Tuition, at her Seminary in Germain street.

St. John, Feb. 2d, 1841.

SPLENDID WORKS
OF
Standard Excellence,
(Published in London.)

Under the Patronage of His Worship the MAYOR, &c. &c. &c.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public of the British Provinces of North America, that he has been appointed GENERAL PROVINCIAL AGENT for the following *Splendidly Illustrated* LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTIONS, which are of the greatest importance to all Lovers of Literature and Science, and every admirer of the FINE ARTS, viz:—

The Popular and British ENCYCLOPEDIAS, Divided into *Four Grand Divisions*—to be complete in 10 large Volumes—containing about 10,000 pages closely printed letter press, and 3,500 Engravings, Maps, Plates, &c.

A General Descriptive ATLAS of the Whole Earth.

New and Improved Editions of the MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, DICTIONARY, and CALCULATOR.

Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the ROMAN EMPIRE,

With numerous Notes, Maps and Plates.—12 Vols.

The complete Works of FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS, the Jewish Historian. 4 Vols.

ROLLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY. 6 *Vols.*

GOLDSMITH'S EARTH and ANIMATED NATURE. 2 Vols.

☞ The undersigned is now in this City receiving orders for the above Works.—For particulars see Catalogue. JOSEPH GRAHAM.

St. John, Feb. 2d, 1841.—4w

SOUCHONG TEAS.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber:

50 CHESTS Souchong TEAS, of very superior quality.

Feb. 2. JOHN V. THURGAR.

FOR SALE,

THE New fast sailing Barque ANDOVER, 300 Tons burthen, with all her Tackle and Apparel. Terms liberal, for approved paper, if applied for immediately.

Feb. 2. JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO.

FLOUR & CORN MEAL.

Per schooner "Mercy Jane" from New-York:

150 BARRELS superfine Wheat Flour, 150 do. Fine ditto,
100 ditto CORN MEAL.

For sale by J. & H. KINNEAR.

February 1.—3w

NEW GOODS.

By the ship Andover:

100 CHALDRONS real Orref COAL,
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
50 boxes STARCH,
12 bales Sailors' FLOCK BEDS,
4 cases FELT HATS, *oil case covered,*
10 bales Sailors' Slop CLOTHING,
100 bales and cases British Manufactured GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Kerseys, Duggets, Plaid and Buckings, Brussels and other Carpetings, Padding, Canvas, Printed and Plaid Calicoes, White and Grey Shirtings and Sheetings, Linens, Lawns and Cambrics, Silk Shawls, Silk and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Bonnet Shapes, Ribbons, Velvets, Plushes, Vestings and Bombazines.

February 2. JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO.

TEA! TEA!!

Landing ex 'Andover', from Liverpool,—

30 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA,
10 chests Souchong do.

—IN STORE—

100 barrels and bags very fine OATMEAL, from Mr. Robb's Mills, Dorchester;
10 hhds. Loaf Sugar; 15 puns. TREACLE,
2 tons Dunlop and Dutch CHEESE,

For sale at lowest market prices by

Feb. 2. JARDINE & CO.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THAT pleasantly situated and well finished Dwelling HOUSE, at the lower end of Prince William street, now in the occupation of Mrs. Adams. It contains four Rooms with fireplaces, six bedrooms, a good kitchen, frost proof cellar, fuel house, &c., all in excellent order throughout, and very convenient.—If not disposed of previous to Monday the 1st day of March next, it will on that day be offered for sale, or to Let, at Public Auction. Possession given on the 1st day of May.

2d February. JOHN CLARKE, Jun.

TO LET,

From the First of May next,

THE Premises in Queen street, now occupied by C. H. Jouett, Esq.—For particulars apply to GEORGE MASON, *Portland.*

February 2, 1841.

TO LET,

FROM the first day of May next—Several STORES in the subscriber's fire-proof Brick Building; with the Water brought in from the Company's Works, and one hundred and fifty feet of hose attached, to lead it to any part of the building.

February 2. R. SANDS.

TO LET,

FROM the first of May next—The Premises in

POETRY.

LINES TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

By Maurice O'Foherty.

