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Weekly Almanack.

September—1840.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
23 Wednesday	5 48	6 56	3 15	9 40
24 Thursday	5 49	6 55	4 28	10 18
25 Friday	5 50	6 53	Sets.	10 52
26 Saturday	5 52	6 51	5 55	11 26
27 Sunday	5 53	6 49	6 16	11 58
28 Monday	5 54	6 47	6 40	Mo. 30
29 Tuesday	5 56	5 45	7 9	1 5

New Moon 25th, 1h. 48m. evening.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CANVAS.
400 BOLTS best Navy and patent CANVAS—for sale on very liberal terms.
Aug. 11.—3 JOHN KERR & CO.

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.

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT
At Loch Lomond.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment at Loch Lomond, in the premises formerly occupied by Mrs. Tyson, adjoining the Farm of Richard Sands, Esquire, and is prepared to accommodate, in a comfortable manner, Boarders or Pleasure Parties from the City, who may wish to enjoy the delightful scenery and aquatic sports of the Lake and its vicinity. The House is convenient either for permanent Boarders or family parties visiting the country for a few hours, is well supplied with excellent Beds; and a plentiful stock of provisions, &c. at all times on hand. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage, which it will be his unceasing study to merret.
☞ Good accommodations for Horses and Carriages. PETER CLEMENTS.
Loch Lomond, 16th June, 1840.

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

The Garland.

THE FALLEN LEAVES.

We stand among the fallen leaves,
Young children at our play,
And laugh to see the yellow things
Go rustling on their way:
Right merrily we hunt them down,
The autumn winds and we,
Nor pause to gaze where snow-drifts lie,
Or sunbeams gild the tree:
With dancing feet we leap along
Where wither'd boughs are strown;
Nor past nor future checks our song—
The present is our own.

We stand among the fallen leaves
In youth's enchanted spring—
When Hope (who wearies at the last)
First spreads her eagle wing.
We tread with steps of conscious strength
Beneath the leafless trees,
And the colour kindles on our cheek
As blows the winter breeze;
While, gazing towards the cold grey sky,
Clouded with snow and rain,
We wish the old year all past by,
And the young spring come again.

We stand among the fallen leaves
In manhood's haughty prime—
When first our pausing hearts begin
To love "the olden time;"
And, as we gaze, we sigh to think
How many a year hath pass'd
Since 'neath those cold and faded trees
Our footsteps wander'd last;
And old companions—now perchance
Estranged, forgot, or dead—
Come round us, as those autumn leaves
Are crushed beneath our tread.

We stand among the fallen leaves
In our *own* autumn day—
And, tott'ring on with feeble steps,
Pursue our cheerless way.
We look not back—too long ago
Hath all we loved been lost;
Nor forward—for we may not live
To see our new hope cross'd:
But on we go—the sun's faint beam
A feeble warmth imparts—
Childhood without its joy returns—
The present fills our hearts!

Miscellaneous.

From the New-Yorker.

THE 'GREAT LORD CHATHAM.'

Of all the British statesmen, who were contemporary with our Revolution, Pitt obtained in this country the most enduring celebrity. Although it is probable that he never contemplated the Independence of America, and the last act of his life was a speech against its acknowledgement by the British Government, he devoted his best energies for years to our cause, in all its vicissitudes and aspects, and next to Washington, of all mankind, perhaps, contributed most to its success. His eloquent denunciation of the use of savage allies against the Colonies, is incorporated into nearly all the primary reading books for our schools, and so also is the fine composition entitled 'Chatham's Reply to Walpole,' beginning 'The atrocious crime of being a Young Man.' It is true that Pitt had at a time when it suited better his own purposes, employed Indians in the Canadian war, so that this celebrated piece of declamation cannot well be urged in proof of his enlightened humanity; and it is likewise true that he never made any such speech as that described as his Reply to Walpole; that sententious piece of sarcasm, according to Archdeacon Coxe, having been written entirely by Dr. Johnson, and containing not a word ever uttered by the putative author.

Mr. Pitt commenced life as a cornet of dragoons, and was dismissed from the army on account of his opposition to the Ministry, in the House of Commons, to which he had been returned in 1736. Inspired by resentment, and by gratitude to the Prince of Wales, who made him groom of his bed-chamber, he soon became a formidable opponent to the Government; but the system of Parliamentary reporting which now obtains not having at that time been established, we have very few and but meagre reports of those speeches which shook to its centre the Walpole administration, and raised Mr. Pitt to the highest influence and distinction. His opposition to the *Hanover* policy of the King, who sought, it was said, to make Great Britain a mere appendage to his petty German dominions, for a long time prevented his elevation to the Cabinet; but he finally attained such a hold upon the public mind as to be able without the loss of any of his popularity, to pass into diametrically opposite principles, and to support the same Hanoverian interests, a pertinacious opposition to which had won for him the character of a patriot.

Intending by these remarks only to introduce an estimate of the character of Lord Chatham from the last number of the Foreign Quarterly Review, we cannot trace the history of that great orator, and shall dwell but a moment on that part of his career which is most interesting to Americans. The dispute between the Mother Country and the Colonies, after smouldering with occasional bursts of flame from the time of the Stamp Act, finally broke out into an unquenchable conflagration. In this great affair Lord Chatham was, as on all exciting occasions, frequently carried away into contradictions, inconsistencies, and even faction, yet on the whole his motives were honest, his councils wise, and the abilities with which he developed them transcendently admirable. It is in this part of his history that this great man seems to us to be the greatest. A life of tortuous policy is not likely at its close to resolve itself into a course of straightforward simplicity—that was not to be expected from a veteran tactician like Lord Chatham. But his personal circumstances, as well as the real magnitude of the public interest at stake, appear to have given more candor and sincerity, and consequently more force and effect, to his exertions on the American question, than are visible in any former period of his life. It is here that we recognise the longest views of his sagacity, as well as the loftiest flights of his genius and eloquence. His speeches on American taxation, and his other efforts in our behalf during the long warfare of debate which kept England in an excitement as deep as that produced on this continent by battles and sieges, must be known to our readers. We venture to recall to their recollection the last scene of his life. On the 17th April, 1771, the Duke of Richmond, hitherto the ally and supporter of all Lord Chatham's American policy, moved an address to the Crown, recapitulating in detail the expenses, losses, and misconduct of the late war, entreating his Majesty to dismiss his Ministers, and to withdraw his forces, by sea and land, from the revolted provinces. There was hardly a topic in this motion which Lord Chatham had not repeatedly urged; and it was, no doubt, so framed with a view to secure his concurrence; but he saw that it involved, though not in direct terms, the acknowledgement of American independence, and on the motion being communicated to him the day before it was to be made, he apprised the Duke 'with unspeakable concern, that the difference between them, on the point of the independence and sovereignty of America, was so very wide, that he despaired of bringing about any reasonable issue. He was still ill, but hoped to be in town to-morrow.' On that morrow he appeared in the House of Lords for the last time.

"Lord Chatham came into the House of Lords, leaning upon two friends, wrapped up in flannel, pale and emaciated. Within his large wig little more was to be seen than his aquiline nose, and his penetrating eye. He looked like a dying man; yet never was seen a figure of more dignity; he appeared like a being of a superior species. He rose from his seat with slowness and difficulty, leaning on his crutches, and supported under each arm by his two friends. He took one hand from his crutch and raised it, casting his eyes towards heaven, and said, "I thank God that I have been enabled to come here this day—to perform my duty, and to speak on a subject which has so deeply impressed my mind. I am old and infirm—and have one foot, more than one foot, in the grave—I am risen from my bed, to stand up in the cause of my country—perhaps never again to speak in this House." The reverence—the attention—the stillness of the House was most affecting: if any one had dropped a handkerchief, the noise would have been heard. At first he spoke in a very low and feeble tone; but as he grew warm, his voice rose, and was as harmonious as ever; oratorical and affecting, perhaps more than at any former period; both from his own situation, and from the importance of the subject on which he spoke.....

He rejoiced that he was yet alive to give his vote against so impolitic, so inglorious a measure as the acknowledgement of the independence of America; and declared he would much rather be in his grave than see the lustre of the British throne tarnished, the dignity of the empire disgraced, the glory of the nation sunk to such a degree as it must be, when the dependency of America on the sovereignty of Great Britain was given up."

After speaking for some time with great enthusiasm he sat down exhausted, and the Duke of Richmond rose to explain some point on which he had been misunderstood. While he was speaking, Lord Chatham listened with attention, and when he had ended, rose to reply; but his strength failed, and he fell backward in convulsions. He was immediately supported by the peers around him, and by his younger sons who happened to be present as spectators, and conveyed to his residence, where after lingering three days, he expired. On the evening of his death the House of Commons voted him a public funeral and a monument in Westminster Abbey, a tribute in which men of all parties generously and cordially joined. The following is the just description of his character, to which we have alluded, by a writer in the last *Foreign Quarterly*.

"That he was the most *powerful* orator that ever illustrated and ruled the senate of this empire—that for nearly half a century, he was not merely the arbiter of the destinies of his own country, but the 'foremost man of all this world'—that he had an unparalleled grandeur and affluence of intellectual powers, softened and brightened by all the minor accomplishments—that his ambition was noble—his views instinctively elevated—his patriotism all but excessive—that in all the domestic relations of life he was exemplary and amiable—a fine scholar, a finished gentleman, a sincere Christian—one whom his private friends and servants loved as a good man, and all the world admired as a great one—these are the praises which his contemporaries awarded, and which posterity has, with little diminution, confirmed.

But, on the other hand, there were serious defects which decreased his splendour, impaired his authority, and rendered his great abilities rather glorious to himself, than, for any practical purposes, beneficial to his country. These defects, though of course well known to the political circles in which he moved, and deplored and censured by the sober few, were so much in the fashion of the times, and were so glossed over by his own wonderful powers, as to excite comparatively little contemporaneous observation—but since his life has become history, and been elucidated by contemporaneous letters and memoirs, they have appeared every day more and more flagrant; and the present publication*—an honest publication we will say—has brought them out in still bolder prominence.

In the first place, it would not be easy to specify any positive advantage (except, perhaps, the possession—*valeat quantum*—of Canada) which the country has inherited from Lord Chatham. The very existence of so great a man is, no doubt, a national glory, and therefore a national good; and his indirect influence may have been highly useful. Can we calculate the extent to which his *lectures*, so to call them, may have educated and improved the public mind in both the science and the art of government? How many statesmen may his example have formed? How many improvements may his precepts have produced? How many errors and evils may his authority have repressed? But of direct, permanent, practical amelioration of our social and political condition, few of our statesmen—even those who had not a thousandth part of his abilities—have, we believe, left such scanty traces.

Though so sagacious and so accomplished a mind could not be insensible to, and did in fact highly appreciate, the value of mental cultivation, social improvements, commercial enterprise, and all the fair and fruitful arts of peace, yet he did little for them. His genius and his voice—'quo non præstantior alter—Æra ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu'—'were still for *War*'—a fearful lottery, in which one or two brilliant prizes are dearly purchased by the misery of individuals and the calamity of nations. We believe the world is by this time pretty well disposed to subscribe to Sir Samuel Romilly's opinion 'that the *glories*, as they are called, of Lord Chatham's administration, produced no solid advantage to his country' (Mem. II. 402):—and how short a space of his career was that epoch of doubtful glory!

As to his personal qualities, it must be admitted that his temper, naturally reserved and haughty, was, as he advanced in life, soured by disease and disappointment. *It is not good for man to be alone* in political, any more than in social life; but he endeavoured to release himself from the obligations of political connection—affected to stand alone, and to guide himself by his individual lights, feelings and interests—he grew, at first, impatient of contradiction, and afterwards, of advice, and even of assistance—he used to shut himself up in the impenetrable solitude of an Eastern despot, from which he emerged occasionally, to dazzle the world with his pomp and splendor. This isolation could not fail to produce singularity and selfishness, and to foster a dictatorial habit of mind very ill-fitted for a minister under our constitution.

We have already mentioned with regret his indiscreet and offensive language towards George II., which had, we believe, the effect—more injurious to his country than even to his own—of keeping him out of efficient office at a time when he could have served the state with distinction, and his own mind might been trained to habits of practical business, which he never afterwards attained. And we cannot, in truth and candor, designate his conduct towards George III. otherwise than as alike ungrateful and unconstitutional—unjust in its spirit, mischievous in its effect, and pernicious in its consequences.

