THE QUADRUPLE TREATY.

CONVENTION

Concluded between the Courts of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, on the one part, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte on the other, for the Pacification of the Levant; signed at London, the 15th July, 1840.

Article I.—His Highness the Sultan, being agreed with their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, on the conditions of the arrangement which it is the intention of his Highness to allow to Mehemet Ali—conditions which will be found specified in the separate act hereto annexed—their Majesties engage themselves to act with perfect accord, and to unite their efforts to determine Mehemet Ali to conform to this arrangement, each of the high contracting parties reserving to itself to co-operate to this end with the means of action which each of them can dispose of.

Art. II.—If the Pacha of Egypt should refuse to adhere to the said arrangement, which shall be communicated to him by the Sultan, with the concurrence of their said Majesties, the latter engage to take, at the requisition of the Sultan, the measures concerted and agreed on between them, for the end of putting this arrangement into execution; in the meantime the Sultan having invited his allies to join him to assist in interrupting the communication by sea between Egypt and Syria, and to prevent the expedition of troops, horses, arms, ammunition, and munitions of war of all kinds from one part of these provinces to the other, their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, engage to give immediately to this effect the necessary orders to the commanders of the naval forces in the Mediterranean: their said Majesties promising, moreover, that the commanders of their squadrons, according to the means of which they can dispose, shall give in the name of the alliance all and every assistance in their power to those subjects of the Sultan who may manifest their fidelity and obedience to their Sovereign.

Art. III.—If Mehemet Ali, after having refused to submit to the conditions of the arrangement above mentioned, should direct his forces by land or sea towards Constantinople, the high contracting parties, on the requisition made by the Sultan to their representatives at Constantinople, are all agreed in such case to answer the invitation of that Sovereign, and to provide for the defence of his throne, by means of a co-operation concerted in common for the purpose of putting the two straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, as well as the capital of the Ottoman Empire, secure against all aggression. It is likewise agreed that the forces which, in consequence of such attempt, receive the destination above indicated, shall remain employed as long as their presence be required by the Sultan; and when his Highness shall judge that their presence has ceased to be necessary, the said forces shall retire simultaneously, and enter respectively into the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

Art. IV.—It is always distinctly understood that the co-operation mentioned in the preceding article, and destined to place temporarily the straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus and the Ottoman capital, under the safeguard of the high contracting parties, against all aggression of Mehemet Ali, shall not be considered but as a measure exceptional, adopted at the express desire of the Sultan, and solely for his defence. But it is agreed that this measure will derogate in nothing to the ancient law of the Ottoman Empire, in virtue of which it has been in all times prohibited to vessels of war of foreign Powers to enter into the straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus; and the Sultan, on his part, declares by the present act, that, with the exception of the eventuality above-mentioned, he has the firm resolve to maintain for the future the principle invariably established as the ancient regulation of his empire, and as long as the Porte is at peace, not to admit any foreign vessel of war into the straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. On the other part, their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, engage to respect that determination of the Sultan, and to conform to the principle above declared.

Art. V.—The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at London, within the space of two months, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 15th of July, in the year of Grace, 1840.

(Signed) PALMERSTON. (CHEKIB.)
NIEUMAN.
BULOW.
BRUNOW.

The conditions are annexed to the convention in a separate note, and are in substance as follows:—

1. The hereditary administration of the Pachalic of Egypt; the Pachalic for life of Acre; the command of the fortress of St. Jean d'Acre; and the administration of the southern part of Syria from the Cape Ras-el-Nakhora, on the shores of the Mediterranean, extending from thence directly to the mouth of the river Seisaban, northern extremity of the Tiberias, along the western coast of the same lake, following the right bank of the river Jordan and the western coast of the Dead Sea, extending from thence in a right line as far as the Red Sea, and resting on the northern point of the Gulf of Akaba, and following the western coast of the Gulf of Akaba and the eastern coast of the Gulf of Suez as far as Suez. To these offers is attached the condition that Mehemet Ali accepts them within the space of ten days after the communication has been officially notified to him; and that he deposits, at the same time, in the hands of the agent of the Sultan the necessary orders to the commanders of his forces by sea and land to retire immediately from Arabia, and all the holy cities therein situated, and all other parts of the Ottoman Empire not comprised in the limits of Egypt and the pachalic of Acre, as already defined.

