SUMMARY.

From the London Morning Chronicle, September 3.

Some of our contemporaries are expressing fears again about the state of the boundary question, but the principal cause of the new stir-in-the-straw about the Maine Boundary arises out of the census for 1840, presently in course of being taken, and which regulates the right of the various states in their *quota* votes for members of Congress during the next ten years. Our readers are of course aware that each state, according to its population, is proportionally represented in the Senate and Congress of the United States; the basis of election being a given amount of population, say 50 or 60,-000, so that every state of the Union having 50 or 60,000 of a population, will have one vote; 120,000 will have two votes; and so on, agreeably to their numerical strength of population. Now, the state of Maine, which is strongly and admittedly in favour of Van Buren, have made it a question as to the manner in which the enumerators taking the census shall deal with the inhabitants resident within the disputed boundary, in order to increase its political influence, and the papers in the Van Buren interest have blown the coals; but the affair will all come off quietly enough, because, if need be, the British authorities can allow these inhabitants to be counted for the nonce, as part of the state of Maine, *under protest*, so that all British rights and interests would be kept perfectly intact. As to the Report of the British Commissioners, Mr. Featherstonhaugh and colleagues, we believe it is a mistake to suppose that it maintains the British claim of boundary to be in exact conformity with the treaty. It shows, however, very plainly that the line claimed by the United States is at variance with it. Should the forthcoming Report of the American Commissioners agree with that of the British, the question would be immediately put to rest, and if the state of Maine should give trouble, the convention agreed to under a mixed commission will be put in motion, clothed with ample authority finally to settle the line of boundary. It is peculiarly fortunate that the whole elections in the States, including those for the Presidential chair, must be decided in November; and that, as Congress does not meet till December, the Report of the American Commissioners cannot be received until all these party questions are over for a time, so that the matter will come under consideration when the public mind will be comparatively at rest, and the question will thus have every chance of being decided impartially on its merits. The notion that Van Buren would encourage a war with this country to please the state of Maine, is not entitled to weight. He has the state in his favour, at all events, and under any circumstances. He is not so blind to his own interest as not to know that; and that, by supporting a difference with England, he would inevitably lose the support of the southern cotton-growing states, who are among his best friends, and who are not at all likely to allow the markets of this country to be closed against them, in order to prop up the preposterous pretensions of the state of Maine.

[From the London Morning Post, Aug. 23.]

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.—*The Treaty of London of the 15th of July.*—We are enabled this day to submit to the attention of our readers a document of the greatest importance, the precursor of other documents which must soon see the light, on the all-absorbing Eastern question. It is the memorandum addressed by Lord Palmerston to the French Ambassador on the day of the signing of the treaty of London.

This valuable State paper will be perused with the deepest interest, as the manifesto of England, Austria, Russia and Prussia, against the isolated policy of France.

The political personage who has favoured us with this communication expresses his conviction that it must prove the disposition of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish that their policy is essentially pacific, and for the general advantage of Europe.

"*Foreign Office, July* 15, 1840.

"The French Government has received during the whole course of the negotiations, which commenced in the autumn of last year, the most reiterated, manifest, and incontestable proofs not only of the Courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, to come to an understanding with the French Government on the necessary arrangements to effect the pacification of the Levant, but also of the great importance which these Courts have never ceased to attach to the moral effect that the union and concurrence of the Five Powers would produce in an affair so seriously and intimately connected with the maintenance of European peace. The four Courts have seen with the deepest regret that all their efforts to attain their object have been fruitless; and notwithstanding that even recently they have proposed to France to join them in the execution of an arrangement between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, based on ideas enounced towards the end of last year by the French Ambassador in London, still the French Government has not thought it could join in this arrangement, and has made its concurrence with the other Powers dependent upon conditions which those Powers have considered incompatible with the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire and with the future tranquillity of Europe.

"In this state of things the four Courts had no other choice than to abandon to chance for the future the great affairs which they had engaged to arrange, and thus to prove their impotency and to expose the peace of Europe to daily-increasing dangers, or, on the other hand, to adopt the resolution of proceeding without the co-operation of France, in order to bring about, by means of their united efforts, a solution of the complications of the Levant, in conformity with the engagements which the four Courts have contracted with the Sultan, and of a nature to ensure future peace.

"Placed between these two choices, and persuaded of the urgency of an immediate decision, and in conformity with the important interests involved therein, the four Courts have thought it their duty to resort to the latter of the two alternatives; and they have consequently just concluded with the Sultan a convention destined to settle in a satisfactory manner, the complications actually existing in the Levant.

"The four Powers, in signing this convention, could not but feel the greatest regret to find themselves thus momentarily separated from France in an affair so essentially European; but this regret is diminished by the reiterated declarations which the French Government has made to them that it has nothing to object to the arrangements which the four Powers desire to make Mehemet Ali accept, *provided Mehemet Ali consents to them; that in no case will France oppose the measures which the four Courts, in concert with the Sultan, might judge necessary to obtain the assent of the Pacha of Egypt;* and that the only motive which has prevented France from uniting with the other Powers on this occasion is derived from considerations of various kinds, *which rendered it impossible for the French Government to take a part in coercive measures against Mehemet Ali.*

"The four Courts entertain, then, the well-grounded hope that their separation from France on this subject will be only of short duration, and will not in any manner interfere with the relations of sincere friendship which they so earnestly desire to preserve with France; and, moreover, they anxiously address themselves to the French Government in order to obtain its moral support, notwithstanding they cannot hope for its material co-operation.

"The influence of the French Government is powerful in Alexandria; and may not the four Courts hope and even demand of the friendship of the French Government that this influence be exercised with Mehemet Ali, with the view of inducing the Pacha to give his adhesion to the arrangements which are about to be proposed to him by the Sultan?

"If the French Government could by these means efficaciously contribute to put an end to the complications of the Levant, this Government would acquire fresh titles to the gratitude and esteem of all the friends of peace."

The *Courrier Français* proposes a new plan for settling the Eastern question. It says that the true difficulty of the question is neither at Constantinople nor in Syria, but at Suez. Let a free, accessible, and practicable road be opened across the isthmus, so that the English, after having given their Indian commerce this direction, need never fear being disturbed in it, and then it will be seen that their strange affection for the Ottoman Porte will vanish, and peace between Egypt and Turkey will be easily effected. There are but three ways to accomplish this object—either to allow the English to establish themselves at Suez, or to declare war to prevent them from establishing themselves, or to create a neutral road, over which all nations may travel. To deliver up the isthmus of Suez to England would be a baseness of which Europe, and particularly France, could never be guilty. To make war is of doubtful result to every party, and the advantages to be derived from war are not worth the sacrifices attending it. To declare the isthmus neutral ground would not offer any disadvantage, and, according to Clot Bey, Mehemet Ali is perfectly ready to undertake the works which would accomplish an extraordinary commercial revolution for the advantage of all nations. This is a grand idea, which the diplomatists would develope if they had less contracted views, and which plan events will sooner or later accomplish, but after sad catastrophes and immense losses.

The London Globe—ministerial—gives a rumor that King Leopold was about proceeding to Vienna; and the *Revue de Paris* says that a note has been sent by the British Government to that of France, to the effect that the great question will be adjourned for the present, and a Congress be held at Vienna for its adjustment.

TRIAL OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The Paris Moniteur of the 10th of August contains an ordinance invoking a session of the Court of Peers, on account of the late attempt of Louis Napoleon at Boulogne. It states that the Court will proceed without delay to the trial of the individuals who have been or shall be arrested as principals or accomplices of the above attempt.