He lived, too, at a time when public principle, as we now understand the term, was at a very low ebb amongst public men: and his practice brought it still lower. He thought too steadily of his own individual interests, and in pursuit of them was strangely versatile both as to persons and to principles. We do not, as the world in general does, reckon *consistency* as one of the first virtues of public men. Sagacity to detect, and candor to avow one's own errors, we rate much higher; besides, all is not inconsistency that at first sight seems so—circumstances change, and to be consistent in principle a statesman may be forced to inconsistencies in practice. But the inconsistencies, or at least the majority of them, which are alleged against Lord Chatham, are not of this class. There is not, we believe, to be named any one of his various adversaries who did not successively become his political associate—nor any one of his various associates who was not, on some other turn of the wheel, his decided adversary. There is not, we believe, to be found any one considerable measure which he ever advocated that he did not at some time or other oppose; nor any that he ever opposed which he did not at some other period advocate. Conscious of his vast superiority to all the politicians who surrounded him, he probably had sincerely persuaded himself that his being in place was a *sine qua non* to the prosperity of the country, and he seems to have acted all through life as if he thought that all means were just and honorable which could lead to so desirable an end. There was some truth in that self-flattering idea. Endowed as he was with irrepressible ambition and irresistible talents, he must inevitably have either ruled or disordered the state; but the misfortune was, that an overweening self-confidence disinclined, and a haughty and capricious temper disabled him from conciliating and associating in his designs the humbler but still necessary utilities of other men. He fancied he could make a political clock which should go by the mere force of the *main-spring*, without the help of cog-wheel, pendulum, or balance—the consequence was, that his system, whenever it was set a-going, ran itself out in a moment.

The sum of all seems to us to be, that the qualities of the orator were more transcendent than those of the statesman, and that his public character, when calmly considered, excites rather admiration than applause. The generosity of his sentiments did not always guide his practice; and the majestic stream of his declamation for the rights and liberties of mankind was always accompanied by eddies and under-currents of personal interest. He was too fine a genius for the lower, and too selfish a politician for the higher duties of a minister—

'Graced as he was with all the power of words'—

his talents were neither for conducting an office nor managing a party—he was neither *the sun to rule the day* nor *the moon to rule the night*—but a meteor which astonished and alarmed mankind by its supernatural splendor, but left the world, when it expired, in deeper darkness than before.

Mr. Pitt's patrimonial fortune was very small, and he would not, probably, have been able to maintain himself in the early part of his parliamentary career, had not the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough in 1774 bequeathed him £10,000 'on account of his noble defence of England'; and, a few years later, Sir William Rynsant, for the same cause, an estate worth £2500 a-year and £30,000 in ready money."

* The Correspondence of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, Edited by the Executors of his son, John, Earl of Chatham.

From the New-York Sun.

The First and Last Visit to the Dram Shop.—Timothy Truesdell is the name we shall assign to a very worthy, thriving, and industrious mechanic of New York, who was a burthen to himself, a curse to his family, and a nuisance to society at large; in short, one of the most shameful and abandoned drunkards that ever took the measure of an unmade grave in a Gotham gutter. He was not weaned from his degrading propensity by the temperance, or the tract, or any other society. Their logic was labor lost on Tim, who would have uncorked the bottle amid the quakings and thunders of Mount Sinai, and drained it by the crater of exploding Vesuvius. It was a woman's love that cured him, and all women may get a just idea of their own importance in society from his story.

Though he had a wife and five beautiful children, Tim seemed to be unconscious of the fact. He neglected his work, squandered his earnings, which daily grew smaller and smaller, and spent his time at the pot house, till the nigh prostration of all his faculties, or the distasteful words "no more trust!" warned him to seek the shelter of his wife's care and protection. His children could not go to school, because learning was dear and rum was cheap; the landlord dunned for his rent, and Mrs. Truesdell was obliged to keep the house, because she had no dress fit to appear abroad in, having pawned the last to pay the last fine imposed on her spouse by the Police Court. Misery, utter destitution and famine stared the unhappy family in the face. It is impossible to exaggerate the picture, even had we room or inclination.

Mrs. T. was a heroine, though not of romance. She loved her worthless husband, and had borne his neglect, the tears of her children, the gripe of famine and the railing of the drunkard, without repining. Never had her exertions slackened—never had a harsh word passed her lips. At night when she put her children to sleep, she went and watched for his coming, and when he did come, drunk, as usual, she undressed and assisted him to bed without a murmur or reproach. At last, her courage well-nigh exhausted, she resolved upon one last desperate effort.

At night, having disposed of her three oldest children, she took her two youngest by the hand and bent her steps to the groggery her husband was accustomed to frequent. She looked into the window, and there he sat, in the midst of his boon-companions, with his pipe in his mouth and his glass in his hand. He was evidently excited, though not yet drunk. Great was the astonishment of that bad company, and enormous Mr. Truesdell's dismay and confusion, when his wife, pale as marble, and leading two tattered and barefooted babes, stepped up to the bar, and called for three glasses of brandy toddy, and then set down by his side.

"What the deuce brings you here, Mary?" said he morosely.

"It is very lonesome at home, and your business seldom allows you to be there," replied the meek wife. "There is no company like yours, and as you cannot come to me I must go to you. I have a right to share your pleasures as well as your sorrows."

"But to come to such a place as this!" expostulated Tim.

"No place can be improper where my husband is," said poor Mary. "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder!" She took up the glass of alcohol.

"Surely you are not going to drink that?" asked Tim in huge astonishment.

"Why not? You say that you drink to forget sorrow, and if brandy has that effect, I am sure no living creature has so good an excuse for drinking as I. Besides, I have not eaten a mouthful to-day, and I really need something to support my strength."

"Woman! woman! you are not going to give the children such stuff as that!" cried Tim as she handed each of the children a glass of liquor.

"Why not? can children have a better example than their father's? Is not what is good for him good for them also? It will put them to sleep, and they will forget that they are cold and hungry. Drink, my children; this is fire, and bed, and food, and clothing.—Drink—you can see how much good it does your father."

With seeming reluctance Mary suffered her husband to conduct her home, and that night he prayed long and fervently, which he had not done before for years.

The next evening as, O miracle! he returned homeward with a steady step, he saw his eldest boy run into the house, and heard him exclaim, "Oh, mother! here comes father, and he is *not* drunk!" Tears coursed down the penitent's cheek, and, from that hour, he has not tasted strong drink. He had never been vicious or unfeeling, and, as soon as his emancipation from the thraldom of a debasing appetite became known, friends, employment and prosperity returned to him. As for Mrs. Truesdell, she is the happiest of women, and never thinks without pride of her first and last visit to the dram shop.

Love and Marriage.—The chain of love is made of fading flowers, but that of wedlock of gold—lasting as well as beautiful.

Singular Mode of Courtship.—The Rev. Dr. L———n, an eminent Scotch divine, and professor of theology, was remarkable for absence of mind and indifference to world'y affairs. His mind, wrapt up in lofty contemplations, could seldom stoop to the ordinary business of life, and when at any time he did attend to secular affairs, he generally went about them in a way unlike any body else, as the history of his courtship will show. He was greatly beloved by his elders and congregation; was full of simplicity and sincerity, and entirely unacquainted with the etiquette of the world. Living the solitary, comfortless life of a bachelor, his elders gave him frequent hints that his domestic happiness would be much increased by his taking to himself a wife, and pointed out several young ladies in his congregation, any one of whom might be a fit match or companion for him.

The elders, finding all the hints had no effect in rousing the doctor to the using of the means, preliminary to entering into a matrimonial alliance, at last concluded to wait upon him, and stir him up to the performance of his duty. They urged on him the advantages of marriage—its happiness—spoke of it as a divine institution, and as affording all the enjoyments of sense and reason, and, in short, all the sweets of domestic life. The doctor approved of all they said, and apologized for his past neglect of duty, on account of many difficult passages of Scripture he had of late been attending to, and promised to look after it, "the first convenient season." The elders, however, were not to be put off any longer; they insisted on the doctor at once making use of the means, and requested from him a promise that, on Monday afternoon, he would straightway visit the house of a widow lady, a few doors from him, who had three pretty daughters, and who were the most respectable in the doctor's congregation. To solve any difficult passage in the book of Genesis—reconcile apparent discrepancies, or clear up a knotty text, would have been an easy and agreeable task to the doctor, compared with storming the widow's premises. But to the raising of the siege the doctor must go, and, with great gravity and simplicity, gentle reader, you can imagine you see him commencing the work.

After the usual salutations were over, he said to Mrs. W———n, "my session have of late been advising me to take a wife, and recommended me to call upon you; and as you have three fine daughters, I would like to say a word to the eldest, if you have no objections." Miss W———n enters, and the doctor, with his characteristic simplicity said to her, "my session have been advising me to take a wife, and recommended me to call upon you."—The young lady, who had seen some thirty summers, was not to be caught so easily; she laughed heartily at the doctor's abruptness; hinted to him that in making a sermon, was it not necessary to say something first to introduce the subject properly before he entered fully upon it; and as for her part, she was determined not to surrender her liberty at a moment's warning—"the honor of her sex was concerned in her standing out." This was all a waste of time to the doctor, and he requested to see her sister.

Miss E. W———n then entered, and to save time the Doctor says, "my session have been advising me to take a wife, and I had been speaking to your sister who has just gone out at the door, and as she is not inclined that way, what would you think of becoming Mrs. L———n." "Oh! Doctor, I don't know, it is rather a serious question. Marriage you know binds one for life, and it should not be rashly entered into; I would not consent without taking time to deliberate upon it." My time, says the Doctor, is so much occupied, and as my session has said so much to me, on the business, that I must finish it to-day, if I can, so you had best tell your mother to send in your youngest sister to speak to me. In a moment comes the honest, lively Miss Mary W———n. "Come away my child, it is getting on in the afternoon, and I must get home to my studies; I have been speaking to your sisters on a little business, and they have declined—I am a man of few words, and without misspending precious time what would you think of being made Mrs. L———n?"—"Indeed I always thought a deal of you Doctor, and if my mother does not say against it, I have no objections." The Doctor left Miss Mary in a few minutes, enjoining her to fix the day, for any would suit him, but to send him up word the day before.

The Doctor was scarcely home before a keen dispute arose in the family among the three young ladies, all claiming the Doctor. The eldest one said the offer was first made to her, and she did not positively refuse. The second declared that she wished only a little time to think upon it; and the youngest insisted that it was completely settled with her. The mother of the young ladies was in such difficulty with her daughters, that she was obliged to call upon the Doctor himself to settle the dispute. She called, and the reverend Doctor, in his characteristic way said, "My dear Mrs. W———n, I am very fond of peace in families; it is all the same thing to me, which of them, and just settle it among yourselves, and send me up word." The Doctor was married to the youngest, and one of his sons is at this day a respectable clergyman, "in the land of the mountain and the flood."—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

PHYSICAL ASPECT OF THE NORTH WEST.

From Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

In the natural resources of the land, it spreads out, to say the least, as rich a field for human enterprise as is developed by any tract of country of the same extent on the face of the globe. Ohio, with a very large domain, which is now in its greater part in a forward state of cultivation, presents in its dense forests a soil that is in almost its entire portion favourable to agriculture, producing bountiful crops of all those harvests that are found in the same latitude at the east; showing in its granaries, stock, husbandry, and general improvement, an amount of wealth that is extraordinary when we consider that this wealth has been reaped from the soil in a period, less than half a century. The new state of Michigan, although far behind Ohio in the amount of its population and general improvement, unfolds in the enterprise which has already been exerted upon its forests, prairies and lake besprinkled oaklands, an energy no less remarkable. Indiana, with equal agricultural advantages; Wisconsin, with its forests-crowned hills and mineral wealth, and Illinois with its unmeasured prairies, extending her rich mould towards the horizon like the sea—stretch out a land capable of producing crops adequate to the support of ten times the present population of the United States. The land thus favourable to the production of the various kinds of grain, fruit, and vegetables, abounds in mineral resources. In its recesses are found coal, salt, sulphur, lead, zinc, copper, iron, and other metals in sufficient abundance for its own consumption, and even for exportation! when a sufficient amount of enterprise shall have been concentrated to work them with effect. Besides these agricultural and mineral resources, that are always essential to the comfort of a local population, it possesses natural channels of navigation, by which the surplus of its products may be exported abroad. A chain of lakes, the largest on the globe, stretches from the shores of New York, and waters its coast for thousands of miles. The Mississippi, which is much the longest although not the broadest river upon the earth, taking its rise in the remote north, opens a highway to the ocean through the Gulf of Mexico, for the distance of about three thousand miles, and will be conjoined with the whole line of the lakes, when the projected ship canal to connect the Fox River of Green Bay with the Wisconsin, and that at the Sault de Sainte Marie shall have been constructed; thus affording a continuous line of coast navigation from New Orleans to Buffalo, or to the remotest shores of Lake Superior. Besides this line of coast navigation, the territory is variegated with inland lakes and streams, (the largest of which is the Ohio,) that connect its remotest parts, and furnish communications with the principal waters, channels for steamships, flat boats, rafts, or hydraulic power for the propulsion of machinery; and, it is not the least remarkable feature of this territory, that within fifty years, under American auspices, it has increased from a comparative solitude to a population of nearly three millions, according to the lowest estimate.