2. If in the space of ten days Mehemet Ali does not accept the above arrangement, the Sultan withdraws the offer of the pachalic of Acre, and limits his proposal to the hereditary administration of the pachalic of Egypt; provided that he accepts it in ten more days from its notification, and likewise deposits with the agent of the Sultan instructions to the commanders of his forces by sea and land to retire immediately within the limits and within the ports of the Pachalic of Egypt.

3. The annual tribute to be paid to the Sultan by Mehemet Ali to be proportioned, more or less, to the extent of territory of which he obtains the administration, according as he accepts the first or second ultimatum.

4. That in the first as well as the second ultimatum, Mehemet Ali shall, before the expiration of the term fixed of ten or twenty days, send back the Turkish fleet, with the crews and armaments, to the care of the Turkish authority who shall be charged to receive them, the commanders of the allied powers assisting at their restoration; and that he shall in no case charge on account or deduct from the tribute payable to the Sultan the expenses of maintaining the Ottoman fleet whilst it has remained in the Egyptian ports.

5. All the treaties and laws of the Ottoman empire to be applicable to Egypt and the Pachalic of Acre, and if the tribute to the Sultan be regularly paid, Mehemet and his descendants are to be allowed to levy imposts in the name of the Sultan, it being understood that they shall provide for all expenses of the civil and military administration of the said provinces.

6. The land and sea forces of the Pacha to form part of the forces of the Ottoman empire, and to be considered kept up for the service of the state.

7. That the separate act comprising these conditions shall be as valid as if inserted word for word in the convention.

The Convention after announcing that an appeal having been made to the Four Powers by the Sultan, for aid and assistance in the midst of the difficulties in which he finds himself placed in consequence of the hostile conduct of Mehemet Ali, and in the preservation of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, the plenipotentiaries of the said Powers have reciprocally interchanged their full powers, and have agreed—

1. That the conditions above specified having been offered to the Pacha, their Majesties "engage to act with perfect accord, and to unite their efforts to determine him to conform to this arrangement; each of the contracting powers reserving to itself to co-operate to this end with the means of action which each of them can best arrange."

2. If he rejects these conditions, their Majesties engage, on the requisition of the Sultan, to take such measures as may be mutually concerted between them for putting this arrangement into execution; *in the meantime* to assist in interrupting the communication by sea and land between Egypt and Syria, and to prevent the exportation of troops, horses, arms, and munitions of war of all kinds, from one part of these provinces to the other; and that Her Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of Austria shall give orders to that effect to the commanders of their respective squadrons, as well as to afford every assistance in their power to those subjects of the Sultan who may manifest their fidelity and obedience to their sovereign.

3. If Mehemet Ali, having refused to submit to the conditions of the arrangement, should direct his forces by sea and land towards Constantinople, the Four Powers agree, on the requisition of the Sultan, to provide for the defence of his throne, by "means of a co-operation concerted in common for rendering the two straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, as well as Constantinople, secure against all aggression;" the assisting forces remaining so long as the Sultan shall require their services and "retiring simultaneously into the Black Sea and Mediterranean," when their presence has ceased to be necessary.

4. Provides that this measure, being at the express desire of the Sultan shall not compromise the ancient law of the Ottoman Empire, which prohibits vessels of war of foreign powers from entering the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

Beside these documents there is a Protocol reserving the rights of the Porte, and another (secret) Protocol agreeing that in consideration of the actual state of things in Syria (the recent insurrection,) and the grave considerations of European policy, "the preliminary measures," referred to in Article 2, shall be put in execution at once, without waiting for the ratification of the treaty.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. CHUBB,—

SIR,—Having been requested by one of the Gentlemen engaged in raising subscriptions, to re-erect a Monument to General Brock, at Queenston, U. C., to write a short poem connected with the object of their exertions, I willingly complied with his request, more from a desire to show my good will to the project, than from a consciousness that I possessed powers adequate to the occasion.—The result of my labours I now send to you for insertion in the next Courier.

I am, dear Sir,
your's truly,
G. B. WATSON.

Saint John, October 9th, 1840.