The London Standard of the 11th says, 'Prince Louis Napoleon and his accomplices are to be tried together, not by the House of Peers, but by the ordinary tribunals. The circumstance of his having fired on and killed an unarmed man, is expected to afford an excuse for condemning him to death, but the most magnanimous revenge would be to treat him as a lunatic.

The Gazette de France of the 13th says, that the Chamber in the last session voted the ordinary budget of 1200 millions, besides 100 millions for public works. To this enormous expenditure, we must add 75 millions of extraordinary votes of credit, which have just been ordered in consequence of the convention of London, and in contemplation of war. Thus before a gun has been fired, France has to provide for an expenditure of 1400 millions (fifty-six millions sterling,) which is 200 millions more than her revenue.

ESCAPE OF LOUIS PHILLIPPE AND HIS FAMILY FROM SHIPWRECK.—On the 16th ult. the King embarked with his family at Eu, at 12 o'clock at night, in the Veloce steamer, his intention being to touch at Boulogne; but the weather became very stormy, and the steamer was obliged to make for Calais. In threading the channel, the vessel was driven by the violence of the winds and waves on the works of the new jetty, where she grounded in a situation of imminent peril to all on board. As soon as it was possible to effect a debarkation, the King ordered every person to be landed, and was himself the last person who left the ship. Thousands of the inhabitants of Boulogne crowded the shore to receive their sovereign, after which the King, with his family, left the town for Boulogne.

From a long account of Louis Philippe's visit to Boulogne, we extract the following:

His Majesty adressed the deputation of English residents, of whom about twenty were present, in a very cordial manner—using the English language. He said that he felt great pleasure in assuring them, that affairs between France and England were taking a favourable turn; and he trusted that nothing would occur to disturb the amicable position of the two countries.

When the King returned to the hotel, he was met on ascending the staircase by the celebrated Romeo Coates, who on seeing his majesty exclaimed—"Vive le Roi! No war with England." His Majesty graciously bowed and smiled, and repeated the words, "No war with England." His Majesty and the Royal party left Boulogne for the Chateau of Eu about two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

This further and more detailed account of the interview, on the staircase of the inn, between Louis Phillipe and Romeo Coates, is given by the *Morning Chronicle's* correspondent—"Mr. Coates, immediately upon the Queen's arrival, surrendered his apartments to Her Majesty's convenience. Last night, as the Royal pair were ascending the stairs of the hotel, they encountered Mr. Coates, and the King very graciously thanked him for his politeness. Mr. Coates, who is an enthusiastic old gentleman, answered by shouting in French, "Long live the King and Queen! Prosperity to France and England, and eternal peace between them!"

The sentiments were repeated by the many persons in attendance; and after all others were silent the King himself exclaimed, in a very loud voice, as if to enhance the compliment, in the English language, "Prosperity to England and France; eternal peace between them; and while I live, peace between them there shall be."—His Majesty afterwards translated his words into French and they were heartily responded to by his suite. This circumstance has produced a wonderful impression here, and one that has unquestionably served His Majesty with the Boulounais."

The captain of the English steamer that took Louis Napoleon to Boulogne, has been released, and so also have the crew. The trial of Louis Napoleon and of his companions, will take place in October.

SPAIN.—The Queen has been counselled to set aside and defy Espartero, and to raise up political rivals to him in Leon and in young O'Donnel.—Why are Spanish military men thus put in opposition one to another, and Spanish armies again divided into two camps? What has been the crime of Espartero? He demanded a mixed and conciliatory ministry, composed of men such as Gonzales, and Onis, and he demanded the repeal of an unpopular law. But this does not content the French. Espartero and his Ministry whre too liberal. They must hove a Ministry in Spain of furious Moderatos, of exclusive partisans of France. There is a great want of wisdom, of liberality, and of moderation, in all this. It is, as we have said before, risking another civil war in the Peninsula.

Horrible accounts are given of the execution of 120 Carlists and a woman! who formed part of the Carlist garrison of the Fort del Callado. The butchery began on the 12th of August, with the shooting of 27 officers and the woman, who had served as a spy.

The only plea in justification of this cruelty, is, that the prisoners had been guilty of great excesses, plundering travellers, and acting more like brigands than soldiers.

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 witnessd for several years.

Prince Albert reached the age of 21, on the 27th August, which event was celebrated at Windsor and in town. The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and in the evening many of the club-houses and other buildings presented a very splendid appearance from the gas illuminations.

The freedom of the City of London was conferred on Prince Albert on the 28th August, by the Lord Mayor, with the usual ceremonies.

Some notice is taken in the London papers of a private interview between the Queen and the Duke of Wellington, at Windsor, where the Duke passed two days on a visit. The interview is said to have lasted an hour. The French Ambassador was also a visitor for two days at Windsor.

The King and Queen of Belgium left London for Brussels on the 24th of August; previous to their departure the King had an interview with M. Guizot, and another with a special envoy from Austria, after which he returned to Windsor, and the next day set out for home.

A great revolution has been effected in London, Bartholomew fair—time honored old Bartlemy—has been abolished as a place of amusement. All booths, plays, shows, &c. are henceforth excluded, and the fair is only to be held as a gathering for the sale of oxen, sheep, horses, &c.

The cumbersome bear-skin cap, ordered by Geo. IV. for the use of the Fusileers and Grenadier companies of the line, is to be discontinued, and replaced by a smart chaso.

Death has deprived the army list of two more veteran officers of high standing. Major General Sir Jas. Limond, K. C. B. died at Boulogne, and Lieut. Gen. McNair, C. B. at Southampton last month.

Soldiers and the Penny Postage.—The introduction of the penny postage was considered by many as conferring a great boon on the public; but it placed soldiers in a position, that they had to pay 50 per cent. more on the receipt of their letters than civilians, owing to a charge of one halfpenny being made by the fife-major, or person who delivered them, according to their respective addresses. This charge has now been abolished.

Should the 60th Rifles garrison Windsor, during her Majesty's *accouchement*, it is expected they will receive the addition to their present distinguished name, of "The King and Queen's Royal Rifle Corps."

Union of the two Canadas.—Friday night's Gazette announces the first step of the executive government towards completing the union of the two Canadas. At the Privy Council, held at Buckingham Palace, on Monday, the Queen, in pursuance of the act lately passed, *authorised* the Governor General of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada to declare, by proclamation, "That the said provinces, upon, from, and after a certain day, in such proclamation to be appointed, which day shall be within fifteen calendar months next, after the passing of the said act, shall form and be one province, under the name of the Province of Canada."—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The elevation of the Right Hon. Charles 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, both of which are much needed in that assembly.

There were two fires in London on the 27th August, which together destroyed property to the amount of £70,000. One destroyed the warehouses on Hore's Wharf, the other, the steam saw-mills of Mr. Frea. On the 23th, Mr. Thorne's mill, at Dundee, with the machinery, which cost £20,000, was destroyed by fire.

The sittings of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, at Newcastle, closed on Friday. A long discussion took place relative to the Wesleyan Methodists in Canada, which terminated in the Conference deciding that their brethren in Canada shall exist as a distinct body, independent of the British Conference.

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 of England.

There were two gatherings of repealers at Dublin the last week in August, but the upshot of them was the passage of a resolution, proposed by Mr. O'Connell, "that candidates for Parliament shall not be required to pledge themselves to support repeal while the present ministry remains in power." A somewhat lame and impotent conclusion.