FIRST EXPLORER.

La Salle may be justly regarded as *The Columbus of Western Discovery*. Constructing a vessel upon the shore of Lake Erie, when there was stretched around him a chain of unknown seas and forests, inhabited by Indians whose temper towards the French had not been clearly ascertained, with here and there, perhaps, a jesuit missionary, who had erected his cross in the woods, we find him on the 7th August, 1679, first ploughing the billows of that lake in his frail bark, *The Griffin*, for an image of that animal was carved upon her bow. This was the first vessel that had ever adventured upon the north-western waters. Louis Hennepin, a Flemish recollect, was his spiritual adviser, and a small body of Frenchmen constituted his crew. They sounded as they went, because no ship had ever crossed these lakes before. Having succeeded in navigating this lake, they arrived on the 10th of that month near the cluster of islands that is grouped at the mouth of Detroit River, where they anchored.

History has scarcely done justice to the merits of the heroic La Salle, although a monument to his memory has been erected at Washington, in the rotunda of the Capitol, by the side of those of William Penn and John Smith.

An American's opinion of the Irish Ladies.—The Irish ladies are thus spoken of in a letter from N. P. Willis, written after a fashionable party in Dublin:

Moore's remark has often been quoted—"There is nothing like an Irish woman to take a man off his feet:" but whether this figure of speech was suggested by the little bard's common *soubriquet* of "Jump up and kiss me Tom Moore," or simply conveyed his idea of the bewildering character of Irish beauty, it contains, to any one who has ever travelled (or waltzed) in that country, a very just as well as realizing description. Physically, Irish women are probably the finest race in the world—I mean, taller, better limbed and chested, larger eyed, and with more luxuriant hair, and freer action, than any other nation I have observed. The Phœnician and Spanish blood which has run hundreds of years in their veins, still kindles its dark fire in their eyes, and with the vivacity of the Northern mind and the bright color of the Northern skin, the Southern qualities mingle in the most admirable and superb harmony. The idea we form of Italian and Grecian beauty is never realized in Greece and Italy, but we find it in Ireland, heightened and exceeded. Cheeks and lips of the delicacy and bright tint of carnation, with snowy teeth, and hair and eyebrows of jet, are what we should look for on the palette of Apelles, could we reach the painter, and re-animate his far famed models; and these varied charms, united, fall very commonly to the share of the fair Milesian of the upper classes. In other lands of dark eyes, the rareness of a fine grained skin, so necessary to a brunette, makes beauty so rare—but whether it is the damp or softness of the climate or the infusion of Saxon blood, a coarse skin is almost never seen in Ireland. I speak now only of the better born ranks of society, for in all my travels in Ireland, I did not chance to see even one peasant girl of any pretensions to good looks.

Nothing could be more captivating and delightful than the manners of Irish women, and nothing at the same time, could be more at war with the first principles of English high breeding—coldness and retenu. The frank, almost hilarious "how are you?" of an Irish girl, her whole handed and cordial grasp, as often in the day as you meet her, the perfectly unmissyish, confiding, direct character of her conversation, are all traits which would stamp her as somewhat rudely bred in England, and as desperately vulgar in New-York or Philadelphia.

Modest to a proverb the Irish woman is as unsuspecting of an impropriety as if it were an impossible thing, and she is as fearless and joyous as a midshipman, and sometimes as noisy. In a ball room she looks ill drest, not because her dress was ill put on, but she dances, not glides, sits down without care, pulls her flowers to pieces, and if her head dress incommodes her, gives it a pull or a push—acts which would be perfect insanity at Almack's. If she is offended, she asks for an explanation. If she does not understand you, she confesses her ignorance. If she wishes to see you the next day, she tells you how and when.—She is the child of nature, and children are not "stylish." The niminy piminy, eye avoiding, finger tipped, drawling, dont touch me manner of some of the fashionable ladies of our country, would amuse a cold and reserved English woman sufficiently, but they would drive an Irish girl into hysterics. I have met one of our fair country people abroad, whose "Grecian stoop," and exquisitely subdued manner was invariably taken for a fit of indigestion.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1840.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.—The steam ship *Britannia*, Capt. Woodruff, arrived at Halifax at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, in 11 days and 16 hours from Liverpool, with the September mail, and 86 cabin passengers. The mail arrived in this city early on Sunday morning—dates to the 4th instant. Parliament was prorogued on the 11th of August, by the Queen in person. The discussions on the subject of the treaty between Great Britain and the Northern powers relative to the affairs of Turkey and Egypt, are still continued in the London and Paris papers, but it appeared to be the general opinion that war would not take place.—A foolish attempt had been made by young Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and a few followers, to effect another revolution in France. The party landed at Boulogne, issued a proclamation, and attempted to seize the fortress. They were all soon captured and sent to the castle of Ham, and afterwards to the prison of the Conciergerie at Paris for trial.

His Excellency Lord Viscount FALKLAND, the new Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, Lady, Son, and suite, came passengers in the Britannia.

The Britannia performed the passage from Halifax to Liverpool in 9 1-2 days.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Prorogation of Parliament.—At five minutes before two o'clock, the Duchess of Kent entered the body of the house, proceeded by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, Lord Great Chamberlain, and took her seat upon the woolsack facing the throne. Her Royal Highness was almost immediately succeeded by their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, who were also preceded by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and were conducted to the seats appropriated to their use. His Majesty was attired in a Field-Marshal's uniform; her Majesty was dressed in white watered silk, with lace, feathers, and diamonds. The Duke of Cambridge shortly afterwards entered the house. At ten minutes after two, the discharge of guns, and the merry peal of the bells of St. Margaret's church, without the building, announced the arrival of Her Majesty, and in ten minutes afterwards the procession entered the house. The Earl of Shaftesbury bore the cap of maintenance, and Viscount Melbourne carried the sword of state immediately before the Queen. Prince Albert accompanied Her Majesty, who was led to the throne by her Royal Consort. Her Majesty was attired in white satin, trimmed with lace, and the stomacher was gorgeously trimmed with diamonds. Her Majesty wore a coronet of diamonds upon her brow.

Sir Augustus Clifford, Principal Usher of the Black Rod, then proceeded to the House of Commons, for the purpose of commanding the attendance of that Hon. House in the House of Lords. In a few minutes he returned, conducting the Speaker and the members of the House of Commons. The Speaker then addressed Her Majesty in the following terms:—

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's most faithful Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Majesty with the Bill which closes the supplies for the present year. In granting these supplies to your Majesty, we have shown our determination to support the public credit, and to maintain the national honour; and although it has been our painful duty to impose additional burdens upon the public, we have endeavoured to increase the available revenues by such means of taxation as will produce the least possible derangement of its commerce and its industry. At the commencement of the present session, your Majesty was graciously pleased to recommend to our attention the state of the affairs of Canada, the Municipal Corporations of Ireland, and the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with reference to the Established Church. We have applied ourselves with unremitting diligence to the consideration of these important subjects. We have enabled your Majesty to re-unite the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and it has been our anxious desire so to provide for the constitutional government of that community as to ensure its permanent tranquillity; and by removing every obstacle to the full development of its resources, to lay the foundation of its future prosperity, so as to render it the source of greatness and strength to this empire. The Municipal Institutions of Ireland have been long since ascertained to be inconsistent with the present state of society, and ill adapted to the wants of the people. To remedy these defects, we have remodelled the Corporations of the large cities and towns, we have enlarged and defined the franchise, and by extending to Ireland the same principles which have been successfully applied to England and Scotland, we trust we have insured to the Municipal Institutions of that part of the United Kingdom the respect and confidence of those for whose advantage they are established. We have anxiously considered the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with a view of supplying the want of churches, and of residences for the clergy, which is so much felt in various parts of the country. In order to place funds applicable to this object, we have made some most important modifications in the constitution of Cathedrals and Chapters, which, without impairing the efficiency of those venerable institutions, will furnish the means of providing for a very large class of your Majesty's subjects the blessings of public worship and religious instruction. Various other subjects have pressed upon our consideration during this session, but these three important measures have been brought to completion in pursuance of your Majesty's most gracious recommendation. We anxiously hope that, under the blessings of Divine Providence, they may produce those salutary results which we venture to anticipate, and we feel confident that they will be regarded as additional proofs of your Majesty's desire to advance the constitutional liberty and to promote the religious welfare of your loyal and grateful people. It is now my duty to present to your Majesty a Bill to apply certain sums of money out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1840, and to appropriate the supplies granted by this Parliament, to which, with all humility, we pray your Majesty's royal assent."

The Lord Chancellor then knelt at the foot of the throne, and presented to Her Majesty the copy of her speech, which Her Majesty was pleased to read as follows:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*—The state of the public business enables me to close this session of Parliament; in releasing you from your attendance I have to thank you for the care and attention with which you have discharged your important duties. I continue to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their anxious desire for the maintenance of peace. I congratulate you upon the termination of the civil war in Spain. The object for which the quadruple engagements of 1834 were contracted having now been accomplished, I am in communication with the Queen of Spain, with a view to withdraw the Naval force which, in pursuance of those engagements, I have hitherto stationed on the northern coast of Spain. I am happy to inform you that the differences with the Government of Naples, the grounds and causes of which have been laid before you, have been put into a train of adjustment, by the friendly mediation of the King of the French. I rejoice also to acquaint you that the Government of Portugal has made arrangements for satisfying certain just claims of some of my subjects, and for the payment of a sum due to this country under the stipulations of the Convention of 1827. I am engaged, in concert with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, in measures intended to effect the permanent pacification of the Levant, to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and thereby to afford additional security for the peace of Europe. The violent injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and the indignities offered to an agent of my Crown, have compelled me to send to the coast of China a Naval and Military force, for the purpose of demanding reparation and redress.

"I have gladly given my assent to the Act for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland. I trust that the law which you have framed for further carrying into effect the reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will have the beneficial effect of increasing the efficiency of the Established Church, and of better providing for the religious instruction of my people.

"I have observed with much satisfaction the result of your deliberations on the subject of Canada. It will be my duty to execute the measures which you have adopted in such a manner as, without impairing the executive authority, may satisfy the best wishes of my subjects, and provide for the permanent welfare and security of my North American provinces.

"The legislative bodies of Jamaica have applied themselves to the preparation of laws rendered necessary or expedient by the altered state of society. Some of these laws require revision and amendment; but I have every reason to expect cordial assistance from the Assembly of Jamaica, in the salutary work of improving the condition and elevating the character of the inhabitants of that colony. The conduct of the emancipated negroes throughout the West Indies has been remarkable for tranquil obedience to the law, and a peaceable demeanour in all the relations of social life.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*—I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year. I lament that it should have been necessary to impose additional burdens upon my people, but I trust that the means which you have adopted for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of the public service are calculated to press with as little severity as possible upon all classes of the community.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*—In returning to your respective counties, you will resume those duties which you perform so much to the public benefit and advantage. It is my anxious desire to maintain tranquillity at home and peace abroad. To these objects, so essential to the interests of this country, and to the general welfare of mankind, my efforts will be sincerely and unremittingly directed; and, feeling assured of your co-operation and support, I humbly rely upon the superintending care and continued protection of Divine Providence."

The ceremony in the house occupied a little more than 20 minutes. Her Majesty having retired at about 15 minutes before three o'clock. Their Lordships then separated.—*Naval & Military Gazette.*

LONDON, August 14.—The session of Parliament was closed yesterday, by the Queen in person, with the usual speech from the throne. Previous to which, Mr. Speaker summed up what the House of Commons had done of the work laid down in the opening speech, delivered by her Majesty on the 16th of January. Though Colonial subjects have occupied more than usual of the time of the House of Commons during the session, it has all along been plain that the interest and understanding of the Members has really been very little engaged in those matters; and now, when all the talk is over, we hear through their mouthpiece, what they themselves take credit for having done. For Canada then, alone, of all the Colonies, have they done aught worth their own mention.—*Colonial Gazette.*

Whitehall, Aug. 10.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honorable Charles Poulett Thomson, Governor-General of all Her Majesty's Provinces on the continent of North America, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the county of Kent, and of Toronto, in Canada.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of Nova-Scotia, is appointed Governor of Ceylon in place of the Right Hon. Alexander Stewart Mackenzie, who retires. Lord Viscount Falkland is appointed to succeed Sir Colin Campbell in the Government of Nova Scotia.

Quick Travelling.—A gentleman who came passenger in the royal mail steam ship Britannia, from Boston, travelled, between the 18th of July and the 14th of August, by "canal, stage, railroad, and steamboat," not less than 5921 miles, or at the rate of 219¾ miles per day.—*Liverpool Albion.*

We understand the late Earl of Durham has bequeathed the whole of his extensive property, both real and personal, to his amiable Countess, without limitation, and also appointed her ladyship his sole executrix.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

On Thursday the Duchess of Bedford and Baroness Spaeth, Madame d'Hoogvorst, Count Arschot, and Major Keppel, visited the widow of the late Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox, at St. Ann's Hill. This venerable lady is in her 90th year.