When Britain the Standard of freedom unfurl'd,
When her haughty defiance to Tyranny hurl'd;
From every land called the brave to her side,
Her recreant offspring, her prowess defied—
In aid of the Tyrant her progeny rose,
And on Canada's wilds were encounter'd as foes;
But, foul their disgrace was, and keen their regret,
When the legions of Britain at *Queenston* they met,
For foremost in danger and first in the shock,
A victor's reward crowned the valour of BROCK,
Though dear was the purchase, and poignant the smart, [heart.
When the arrow of death pierced the conqueror's
His grateful companions, whose dangers he cheer'd,
O'er the Hero's remains a memorial had reared:
Defaced by a Traitor, this monument lies,
But, soon in fresh splendour again shall it rise;
For dead were our loyalty, frigid our breasts,
If the scene of HIS Glory, the Grave where HE rests
Should e'er want a scroll, an obelisk, a bust;
Our Grief to declare and to hallow his dust.

To the Editor of the Courier.

DEAR SIR,—In an Editorial of the last "City Gazette" the public are told that "the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland have recommended the reinstatement of the Rev. Mr. Andrew, by the Synod of New-Brunswick in his pastoral connexion with the Congregation of St. Stephen's Church." I beg to state, through the medium of your widely-circulating Journal, that this information is inaccurate. A brief statement of facts, capable of immediate authentication, will counteract the misleading tendency of that Editorial. Last spring (as many of your readers may recollect) a Deliverance was received by the Presbytery of St. John in Mr. Andrew's case, condemning his conduct in the severest terms, and sanctioning all the steps that had been taken in reference to it, but expressing a doubt whether Mr. Andrew's voluntary resignation of his charge to the Synod in 1838 and the cutting off by that Body of his connexion with them, did not place him beyond its Jurisdiction, and thereby render the subsequent deposition by the Presbytery invalid. The Deliverance at the same time pointed out a way whereby Mr. Andrew might have that act remedied. Instead, however, of giving obedience to that Deliverance, he went to Scotland,—and after two months' residence there, pleading his own cause ex-parte, since the Presbytery were not present to meet his charges, a second and final Deliverance was issued by the Colonial Committee *adhering in every point to their previous decisions*; and leaving his case entirely and exclusively in the hands of the Colonial Church "Judicatories, who" (says the Deliverance of 11th August last) "are the only competent, as they are the fittest Judges in that matter." These Judicatories, then, find themselves amply supported by the Church at home in their acts regarding Mr. Andrew, with the single exception mentioned, which (be it observed) leaves him as incapable of holding a spiritual charge in this Province, as he was before. So clear were the Colonial Committee in Edinburgh on this point, that they refused to reconsider his case finally, until he intimated to them in writing his willingness to abide by the sentence of the Synod of New-Brunswick, in virtue of which he cannot any longer hold a cure of souls within their bounds. This writing is now in the hands of the Presbytery.

While on the subject of the support given by the Parent Church to the disputed Acts of her Colonial Judicatories, I crave your permission to make a very short extract in reference to the case of Mr. Syme, regarding which such unsparing obloquy has been heaped on the Presbytery of St. John.—In the Report for 1838, page 8, of the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, is the following paragraph. "The Committee have further to report that they have received a reference from the Synod of New-Brunswick, respecting the suspension of a Missionary—on which they have agreed to express an opinion approving of the zeal for the purity of the clerical character evinced by the Presbytery of St. John *and of the steps which they have taken* to promote this most important object."

Your's, &c.
A. MACLEAN.

Saint John, 10th October, 1840.

MR. CHUBB,—A traveller lately on the Bay Chaleur road, wishes to be informed if the Provincial grant which Mr. M'Beath receives for running a line of stages, semi-weekly, between Dorchester and New Bathurst, was not upon the express condition, that comfortable covered carriages were to be used, and good teams provided, such as are usually seen on the Dorchester end of the line, or whether M'Beath shall enjoy the grant, and turn passengers into a miserable open truck of a waggon at Chatham who happen to be so unfortunate as to have business beyond that favored spot. It is to be hoped, that when the next year's grant comes to be moved in the Assembly, that the hon. Members will require satisfactory assurances that the line has been kept up in strict accordance with the terms of the grant, and which the public have a right to expect: but will the Commissioners certify? We will see!!!

A TRAVELLER.

DAILY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SAINT JOHN AND HALIFAX.