Sealing Letters.—It is recommended, by the post office authorities, *not* to seal letters going to distant hot climates, as the wax, when it melts, causes the different letters to adhere, and renders damage to them unavoidable.

A Republican dinner, at which 6,000 men were present, took place on Monday near Paris. After several unequivocal toasts and sentiments were uttered, and songs were sung, the company dispersed about 8 o'clock, P. M.—*London Times, Sept.* 2.

Professor Muller, of Gottingen, died at Athens Aug. 8, from an illness brought on by fatigue and exposure in copying inscriptions and making excavations at Delphi. The object of his investigations was connected with a great work on which he was engaged, on the general history of Greece. He was buried on the summit of a little hill above the Academy.

From the Boston Evening Gazette, Sept. 19.

The news brought by the steamers, and that by sailing packets during the week is of a most interesting character. The great Turco-Egyptian Question, which has long been a matter of dispute and diplomacy, appears to have been settled upon terms less advantageous to the Bey of Egypt, than France could have desired. The warlike attitude which the Parisian press made France assume, however, appears to have died away. With the mercurial character of the French they could not stick long at a time to one subject of excitement. First, all Paris grew mad with patriotism and glory at the position of defiance taken by its government.—Next, the Stocks became affected by these wars and rumours of wars, and all Paris ran mad with speculation. Immense contracts were made on the Bourse, and the papers became the not altogether unconscious assistants of stock gambling by their furious zeal for the national honour. The strain became a thought too hard; some heavy speculators failed, and Paris became all consternation.—It was soon known who *did* lose by these reverses; and the question next became 'who *did not?*' The connexion of the Ministry with the Stock Exchange was more than suspected through the whole of the fluctuations consequent on war reports. It was ascertained—or at any rate it was asserted,—which in politics is the same thing, that M. Thiers himself, whose determination to fight the shadow even of all enemies of the glory of France, had been often quoted at the Bourse, had been making a portion, at least, of his war demonstrations, to affect the funds. It was further ascertained or asserted that he had thereby realized an unlimited amount of money. All the splendours of the declamation of the Ministry fell at once, and the whole matter appears to no small number of Frenchman to be a mere 'speculation.' Now they have new business. They will let England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia live on, for the present, while they amuse themselves, first with getting rid of Thiers, and then with the series of 'crisis' which may follow before Phillippe has again a Ministry. The 'war' will of course be considered as one of the measures of the Thiers ministry, abandoned with the retirement of its fathers; and the new government, however formed, will come in as a peace Ministry. The wounded pride of the nation in relation to the discussion of certain expected formalities, will be healed by some unexpected concession; and thus will end this bloodless campaign. The Turk will be supported against his rebellious Pacha, and the precise terms upon which he holds his diminished possessions will be better defined than they have been.

There is little of interest from the Continent.—Spain is distracted now by party divisions and intrigues; but any thing which stops short of civil war must appear a relief to the nation. The feuds and bad spirit engendered during the long civil war, must be a fruitful source of civil dissension for a long time to come; but too much experience has been had in civil war and disorder to allow the sword to be again lightly appealed to.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1840.

The Mail for this City by the steamer *Britannia*, arrived last Saturday night from Halifax, and brought us our files of British papers to the latest dates, from which we have extracted a variety of shipping and other intelligence not contained in the papers with which we were favoured on the morning of our last publication.

Next week we may expect to receive the news by the Great Western, which would leave Bristol on the 12th instant, and also by the Mail Steamer to leave Liverpool on the 19th.

We are happy to understand that the Commissioners appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to take into consideration and report upon the subject of a Daily Mail communication between this City and Halifax, have received answers to letters addressed by them to several persons experienced in the Bay of Fundy Steam Navigation, by which it is reduced to a certainty that a Daily Mail Steamer may be run from Saint John to Annapolis, and back again, during nine months in the year, and to and from Indian Point, opposite to Digby, for the remaining months, and for an amount not exceeding £1500, in addition to what she may earn by freight and passage money.

We also understand that circulars have been addressed by the Commissioners to various persons in Nova-Scotia, enquiring for what yearly sum the Mails would be carried to and from Halifax, to the points of landing on the Annapolis River, at the rate of ten miles per hour.

The removal of Military Head Quarters from Halifax to Fredericton, must add to the before existing necessity of such an arrangement, which, we doubt not, will soon be carried into effect.

Major-General Sir James M'Donald, Colonel of the Second Battalion Coldstream Guards, and Commandant of the Garrison of Quebec, arrived in town on Wednesday evening last, *en route* from Halifax, in the steamer *North America* from Windsor, and proceeded in the same steamer, on Thursday morning, for Boston, on his way to Canada.—The Rev. Mr. M'Donald, of Prince Edward Island, and the Rev. Matthew Richey of Upper Canada, were also passengers in the North America.

"*The Bravest Man in the British Army.*"—Our readers will recollect that a short time since we published an anecdote illustrative of the high opinion entertained by the Duke of Wellington of Sir Jas. M'Donald, the substance of which was, that a short time since, the Duke was waited upon by the Executors of the Will of a deceased gentleman, who had left £500 to the bravest man in the British Army; they called for the purpose of handing him a cheque for that amount. The Duke thanked them for the compliment, but declined receiving the money, alleging that the British Army contained many as brave men as himself, but requesting them to defer the matter for a few days, he becoming arbitrator in the matter; at the appointed time, his Grace named Sir James M'Donald who defended with the most chivalrous bravery, the post of Hugemont, being the entire key to his position. The executors accordingly repaired to Sir James and acquainted him with the Duke's decision, and tendered him the money. Sir James expressed himself highly flattered, and observed that although he should not attempt to dispute the Duke's decision, yet that he would share the money with Sergeant-Major Fraser, of the Coldstream Guards, who assisted him to close the gates of Hugemont, when the French troops rushed upon the position with such irresistible force that the gates of the farm were burst open, and the fate of the position appeared doubtful.—*Chronicle.*

Mr. WHITE the popular Lecturer and Melodist, who is now on the eve of his departure for England has announced that he will appear for the last time in America, on Monday and Tuesday evenings next, at the *Friary Hall.* So much already has been said in commendation of the rare and varied attainments of this gentleman, that any thing additional coming from us at the eleventh hour would be superfluous. We cannot however conclude this brief notice, without expressing a hope that our citizens generally on the forthcoming occasion, will by their presence, prove to Mr. White, that they can appreciate the man, whose genius has already been consecrated not only by the admiration and approval of a Moore, a Hemans, and an Irving, but by what we think, should prove even more gratifying to Mr. White's feelings, namely, the applause of a discriminating Public.—*Chronicle.*

LORD VISCOUNT FALKLAND, THE NEW GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The following notice of this Nobleman is extracted from Debrett's Peerage, and may be relied upon:

"Lucius Bentick Carey, Viscount Falkland, in the Peerage of Scotland, and Baron Hunsdon in that of the United Kingdom, a Lord in Waiting to Her Majesty, P. C., G. C. H.: born 5th November, 1803, created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Hunsdon, of Scutterskelfe, County of York, 16th May, 1832; married 27th December, 1830, Lady Amelia Fitzclarence, and has a son and heir, born 24th November, 1831."

His Lordship's ancestor, Sir William Carey, Knt., married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, and sister of the unfortunate Queen Anne Boleyn. His grand-nephew, the first Peer, was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1622, whose son, Henry, second Viscount, was Secretary of State to Charles 1st, and fell in the defence of Royalty, 20th Sept. 1643.