The receipts upon the London and Birmingham railway last week were £19,056 10s. 6d.

It is rumored in well informed circles that the Duke of Beaufort is about to be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The late Earl of Durham's yacht, the Albatros, was sold by the secretary of the Yacht Squadron Club, for 1000 guineas, to a person who intends to take her to trade between Sydney and Port Philip.

Assam Tea.—The number of chests of Assam Tea about to be shipped for England this season is 120.—*Calcutta Courier, June* 1.

Proposed Movements of Troops.—To the Mediterranean: 19th Regiment to Malta, and the 38th Regiment to Corfu, to replace the two regiments which were withdrawn to augment the troops in Canada; 42d Regiment to relieve the 59th at Corfu; 79th Regiment to relieve the 33d at Gibraltar; 88th Regiment to relieve 47th at Malta; 97th Regiment to relieve 2d Battalion of the 60th at Corfu; 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to relieve 92d at Malta.—To the West Indies:—33d Regiment, from Gibraltar; 47th Regiment, from Malta; 59th Regiment, from Corfu; 92d Regiment, from Malta.—To Jamaica:—2d Battalion of 60th, from Corfu, to relieve the 68th.—To America:—14th, 70th, 74th, and 89th Regiments, from Jamaica; 64th Regiment is to relieve the 23d at Nova-Scotia, which relieves the 66th in Canada; 24th, 32d, 34th, 65th, 66th, and 73d Regiments, are to come home from America.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—A singular calculation has been made relative to the 2,000 officers engaged in that memorable event. There are now serving in the Army—1 Field-Marshal, 5 Generals, 21 Lieutenant-Generals, 31 Major-Generals, 81 Colonels, 123 Lieutenant Colonels, 82 Majors, 108 Captains, Lieutenants, Quarter-Masters, and Surgeons, which, with 200 killed or died of wounds, and 1,348 sold out, dead, or retired, &c., make up the 2000.

The daily papers contain a correspondence between Captain Douglas, (the son of Sir Howard Douglas, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands,) Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Major Shadwell Clerke, a friend of Captain Douglas. The correspondence related to a letter published in the *Morning Chronicle* of August 8th, from Lord Charles Fitzroy to Lord John Russell, in which Lord Charles made some strong animadversions on the use that Sir Howard Douglas made of the high police powers vested in his office. In his remarks Lord Charles had used the words "*worse than cowardly*," and "*disreputable*," and Captain Douglas, while professing not to interfere with fair discussion of his father's public conduct, complains of those expressions; and that Lord Charles Fitzroy had overstepped the bounds of Parliamentary licence, by publishing his letter without any reply which might have been made to it. Lord Charles answers, that his accusation rests solely on public grounds; he withdraws the expression *cowardly*, which was never meant "in the sense of offence to a soldier's honour;" and he explains that the term *disreputable* was meant to apply more particularly to a Dr. Valetti, who appears to have been employed under the Ionian Government, and to have been introduced at Court. This explanation being deemed satisfactory, the correspondence closes.—*Colonial Gazette.*

Mr. John Atwoood has purchased the estate of Sir John Owen in Pembrokeshire. Purchase-money is stated to be about £300,000.

Mr. O'Connell has announced his intention of agitating for good government in India; and, forgetting Ireland for the moment, he declared that there never was a country in ancient or modern times so misgoverned as the East Indies.

Mr. Justice Crompton is reported to have knelt to Father Matthew and taken the pledge. This most respected judge has for years abjured the use of wines or spirits, and literally sent the contents of his cellar down the sewer.—*Evening paper.*

The Repealers throughout Ireland are to be known by their dress—a pepper-and-salt coat, velvet collar, and repeal buttons; which garb Mr. O'Connell has already adopted.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

LONDON, August 15.

On Saturday last the King and Queen of the Belgians landed at Woolwich Dockyard from on board the *Widgeon* steam-packet, coming from Ostend, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of the Horse Artillery. The Queen and Prince Albert received their Majesties on their arrival, and the Duchess of Kent came to the Palace soon after. In the afternoon the Queen, the Queen of the Belgians, Prince Albert, and the King of the Belgians, took an airing in the parks in an open carriage and four. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Queen of the Belgians, left town on Wednesday afternoon in an open carriage and four, escorted by a party of Lancers, for Windsor Castle. The Court is expected to remain at Windsor during the autumn. The Duke of Wellington is expected at the Castle to-morrow, on a visit to Her Majesty.

The Queen Dowager completed her 48th year on the 13th inst. Respect and admiration are universally felt for the character and virtues of her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent completed her 54th year on 17th August.

On Wednesday, 26th August, Prince Albert completed his twenty-first year. The day was ushered in with the ringing of bells. The ceremony of presenting the freedom of the City of London to Prince Albert took place on Friday, the 28th, in Guildhall, which had been fitted up for the occasion.

Departure of the King and Queen of Belgium.—On Monday, 24th, his Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians and suite, left Windsor Castle at seven o'clock in the morning, for Woolwich, on their return to the Continent. They embarked in the Widgeon steamer, under a salute from the field batteries, and amid the cheers of a crowd of spectators.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that letters have been received in that capital from the French Embassy in London which announce positively that matters have taken a sudden and favourable turn, owing to the unremitting exertions of the King of the Belgians. The papers state that King Leopold, who reached Brussels on the 26th, will proceed to the Rhine, to follow up his negotiations. Count Woronzow was said to have arrived in Paris, also on a mission of peace.—*Colonial Gaz.*

Auspicious union of the Catholic and Protestant in the North.—Tectotal Procession.—On Tuesday week the members, a majority of them of the Coleraine Protestant and Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Societies, marched in procession through the town of Coleraine, and proceeded to Portstuart and Portrush, with sashes, ribbons, medals, &c. accompanied by fifes and drums.

Lt.-Col. Lord C. Wellesley, who is with his Regiment at Portsmouth, will shortly go to Portobello, near Edinburgh, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchionness of Douro.

Every body thinks we shall have no war with France, but many are puzzled to observe, in the midst of pacific deliberations, that warlike preparations are not abandoned, and that on the part of France they proceed almost with increased activity; for besides the equipment of fleets, and bustle in her dockyards, we are told that the French coasts are being placed in a state of efficient defence.

Earl Grey witnessed the departure of the funeral procession of the Earl of Durham from Lambton Castle. The venerable Earl was stationed at a window in an apartment above the saloon, from which it could be seen for a considerable distance. It was rumoured that his lordship would have attended the funeral, but that he remained in the castle to administer to his daughter, lady Durham, the consolation she so much needed under the final separation from her beloved lord.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of the proposed monument to Sir Walter Scott was laid at Edinburgh, with masonic honours. It is to be 180 feet high, and the coast will be £12,000.

Liverpool was visited on Sunday night and Monday, by one of the most severe storms, accompanied by torrents of rain, at times amounting to a complete hurricane, ever witnessed at this early season of the year.

Of the last five centuries France has spent 326 years in foreign and domestic wars, and during that period 184 great battles have been fought.

A letter from the Hague, of the 11th inst. states that the question of neutrality, in the event of war between France and the powers who signed the treaty of London, is under consideration in the Dutch Cabinet. It was reported that the Cabinet had a project for an alliance between all the secondary maritime powers of Europe, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, and Sweden, and the United States of America, for securing respect to neutrals, and maintaining the principle that the flag protects the cargo.

Sir M. Montefiore and his companions, arrived in Alexandria on the 4th August, and were received with much pomp by the Jews and the Austrian and British Consuls.

The Earl of Hardwicke, East Indiaman, of 1600 tons, bound to Bengal, is fitted with a steam-engine of 30 horse power, intended to propel her in light airs and calms, with paddle wheels so arranged that they can be shipped or unshipped in a short space of time. She has also a simple contrivance on board, by which the wheels can be disengaged from the engine in one minute, whenever the vessel is to use her canvass only. The space occupied by the engine and boiler is very small, being 25 feet in length and 10 feet width of the main deck, between the fore and main hatchway, the whole enclosed between decks, no part going into the hold, nor above deck. This engine of 30 horse power propels her, in calm and smooth water, five knots, and her consumption of fuel is three tons in 24 hours; she draws 17 feet of water, and is full of passengers, troops, and cargo.

The Blenheim, a fine ship, of 380 tons, has been chartered by the New Zealand Company of London, to convey a party of emigrants from the Highlands, for the Company's settlement at Wellington, at Port Nicholson.

Lieutenant-General Lord Keane, who last week abandoned the field of Mars for the altar of Hymen, is in the 60th year of his age.

Mr. Macauley, Secretary-at-War, has arrived at Paris, no doubt with the purpose of seeing with his own eyes the progress of the warlike preparations making throughout France.

A national monument is talked of for the honest patriot Lord Durham.

The elevation of the Right Hon. C. Poulett Thomson, Governor of Canada, to the peerage, (says the *Globe*), is at once a recognition by the highest authority of his great services in Canada, and will give to the House of Lords a member of sound practical knowledge and of liberal opinions.

Mr. O'Connell is busily endeavouring to effect a Repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland. He has a powerful rival, however, in Sharman Crawford, who is sustained by a great party in the province of Ulster, and he is unanimously opposed by the whole press in England.

Accounts of the harvest are exceeding favourable. A few weeks of fine weather has been experienced, and the most unpromising fields in the early part of the season has greatly improved.

TRADE.—The improvement recently noted in the trade of Manchester, we are glad to find, continues. The *Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday gives the following report. "Our market yesterday was in pretty nearly the same state as on the preceding Tuesday: a fair amount of business being done, though at very moderate prices. The lower counts and inferior qualities of yarn are in good demand, and sell freely at previous rates; whilst superior qualities of forties are worse to sell, and, in some cases, a slight reduction has been submitted to. In the goods market there is an improved demand for very light and thin calicoes, but other articles remain without alteration."

London Markets, Aug. 26.—Cash is plentiful, and discounts remain easy, there being no presure for Money. The best Bills are quoted at 4½ to 4¼ per cent, and others of less note 5 to 8 per cent. The prevailing opinion is, that little variation will take place in present rates for some weeks.

TEA.—There was a brisk demand to-day for Free trade Tea, and prices again improved; 7422 packages were offered at public sale, principally Congou, nearly two-thirds of which were disposed of at ½d. above the rates of yesterday. Good and fine Congou, 2s 10d to 2s 11d; Twankay, 2s 4d; good Hyson, 4s to 4s 6d. The market closed firmly.

The exports of tea from China to Great Britain during the year have been estimated at from 25 to 30 millions of pounds.

September 2.—To-morrow the duty on Foreign wheat is expected to recede to 2s 8d. per quarter; and there being no chance of it going to 1s. per quarter, the merchants and holders of that grain are actively employed in making preparations for releasing their respective stocks from bond; for it is estimated that within one week upwards of 750,000 quarters will be taken out of bond in the kingdom, which will, of course, have a great influence on the price of English Wheat. This circumstance will, no doubt, produce a scarcity of money, by which trade in general will be crippled.

The demand for all kinds of produce continue dull, and prices of almost all articles have a downward tendancy; indeed, in many instances an actual decline has taken place.

The Harvest.—A monthly Agricultural report for August begins with the remark, "This has been a glorious month—a ripening period which has set at naught all the fictions that have been made current throughout the country for keeping up the prices of the necessaries of life." It is added that such a harvest, so rich, so dry, so well secured, has not been witnessed for several years.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 4.—Timber Market.—British American Pine Planks, per foot of two inches thick, 2½ to 2½; Lachwood, per fathom, £4 10 to £5 10; Timber, red pine, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 1d.; yellow, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.

NAVY.—Very active efforts are making at Portsmouth to procure men for the navy; and if necessity should arise, the out-pensioners of Greenwich Hospital will be called on and surveyed for service. The greatest activity is also manifest in the several dockyards. At Plymouth, the Caledonia, 120, and Calcutta, 84, are ordered for commission; and at Portsmouth, the Pembroke, 72, and Illustrious, 72. The Britannia, 120, is being equipped with every possible despatch to take out the new Commander-in-Chief to the Mediterranean (at present not positively known); and several more large ships are in active progress for the pendant. The brig Pantaloon, 10, Lieut. Tryon, has been despatched to Belfast, to bring here volunteers for the Navy. The Belleisle, 72, Capt. Nicholas, left Malta for England on the 1st instant, to proceed to Plymouth, to have new capstans and other requisites, but will return as soon as completed. The Inconstant, 36, Capt. Pring, is ordered to proceed forthwith to Gibraltar with some companies of artillery and their material. A very large quantity of the munitions of war has lately been shipped to Gibraltar.—*Brighton Gazette.*

The *Gazette* of Tuesday week contains a list of 39 retired Rear-Admirals who have been transferred to the active-list of flag officers of her Majesty's fleet.