MR. CHUBB,—The distance from Halifax to the shore of the Bay of Fundy, in Cornwallis, is about seventy-five miles, and the road thereto, on which a mail may be carried in nine and a half hours, can be made good at a trifling expense. From Cornwallis to St. John, by water, is about the same distance, and would require, at farthest, nine and a half hours to travel it.—Then, allow one hour for removing the mail to and from the steamer, and the whole time occupied will be twenty hours. I am, however, convinced that the route may be travelled in much less time. There are high water harbours upon this shore, and several places where vessels lie upon the sand beach to take in freight and passengers; but to make the communication safe at all seasons of the year, and to prevent delay, a low water harbour must be made, by a solid pier, sufficiently large to shelter the steamer; and to render it convenient for freight and passengers at all times of tide, a slip or wharf must be built, say six or eight feet in height, extending from high to low water mark.

The only objections to this plan, (worthy of notice,) that I am aware of are, the expense attending it, and the drift ice in the Bay of Fundy in the winter season; but I think it will be found, upon calculation, that there will be a saving of both expence and time, in taking this route; and as to the drift ice, the same objection arises in crossing the Bay from any part of this coast. But I am informed by the inhabitants residing near the shore, that no ice makes in the Bay, and what comes from the rivers is soon dissolved or swept away, and that in six years out of seven, a steamer may run the whole winter.

I have no doubt that a daily mail can be taken from Halifax to Saint John, upon this route, in from *sixteen to twenty hours*, provided no accident occurs; and I feel convinced that from its being the most direct course from the one place to the other, it will sooner or later be adopted.

In the event of this route being concluded upon, much expense might be saved if disinterested and competent persons were authorised to examine it, and fix upon a proper site for the contemplated low water harbour.

J. M.

Cornwallis, N. S. 1st Oct. 1840.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1840.

We cannot yet look for later European intelligence than we were supplied with, last Saturday, by the steamer *Caledonia*, at Halifax. Next week, however, should the *Acadia* have left Liverpool on the 4th, (Sunday last), the *Nova-Scotia* from Windsor will probably bring us late and important news.

The Mail by the Caledonia, arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning, was received here on Saturday morning, by the Nova Scotia from Windsor, and landed at six o'clock, and the Mails for Fredericton and St. Andrews, &c. made up and forwarded to those places at seven o'clock, and the letters and papers for this City delivered before eight. The despatch, in this case, is well worthy of notice, and is highly creditable to the Post-Office Departments in Halifax and this City.

FIRE.—On Thursday afternoon flames and smoke were observed issuing from a small building, used as a store-house, in rear of the Dwelling of Mr. Thomas E. Millidge, in Sewell-street; but a plentiful supply of water having been procured from the Water Company's plug at the top of King-street, as well as from several adjacent private wells, the fire was subdued before it extended to the adjoining houses, but not until the building in which it originated and its contents were materially injured.

As the premises were unoccupied for some days past, the fire appears to have been the work of an incendiary, or to have been caused by some persons who had gained improper admission into the building, which contained wines and other articles of value.

We were pleased, on Thursday last, to see the various Fire Plugs on the mains in Germain-street, extending from King-street to Mr. Raymond's corner, at St. James'-street, in full operation, and to understand that the water will, in ten days or so, be led the whole way to the Barrack Gate—thus carrying safety along the whole length of the route.

CURIOUS POTATO.—A Potato was dug in Dr. GESNER's garden in this City, yesterday, which has grown through a hole in a piece of iron, and become completely clenched on the opposite side, where it has a perfect eye. We have heard of custards growing on trees, and of sausages on bean-poles, but never before saw a Potato with an iron handle. Dr. G. appears to be increasing his already extensive Museum by raising natural curiosities in his garden.

The prolific qualities of the Rohan potatoe have this season been well tested here. On the farm of Mr. Sheriff WHITE, near Fort Howe, one hundred and fifteen potatoes, averaging one pound and three quarters weight, were raised from a single potatoe.

An examination of the African School, founded on the recommendation of the Governor General, took place on Monday last, the result of which justifies us in congratulating the public on the result of the experiment.

It appeared that the number of pupils in attendance amounted to about eighty, the great majority of whom were ignorant of the Alphabet on their admission to the school, and the remainder had not received any regular instruction for two years. The senior class read the New Testament, and other books, fluently and correctly, and displayed considerable skill in penmanship, and great expertness in spelling and the rudiments of English Grammar.