Charles John, the 8th Viscount Falkland, was mortally wounded in a duel with Alexander Powell, Esq., 28th Feb. 1809, and died two days after, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Viscount.

ANOTHER LARGE CABBAGE, weighing twenty-two pounds and a quarter, has been sent us this week, by James White, Esquire, of this City, in whose garden, on the Jenny Spring Farm, it was raised. It is of the flat Dutch kind, and is another fine specimen of the produce of Saint John.

We understand that Mr. Wm. Sims, who cultivates the adjoining farm, has an acre of Cabbages, nearly all of which are as large as the one which has been sent to us.

BOAT RACE.—On Thursday morning an interesting race took place between Mr. W. Smith's gig *Harlequin*, and the Carleton Club gig *Hazard*, for Thirty Pounds a-side. The two boats started in beautiful style, from Reed's Point to go round Partridge Island, and back to the place of starting. As usual, the race was won in a masterly and superior manner by the Carleton Club gig *Hazard*.

CASUALTIES.—An Inquest was held on the 23d instant, before James T. Hanford and Henry Porter, Esquires, (in the absence of the Coroner,) on view of the body of Daniel M'Partland, a labourer, employed at excavating the rock for Mr. Walker's new custom-house building, when a verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

It appeared in evidence that the deceased had incautiously, (while searching for one of his sons to warn him of the danger,) approached too near the spot where a blast of the rock was just letting off, when a piece of timber, that had been used as a cover to prevent the stones flying about, was thrown with such violence against him as to break several of his ribs, and caused death to ensue a few hours after. The unfortunate man has left a wife, with a large family of children, to lament his untimely fate.

Although in this particular instance there can be no doubt but ample warning of the danger was given to those in the vicinity, yet it is a matter of notoriety that the persons employed at the blasting of rocks for the foundation of the building, are extremely negligent in charging as well as covering the intended explosion, and it is only a matter of astonishment that no similar casualty has before occurred; but, it is not only in the instance above stated, that the public have been exposed to great danger, (and in this case fatally so,) from the reckless manner in which blasting of rock in various parts of the City, is conducted, which may in a great measure be attributed to the fact of the persons employed to cover and charge the blasts having no means of support but their daily wages, and consequently are unable to pay the fine to which they are liable for any neglect of the Corporation Law.

An inquest was held on the 18th inst. before James T. Hanford, and John Humbert, Esquires, (in the absence of the Coroner,) on view of the body of Thomas Pearson, when a verdict was found, "Died by the visitation of God." The deceased was a stranger here, and had only arrived two days previously from Digby. It is said his occupation was that of a schoolmaster, and that he has left a wife, with several children, at Newport, Nova Scotia. A small sum of money was found in his possession, which his relatives could obtain by making a proper application to the above named Magistrates.

Death by Drowning.—We regret to learn that during the strong breeze last Monday, a man named Robert Smith, who was on board a wood-boat near the head of Long Reach, was knocked overboard by the boom, and lost his life.—*City Gaz.*

Transport Barque Horatio, Lieut. Chapman, from England and Bermuda, arrived at Halifax on Sunday last, with Captain Baxter, one sergeant and 27 men of the 69th Regiment.

New Church in this City.—On the 27th inst. the long building, now fitted up as a place of worship, in Duke-street, known as the property of Mr. Jacobs, but now to be called the "TABERNACLE," will be opened for public worship. Sermons on the occasion will be preached by the Rev. Mr. AMBLER, V. D. M. In the morning, at 11 o'clock—The blessings of the gospel, Isa. 25, 6-8. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock—The gospel salvation, Acts 13, 26. In the evening, at 6 o'clock—Paul justified, Rom. 1, 16. As this church will be opened as an Independent Church, in connection with that highly respectable body of the same name in England, embracing and teaching the great leading doctrines of the reformation, the public, generally, are invited to attend. The building is neatly fitted up with free seats, calculated to accommodate about six hundred persons. The entrance from Sydney-street is across the lot; entrance also from Duke-street. Collections will be taken up for the benefit of the infant church.—*Morning News.*

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette, Sept. 23.

With a view to afford advice and assistance to such emigrants arriving in this Province as may be desirous of obtaining employment in the Rural Districts, the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to approve of Mr. Edmund Ward acting as assistant agent in that department at Fredericton.

We understand that His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, our Lieutenant Governor, has been appointed to the command of the Troops in Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Dependencies, on the departure of His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, and that the head quarters of the divisions are to be transferred to New-Brunswick,—an arrangement which we feel to be a subject of just congratulation to this Province on every account. The removal to Fredericton of the whole of the heads of departments may perhaps not take place before the spring, as well on grounds connected with the personal convenience of several of the individuals, (which Sir John Harvey is well known to be at all times ready to consider, as far as it can be done consistently with the interests of the public service,) as to afford time to make the necessary preparations with regard to accommodation, &c. &c.

MORE STEAM.—We have much pleasure in observing that a Joint Stock Company has been formed by the enterprising Merchants and people of St. John's, N. F. for the establishment of Steam communication between that Island and Halifax, touching at Sydney and Arichat. The very great advantages of this undertaking must be obvious to every person connected with the trade of this town and eastern parts of the Province, and we trust capitalists will come forward with spirit in aid of its accomplishment. The shares are fast filling up at St. John's, and no doubt those allotted to Great Britain will be speedily taken by those interested in the trade of Newfoundland.—*Hal. Journal.*

RACE CUP.—We are informed that the Queen has been pleased to order that the sum of Fifty guineas shall be appropriated, from the Casual and Territorial Revenue, to the purchase of a Cup, to be run for at the Halifax races.—*Morning Herald.*

King's College, Windsor, 10th Sept. 1840.—At a meeting of the Governors held this day in the Library of the College, Messrs. Charles Simonds and Dunbar Douglas Stewart were elected to the vacant Scholarships.

Cure of Deformities of the Limbs.—A respectable merchant of Nova-Scotia having heard of the success of Dr. J. B. Brown of this city in operating upon club feet and other deformed limbs, sent his daughter, a child of four years of age, to be operated upon by him. The child, accompanied by her mother, arrived here from Halifax in the Unicorn, and returned cured in the Britannia.—By the Acadia Dr. B. received a letter from the father of the young patient, filled with hearty acknowledgements of the skilful and kind treatment which had been experienced by his child, while under Dr. B.'s care, from which we are permitted to extract the following passage. The letter is dated Halifax. Aug. 14, 1840.

"I cannot allow the opportunity to pass without tendering my sincere acknowledgements for your very kind attention to Mrs. Piers and Mary while in Boston. As to the success which has attended the operation on my child's foot, it very far exceeds my most sanguine expectations, and equally surprises all our friends who have seen the result. This case, with many others which Mrs. Piers has described, proves how pre-eminent professional science in the States stands."—*Boston paper.*

We observe the above going the rounds of the American and provincial papers. A similar, perhaps a more remarkable case, has come within our personal knowledge. A daughter of Mr. Edward Huestis, of this place, now thirteen years of age, had what is usually termed a club foot.—Some months ago—before Mr. Piers' child had left Halifax—Drs. Joseph and James Farish, (the young gentlemen whose distinguished professional success in London has been heretofore noticed in the papers,) undertook the removal of the distortion, and we are happy to say, with the most perfect success. A *cast* of the deformed foot has been preserved by her father, and the change is alike surprising and gratifying. *This case*, therefore, proves, that so far at least as relates to the cure of deformities of the limbs, "pre-eminence in professional science" is not confined to the United States solely.—*Yarmouth Her.*

THE STEAMERS.—The *British Queen*, arrived at New York, at 12 o'clock on the night of Wednesday the 16th instant, in fifteen days and five hours from Portsmouth; and the *Britannia* arrived at the Cunard Wharf, in Boston, at five o'clock on Friday morning the 18th instant, in thirteen days and a half from Liverpool.—The Queen had one hundred passengers, and the largest cargo ever taken in a steam ship, except the President, including 250 packages of fine goods, and £20,000 in specie. The Britannia had 86 passengers to Halifax, and 76 to Boston, and had on board sixteen mail bags, containing the greatest number of letters and papers ever brought in any one vessel.