Orders have been forwarded to the outposts to commence an active enlistment of sailors. A tender took up her station in the Downs on Thursday night, for the purpose of receiving recruits, and at Dover, Deal, &c., an active canvas for able seaman is commenced.

Some consternation was caused in the Court circle at Windsor Castle, by the accident of Prince Albert losing the splendid diamond Pin which had been presented to him by the Queen on his birth day. After considerable unavailing inquiry, it was picked up by an upholsterer on the floor of the painting room, which had been visited by the Prince, and he had dropped it there.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—The Great Western arrived at King's-road, near Bristol, at twelve o'clock on Monday night, in 13 days and six hours from New-York. She brings replies to letters sent out by the Acadia.

The Great Western has crossed the Atlantic 28 times during the period of the 14 months, just elapsed, without accident, maintaining an almost uniform speed, of which the average time was 16 days going, and 13 to 14 days coming back; the last voyage was even accomplished in 11 days and a half.

Steam ship India.—This magnificent vessel, of 1206 tons measurement, is now being fitted for the voyage out to Calcutta, and will leave England on the 15th Sept. It is expected that she will take up the line from Calcutta to Suez in January, and that she will perform four voyages between those ports in 1841, touching at Madras and Ceylon on her way. In 1842, the company will have vessels of 2000 tons and 600 horse power to run between Calcutta and Suez, and the same class vessels between London and Alexandria, to form one continuous chain from London to Calcutta.

Slave Trade.—A letter from Rome states that the treaty about to be concluded between the Holy See and Donna Maria will contain a clause stipulating the abolition of the slave trade.

SPAIN.—The last stronghold of the Carlists, the fort of Callado de Alpuente, had fallen into the hands of the Queen's troops. The garrison having attempted to escape, was overtaken by the besiegers, and 169 of them were made prisoners. Among them were the chiefs Tallada and Peinado, 18 officers, and 2 chaplains. "The brigadier in command of the besieging forces states in his bulletin, that the General in Chief of the Army of the Centre had ordered all the rebels who had submitted, as well as those who were taken, to be shot, for their obstinacy in refusing to accept the terms which had been offered to them."

RUSSIA.—The extensive preparations of the Emperor Nicholas at Odessa are attributed solely in Constantinople to the new campaign against the Circassians.

TURKEY.—A letter From Constantinople, of the 5th August, states that a conspiracy has been detected there, having for its object to murder the Sultan and his Ministers, and to place his brother on the throne, under the guardianship of Khosrew Pacha and Halil Pacha. It is stated further, that whilst the Sultan was reviewing some troops on the 28th July, six shots were fired from the ranks, and that two balls penetrated the Sultan's cloak. Two thousand persons were arrested on suspicion; of which number, the *Leipsic Gazette* affirms that fifteen hundred have been strangled. The latter part of the story, at least, is discredited.

AFRICA.—By letters from Sierra Leone, we find that the yellow fever had again broken out in a most malignant form, nine deaths having occurred within a few days. Mr. Teague, Ordnance Clerk, M. Pyne, Colonial Surveyor, several of the Church Missionary Society, and the wife of Mr. Dover, of the Wesleyan Mission, died. Colonel Doherty, the Governor, had a severe attack of fever; which had decided him on returning home.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

RUSSIA.—The population of the north of Russia, is afflicted with a dreadful famine, and the Emperor has been compelled to open his Baltic ports to the introduction of foreign corn.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We have papers from Sydney to the 28th of April. Their contents are of no particular importance.

A meeting of the Temperance Association, on the 17th April, was graced by the presence of the Governor; who presided and made a long speech. The Attorney-General, in moving the first resolution, contrasted the present feeling on the subject with the feeling which prevailed twenty years back, when "his Majesty's representative and all the members of his Council were venders of rum."

LATEST FROM CHINA.—Later news had been received from China, by the Aden, which left Macao April 27, 18 days later than latest dates from that place by the overland mail. She was spoken by the Hindoo, which arrived at Liverpool on the 31st. The Chinese continued busily engaged in preparations for the British expedition. They occasionally threw rockets among the English ships at Macao, without causing any serious damage. As much tea had been brought to Macao as would load all the ships waiting for cargoes.—*Boston D. Adv.*

Mehemet Ali is obstinate: the Paris *Moniteur* of Sunday contains the following paragraph—"The news received from Alexandria by the Government states that the Viceroy of Egypt has answered by a refusal the notifications which Rifat Bey was charged to make him. He declared that he would repel force by force; but that he would rest on the defensive, and not commit any act of aggression."

The aspect of affairs in France, however, continues to be more pacific. The newspapers are beginning to consider what France is likely to get by going to war with England, and what she is more likely to lose. The *Journal des Debats* observes, that in all preceding wars with England, the French colonies have invariably fallen a sacrifice at the very outset; and, despite the formidable naval armaments which we are told France has now at her disposal, the *Débats* contemplates the seizure of the remaining French colonies as the first result of a declaration of war. The *Moniteur* of Friday thus explains the purpose of the warlike preparations in France—"Without doubt, more than one event may take place in the East; it is with that prospect that the Government endeavours to place France in a condition to guard against dangers which might menace her honour or her interests. All parties may be well convinced of one thing; the Government is aware of the extent of the responsibility which presses upon it. It appreciates its duties, and will fulfil them all; and it reckons amongst the most sacred that of not leaving France unprepared for the eventualities of the future. We continue to believe that these eventualities will be pacific.—*London Colonial Gazette.*

From the London Colonial Gazette, Aug. 12

FRANCE.—*Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.*—A mad attempt at revolutionizing France was made last week, by Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of the Count de St. Leu, late King of Holland. He engaged the Edinburgh Castle steamer, belonging to the Commercial Packet Company, as if for a pleasure-trip, and left London in her with but few of his friends on board. A party, however, joined them at Blackwall, and more at Deptford and Margate, until the number amounted to about fifty-seven. They were all dressed in plain clothes; but on Thursday morning they made their appearance on deck in uniform, chiefly of officers of rank. They obliged the master of the steamer to land them at Wimereux, a small village about two miles and a half from Boulogne; and, headed by the Prince, General Comte Montholon, General Voisin, and an Etat Major, they marched for the town.

"They distributed their proclamations to every body they met, and strewed five-franc pieces to a rabble who preceded them. The above-named, and about five or six other officers, one of whom bore an elegant and richly-decorated flag, with the golden eagle on the staff, and about thirty men, all dressed in new military uniform, exactly corresponding with the regular French troops, military caps. (No. 40 in front.) and knapsacks, landed very early in the morning, without any interference on shore; and crossing over the heights, entered the town of Boulogne about 5 o'clock, with about 50 ragamuffins, crying out 'Vive l'Empereur,' and marching down the streets of the lower town towards the upper town. The inhabitants, hearing the drums of the National Guard, were alarmed, and closed the gates to prevent their entering at the top of the Grand Rue. The Prince and his companions then proceeded round to the Calais Gate; which was also closed against them. It appeared to be their intention to obtain possession of the citadel on the ramparts, where the powder and ammunition are kept, and which would have become an easy conquest, having one or at most two sentinels to guard it. Foiled in this they proceeded along the Calais Road to the Colonne de Napoleon; which one of them entered by breaking open the door at the foot, and, mounting to the top, placed their flag upon it. By this time, a few of the National Guard appeared, with their muskets and bayonets fixed, but did not approach very near to the insurgents, not having collected a sufficient number to attack them; a few of the Bonapartists detaching themselves from the main body, were soon after captured; others making their way down to the sea-side in hopes of getting on board the steamer; which by this time was taken possession of by the Harbour-master and about ten armed men, who went out in a boat, boarded, and brought her into harbor. Prince Louis Napoleon, and about five other officers, with the principal part of his comrades, then marched into the town a second time, and immediately went to the Barracks; at the gates of which there was one sergeant and one sentinel, with whom the Prince had a short parley, and called upon them to shout 'Vive l'Empereur!'—which they answered by shouting 'Vive l'Roi!' and the sergeant immediately drew his sword; when Prince Louis Bonaparte presented and fired a pistol at him, which was warded off by the sergeant, and the ball lodged in the neck of the sentinel who stood close by him, and who died in the evening. The Bonapartists had only swords and a few pistols to protect themselves, evidently expecting a large party to join them.

"They then, from fatigue and other causes, got into disorder; but Prince Louis Napoleon and a brother officer went on to the porch, and went in to the Permit-office, came out, and was in a few minutes captured with all his party then present—taken before the Mayor—sent up to the citadel under a strong escort, and placed in different apartments—which took place about half-past eight o'clock."

Louis Napoleon issued the following ridiculous proclamation on entering the town:—

"Prince Napoleon, in the name of the French people, decrees as follows. The dynasty of the Bourbons of Orleans has ceased to reign. The French people are reinstated in their rights. The troops are delivered from their oath of fidelity. The Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies are dissolved. A National Congress shall be convoked on the arrival of Prince Napoleon at Paris. M. Thiers, President of the Council, is appointed, at Paris, President of the Provisional Government. Marshal Clausel is named Commander-in-Chief of the Troops assembled at Paris. General Pajol is to be commander of the First Military Division. All the chiefs of the corps who do not conform immediately to these orders shall be displaced. All officers, sub-officers, and soldiers, who will show their energetic sympathy for the national cause, shall be recompensed in the most distinguished manner in the name of the country. God protect France. LOUIS NAPOLEON."

Additional troops were brought into the town, which continued in a state of excitement on Saturday; on which day Louis Napoleon was removed from the castle, for Ham, where he arrived at half-past twelve the same night.

The master and crew of the Edinburgh Castle were detained in custody; and the vessel was left in charge of the Customhouse officers.

In Paris, by Saturday, great numbers of persons had been arrested as implicated in the affair. Some of the Paris press associated Lord Palmerston's name with the outrage. Some suspicions were raised by the foolish, against the English residents at Boulogne, several of whom left accordingly.

The crew of the 'Edinburgh Castle' steamer, which brought Prince Louis Bonaparte and his accomplices to Boulogne, arrived at the prison of the Conciergerie on Friday last. They are 15 in number, including a cabin-boy, and travelled in a diligence escorted by a few municipal guards.

All the persons inculpated in the affair of Boulogne have arrived in Paris, with the exception of Colonel Voisin and the Pole Ovinski, who were both wounded, and remain at Boulogne.

The King of the French and his family have paid a visit to Boulogne and Calais, and were received with the strongest demonstrations of loyal attachment. His Majesty distributed crosses of the Legion of Honour, and conferred other distinctions on several of the military and others at Boulogne, who resisted the attempt to seduce them from their allegiance. The vessel in which His Majesty and family were passengers, narrowly escaped shipwreck, in a severe storm, on the passage to Boulogne.

The Insurgents.—The Chamber of Peers met on the 18th Aug. for the purpose of forming itself into a court of justice to try Prince Louis Bonaparte and his accomplices, who are 88 in number. After the Chancellor had read the royal ordinance constituting the house into a tribunal for the trial of the "*attentat*" of Boulogne, M. Frank Carre, the Attorney General, presented his requisitory against the accused, and the Court having appointed a commission of inquiry, adjourned *sine die.*

France is resolved to alarm Russia. The Minister of the Interior, according to one of the Paris papers of Monday, has granted permission to all the Polish refugees sent out of France in 1838, to return, and fix their residence in the capital.

A general order, addressed to the French troops by Marshal Vallee, the Governor General of Algiers, dated on the 5th ult. from the camp at Bhdah, announces the termination of the campaign of the present year, and describes it to have been glorious, and useful to the colony. He declares it to be his intention, in the course of a few months, to attack Abd-el-Kader at Oran, expresses his conviction that the efforts of the French will be crowned with success, and that a vast and beautiful colony will be bestowed on France, after a war of nearly ten years duration.

The Gazette de France says, "it was stated yesterday at the War-office that orders had been given to form a reserve of 300,000 regular troops, besides reorganizing the National Guards in all the towns of France."

A royal ordonnance for the expenditure of nineteen millions of francs for *matériel* of war is published in all the French papers of Sunday.

The *French Navy* numbers 46 ships of the line in commission and in ordinary, and 31 building; 56 frigates in commission and in ordinary, and 20 building; 57 brigs, and 10 building; 29 steam ships, and 7 building. Six of the present ships carry from 100 to 120 guns; and 14 of those building are of the same rate.