Och! blessins upon you, my swate little Highness,
Good luck to the day that you came to the fore:—
But sure I've forgotten my national shyness,
Thus rhyming away, like my crony, Tom Moore.

In Fraser's last Mag. there's Sir Morgan O'Doherty
Has tipped you some verses—and so has Leigh Hunt,
Thin, why wouldn't I, Mr. Maurice O'Foherty?
Be aisy, my darlin', I mane no affront.

Sure, haven't all heerd what the great Duke of Sutherland
Discoorsed to the boys, at some mating, one morn—
"I have seed her" (says he), "and troth, in my motherland
"A baby so beautiful nivvir was born."

Och! howld will you prove, for you've come amidst fightin',
And powderin', and blazin', and all war's alarms—
Your nurse may look out for a squall, day and night in,
For sure it's yourself that is now up in arms.

Says the ordher at Coort, "Put no kiss, mind, upon her"—
Well, darlin', I'll make that no matter of strife,
For I'll jist take it out from the first Maid of Honour,
There's nothing, my jewel, more aisy in life.

But troth, in conceiving which way 'ud be betther
To sind you this Poem, I'm bothered almost—
Will I stick on a pictur', or prepay the letther,
And slip it gentalely some day in the post?—

Or will I, while walking down High-street, make howld of it,
And dhrop it, by accident, that's by intint—
Thim Editors, musha, are sure to get howld of it,
And whip it convanient next morning in print.

It is thin your attindants, dames Lilly and Packer
In the Papers to see it, will faix! feel amazed,—
Whew! may be it won't be read off like a cracker,
And thin it's myself will be mightily plased.

Now flourish, alanna, in years getting riper
While we are divartin' at pattherns and rows—
A female John Bull as you are, by the Piper,
No wonder your nurse was silicited from Cowes.

That's all mighty well for a babby that's growin',
But whin a bit ouldER, now listhen to me,
Jist take the laste dhrop of the pure Innishowan
For that's the thrue mother's-milk, cushla machree!

Tin stanzas complated!—troth sorrow another
Will I add, plase the pigs, to this illegant song—
But jist tell me darlin', pray *How is your Mother?*
We've not had a Bully Tin ivir so long!

Cheltenham Looker-on.

Edward VI.—At his Coronation, when the three swords, for the three kingdoms, were brought to be carried before him, he observed that there was one yet wanting, and called for the Bible. 'That,' said he, 'is the sword of the spirit, and ought in all right to govern us, who use these for the people's safety, by God's appointment. Without that sword we are nothing; we can do nothing. From that we are what we are this day; we receive whatsoever it is that we at this present do assume. Under that we ought to live, to fight, to govern the people, and to perform all our affairs.—From that alone we obtain all power, virtue, grace, salvation, and whatsoever we have of divine strength.' Child as he was, so well had he been trained, and so excellent was his moral and intellectual nature, that he was capable of thus thinking, and thus expressing himself.—*Southey.*

MORE HATS.

City Hat Store.

EVERITT & SEELY

HAVE just received per ship *Pursuit*, from London, via Liverpool, an assortment of Gentlemen's best quality London Water Proof HATS, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

St. John, Dec. 29, 1840.—4w

Travels in Palestine.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

Victoria Bookstore.

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

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

St. John, 27th October, 1840.

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.—An 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.

10,000,000 SUPERFICIAL FEET SAW LOGS.

THE Subscribers will Contract for Ten Million Superficial Feet Spruce SAW LOGS, to be delivered at their Mills, near Indian Town, early in the ensuing Spring.

Nov. 17. H., J. & D. MACKAY.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Per "Columbus" from Liverpool:—

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

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

CANVAS.

Ex ship Alexander Edmond, from Liverpool:

300 BOLTS Bleached CANVAS, assorted numbers, 1 to 6—for salf cheap.

January 12. JOHN M. WILMOT.

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

Dec. 15. CRANE & M'GRATH.

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.

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.

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

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

Offer for sale the following very recently imported GOODS.

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

South Market Wharf, 14th July, 1840.