THE RIVAL STEAMERS.—The success of the steamer from Liverpool to Boston, by the way of Halifax, has caused considerable attention to be directed to that route; and the Boston steamers seem likely enough, not merely to divide the trade in passengers with the New-York vessels, but to obtain the greater portion of it. The advantages obtained by the *Britannia* over the *British Queen*, both in the outward and homeward voyage, is not owing entirely to her speed, but to the smaller distance which she had to cover, as will be seen from the following statement which has been carefully taken from the best charts, and may probably interest some of our readers:—

New-York to Liverpool.—To Cape Clear, 2748 miles; Cape Clear to Tuscar, 150; Tuscar to Skerries, 90; Skerries to Liverpool, 60—Total, 3048.

New-York to Bristol.—To Cape Clear, 2748; Cape Clear to Bristol, 275—Total, 3023.

New-York to Portsmouth.—To the Lizard, 2962; Lizard to Portsmouth, 200—Total, 3162.

Halifax to Liverpool.—To Cape Clear, 2200; Cape Clear to Tuscar, 150; Tuscar to Skerries, 90; Skerries to Liverpool, 60—2500; Boston to Halifax, 250—Total, 2850.

The advantages of the route by Halifax and Boston are not confined to the smaller total distance; for in a steam voyage across the Atlantic, it is a matter of no small consequence to have an intermediate station, at which, if the progress of the vessel should be retarded by unfavourable weather, a fresh supply of coal can be obtained, and the chance of missing the voyage greatly diminished.—*London Sun, Aug.* 21.

QUEBEC, September 16.—The Port of Quebec presented an appearance yesterday, which we wished had been seen by all those who live on the waters of this Great River, of which Quebec is the natural outlet to the sea. There were about two hundred square-rigged vessels, chiefly just arrived, anchored in the stream between Cape Diamond and Point Levy; and still they were nothing comparing to those which might find a safe harbour in the port. We can assure all our distant friends, whether they live on the waters of the great Lakes or of the British seas, that we can accommodate them all, in effecting the exchange of commodities, and "the more the merrier."—*Gazette.*

Agricultural.—We have seen a sample of red and white spring wheat, from *Frampton*, a new settlement, consisting chiefly of people from Ireland, about thirty miles south-east of Quebec.—The ears are between five and six inches in length, well filled, and the grain plump and transparent, equal to any heretofore produced in this colony, and probably in any other. Generally speaking, the culture of wheat, which has been the chief crop in Lower Canada since its first settlement, has been abandoned in this neighbourhood, on account of the injury done by the fly or worm in the grain.—The little sown in the old settlements, this year, has been little injured; in the new settlements, hardly at all. All our country friends agree, that the crops of every description, are uncommonly abundant, hay, only, excepted.

The "Condition of Ireland" Question.—The condition of Ireland, at the present moment, is one of unbroken serenity. Prædial agitation there is none; the political agitation that exists seems to be the mere recoil of Tory violence—the extravagance that echoes extravagance; nothing to stir the depths of society, or alarm a government, secure in the soundness of its principles and the affections of the people.

The results of the Assizes have shewn a decrease of crime the most astonishing, affording the judges upon all the circuits themes of warm congratulation, in their addresses to the grand juries. In some cases, the jails were found empty; in others, a quarter of an hour sufficed for the entire process of jail delivery. Where the hangman is salaried, he is as much a sinecurist as the parson; where he is paid by the neck, he is reduced to beggary.—*London Examiner.*

BOSTON, September 19.—MAINE ELECTION.—All the accounts from this State seem to confirm the news of a Whig triumph at the election on Monday last. There is no longer any doubt that Edward Kent has been chosen Governor by a majority of 6 or 700 over Governor Fairfield. In the Senate 17 or 18 Whigs (of the 24) are elected.—There is also a Whig majority in the House. Of the Members to Congress the Whigs are known to have elected four, and another (Mr. Noyes) probably, out of 8.

HON. J. Q. ADAMS.—We take great pleasure in announcing the safe return of our distinguished fellow citizen, the Hon. J. Q. Adams. He reached this city at noon, with his son and Capt. Nathaniel Curtis, in excellent health, after a very pleasant journey, during which he received the most marked attention and respect (not only from the gentlemen, but also from the ladies) in the British Provinces, and in the States of Maine and New Hampshire. At Bangor and at Portland he addressed large audiences, and gave a grand blow-up to the Sub-Treasury. On the Boundary Question, he shed some light in his incidental conversations with the British authorities, which, we trust, will not be lost.—*Evening Gazette.*

The Great Western Rail Road from Boston to Albany is progressing rapidly. Not less than 2,000 men are employed upon it, in some sections, both day and night. When that is completed, the struggle for the business will produce a competition between the cities of Boston and New York.

PRAISEWORTHY AND GENEROUS CONDUCT.—It may be recollected that a most distressing shipwreck lately occurred on the coast of Newfoundland. It was the American brig Florence, Capt. Rose, from Rotterdam, bound to New York, having on board many steerage passengers. In this dreadful event no less than fifty human beings lost their lives! Those of the crew and passengers who were so fortunate as to save themselves, were thrown on a wild and uninhabited coast, almost without covering, and entirely without food. They wandered five days in the woods, subsisting on berries and the bark of trees. At length they found a human habitation, and were finally transported to the town of St. John's, where the greatest kindness and hospitality awaited them. They were received into the houses of the kind hearted inhabitants; they were clothed and fed, and cherished. A committee was immediately formed, of which William Thomas, Esq. was appointed chairman; and no less than seven hundred dollars were speedily raised by those generous British subjects for the relief of twenty-nine German passengers, who were saved, none of whom could even return their thanks in the English language.

The committee chartered the British brigantine Glide, Capt. Pike, to carry these unfortunate passengers to this port, where they were originally bound. They paid their passage money, they put provisions and all necessaries on board, and they arrived here yesterday in safety. The committee even forwarded to Messrs. Tucker & Lauries, of this city, (whom they appointed their agents to carry out their benevolent intentions,) a sum of money, to pay the usual tax levied by the city authorities, on the landing of passengers here! Much to the credit of the Mayor, this money was declined, and it has been equally divided amongst the passengers, according to the original intention of the committee, in case the authorities here should see fit to give it up. It may be added that the German Benevolent Society of this city have sent their agent on board of the Glide, to assist and advise their unfortunate countrymen.

The climate of Newfoundland may be cold and unhospitable, but the shipwrecked passengers who were saved from the Florence, can give abundant testimony that it has had no influence on the heart or hand of the inhabitants.—*New-York Courier, Sept.* 18.

