

at the average price of £7 10s. (181,717stg.) shall this year only amount to 18,000 Tons, at £4 10s. 81,000

That the Disbursements to Vessels not owned in the Province, (and which, by the schedule, amounted to 138,000 tons, at 12s. 6d. per ton.) but furnished to those at St. John and out ports, shall this year only amount to 100,000 tons, at 10s. 50,000

And that the Government Bills drawn, and the private Bills by parties not engaged in trade, in place of being, as there stated, at £36,000, shall only amount to 25,000

We shall even then have an amount of Exports, - £735,334

The Imports of that year were, as above stated, £1,257,300, (including, for British and Foreign Merchandise alone, imported in 12,520 packages, £400,918 stg.) embracing Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Iron, Cordage, Sail Cloth, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Pork, Flour, Grain, &c.— Let us suppose the amount shall this year be 1-3rd of the sum— £419,100

and that the Bills drawn, in part for Cargoes and various arrangements, shall this year equal 45,000

£464,100

We shall have a balance in our favour of £271,234

It may now be asked what was the probable amount due by the Province at 1st January, 1842, to all parties beyond its limits?—From any information we can gain, it did by no means amount to the balance above stated, (£271,235)—nay, not to 2-3rds of it; so that, by the time our fall fleet have sailed, the probability is that Bills of Exchange will again become articles of purchase and sale, in place of being commodities of which we entertain only a faint recollection. With the return of Bills of Exchange, we will find a return of Bank Notes, happy faces, and from present appearances, we hope an abundant harvest.

The large debt due by the Province (when contrasted with its recent date of four years, and our scanty population,) has also tended to press down our trade, as, by just so much as our Banks have invested their funds in Government Warrants, by exactly that amount has the circulation, and the accommodation to the public, been circumscribed. Were £100,000 at this time put afloat in our community, how speedily would our difficulties terminate.

Our own share of the existing troubles we have borne as best we could, and shall continue to do so, satisfied that though distress has reached many an honorable and useful man among our Patrons, it will not long press on the Country; that as the average existence of a ship is not ten years, the Province will soon again be fully employed in constructing ships which reflect credit on her in all the Ports of the World—that New Brunswick can always, and with ease, pay for all the necessary articles which she imports, while our luxuries ought to be vastly diminished—and that no such state of things can ever arise as to prevent the land from yielding a good living to all persons in good health, who in honesty seek it.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The following remarks of the Editor of the St. John Herald of Wednesday last, is the latest intelligence we have concerning this important question:

"When we left Boston on Saturday last, it was there currently circulated that a proposition had been made to Lord Ashburton for Great Britain to give three millions of dollars, and the United States would yield up all claim of, in, and to any portion of the territory; this proposition was said to have been met by Lord Ashburton, with an offer of two millions of dollars. We cannot vouch for the truth of this report—but we believe, that if the question is ever settled at all, it will either be in this shape, or else by the force of arms—Nothing had transpired in the United States respecting the arrival of the special messenger, by the Rhadamanthus steamer."

HARD TIMES.

The following paragraph, taken

from a Colonial paper, gives a deplorable account of the state of the times in the neighbouring Republic:—

"The number of mechanics and working people out of employ in the principal cities of the United States, shows, that bad times are as prevalent there, as in St. John. There is at least 2,000 mechanics out of work in Philadelphia—8,000 in New York—1,000 in Boston—and 1,500 in Baltimore—and in the whole country not far from 20,000 persons? What is to be the end of this distress?"

ST. DOMINGO.

The following, taken from the N. Y. Express of the 24th ult., is the latest news we have from this unfortunate island:—

"The schr. Orrallo, Capt. Laikin, arrived at Philadelphia last evening from Cape Haytien, which place she left on the 18th inst. From Mr Andrews, the supercargo, we learn that all was quiet in the Island of St. Domingo, no semblance whatever of a revolution. President Boyer had exerted himself to the uttermost to protect property, and had sent from Port au Prince several cargoes of the provisions for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of the town of Cape Haytien. Preparations were being made for rebuilding the town.

"The old 'Picolet,' a strong French fort, was nearly demolished.

"At Port au Platt the walls of the fort, built soon after Columbus's discovery, about 350 years ago were thrown down.

MARRIED.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Bacon, Mr James Gourlie, of the Treasury office, to Miss Helen Layton, second daughter of Mr Gregory Layton, both of the Parish of Chatham.