The junior classes exhibited great proficiency in reading, regard being had to the short time they had been at school; and the whole of the pupils behaved with great propriety, and evinced throughout the examination good order, and an attentive and respectful demeanour. It is expected that this school will be endowed by the Legislature—meanwhile it must derive the funds for its support from private contributions, which Mr. V. H. Nelson is authorized by the Trustees to receive.—*Communicated.*

A new tri-weekly Penny Paper, under the title of "*The Halifax Morning Post, and Parliamentary Reporter*," has been started in Halifax by Mr. John H. Crosskill. The first number is altogether made up of original matter, and gives promise of ability and usefulness. Mr. C. is a practical Printer, and has reported the Debates in the Nova Scotia Legislature for several of the Halifax papers for some years past. He has our best wishes for his success.

THE STEAMERS.—The *Britannia* left Halifax on Saturday last for Liverpool, with sixty passengers, including Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, late Lieutenant Governor of Nova-Scotia, and suite; the Countess of Westmorland and suite; the Rev. Dr. Jacob, Vice President of King's College, Fredericton, and Mr. S. Bagshaw, of this City.

The *Unicorn* took on board the right wing of the 23d Welsh Fusileers at Halifax on Saturday last, with which she proceeded to Quebec.

The *Caledonia* arrived at Boston on the morning of the 3d inst. in 13½ days from Liverpool, via Halifax.—She leaves Boston, on her return, on the 15th inst. and Halifax on the 18th.

The *Great Western* reached New-York on the 27th inst. in fifteen days from Bristol. Among her passengers was Mr. Jaudon, agent, in London, of the United States Bank, who brought with him \$500,000 in specie, to enable the Bank to resume specie payments on the 1st of January next. After investigating the affairs of the Bank, Mr. Jaudon will return to London, and resume the business of his agency.—The Great Western leaves N. York again on the 10th inst. (this day.)

The *British Queen* sailed from New-York for London on the 1st inst. She had about eighty passengers, a large freight, and \$200,000 in specie.

We observe by the New York papers that Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, of the 36th Regiment, and Major Brookes, of the 69th, were present at an entertainment given on board the steamer British Queen, in New York, on the 26th ult. Colonel Maxwell and Mr. John Neal, of Maine, both made speeches, in which they alluded, with much good feeling, to the Boundary dispute, and expressed confident hopes that the difficulties would be settled in a friendly way between the mother and the daughter nations.

The New York Herald states that the celebrated Dr. Lardner and Mrs. Heaviside have arrived in that city, from England.

Neilson's Quebec *Gazette* of the 30th ultimo, in speaking of the conveyance of the British Mails and passengers through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, remarks—

Something must be allowed for the difficulties attendant on all new undertakings, which time and exertions alone can remedy. The difficulty of procuring conveyance for passengers from Halifax to Pictou, and the greater expense from Halifax to Quebec, through the British Provinces, than by way of the United States, we have reason to believe will soon be removed.

Efforts are now making to improve and facilitate a more rapid winter communication through New Brunswick.

(From the Weekly Chronicle, October 2.)

The approaching departure of the Rev. JOHN CAREY, A. B., T. C. D, from this parish being made generally known, a numerous and highly respectable body of his friends, members of the Established Episcopal Church, and comprising a majority of our most influential citizens, desirous of marking their respect and esteem for his pious, benevolent and unaffected character; and of affording their testimony to his unremitting and faithful exertions in the discharge of his duties during his short residence among us as Assistant Missionary, having assembled for the purpose, proceeded to his lodgings and presented the following Address, to which the Reverend Gentleman returned the subjoined reply.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 30th, 1840.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—

The undersigned Members of the Episcopal Church in this City, have heard with deep and sincere regret, your intention of removing from St. John, and of your consequent retirement from the duties of Assistant Minister to this Parish.

Although your residence among us has been of short duration, it has nevertheless been of a character to gain for you our just esteem and respect; and we feel we should be wanting in the discharge of a necessary and pleasing duty, were we to permit your departure without conveying to you an expression of sincere regard—alike generally and deservedly entertained throughout the Parish.

The fearless and faithful manner in which you have as one of its zealous ministers, advocated and upheld the tenets and doctrines of the Episcopal Church, the constant and unceasing efforts you have so benevolently devoted to the Spiritual as well as Temporal wants of the more destitute of its members, and the anxiety at all times evinced by you to a full and efficient discharge of the arduous duties attached to your late office, will be long and gratefully remembered; and, while they call forth our acknowledgements, render your separation from amongst us a matter of deep concern and regret.