NEW YORK MARKET.—*Flour and Meal.*—The advices from Europe, though considered unfavorable, have had no material effect here, if we except an increased dullness for Western Flour; and although the market yesterday was heavy, (partly owing to stormy weather,) we have heard of no sales common brands Genessee in good order at less than $5. There is a fair demand for the Eastern market; and 4000 bbls. have been taken as a remittance to England at $5 for common brands Genessee; $4 87 1-2 a $4 94 for round, and $4 94 a $5 for flat hoop Ohio. Rye Flour continues scarce, and wanted for shipment, at $3 12 1-2 a $3 25, including North River and Southern. Corn Meal in hhds. is in few hands, and it may now be quoted at about $16, on time.

Passenger in the ship *Laurel*, 9th instant, for Liverpool—Mr. Edward F. B. Boyle.

A Sermon will be preached in the first Baptist Place of Worship, in this City, to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. Samuel Robinson, on the importance and necessity of early religious instruction, and training up our Youth in a knowledge of the truths of the Gospel.—There will be persons in attendance st the door to see that strangers are accommodated.

The Rev. Edward Manning, of Cornwallis N. S. one of the oldest Ministers of the Gospel in the Provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, will preach to-morrow at 11 o'clock in the first Baptist Church in the City, and in the second Baptist Church at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

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

(Furnished by GEORGE A. GARRISON, Esq. Notary Public and Custom-House Broker.)

1846 brls. Wheat Flour, 125 ditto Rye ditto, 789 brls. & 100 bags Corn Meal, 1115 bushels Corn, 615 brls. Bread, 27 ditto Pork, 62 casks Molasses, 52 ditto Sugar, 11 ditto Honey, 8 ditto Wine, 260 tons Coals, 49 kegs, 16 boxes, 75 bales, 10 hhds. & 38 seroons Tobacco, 25 brls Tar, 8 tierces Rice, 8 casks Saleratus, 6 bags Coffee, 89 boxes Soap, 40 ditto sperm & 70 ditto tallow Candles, 6 Feather Beds, 13 barrels Segars, 54 boxes Raisins, 1000 brls. & 1000 bushels Apples, 120 brls. Onions, 300 boxes Smoked Herrings, 120 brls. Pickled ditto, 350 quintals Dry Fish, 3200 bushels Potatoes, 400 ditto Oats, 230 Lambs, 2000 doz. Eggs, 50 barrels Cider, 20 firkins Butter, 2500 lbs. Cheese, &c. &c.

PRICE OF BREAD.

Two Pound Wheat Loaf,	4½d.
Two Pound mixed „	4d.
Four Pound Rye „	5½d.
Two Pound do. „	3d.

Price of Flour, &c. at the 'City Mills.'

Superfine Flour, 32s. 6d. per brl. & 16s. 3d. per hundred.
Fine do. 30s. 0d. do. & 15s. 0d. do.
Middlings do. 15s. 0d. do. & 7s. 6d. do.
Horse Feed, 2s. per bushel. Bran, 1s. 3d. do.

MARRIED.

On Saturday last, by the Rev. W. Scovil, A. M., Mr. Edward Williams, Mariner, to Miss Sophia Sulis, both of this City.

On Thursday evening, at the Baptist Chapel, Germain-street, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. George D. Dunham to Miss Eliza Jane Reed, all of this city.

Last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Captain James Smith, of the Brigantine *Samuel Gould*, to Miss Margaret Jane Hudson, of this City.

At Carleton, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. William Temple, Mr. John Nelson Treecarten, to Miss Sarah Buchannan, both of that place.

The same evening, by the same, Mr. Thomas Templeman, to Miss Edy Seely, both of Portland.

In the Parish of Studholm, King's County, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Arnold, Mr. Joel Fenwick, to Ann, second daughter of Mr. Robert M'Leod, all of that parish.—And on the 22d, by the same, Mr. Coles Green, jun. of the parish of Norton, to Leah, eldest daughter of Mr. Gilead Secord, all of the parish of Sussex.

At Cornwallis, N. S. on the 18th ult. by the Rev. R. L. Owen, Edward Hamilton, Esquire, of Horton, to Anna Maria, fifth daughter of Henry Gesner, Esquire, of Cornwallis.

DIED.

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

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Saturday—Brig Samuel Gould, Smith, Cuba, 33 days—Crookshank & Walker, mahogany, &c.
Sunday—Ship Mersey, Mather, Liverpool, 40—Mackay, Brothers & Co. ballast.
Meteor, Brown, Hull, 46—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Schr. Matilda, Simpson, Philadelphia, 10—B. Tilton, flour.
Monday—Ship Thetis, Brown, London, 44—John Hammond, merchandise.
Brig Cordelia, M'Mahon, Belfast, 40—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Schr. Hope, Terfry, Halifax—Wm. Hammond, sugar, &c.
Margaret Traynor, Wood, Sidney, (C. B.)—F. D. S. Jones, coals.
Tuesday—Steamer North America, Brown, Boston—J. Whitney & Co., passengers & merchandise.
Brig St. Mary, Moran, Baltimore, 9—John Hammond, flour and bread.
Schr. Friendship, Mason, New-York, 4—R. Rankin & Co. flour, corn, &c.
James Clark, Beck, Boston, 2—Master, assorted cargo.
Chief Sachem, Rice, New-York, 7—Master, flour.
Wednesday—Schr. Vigilance, Staples, Bangor—Master, bricks.
This morning—Brig Globe, Parker, Philadelphia, 12—J. & R. Reed, flour, &c.

COASTWISE, &c.

Saturday—Ann, Faro, New Edinburgh, deals, &c.
Lark, Billings, New Edinburgh, potatoes and fish.
Pandora, Whitney, Cornwallis, potatoes.
Dove, Steel, New Edinburgh, potatoes, eggs, &c.
Meteor, (s.) Gibb, St. Andrews, passengers.
Sunday—Juno, Messenger, Cornwallis, staves.
Three Brothers, Wheaton, Dorchester, deals.
Paragon, Letteny, Annapolis, cider, staves, &c.
Mary Fraser, Peters, Annapolis, potatoes & cider.
Mary, Smith, Wilmot, cattle, &c.
Mary, Miller, Parrsboro, staves.
Victory, Evans, Salmon River, deals.
Tanner, Mitchell, Salmon River, deals.
Aurora, Fitzgerald, Salmon River, deals.
Lady Douglas, Bisset, Salmon River, deals.
Elizabeth, Hall, Annapolis, staves.
Tuesday—Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, Digby, passengers.
Wednesday—Hero, Belmore, Dipper Harbour, fish.
William Henry, Thomson, Dipper Harbour, fish.
North America, (s.) Brown, Windsor, passengers.
Thursday—Western Trader, Dixon, St. Andrews, assorted cargo.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, Digby, passengers.
Friday—Aurora, Fitzgerald, Salmon River, deals.
Margaret Ann, Stephens, Truro, potatoes.
Vineyard, Wright, Salmon River, deals.
Maria, Wane, Salmon River, deals.
Hare, Turnbull, Digby, eggs, &c.
Barbara, Tanch, Digby, fish, &c.
Pearl, Easterbrooks, Granville, sheep, &c.
Pilgrim, Gunning, Petitcodiac, stone.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

20th—Londonderry, Hattrick, Londonderry.
21st—Oromocto, Gillies, London.
22d—London, Bannerman, Newry.
23d—Queen, Huggins, London.
24th—Express, Scott, Liverpool.
Romulus, Auld, Greenock.
25th—Meteor, Brown, Hull.

CLEARED.

Ship Samuel, Fleming, Liverpool, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; William Abrams, Kinney, Cork, timber and deals—Adam & Davidson.