FOR SALE,

ALL that FARM formerly owned by the Hon. G. H. Hazen, at Sussex Vale, now in the occupation of Mr. J. A. Reeve, consisting of 125 acres, more or less—25 of which are cleared. Situated on the North side of the Post Road leading from Saint John to Westmorland, with the extensive Portage thereon of 84 Rods.—The Buildings on the Farm are recently erected and are finished in a most substantial and handsome manner; they consist of a Dwelling House, painted and papered, fit for the immediate occupation of a respectable family; a spacious Barn, with Stabling; a Wood House and Coach House, with other buildings.—The present proprietor had planned the whole for his permanent residence, but is compelled to sell, being about to leave the Province.—For further particulars apply at the Office of George Wheeler, Esq. Saint John, or on the premises at Sussex Vale.

Sussex Vale, 13th January, 1841.

Ask, Inquire—Ask those who know.

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

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

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

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

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

SOLOMON HAYS.

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

☞ Sold in St. John, by A. R. Truro, (Circulating Library,) Peters & Tilley, T. Walker & Son, and most of the Druggists. Sep. 5.

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.

FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex Brig Napoleon, *from New-York,—*

50 BRLS. *Howard street* superfine FLOUR, 100 bags round Yellow CORN,
10 kegs No. 1 TOBACCO,
8 boxes Ladies Twist and Honey Dew ditto,
200 boxes, halves and quarters, Bunch RAISINS—crop 1840.

Ex "Dee," from Halifax,—

10 Casks Pale SEAL OIL.—For sale by

Dec. 22, 1840. JARDINE & CO.

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.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

Now landing ex ship British American, from London:

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

Ex Portland and Emerald, from Liverpool—

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

Ex Herald, from Greenock—

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

—IN STORE,—

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

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

Nov. 3, 1840. WM. HAMMOND.

GREAT BARGAINS!

VICTORIA HOUSE.

The Subscriber begs to announce that in order to make room for his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, he has this day commenced

SELLING OFF

***At and under* FIRST COST.**

Among his Stock will be found,

100 PIECES CLOTHS, in every shade and quality;
40 Pieces CASSIMERES,
50 Pieces DOESKINS and BUCKSKINS,
44 Do. Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS; 40 ditto 3-4 and 6-4 Wool PLAIDS,
50 Do. FLANNELS, in all colours,
100 Do. 6-4 MERINOS, in every colour and quality; 40 ditto INDIANAS,
Plain, Printed and Figured ORLEANS CLOTHS,
300 Mousseline de Laine DRESSES, at 5s. and upwards,
400 Pieces PRINTS, 3d. per yard, upwards; 100 ditto White and Grey COTTONS,
60 Do. Plain and Figured GRO DE NAPS, in all colours,
Plain and Figured SATINS, in all colours, with Ribbons to match;
HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety,
With a large assortment of SHAWLS, of the newest and most fashionable designs.

William Doherty being determined to sell off his STOCK at *Twenty-Five Per Cent.* below his usual Prices, to purchasers an opportunity like the present is seldom to be met with. And he has also to announce that after This Day no Goods will be allowed to leave the establishment without being paid for.

WILLIAM DOHERTY, Jr.

St. John, January 4, 1841. ☞ An Apprentice Wanted.

FALL GOODS.

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

E. L. THORNE.

October 27th, 1840.

WINTER GOODS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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

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

HOLDSWORTH & DANIEL.

Prince Wm. street, 29th September.

19th October,

Received per Portland, *from Liverpool:*

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

27th October.

Received per British American, *from London:*

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

H. & D.

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,
FLANNELS, Baizes and Druggetts,
Linens, Lawns, Cambric, Dowlas and Hollands,
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Printed Cottons and Furnitures,
Plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Checks, Stripes and Homespun Ginghams,
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns,
Waddings, Ticks, and Cotton Velvet,
Jacconet, Checked, Book and Mull Muslins,
Buttons and Tailor's Trimmings.
A large assortment Gents. Beaver HATS, &c.

☞ The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices.

NEW FALL GOODS.

GILCHRIST & INCHES

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

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

Prince William Street, November 3.