PRUSSIA.—The *Courier de la Moselle* states, from authentic information, that the Prussian authorities on the Rhine have orders to prepare every thing for war, but to execute them without noise of demonstration. It is added that the Berlin Cabinet believes that Louis Philippe will not make war for the sake of the Pacha of Egypt, and that M. Thiers would be immediately ousted from office should his policy not be pacific.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Yesterday (Friday) morning at five o'clock, the steam ship *Britannia* arrived at the Cunard wharf at East Boston, having left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th—thus making her passage from wharf to wharf in 13 1-2 days. She was detained 4 or 5 hours below by fog; and brought 86 passengers to Halifax, and 70 to Boston.—*Daily Adv.*

The steamer *British Queen*, on her arrival in the Thames from her last voyage to New-York, was seized for having on board 1300 lbs. of manufactured tobacco, a quantity of cigars, tea, &c. all snugly stowed away in and about the engine room and among the coals, smuggled by some of the engineers and crew. She was released on bonds being given for the payment of the penalties which should be awarded. Two of the under officers were convicted and fined £100 each, to be imprisoned until paid. Several of the crew suspected of being implicated in the transaction were discharged. The duties on the articles seized would amount to between £300 and £400.

The British Queen arrived at New-York at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night last. She left Portsmouth at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 1st, and made the passage in little more than 15 days. She brought 100 cabin passengers, a cargo of 950 packages of fine goods, and £20,000 in specie.

☞ Mr. WHITE, the Bard of Erin, has returned to St. John, on his way to Europe, and will, we understand, hold a farewell Conversazione, &c. on Monday Evening next, at the Friary Hall.

"*British North American Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.*"—The first number of this Magazine was published in this city early in the present month. It contains forty pages, of demy octavo size, and is embellished with a fine portrait of the Rev. Thomas Jackson, President of the Conference the Centenary year, 1839. The work is neatly printed by Mr. Avery, and is understood to be under the editorial management of the Rev. Messrs. Temple and Wood, Wesleyan Missionaries of this district, gentlemen peculiarly well qualified for so important a work; and a useful and interesting periodical is confidently anticipated. The following are the contents of the present number:—Life of the Rev. Thomas Coke, L. L. D.; Dedicatory Sermon preached in the Centenary Chapel, St. George's street, New Brunswick, August 17th, 1839, by the Rev. Mr. Richey, A. M.; Introduction of Christianity into Britain; Account of the New Brunswick District Meeting, 1840; Account of the Irish Conference held in Dublin, 1840; Obituary Notices of Bombadier Thomas Holder, Royal Artillery, at St. John, and Mr

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the river on Tuesday last, in tow-boats, on their way to relieve a party of the same corps stationed at the Grand Falls.—*Woodstock Times.*

Large Cabbage.—A cabbage, of the low Dutch kind, firmly headed, weighing fifteen pounds, was raised in the garden of C. C. Stewart, Esq. of this city, the present season.

What a Squash!—Among the good things exhibited at a late Horticultural Fair in Boston, was a squash raised by E. Phinney of Lexington, which weighed *one hundred and thirty-seven pounds!*

The present number of sheep in the U. States it is supposed is about 15,000,000, yielding 40,000,000 pounds of wool, which, at the present prices, will bring into first hands $20,000,000. The selling price will make the value of the clip about $30,000,000.

Halifax, Sept. 18.—We learn from good authority that "Head Quarters" are to be removed from this place to Fredericton, New-Brunswick;—the wisdom of this step we cannot see; the effects of it, Halifax will feel materially. Assistant Commissary General Robinson has been promoted to Deputy Commissary General; and D. A. C. General Williams, Milikin, and Howe, have received the ranks of Assistants Commissary General.—*Herald.*

HALIFAX, Sept. 19.

The Britannia has brought us a new Lieut. Governor, Lord Falkland. A fortnight ago it was first stated that a successor to his Excellency Sir Colin Campbell was appointed, but scarcely any attention was given to the report by the public. Early on Wednesday morning, however, all doubts upon the subject were set at rest by the unexpected arrival of Lord Falkland and his suite. His Lordship landed some minutes after nine o'clock, and was received by a guard of honour from the 37th Regt. The reception of his Lordship compared with that which his predecessors have met, in our view was rather destitute of ceremony; he proceeded unostentatiously to Government House. We understand that Sir Colin Campbell will continue in command till the moment he embarks in the Britannia for England. We anticipate that the policy of Lord Falkland will be the means of accelerating the prosperity of the province. Nova-Scotia has hitherto been a paradise for Governors, and we are sorry that a time-worn, gallant veteran so respected as undoubtedly Sir Colin Campbell is, in private life, for kindness of disposition, affability and integrity, has been inadequate to the removal of the difficulties with which his sojourn amongst us has been characterised.—*Recorder.*

Montreal, Sept. 7th.—His Excellency the Governor General crossed over to the American side of the river Niagara, on Friday week, for the purpose of viewing the Falls. He was received with every mark of attention, and spent an hour at the mansion of Governor Porter, previous to his return.

New Seat of Government in Upper Canada.—It is stated in the Kingston Chronicle that Kingston is decided upon as the seat of Government for Canada. The senior military officer at Toronto has positive orders to remove his head quarters to Kingston with the greatest despatch. It is also said that the heads of the civil departments are soon to follow to the same place.

UPPER CANADA.—We learn that Colonel Kenneth Cameron is appointed Surveyor General of this Province. The Hon. Mr. Sullivan continues at the head of the Crown Lands department.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Fifty acres of Land, belonging to the estate of the late Robert Drummond, Esq., of Kingston, handsomely situated on the road leading to the Penitentiary, have been purchased for the University of Queen's College, to be shortly erected in Kingston. The ground cost £1000.—*Ib.*

CHARLOTTE TOWN, (P. E. ISLAND,) Sept. 5.—Her Majesty's surveying vessel Gulnare, Captain Bayfield, arrived here on Saturday last. The Gulnare has been employed for several years past, by direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, in making a survey of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. She sailed again on Tuesday for Quebec, and will return hither, we understand, in June next, when a survey of this and the neighbouring coasts will be commenced, and which it is expected will take some years to complete.

SHOT.—During a recent visit to the shot tower, a few miles below this city, we obtained some particulars with regard to the manufacture of shot, which may be interesting to our readers.

The shot tower is one hundred and fifty feet in height; the lead is drawn up from the river bank by horse power, to the top, and then melted. It is taken out in ladles and run through a single row of small holes in a horizontal line, which forms it into drops, and cools, before it strikes the water contained in a large cistern below. It is then ladled out, put in a large sheet iron pan, and dried over a hot fire; when thoroughly dried, it is put into what it called a polishing keg; a small quantity of black lead is added, which by turning two or three hundred times gives it a bright, glossy appearance. It is then screened on tables and sized. The factory has been in successful operation since April last, during which time there has been manufactured upward of four hundred thousand pounds of shot, a majority for the merchants of this place. The manufacturing price is $1 per hundred pounds; the same weight of shot returned as lead received. From seven to eight hands are required when in full operation.—[St. Louis Gazette.

War-Office, Aug. 28.—COMMISSARIAT.—To be Commissaries-General—Deputy Commissaries-General Edward Pine Coffin and William Elder.

To be Assistant Commissaries-General.—Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General, Thomas Clark, Robert Lee, Henry Addington Baley, John Mason, William Stevens, Robert Chartres, Ernest Albert Hoffay, Peter Roberts, Charles Williams, John Jenkins, Colin Miller, James Wilson, Charles Tidmarsh, Charles Weymass, Charles Morgan, Kenneth Cameron, Thomas Fraser, Henry C. Darling, Thomas Robinson Mitchinson, James William Reed, James Tod Goodsir, William Hatcher, William Milliken and William Howe.

Passengers in the Steamship Britannia, to Halifax:—Viscount Falkland, Governor of Nova Scotia; Lady Falkland and son, and ten servants; Count de Rumont, Secretary to the Governor; Lieut. Blackburn, R.N.; W. Somerville, Rev. Geo. Bradburn, Rev. H. Scadding, Charlotte Moore, Susan McDonald, Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. Farish, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Torrance, Emma Aitkin, Alex. Morris, Frederick Paul, C. Ross, A. Brand, W. H. Jeffrey, Edward Oliver, William Leavitt, —— Maurie, —— Worms, John Wood, Edward Billing, R. P. Maitland, Thos. G. Taylor, Edward Nichols, John Fraser, James Greig, Samuel Moore, Rev. M. Ritchie, Benjamin Davies, Joseph Rose, and 34 for Boston.

Passengers in the Volunia, from Greenock.—The Rev. Andrew Stevens; Miss Stevens; Mr. James Stevens; Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson and son.

Passengers in the Steamer Nova Scotia, from Windsor.—Lieutenant Colonel Snodgrass; Major Dalton, R. A.; Lieut. Knox, R. A.; Major Locke, R. A.; Dr. John Boyd; William Leavitt, Esq.; Captain Cray, and Mr. Nichols, of Digby, &c.

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

839 barrels Wheat Flour, 262 do. Rye ditto, 100 ditto Corn Meal, 42 do. Bread, 630 bushels Corn, 69 brls. Onions, 353 ditto Apples, 136 bags Wheat, 120 brls Pork and Beef, 35 hhds. Sugar, 9 casks and 25 barrels Wine, 260 boxes raisins, 130 do. Starch, 317 ditto Soap, 231 ditto Candles, 30 kegs Mustard, 6 tierces Rice, 7 casks Vinegar, 110 kegs Powder, 110 casks and 600 kegs Paint, 800 boxes Glass, 20 bales Tobacco, 85 crates Earthenware, 64 casks Flint Glass, 46 casks Pottv, 32 ditto Whiting, 30 boxes Pipes, 100 sides Leather, 400 tons Salt, 718 ditto Coals, &c.

☞ The Steamer Nova-Scotia will lay by next Friday and Saturday, to clean boilers, consequently will not go to Windsor.

MARRIED,

On Saturday morning, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. William Daymare, of Eastport, to Miss Catherine Jane Drake, youngest daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Drake, of this City.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. W. Scovil, A. M., Mr. Edward Williams, Mariner, to Miss Sophia Sulis, both of this city.

At Portland, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Richard Haynes to Miss Mary Barnett, both of that place.

At Wolfville, Horton, 27th ult. by the Rev. J. Pryor, George Humphray, Esq. Merchant of Parrsboro, to Miss Harriet, youngest daughter of Stephen DeWolf, Esq. of Wolfville.

DIED,

On Wednesday, Hugh, youngest son of Mr. John M'Sorley, aged 17 months.

On Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Jane Driver, relict of the late Capt. James Driver, of this city.

Suddenly, on the 17th instant, Alfred Linton, son of Mr. Joseph Linton, of this City.

On Friday morning, in the 89th year of her age, Mrs. Jane Fowler, relict of the late Mr. Gabriel Fowler, of Hampton.

On Sunday morning, Robert John, only son of Edward and Amelia Walker, aged 2 years.

In the Parish of Portland, on Thursday last, Hannah, relict of the late James Simonds, Esq. aged 90 years.

On Friday morning, at Indian Town, Julia Ann Travis, aged one year six months and twenty days, only daughter of Mr. James Flewelling.

At Carleton, on the 16th instant, Mr. William M'Leod, aged 76 years.

At Portland, on Friday evening, Mrs. Rebecca Hersey, aged 23, wife of Mr. Solomon Hersey.—Mrs. H. possessed a most amiable disposition, and died in full assurance of a glorious resurrection, when her redeemer "shall come to be glorified in his saints—and to be admired by all them that believe."

At Granville, Nova-Scotia, on the 6th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Roop, in the 63d year of her age, relict of the late Mr. Isaac Roop.

At New York, on the 25th August, Mr. Andrew M'Kenzie, formerly of this city, and a native of Rosshire, Scotland, aged 47 years.

At Halifax, on Thursday morning, after a short but severe illness, in the 73d year of his age, Mr. Thomas Matthews, after a service of fifty years in H. M. Navy-Yard.

At Rothesay, on the 11th Aug. Mary Gilmour, wife of Mr. Robert Sharp, late Farmer, Milton, Bute, (Scotland.)

Drowned, from on board brig "Actress," at Philadelphia, on the 28th August last, William Smith, eldest son of Mr. John Smith, of this City.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, barque Express, Scott, Liverpool, 42—Harris & Allan, merchandize.

Campion, Cubbins, St. Ubes, 42—Mackay, Brothers & Co. salt.

Schr. Britannia, Kinney, Halifax—George Salter, sugar, &c.

Constant, Hemeon, Philadelphia, 12—B. Tilton, flour.

Wednesday, ship Voluna, Foy, Greenock, 36—Alexanders, Barry & Co. coals, &c.—Left ship Herald, Stephenson, of and for this port, to sail about the 16th August.

Romulus, Auld, Greenock, 42—Francis Collins, merchandize.

Brig Chalcedony, Toys, Quebec, 22—J. & H. Kinnear, assorted cargo.

Kathleen, Mills, Limerick, 40—William M'Cannon, assorted cargo.

Schr. Teazer, Greenlaw, New-York, 7—Thomas & Sandall, assorted cargo.

Friday, brig Wave, Wakefield, Sunderland, 56—Mackay, Brothers & Co. coals.

William IV., Skinklin, Cardiff, 44—McPherson & Coy, coals.