DIED.

At Bathurst, on Wednesday, 22nd inst., Pamsin, the beloved wife of Mr Samuel Gammon, aged 23 years; lamented and regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

Happy soul, thy days are ended,  
All thy mourning days below;  
Go, by angel guards attended,  
To the sight of Jesus, go!

THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

We kept our columns open this morning, expecting a British Mail, but have been disappointed. Below will be found some interesting extracts from colonial papers.

Halifax Recorder, July 2.

Quebec and Montreal dates, to 23d ult. arrived by the Eastern Mail this morning. His Excellency the Governor General, it is understood, does not intend to meet Lady Bagot here, but will wait her ladyship's arrival at Quebec. A meeting of the citizens of Quebec was held on the 22d ult. to devise measures for combining the whole community in a public demonstration of respect and welcome to the Governor General on his first visit to that city, which was to be made last Saturday afternoon.

At New York and other cities the friends of Mr Clay are actively engaged in concerting measures to secure his success in the next presidential election of the United States.

Rhode Island is again in Commotion. Governor Dorr has re-appeared upon the stage, and his followers have perpetrated several outrages of an infamous description.

Another Steamship.—The Bunker Hill Aurora says: The company owning the royal mail ships running between Liverpool and Boston, have purchased the Steamship Margaret, Capt'n Shannon, and her arrival at Halifax is now daily expected. This vessel is to carry the mails between Halifax and St. John's N. F., touching at Cape Breton.

From the Halifax Recorder of Saturday last, we take the following paragraph. Such proceedings on the part of the parties who feel hurt at the writings of 'A Constitutionalist,' are highly censurable and ungentlemanly.

"We have learned with unmingled surprise that another attempt to chastise the publisher of the Nova Scotian was made yesterday morning. Suspecting no danger, he was quietly passing along Granville Street, in the vicinity of his office, when Mr James C. Cogswell, a young member of the legal profession, accosted him, and inquired if he would disclose the author of the articles in his

paper under the signature of 'A Constitutionalist?' Mr Nugent declined giving the required information, and the querist immediately struck at him, but he was foiled and prostrated upon his back, into the dust, by a dexterous manœuvre of the defendant. The redoubtable champion being thus unaccountably baffled in the very first round of a combat, wherein he had all the odds in his favor, a friend or two who chanced to be convenient to the scene, run to release him from the fast embrace of his 'ugly customer.' After some parleying, he renewed the attack, the result of which was, another upset, and he was fairly 'thrown into chancery' among the stones collected for Messrs. T. & E. Kenny's new store, whence he was extricated with a capital coat and a pair of inexpressibles somewhat torn.

Quarrels between blackguards or drunkards have been so rare in our streets lately, that we have frequently contemplated the orderly condition of the city with intense satisfaction; though having merely the shadow of a public force, yet the streets have long been so quiet that we conclude the very lowest classes of the community were imbibing the wholesome spirit of the intellectual age we live in, and that order and refinement were influencing the manners of every one. But within a week an industrious, respectable printer has been attacked twice by political adversaries, whose education and standing ought to have led them to pause before they attempted to display a reprehensible inclination to demean themselves as pugilists. In England the most irreconcilable opponents in politics, set an example of gentlemanlike bearing in their intercourse; but here we have fisticuffs for argument, and brawlers for courtiers—

'Tis from high life, high characters are drawn.'

St. John Courier, July 2.

A Fleet of eighteen square rigged vessels arrived at this port on Thursday last, being a greater number than has arrived in one day for some years past. They brought about fourteen hundred emigrants, who, we regret to say, have come to our shores at a time of extreme depression, and when there is but little employment offering, and consequently no great inducement for the bulk of them to remain in the Province. We observe by the St. Andrews Standard that the Poor House at that place is already crowded with the wives and children of pauper emigrants who have arrived there this spring, some of whom had been sent out at the expense of Parishes in the old country, and others had been led to believe that public funds in an unlimited extent were available in this Province for their benefit. Surely something should be done to punish such gross imposition, and to prevent the evils and distress which must necessarily attend it.

We have heard that several destitute blind persons, and even unfortunate maniacs, have arrived in this city in some of the emigrant vessels this spring, who will of course at once add to our already heavy parish charge.