India Rubber Shoes.

400 PAIR just received, and for sale at the Sign of the *Golden Shoe*, Cross street. JURY PINE.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

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

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

ALSO,

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

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

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

☞ *Country Merchants and Traders are invited to call.* HENRY M'CULLOUGH.

St. John, October 27, 1840.

Winter Goods.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have received per ship Thetis *and* British American, *from London, an extensive and choice assortment of Goods, suitable for the coming season,*

—COMPRISING—

BLACK, blue, olive, and invisible green Broad CLOTHS,
Superfine, wool-dyed black, and double-milled blue CLOTHS,
Pilot Cloths, Petershams, and Beaver Cloths,
Cassimeres, Buckskins, and black Coffin Cloth,
Plain and fig'd Satin and Cassimere VESTINGS,
Plain and figured GRO DE NAPLES,
Ditto ditto SATINS,
Black and colored SILK VELVETS,
BOMBAZINES, CRAPES, and SARSNETS,
Fig'd and plain gauze, satin and lutestring Ribbons,
Gauze Handkerchiefs, Squares and Scarfs,
Zephyr and Ærophane Crape ditto,
Dice-bordered China Crape SQUARES,
Bordered Indiana Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Filled do. do. do.
Ladies' and Children's white and colored Lambs' wool HOSE,
Ditto ditto ANGOLA and MERINO do.
Men's lambs' wool Drawers and Vests,
Lambs' wool, Angola, and Thibet GLOVES,
Lined Buckskin and Fur ditto,
Men's Sealette, Plush and seal skin CAPS,
Men's Jenett, Musquash and Neutra do.
A few very superior South Sea SEAL ditto—*new patterns,*
Gent's very rich plain and figured satin Stocks,
Ditto ditto do. Neck Scarfs,
Bobinetts, Laces, and Quillings,
Gentlemen's silk, Beaver, and Gossamer HATS, in every quality.
A large assortment of FURS in squirrel, Fitch, black and brown Jenett, Lynx, &c.
A very extensive stock of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of every description.

Also, per 'Portland,' from Liverpool:

Grey, White and printed Cottons,
Figured and plain Merinos,
Ditto ditto Orleans and Apalcoes,
Plaid Stuffs and Camblets,
Salisbury Flannels and printed Stuffs,
Hollands, Ticks, Ducks and Osnaburgs,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, and SERGES,
Horse Rugs, Coverlets, and Counterpanes,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Regatta Stripes, Homespuns and Checks,
A large assortment of Buttons and Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

The whole of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices *for Cash only.*

Prince William street, Oct. 20, 1840.

Nails! Nails! Nails!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

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

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

7th April, 1840 *North M Wharf.*

MAHOGANY.

10 LOGS very large sized Wood, of a superior quality, for sale by

January 9. JOHN M. WILMOT.

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, Mr. A. Baxter Smith; Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale; Edw. I Smith, Esq. Shediac; J. A. Reeve, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg, (Grand Lake); Mr. James Crowley, Digby, (N.S.); Peter McClelan, Esq. Hopewell; Thos. Prince, Esq. Petticodiac; Allan Chipman, Amherst; Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black, Sackville Samuel Fairweather, Springfield, K. C.; Benjamin Milliken, Esq. St. George; Mr. Baird, Druggist, Woodstock; P. Bonnett, Esq. Annapolis; T. H. Black, Esq. St. Martins; Mr. J. Earl, 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.; Wm. Fywell, Esq., Kingston, King's County.

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

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR

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

☞ Read the following:

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

WILLIAM THATCHER, Sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86, North Fifth St.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 231 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, Jun., 123 Arch st.

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

[From the Mayor.]

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, City of Philadelphia,

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

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

(L.S.) Mayor.

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

THE HUMAN HAIR.

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

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

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

A CASE IN POINT.

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

A RINDGE,
No. 19 Coenties Slip, Agent of Detroit Line.

New York, Nov. 9, 1838.

TO THE INCREDULOUS.

New-York, Sept. 28th 1838.

I have been entirely bald during 13 years, and I have now, by the use of the genuine Balm of