Saturday, brig Samuel Gould, Smith, Cuba, 33—Crookshank & Walker, assorted cargo.

Sunday, ship Mersey, Mather, Liverpool, 40—Mackay, Brothers & Co. ballast.

Maida, Brown, Hull, 46—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Schr. Matilda, Simpson, Philadelphia—B. Tilton, flour.

Monday, ship Thetis, Brown, London, 44—John Hammond, general cargo.

Brig Cordelia, M'Mahan, Belfast, 40—R. Rankin & Co. merchandize.

Schr. Hope, Trefry, Halifax—W. Hammond, sugar, &c.

Margaret Tenyner, Wood, Sydney, coals.

This day, brig St. Mary, Moran, Baltimore, 9—John Hammond, flour and meal.

Schr. Friendship, Mahone, New-York, 4—R. Rankin & Co. flour and corn.

Steamer North America, Brown, Boston, 2—J. Whitney & Co. assorted cargo.

COASTWISE, &c.

Tuesday—Paragon, Lovett, Yarmouth, ballast.—Robert, Rice, Digby, cattle and fire wood.—Mary Ann, Rice, Digby, sheep.—Carlow, Young, Digby fish.—Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, Digby, passengers.—Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.—Meteor, (s.) Gibb, St. Andrews, passengers.

Wednesday—Sarah, Cameron, Truro, plaster,—Peeler, Eldridge, Digby, sheep and fish.—William IV., Walker, Digby, building stone.—Wm. & Helen, M'Cormick, Petticodiac, stone.—Zenith, Porter, Digby, fire wood.

Thursday—Britannia, Cowan, Yarmouth, ballast. Favorite, Helms, St. Andrews, molasses.—Barbara, Tansh, Digby, cattle.—Hare, Turnbull, Digby, sheep and cattle.—Economy, Hardy, Annapolis, staves and potatoes.—Adventure, Merritt, Digby, potatoes and fire wood.—Nova Scotia, (s.) Reed, Digby, passengers.—Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, Windsor via St. Martins, with a new vessel in tow.

Friday—Catherine, Sulis, Digby, sheep.—Boyne, Battle, Salmon River, deals.—Maria, Wane, Salmon River, deals.—Eliza, Hall, Annapolis, staves.

Saturday—Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, Windsor, passengers.—Meteor, (s.) Gibb, St. Andrews, passengers.—Lark, Billings, New Edinburgh, potatoes and fish.—Pandora, Whitney, Cornwallis, potatoes.—Dove, Steel, New-Edinburgh, potatoes, apples, eggs and cheese.—Ann, Faro, do. deals, fish and potatoes.

Sunday—Three Brothers, Wheton, Dorchester, deals.—Mary, Smith, Wilmot, cattle and sheep.—Juno, Messenger, Cornwallis, staves.—Elizabeth, Hall, Annapolis do.—Victory, Evans, Salmon River, do.—Tanner, Mitchell, do. do.—Aurora, Fitzgerald, do. do.—Lady Douglass, Bisset, do. do.

CLEARED.

Ship British Queen, Dudne, Cork, timber and deals, Wm. Hammond; Laurel, Leadbeater, Liverpool, timber—John W. Smith; Ruby, Paul, Liverpool, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

Brig Worsley, Burns, Hull, timber—R. Rankin and Co.; Caroline, Kilpatrick, Ballyshannon, deals—R. Rankin and Co.

Schr. Enterprise, Nice, Halifax, molasses and salt, Crookshank & Walker; Harp, M'Mann, New York, plaster—J. & T. Robinson; Banner, Lingley, Boston, plaster and lumber—J. & T. Robinson; Mary Ann, Craft, Calais, ballast; Wm. & Ellen, M'Cormic, Eastport, grindstones and cheese—Master; Actress, Winchester, Boston, plaster, Master; Acadia, Heney, Boston, grindstones—Master.

Barque Duke of Wellington, Grant, hence, for London, was spoken on the 13th instant, in lat. 46, long 48 17, by the steamer Britannia.

Arrived at Quebec, 6th instant, ship Elizabeth Bentley, Hunt, London.

Schr. Wave, Newton, from St. John, bound to Cork, with deals and mahogany, having previously been disabled by the loss of her rudder, struck on a ledge near one of the Tusket Islands on Wednesday evening last. We understand the vessel is a total wreck, but the cargo may be saved.—*Yarmouth Herald, September* 11.

Arrived at Liverpool, August 14th, ship Helen Mar, Bryson, St. John; Thetis, Autumuus, and Harper, Miramichi; 16th, Argyle and Wakefield, St. John; Sept. 2d, George, Grundell, do.—At Bristol, Ocean Queen, Wilson, St. John.

Entered for loading at Liverpool, Sept. 2d, ships Woodstock, Chirk Castle, and Margaret, for St. John.—In the Graving Dock, Chester, Lawson, of St. John.

Ships Portland and Emerald, for this port, were to sail from Liverpool on the 5th September.

Wexford, August 15.—A brig, timber laden, reported to be the British Tar, of Whitby, for this port, struck on Arklow Bank yesterday. Some deals have been washed on shore.

Arklow, Aug. 17.—The British Tar, Blenkhorn, from St. John, N. B., which was on shore on the Bank, has gone to pieces.

Donegal, Aug. 17.—The Sir Peregrine, from St. John, N. B., to Ballyshannon, struck on the Bar of the latter port 13th inst., unshipped her rudder, &c.

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.—The inward bound vessels, many of them on the second trip, are coming in fast. This afternoon, twenty to thirty of them are under sail at the same time, between Point Levi and the harbour.

POST-OFFICE, ST. JOHN,
22d SEPTEMBER, 1840.

THE MAIL for England by the Steam Ship *Britannia* will be closed on Wednesday, 30th instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

J. HOWE, Jr., Postmaster.

A YOUNG Gentleman wishes to Board in a private family, and will require a sitting and bed-room, the former to have a fireplace or stove in it.—Apply at the Observer office. Sept. 22.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends leaving in the course of a few weeks for England. All persons indebted to him will please call at his Office and settle. All those to whom he is indebted will please send in their accounts for adjustment. His business on leaving will be left with WILLIAM JACK, Esq., Attorney and Barrister at Law.

WM. S. SANDS.

St. John, 22d Sept. 1840.

PONY for Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL Sorrel PONY, a very fine animal, young and perfectly sound. He may be seen on Wednesday afternoon at Mr. Halsted's Stables in Cross street.—If not disposed of before Friday, he will on that day at 11 o'clock be sold by Public Auction, in the Market square.

22d September.

September 22d, 1840.

G. & E. SEARS

Have received by the ships Thetis and Queen,

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

☞ The remainder of their Fall supply daily expected from London and Liverpool.

22d September.—3

REMOVAL.

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

Sept. 22, 1840.

[*Courier and Herald.*]

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.

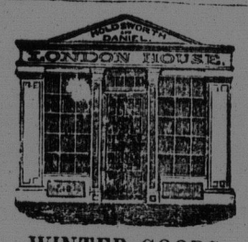
Carpeting, Glassware, Slops, &c.

Per late arrivals from Liverpool, Glasgow, and Northumberland—

2 BALES, cont'g. 3 ply double best Scotch CARPETING, Scotch white bordered BLANKET RUGS.
2 bales well assorted WINTER SLOPS.
3 do. Linen Sheetings, Tickings and Ducks.
50 casks Flint GLASSWARE, containing Tumblers and Wine Glasses, at low cost.

For sale by J. & H. KINNEAR.

Sept. 22.—4w



WINTER GOODS,

Per Ship EXPRESS, from Liverpool.

HOLDSWORTH & DANIEL have received part of their usual importations—the remainder daily expected.

☞ *Wholesale and Retail.*

Prince Wm. street, St. John, Sept. 22, 1840.

FOR LONDON—To sail on the 1st October—The fine fast sailing Ship QUEEN, 890 Tons, EDWARD H. HUGGINS, Master, having superior accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers. Apply to the Master on board, or at the store of JOHN HAMMOND.

September 22.

Freight from Philadelphia.

The fast sailing new Schooner JASPER, ANDREW MUIR, Master, will leave Philadelphia for this Port about 3d proximo—and will have room for 4 to 500 Barrels on Freight, a preference of which may be secured, if applied for in time.

Sept. 22.—2w RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

FOR SALE,

THE three story Dwelling HOUSE and LOT in Queen street, lately owned by Mr. Joseph Scammell, and adjoining the property of Mr. Duff.—From its situation, and interior arrangements it is particularly adapted for a Hotel or Boarding House, and it will be sold cheap and on easy terms, if applied for immediately.

Sept. 22.—4w E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

DWELLING HOUSE
For Sale or to Let.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, or to let for such time as may be agreed on, the three story DWELLING HOUSE on the South side of Queen street, nearly opposite Mr. F. Jordan's. The house has recently been thoroughly repaired, painted and papered, and comprises three parlors, two kitchens, five bed-rooms, pantry, closets, &c. *and may easily be adapted to the use of two families, if required.* There is likewise a stable in the rear. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to

Sept. 22. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

GOODS
Just received and for sale.

4 TONS OAKUM,
500 kegs good quality White Lead,
90 bolts CANVAS; 210 boxes & half-boxes Raisins,
120 boxes Mould Candles; 180 boxes hard SOAP,
90 kegs Gunpowder; 75 boxes Poland Starch,
500 feet 12×20 Window GLASS,
100 do. 14×18 do. do.
600 do. 12×18 do. do.
100 do. 11×18 do. do.
400 do. 12×14 do. do.
2200 do. 10×14 do. do.
2300 do. 10×12 do. do.
500 do. 11×9 do. do.
4250 do. 10×8 do. do.
1600 do. 7×9 do. do.

The above Window Glass is principally in 50 feet Boxes, and in beautiful order, direct from the manufactory.

September 22. J. & H. KINNEAR.

[Herald 4w]

JOHN KERR & CO.

Have just received and offer for sale on reasonable terms:—

20 BALES of WINTER GOODS, comprising Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, assorted Broad Cloths and Buckskins, BLANKETS, FLANNELS COTTONS, &c. Sept. 22d, 1840.

PORK and TREACLE.

200 BARRELS American clear Mess and Prime PORK.
100 casks superior TREACLE, for sale by

Sept. 22. JOHN KERR & CO.

Havana Cigars and Soap.

70 M. Prime Havana CIGARS,
50 boxes Canada SOAP,—*a superior article.*

Sept. 22. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR

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

☞ Read the following:

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

WILLIAM THATCHER, Sen.,
Methodist Minister in St. George charge,
No. 56 North Fifth St.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 231 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 131 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.

(L.S.) ROBERT WHARTON, 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 Chirchugh's Treatise on the Hair.*

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

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

A CASE IN POINT.

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

A RINDGE.

No. 10 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 Columbia, my head covered with fine hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous, who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article of Comstock & Co., 2 Fletcher-street.

J. P. SCHMIDLING,
47 Attorney-street.

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

☞ *A Rare Chance.*

BUSINESS STAND FOR SALE.

THAT part of the subscriber's premises adjoining those occupied by himself, on the North Market Wharf, calculated for either Wholesale or Retail business. Any person wishing to secure a place of business equal to any other in this City, can if early applied for be accommodated, and payments made easy.

15th Sept.—2t HENRY BLAKSLEE.

Wet Nurse Wanted.

A HEALTHY Woman, who can produce satisfactory references, will hear of a desirable situation on immediate application at this office.

15th Sept. 1840.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their business to the fire-proof Brick Warehouse, recently occupied by Messrs. JOHN KERR & Co. west side of the Market Square.

Sept. 15. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

No. 12, KING STREET.

WINE.

Landing ex JUNIUS, from LONDON;

13 HHDS. Blackburn's MADEIRA WINE.

The above being put up in Madeira, to order, can be recommended as a pure and superior article.—For sale by J. & J. ALEXANDER.

September 15.

New VESSEL for Sale.

NOW on the Stocks at Londonderry, Nova-Scotia, a new BRIG of the following dimensions: Length of keel, 67 feet 4 inches; breadth of beam, 21 feet 7 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet.—She is built of as good materials as this country can afford, is now ready to be launched, and will be sold on reasonable terms, on application to CRANE & McGRATH.

15th September.

BREAD.

NOW LANDING, ex schr. 'Caroline,' Pleasant, master, from Norfolk—500 brls. Harris' Navy BREAD; 60 do. do. Pilot Bread—for sale by

Sept 15. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Blankets, Flannels, Slops, &c.

BY AUCTION.