The Western mail, last evening, brought us an important newspaper rumour as to the settlement of the Boundary Line dispute, and the amicable and apparently successful progress of affairs relative to the other questions now the subject of negotiation at Washington. The statement is as follows:—

The Boundary.—We find the following paragraph in the Philadelphia Evening Journal of Friday. We know not how much credit should be attached to it.—The latest Washington papers say not a word on the subject.

It is with feelings of no ordinary gratification that we inform our readers, that a satisfactory arrangement of all difficulties with Great Britain will be announced in a few days. The great and difficult question of the Northeastern Boundary, as will be seen by the letter of our regular Washington correspondent, has been settled, and the Maine and Massachusetts Commissioners are about returning home. The other questions, which are of minor importance, have also been nearly all settled.

The information contained in the letter may be relied upon, as our correspondent has means which few others possess.

The paragraph in the letter alluded to is as follows:—

"I have pleasure in stating that in a few days the entire and satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations between this Government and that of Great Britain, will be formally announced. The North Eastern Boundary Question, which was the most difficult point of

adjustment, has been settled. The Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts are entirely satisfied with the arrangement, and are about to return home. The Caroline affair, the Creole affair, the seizure and search of American vessels on the African coast, have all been settled. One or two matters of minor importance yet remain to be adjusted."

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette of the same date says—

"It was said in the lobby of the house to day that the Boundary Line had been agreed upon between the two Governments of the United States and Great Britain. The rumour was current, but the fact wants confirmation."

St. John Mirror, July 2.

We have been highly gratified this week at the arrival of some fifteen or twenty square rigged vessels, principally from the old country, some with passengers and others laden with merchandise, all contributing, more or less, to raise the drooping spirits of our merchants.

The price of deals, we understand, has risen within the last day or two, and as the greater number of the ships arrived are strangers and must necessarily purchase their cargoes, an impetus will thus be given to the business of the place, which we hope when once started may continue to advance, and once more give to St. John its former bustling aspect. We are informed that many more vessels are still due.

Melancholy Loss of Life.—As the ship Thetis, of this port, was standing up the bay on Thursday morning last, when off Ganet Rock, distant about fifteen miles, at 1 o'clock, A. M., the weather bazy, and the ship going at the rate of six knots, she ran down a small fishing shallop, belonging to Brier Island by which two men on board were immediately launched into eternity. Captain Vaughan informs us that he had great difficulty in steering clear of other fishing crafts, having no lights hoisted, and lying directly in the track of ships running up the bay.

Quebec Gazette, June 24.

The Season.—The weather after the heavy rains of the 18th, and on the 19th and 20th June, became cool on the night of the 22nd. Yesterday morning, the 23rd, there was a hoar frost in several parts of the country, and also this morning.

It is now ascertained that the frosts of the 11th June, extended to the Delaware, the Ohio, and to Detroit, and the whole of Upper Canada. They do not seem to have been felt in New Brunswick, or in Nova Scotia. There was snow on all the high lands to the southward, between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic.

UNITED STATES.—Two thousand stores, dwelling houses and other buildings are stated to be unoccupied at present in Philadelphia; estimating these at an annual rent of \$400 each, their owners will consequently, this year submit to an aggregate loss of \$800,000.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

From and after Tuesday, the 5th inst., H. M. SOUTHERN MAILS will be dispatched from this Office every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at Twelve o'clock, noon, and the NORTHERN (or Bay de Chaleur), Newcastle, and Douglstown MAILS, every Friday, soon after the arrival of those from the South.

JAMES CAIE, P. M.

Post Office, Chatham, }  
2nd July, 1842. }

The Twenty First Annual Meeting of the Miramichi Ladies Auxiliary Bible Society, will be held in St. John's Church, Chatham, on the Second WEDNESDAY of this month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

C. THOMSON, Secretary.  
July 4, 1842.

The Decay of the Teeth and Gums arises from various causes; but principally, it may be attributed to early neglect, ill health, and the use of Tooth Powders containing Mineral and other deleterious acids, which give a momentary whiteness to the Teeth, while they corrode the enamel!—The extreme prevalence of this last cause is too well known to need comment. To this fact, indeed, is principally to be attributed the long Botanical Research, which was happily terminated by the most felicitous discovery ever known to the world for the preservation of the Teeth, Gums and Breath, viz.—ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTRIFICE; this Powder now occupies a distinguished place at the Tablets of the Sovereigns and nobility throughout Europe, while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is held by the public at large. See Advertisement.