Brig Worsley, Burns, Hull, timber—R. Rankin & Co.; Caroline, Kilpatrick, Ballyshannon, deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Friends, M'Lean, Cork, deals—Master; Shamrock, Ellenwood, Trinidad, scantling and butter—Mackay, Brothers & Co.; Wasp, Leavitt, New-York, fish and lumber—Lovett & Leavitt; Betsy, Webber, Ballyshannon, deals and staves—John Wishart; Ann Elizabeth, M'Corkerel, London, deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Derwent, Trotter, London, deals—M'Pherson & Coy.

Schr. Caroline, Pleasant, Baltimore, plaster—Master; Pique, Saunders, Halifax, salt—Thomas Harding; Britannia, Kenny, Halifax, assorted cargo—Master; Teazer, Greenlaw, New-York, fish, &c.—Thomas & Sandall.

Spoken on the 11th inst. lon. 36 20, brig Hero, out 31 days from St. John, N. B.

Arrived at Quebec, 11th Sept. ship St. Martins, Vaughan, London; Eagle, Crowell, Greenock; 12th, Beverley, Brewer, Liverpool; 13th, Britannia, Atchison, do.; 15th, Glengarry, Harkness, Aberdeen, Andrews, and America, Mackie, do.; 16th, Orbit, Robinson, Chatham.

Arrived at Liverpool, 5th August, Faside, Craig, and Ambassador, Tate, Dalhousie; 11th, Henry, Miramichi; 15th, Argyle, Tabor, St. John; 18th, Sarah, Allen, do.; 19th, Portland, Robinson, do.; 21st, Robert Bruce, do.; 22d, Hannah Kerr, Sinnott, do.; 26th, Pet, Miramichi; Camilla, Healy, Magaguadavic; 27th, P. N., Smith, Miramichi; Ayrshire, Pitt, St. John; 29th, Messenger, Miramichi.—Hull, Aug. 1st, Sir W. Scott, Blais, Miramichi; 19th, Voyager, Crinson, St. John; Newland, Powdrell, Richibucto; 21st, Neptune, Cumming, St. John; 26th, Ben Nevis, Burns, do.; 28th, St. Andrew, Leesk, Miramichi.—Grangemouth, Aug. 1st, Undaunted, Ellis, Restigouche; 5th, Viatic, Foster, Shippegan; 10th, Amaranth, Chaleur Bay; 14th, Hampton, Balderston, Miramichi; 17th, Chieftain, Ness, do.—Gloucester, 2d, Thomas Baker, Davie, St. John; 18th, Cowan, Luckley, and Symmetry, Smith, Miramichi; 31st, British Queen, Wood, do.—Limerick, Aug. 3d, Sally, Higham, Richibucto.—Londonderry, 4th, Prudence, Moore, St. John; 17th, Maria, Doran, do.—London, 10th, Lancer, Parker, Miramichi; 17th, Albion, Crosby, Shippegan; London, Johnson, Campo Bello; 21st, British American, Pritchard, and Charlotte, Keith, St. John; Albion, Valpey, Quebec; Osprey, Donkin, Miramichi.—Gravesend, 14th, Halifax, Gallee, Pugwash; 20th, Anthony & Ann, Bravey, Miramichi; Ann, Wilman, and Venelia, Burton, Pugwash; 23d, Abeona, St. John.—Greenock, 11th, Brilliant, Ireland, St. John; 12th, J. Deniston, Bay Chaleur; 18th, Deveron, M'Lean, Shediac.—Pentland Firth, 11th, Marquis of Douro, Groombridge, Shippegan; 26th, Jane, Slater, St. John.—Kingston, (Bay of Dublin,) 12th, Admiral Lake, Murdoch, St. John; 17th, Alexandrina, Dunn, do.—Leith, Aug. 5th, O. White, Wright, Restigouche; 7th, Ophelia, White, Dalhousie; 18th, Spring, Snowden, do.—Bristol, 13th, Highland Chief, Patterson, New-Brunswick; 17th, Ethelbert, Moon, Bathurst; Evergreen, Henry, St. John.—North Shields, 15th, Susan, Johnston, St. Andrews; Carron, Brown, and Queen, Eddington, Miramichi; 16th, Enterprise, Muir, St. John; 21st, Nancy, Atcheson, Miramichi; 25th, Newham, Armstrong, do.—Dundalk, 13th, Wanderer, Dixon, St. John; 21st, Isabella, Reid, do.; 27th, Elizabeth, Mossop, do.—Galway, 15th, Planet, Boston, St. John; 16th, Midas, Moore, do. 19 days.—Waterford Passage, 17th, Branches, Petrie, St. John.—Cork, 15th, Loyalist, do.; 17th, Stockton, Williams, Richibucto.—Belfast, 13th, Larne, Wilson, Miramichi; 26th, Susannah, Stephenson, Richibucto.—New Ross, 21st, Horatio, Wentworth, Miramichi.—Letterkenny, 13th, Maria, St. John.—Sunderland, 19th, Duncannon, Lumsden, St. Andrews.—Bowmore, (Islay,) 17th, Susan Maria Brooks, M'Donald, St. John.—Dungarvon, 16th, Tiger, Dixon, do.—Newport, 17th, Martha, Gage, Miramichi.—Tralee, 15th, George, Davis, St. John.—Yarmouth, 15th, Providence, Sutherland, St. Andrews.—Dublin, 15th, Odessa, Vaughan, St. John.—Lynn, 9th, Atlas, Dunn, St. Andrews.—Swansea, 27th, Rebecca, Reay, Richibucto.—Donegal, 26th, Harmony, Baillie, St. John.—Killybegs, 24th, Eglinton, M'Nulty, and Comet, —, do.—Inverness, 17th, St. Nicholas, Morgan, Dalhousie.—Bo'ness, 15th, Amphion, Little, Bathurst.—Cardiff, 12th, Pilot, Leith, Richibucto.—Peterhead, 12th, Spring, Fortune, Restigouche.—Neath, 4th, Terrier, Cropton, Richibucto.—Dundee, 3d, Advens, Berriott, Dalhousie.—Salcombe, 4th, City of Rochester, Grainger, Pugwash.—Stockton, Sept. 1, Caroline, Brown, Miramichi.

Cleared at London, 17th August, Emma, Selby, St. John; 31st, W. Harrington, Bell, do.