On Thursday next, the 24th inst., will be sold by the subscribers at their Sale Room, beginning at Eleven o'clock:—

250 PAIRS 10, 11 and 12-4 Rose BLANKETS,
167 pairs 8, 9 and 10 Medium do.
50 pieces assorted FLANNELS,
25 do. Pilot, Beaver and Petersham Cloths,
50 do. Sattinetts and Russel Cord,
50 do. Moleskin, Padding and Doeskin,
5 bales Cotton Warp; 1 case as'td Dry Goods,
25 pieces Linen and Cotton Bedtick,
3 cases Britannia Ware, with blue Earthenware, &c.; 1 bale coloured Fents,
148 Pilot Jackets; 31 Flushing Top Coats;
30 Velveteen and Fustian JACKETS,
118 pair Tweed and Moleskin TROWSERS,
113 do. Pilot Trowsers,
42 dozen Regatta Shirts, &c.

September 22. J. & H. KINNEAR.

Classical and Mathematical
SCHOOL.

MR. A. STEWART, who has lately arrived from England, intends to open a School in this City, on the 29th instant, for instruction in the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, Mathematics, and other branches of a liberal education.

The method of instruction will be that pursued in the most approved Seminaries of learning in England, in some of which Mr. STEWART has had long experience.

For testimonials of character, qualifications, &c. application may be made to the Rev. Dr. GRAY, and the Rev. I. W. D. GRAY, Rector of St. John.

St. John, Sept. 8, 1840.

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.

CAPS, HATS, &C.

EVERITT & SEELY

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

2143 CAPS

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

Also, per 'Samuel,' from Liverpool:

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

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

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

City Hat Store.

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

EVERITT & SEELY,

where they solicit a liberal share of Public patronage

C. D. EVERITT,
WILLIAM SEELY.

St. John, August 29, 1840.

TO LET.

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

RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

15th September.—6w

FLOUR, APPLES, &c.

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

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

Per schr. Eleanor Jane, *from Boston:*

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

Per brig Wasp *and schr.* Harp, *from Philadelphia:*

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

ALSO, 50 barrels fresh ground OATMEAL.

Which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Sept.

THE WINE CUP.

Shun, shun ye the wine cup,
For madness is there;
'Tis the ruin of all things
That's gladsome and fair;
'Tis the blight of affection,
The downfall of fame,
And no hope can survive
The breath of its shame.

O, shun it when glad ones
In revel are high—
When the song and the jest
Are bright'ning each eye—
When the tempter is waiting
To blast with his smile—
Then heed not his seeming:
'Tis falsehood and guile.

And quaff not the goblet
To absent ones now—
'Twill tarnish the laurels
That wreath round their brow:
Far better in silence
Their names should remain,
Than their mem'ries should bear
On their impress that stain.

And banish the wine cup
When woman is near—
'Tis the siroc that strips them
Of all they hold dear—
'Tis the monster that hastens
Their friends to their doom,
And sings in his triumph
His songs on their tomb.

Then haste to the rescue—
The banner is seen:
'Tis as bright as the halo
Of night's beaming queen.
On, on to the battle,
Bold-hearted and brave;
And this is the watchword:
We conquer to save.

LONDON AND ITS EXTENT.—London, which extends its intellectual, if not its topographical identity from Bethnal green to Turnham green (ten miles); from Kentish town to Brixon (seven miles); whose houses are said to number upwards of 200,000, and to occupy 20 square miles of ground, has a population of little less than 2,000,000 of souls, or rather mouths. Its leviathan body is composed of nearly 10,000 streets, lanes, alleys, squares, places, terraces, &c. It consumes upwards of 4,369,000 lbs. of animal food weekly, which is washed down by 1,600,000 barrels of porter annually, exclusive of other liquids. Its rental is at least £7,000,000 a year; it pays for luxuries it imports at least £12,000,000 a year, duty alone. It has 273 churches, 207 dissenting places of worship, and upwards of 5,000 public houses, and 16 theatres.

BONAPARTE ON THE COWARDICE OF SUICIDE.—"Suicide is a crime the most revolting to my feelings; nor does any reason present itself to my understanding by which it can be justified. It certainly originates in that species of fear which we denominate cowardice. For what claim can a man have to courage who trembles at the frowns of fortune? True heroism consists in becoming superior to the ills of life, in whatever shape they may challenge him to the combat." On another occasion, when talking on the same subject, Bonaparte observed, "If Marius had slain himself on the Marshes of Minturnæ, he never would have stood the seventh time for consul."

PURSE PRIDE.—It is to be lamented that the national character of the English is pride, and the very meanest of all pride—purse pride. Even a poor Lord is despised, and to increase his fortune a necessitous peer will condescend to marry into a rich citizen's family. An overweening affection for money, an idolatrous worship of gain, have absolutely confounded the general intellect, and warped the judgement of many to that excess that, in estimating men as things, they refer always to "What is he worth?" or "What will it fetch?" Were we to point out a person as he passes, and say, "There goes a good man, one who has not a vice," he would scarce be noticed; but exclaim, "that man is worth £500,000," and he will be stared at till out of sight.

ANECDOTE OF COUNSELLOR MISSING.—The above named learned gentleman being retained to defend a person who had been committed for trial at the Portsmouth petty sessions for stealing a donkey from off a common in the neighbourhood, met with the following smart retort from the prosecutor in the case, whom he was cross-examining. Mr. Missing—"You maintain that the donkey was your property?" Prosecutor—"I do." "And you say that the 'ass was stolen from the common in question on a certain day, as has been stated?" Prosecutor—"No, I never stated any such thing, but I will say the *ass* was *Missing*." The court was convulsed with laughter.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale at Sussex Vale, King's County.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN JEFFRIES.

Sussex, 22d June, 1840.—6p.

RULES OF COURT.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

A REVISED EDITION OF THE

Rules of the Supreme Court

OF THIS PROVINCE;

WITH AN

INDEX & REFERENCES.

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

St. John, February 4, 1840.

Saint John Hotel.

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

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

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

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Deals, Scantling, Sheathing, &c.

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

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

all of the best manufacture from Gang Saws.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

St. John, August 8, 1840.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

ANTHONY SIMPSON,
Shediac, May 25, 1840. *Master.*

TOBACCO.

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

Sept. 8. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

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

BLUE, Black, Oxford mixed, Brown, Olive, Claret, Rifle, invisible and bottle green Broad CLOTHS, in every variety and quality; blue, black, drab, mixed, and plaided Cassimeres; blue black, brown, mixed, striped and ribbed "Queen's own" uckskins and doeskins; silk, satin, Valentia, Thibet and Toilenet Vestings; plain, printed, striped and checked Antwerps, Moleskins, Gambroons, Lastings and Jeans; black, blue, brown, green and purple figured, printed and plain Merinos and Bombazetts; black and colored Bombazines and Norwich Crapes; black and blue-black Veil and Hat Crapes; black Lace Veils; black, brown, green and white 5-4 to 8-4 blond and plain gauze Veils; black and colored gauze Handkfs, Squares and Scarfs, blond and plain; Canton Crape, rich filled Centre, Thibet, Rockspun, & worsted Shawls, Handkfs and Squares; rich figured silk damask Squares and Handkfs; black plaided, red bordered, printed & fancy silk Handkfs.; black and white plaided Genoa Cravats; velvet, satin and silk, plain, plaited and plaided STOCKS; plain and figured silk Persians; black, colored and white, plain and lace, silk and cotton Gloves; gents. large black and colored kid Gloves; black, grey, printed and unbleached worsted, cotton and lamb's wool Hose and half Hose; children's colored, printed and striped Grecian Boots, with and without soles; children's leather Shoes and morocco Boots; ladies' morocco and prunella Slippers, prunella Shoes and Boots; satin, gauze and lutestring Ribbons, black and colored in great variety; belt Ribbons, Galloons and Bindings, plain and figured Bobbinets; lyle, gimp, cotton and thread Edgings, Laces and Insertions; plain and edged Quillings; Jaconet, Mull, Medium, Bishops Lawns, plain and lappet book Muslins; cross barr'd, hair cord and striped do.; muslin and fancy cotton Dresses; ladies' white and colored satteen and jean Stays; grey, white and printed Cottons; regatta, swilled jean and common striped Shirtings; silk, India rubber, worsted mens and boys Braces; whalebone and cane rib, silk and cotton Umbrellas; plain and figured silk Parasols; Irish Linens, Lawns, and Table Damasks, with an assortment of Tailors' Trimmings, and small wares too numerous to mention.

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

—ON HAND—

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

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

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

HENRY McCULLOUGH.

Saint John, April 21st, 1840.

Spring Importations at the WOOLLEN

CLOTH MART,

CONSISTING OF:

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

—ALSO—

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

JOHN RHODES.

St. John, April 25, 1840.

RECEIVED

Per Ship "Voyager" from Sunderland:

405 BOLTS best bleached CANVAS, 22 coils HAWSERS and large CORDAGE.

2 CHAIN CABLES, 120 fathoms each, 1 7-16, 1½ inch,
1 Choice HAWSER, 80 fathoms, 7-8 inch,
1 ANCHOR, each, 20 cwt. and 19 cwt.
3 Kedge Anchors—6, 4 and 2 cwt.
A quantity of Hawse-pipes and Windless Fastenings,
A small Invoice of IRON, well assorted.

June 16. JOHN KERR & CO.

VESSELS FOR SALE

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

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

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

CRANE & M'GRATH, or
Aug. 18. CHARLES TUCKER, Truro.

Patent Medicines, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ No ladies' toilet should ever be without it.

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

FRECKLE WASH.

Vaughan and Peterson's Red Liniment,

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

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

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

Superior Concentrated Extract of Rose,

For Pies, Puddings, &c.

Pot & Sweet Herbs, for family use.

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

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

Universal Corn Cure.

MILK OF ROSES.

Whitin's Patent STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

DR. WEAVER'S Celebrated Worm Tea and Salve.

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

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

INDIAN'S PANACEA.

DEPILATORY POWDER,

For removing all superfluous hair.

Hay's Liniment for Piles.

TO PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS.

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

ARABIAN BALSAM.

BUFFALO OIL.

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

May 5, 1840. A. R. TRURO.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The Steamer Nova-Scotia,

THOMAS REED, Master,

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

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

April 14. E. BARLOW & SONS.

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.*

☞ NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore conducted under the firm of V. H. NELSON & CO., will in future be carried on under the firm of NELSON, FRASER & CO.

V. H. NELSON.
June 9th A. FRASER.

UNIVERSALISM UNSCRIPTURAL.

FOR SALE at the *City Gazette Office*, and at the Book Stores of Messrs. Nelson, Fraser & Co. and Mr. McMillian, UNIVERSALISM UNSCRIPTURAL, by the Rev. A. W. McLeod, 12 mo. cambric, 2s. 6d.

August 25, 1840.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

30th May, 1840.

GREAT ARRIVALS OF *NEW SPRING GOODS.*

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

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

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

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

*** CASH ONLY.—NO SECOND PRICE.

WILLIAM DOHERTY, JUN.

GROCERIES and LIQUORS.

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

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

Ex "Duncan," from Liverpool:—

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

Ex "Charlotte" from Bristol,—

5000 BATH BRICK.

Ex "Clutha," from Greenock,—

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

...ON HAND...

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

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

Also in Store, on Consignment,—

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

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

May 5, 1840. WM. HAMMOND.

SCYTHES, SICKLES, &c.

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

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

In store—Received per late arrivals.

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

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

23d June. J. & J. ALEXANDER.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Per "Columbus" from Liverpool:—

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

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

WHISKY.—10 Puncheons strong WHISKY, just received in the schooner *Thomas Lowden*, and will be sold low, either on board, or duty paid. by JAMES T. HANFORD.

September 1, 1840.

Victoria Book Store.

By late Arrivals—

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

V. H. NELSON & CO.

NEW STORE.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

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

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

—ALSO—

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

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

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

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

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

NEW STORE.

GILCHRIST & INCHES

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

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

St. John, 19th May, 1840.

☞ NOTICE.

THE subscribers having this day entered into Copartnership under the Firm of

G., W. & J. BEAL,

will transact business as TANNERS and CURRIERS, on the premises occupied by them.

GEORGE BEAL,
WILLIAM BEAL,
JOHN BEAL.

Sackville, Co. Westmorland, 27th July, 1840.—5p

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HEALTH SECURED BY

MORISON'S PILLS.

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

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

St. John, August 21, 1838.

JAMES MALCOLM

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

10 BOXES MACARONI: 10 do. Vermicelli: 5 do. Isinglass: 1 cask Thumb Blue: 30 packages doublerefined Mustard; 1 barrel Canary Seed; 3 cases cartoons French PLUMS; 120 drums best pulled Turkey FIGS; 20 do. Sultana RAISINS: 30 packages Chedder, Cheshire, and Stilton CHEESE: 1 hhd. split Pease: 20 bales Boneless BACON: 10 Spiced do. (a most superior article): 100 Westphalia HAMS: 1 case Mixed Pins: 13 hhds. Sazerac BRANDY. 26th May.

COOKING STOVES, Franklins, Ploughs, &c.

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

They are also prepared to furnish to order at their Phœnix Foundry, *Ship's Castings, Mill and Engine Work*