Sailed from Cork, 6th August, Thomas Hanford, Veale, St. John; 27th, Mary, Paul, Miramichi.—Beachley, 5th, Curlew, Gauntlet, do.; 15th, Intrepid, Jacques, do.—Blyth, 8th, Jane & Ann, Dickinson, do.—Peterhead, 8th, Superior, Manson, do.; 13th, Gleaner, Martin, do.—Liverpool, 7th, Humber, Wildrege, do.; 21st, Don, Muir, St. Andrews; 23d, Eagle, Gregg, St. John; 26th, Mary Alice, Baker, Bathurst; Importer, M'Candy, Miramichi; 28th, Liverpool, Taylor, do.—Greenock, 10th, St. John, Davidson, Bay Chaleur; 22d, Herald, Stephenson, St. John; 26th, Marchioness of Queensbury, M'Millan, Bay Chaleur; Deveron, M'Lean, and J. Denniston, Pringle, do.—Hull, 11th, Emerald, Gale, Richibucto; Lord Wenlock, Mitchell, Miramichi; 12th, Zephyr, Meyer, St. Andrews; Wm. & Ann, Pearson, Miramichi; 13th, Volunteer, Sikes, Tatmagouche; 15th, Venerable, Martin, and Regent, Stephenson, Miramichi; 28th, Ewretta, Tucker, St. Andrews; 31st, Brothers, Shimmell, do.; 2d Sept., Sir W. Scott, Bias, St. John.—Sunderland, 12th August, Onus, Brown, Miramichi; 20th, 574, Smith, Richibucto.—Torquay, 13th, Howard, Bartlett, Miramichi—Dundee, 12th, Jasper, Gorrie, St. Andrews; 20th, Agnes, Myles, St. John.—Londonderry, 12th, Margaret Campbell, Simmons, St. John.—Whitby, 14th, Suffolk, Day, Miramichi.—Lancaster, 20th, George, Park, Dalhousie.—Deal, 21st, British Tar, Keyser, Miramichi; 30th, Ant, Williams, do.—Waterford Passage, 22d, Cornwallis, Davis, St. John.—Pill, 24th, Ann Eliza Jane, Cram, Bathurst.—St. Ives, 26th, Victoria, Daniell, Miramichi.—Workington, 26th, Constitution, Wilson, Miramichi.—Pwlhelli, 25th, Hannah, Hyslop, and Dykes, Harrison, Restigouche.—Dublin, 27th, Thomas Celston, Donnell, Miramichi.—Penzance, 29th, Triton, Wakeham, St. John.—Inverkeithing, 26th, True Blue, Myles, St. Andrews.—Gloucester, 31st, Cornwall, Vivian, Miramichi.—Limerick, 31st, Planet, Boston, St. John.—Carnarvon, 31st, Forester, Thompson, Dalhousie.—Deal, 31st, Albion, Valpy, Quebec.

Aberdeen, Aug. 25.—The St. Andrews, Reid, of this port, passed by yesterday, from Miramichi.

Ryde, (Isle of Wight.)—Spoken, Aug. 10, off the Owers, the Mercury, from Hamburg, for St. John, N. B.

Arklow, Aug. 17.—The brig British Tar, Blenkhorn, which was on shore on the bank, has gone to pieces—crew saved.

Donegal, Aug. 17.—The Sir Peregrine, from St. John, N. B., in going over Ballyshannon Bar, 13th, struck heavily, unshipped her rudder, and it is expected has sustained other damage.

Deal, Aug. 20.—The Quebec, Livingstone, for Dalhousie, (British America,) and the Danish brig Elizabeth, of Altona, have been in contact to-day to the eastward of Dungeness. The Quebec has had her cutwater carried away, bowsprit sprung, is considerably damaged, and has put back to the Downs.

POST-OFFICE, SAINT JOHN.
26th 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.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Assessment of Taxes is to be levied forthwith within the Parish of Simonds, and in order that persons who may wish to furnish statements, according to Law, of their Real and Personal Estates and Incomes, respectively, may have an opportunity to do so, the Assessors will keep the Books open until the second day of October next; after which time they will be closed, and such statements then cannot be attended to.

JEHIEL O. J. SENTELL,
ROBERT POWER, } *Assessors.*
THOMAS BEAN,

Simonds, N. B., 22d September, 1840.

REMOVAL.

JOHN KERR & CO. have removed their Business to the Warehouse adjoining Mr. Henry Blakslee's Store, in the newly erected Block of fire-proof Buildings on North Market Wharf.
St. John, Sept. 26, 1840.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. THORN & VER VALEN, Dentists, ever anxious to appreciate favors conferred, acknowledge their obligation to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John for the confidence they have thus far reposed in them, feeling anxious to assure them that all the improvement in the Science of Dentistry can do will be carried into effect by them, having recently left New-York, where they practised, giving general satisfaction. They solicit all who may require the use of their art to give them an early call, seeing that they have an engagement in the West Indies which will oblige them soon to leave here. Parties sceptical can have their doubts relieved by well authenticated certificates now in their possession. A call upon them in their rooms at Mr. Belyea's, Germain Street, opposite the Baptist Chapel, will be esteemed a favour.
Saint John, September 26, 1840.

OWNER WANTED.

A LOT OF CRATES, on board of the Brig *Wave*, Capt. Wakefield, from Newcastle—for which the Owner will please call immediately. *Sept.* 26.

TO SHINGLE MAKERS.

WANTED immediately, 50,000 Merchantable SPRUCE SHINGLES, for which *Cash* will be paid on delivery at the Bridge now in course of erection over Hammond River.
Apply to JOHN CLARK, Jr.
Hampton, Sept. 26, 1840.

Baptist Seminary.

THE REV. MR. MILES having been obliged by ill health to retire from the superintendance of the Baptist Seminary, at Fredericton, the Committee have engaged Mr. CHARLES D. RUNDAL, of Queen's County, Nova-Scotia, a gentleman highly recommended for his classical attainments, as principal of the Institution.

Associated with Mr. Rundal, as Tutor in the Institution, the Committee will retain Mr. J. W. HARTT, by whose valuable services the interests of the Seminary have been much advanced, and whose qualifications and experience as an Instructor of Youth are highly appreciated by the Committee, and are well known to the public.

Mr. Rundal will enter the Institution at the commencement of the ensuing Term, on the 5th of October, and, as he will reside in the Building, Pupils boarding there will be placed under his immediate superintendance.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN T. SMITH, *Secretary.*
Fredericton, Sept. 16, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late PETER FRASER, Esquire, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, Esquire, Barrister; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned at Saint John, or the Cashier of the Central Bank in Fredericton, whose receipt will be valid.
B. ROBINSON, *Executor.*
Fredericton, 18th September, 1840.

ABSTINENCE MEETING.—A Public Meeting of the St. John Auxiliary to the New British and Foreign Temperance Society will be held in the Wesleyan Sabbath School Room, in Horsfield-street, next Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock. Tracts will be distributed at the close of the meeting. By order,
Sept. 26. Z. ESTEY, *Secretary.*

Albion Union Society.

THE Regular Monthly Meeting of the above Society will take place at Mr. NETHERY'S, ("Hibernian Hotel,") Church-street, on Thursday evening next, at half-past 7 o'clock.
By order of the President.
Sept. 26. H. J. THORN, SEC'Y.

PRINTS.

Received by the 'Thetis', from London:
A LARGE and beautiful Collection of NEW PRINTS. F. M'DERMOTT.
Germain-st. Sept. 26, 1840.—3

FIRE ENGINE.

A FIRE ENGINE, in good order,—for sale.
JOHN KERR & CO.
Sept. 26. *North Market Wharf.*

FLOUR & NAVY BREAD.

Now landing ex brig Globe, from Philadelphia—
1050 BARRELS RYE FLOUR and Corn MEAL—*fresh ground;* 114 brls. NAVY BREAD—*For sale low from the vessel while landing.* J. & R. REED.
Sept. 26.

VALUABLE FLOUR MILL, &c.
FOR SALE.

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

If the above Mill is not disposed of previous to the 15th October next, it will then be offered at Public Auction. Every information will be given by calling on either of the Subscribers.
N. S. DEMILL,
D. J. M'LAUGHLIN,
JOHN BERRYMAN.
St. John, September 26, 1840.

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. 26.—4* E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

STORE TO LET.

TWO FLATS of the STORE in the Lower Cove, owned by C. CALVERLEY, Esq. and at present in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Gillespie, may be had on reasonable terms until 1st of May next, on application to
Sept. 26. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

TO LET.

A pleasantly situated HOUSE on the East side of King's Square, sufficient to accommodate one large or two small families, with a frost-proof Cellar and commodious Out-houses and Yard enclosed. Possession given on the 1st November next. Enquire at this Office.
September 26.