Accept, Reverend and Dear Sir, our best thanks for the pious instructions received at your hands, for the deep interest you have on all occasions evinced for our spiritual wants; and in taking our leave, permit us, after begging your acceptance of the enclosed additional proof of our regards, to express a fervent prayer that under Divine Providence, you may be long spared and enabled to continue in that great and good cause in which as a faithful Minister of Christ's true and Apostolic Church, you have commenced so pious a career; and, with sincere wishes for your welfare and happiness, and with great truth and regard,

We are, Reverend and Dear Sir,
your faithful and sincere friends.

[Signed by His Worship the Mayor and ninety other Parishioners.]

To the Rev. JOHN CAREY, A. B. late Assistant Missionary at Saint John, N. B.

St. John, 30th September, 1840.

MY DEAR AND RESPECTED CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,

The very flattering address with which you have presented me on my resignation of the duties of Assistant Minister in this Parish, and *the circumstances under which you have done so*, are to me sources of no ordinary gratification.—To have succeeded while in the discharge of the duties of an office of very great responsibility, in securing the approbation of so many distinguished and intelligent members of the congregation amongst whom it has been my lot to minister, is a privilege of which any man ought justly feel proud; and which is the more highly valued by me, when I reflect upon my own unworthiness, insufficiency, and the unfavourable circumstances (particularly as regards the injurious influence of this climate upon my health,) under which I came amongst you.

The very favourable terms in which you allude to my discharge of the duties attached to the situation which I lately held, must be attributed to your partiality towards me. Though sincerely desirous of impressing your minds and those of all my hearers with the vast importance of the truths and doctrine of our holy religion, as regards faith and practice, and of attending to the spiritual and temporal concerns of our humble and less favoured brethren, I was nevertheless at the same time perfectly conscious of my own short comings, and of not having done many things which I ought to have done. If I have been an humble instrument in the hand of God in promoting the spiritual welfare of even one of my fellow sinners, to Him who redeemed us and gave himself for us, be the glory and praise of it ascribed. In all our doings and undertakings we need his guidance and direction, for without him we can do nothing.

The course you have been pleased to pursue for the purpose of marking more decidedly your approbation of my conduct, was, I confess, altogether unexpected on my part; particularly as the period of my ministration amongst you has been of very short duration—you will, I trust, do me the justice to believe, that I entertain a deep sense of this additional proof and solid token of your esteem, and shall always regard both these expressions of your approbation and kindness, with feelings of pride and gratitude.

In conclusion I beg to say, that I sincerely reciprocate your kind wishes, &c. for my welfare. I am led to hope, that I may be enabled at no distant period, to become once more a resident amongst you. But whether present or absent, be assured that I shall not fail to pray constantly, that all temporal blessings may be your portion, and that of every member of our pure apostolic Church in this city—but more especially, that you all may be found washed in the blessed Redeemer's blood, ere you appear before the tribunal of that great and glorious Being, in whose hands are all our destinies.

I am, very dear and respected christian friends,
with sentiments of sincere regard,
your obliged Humble Servant,
J. CAREY.

REV. MR. CAREY.—This gentleman having been requested by a number of Parishioners to furnish them with a copy of his farewell sermon, preached in the Episcopal Church on the 7th ult., and having acceded to their wishes, the sermon is now in course of publication, and will be issued from the press on Tuesday next. The sermon being generally approved of, will be sold at a low price, at the store of Messrs. George & Edward Sears, and at the Circulating Library.—*Chronicle.*

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Thursday, October 8.

[REPORTED BY MR. BLATCH.]

Read, a communication from Messrs. Ratchford, praying for compensation for a cask of spirits, (£39 7s. 6d.) which had been moved while in the Market Warehouse, and had leaked out from the bursting of a hoop.—Referred to a Committee to report upon.

Read, Report of Committee on the subject of the wharves erected by Hon. John Robertson on the Carleton Flats; shewing the opinion of the Recorder, that the wharf on the cross streets was a trespass, and might be removed as a nuisance, at the option of the Corporation. The Report, however, did not recommend its removal, but that it should be thrown open to the public, as it might be of value hereafter. Report also recommended that Mr. Robertson should be required to make an opening under the cross street, and to fill up the present one.

Alderman Salter observed, that the suggestions of the Report, if acted upon, would obviate all difficulties on this subject; and moved that the Report be accepted, and its recommendations complied with.

Alderman Humbert's only objection was, that parties should be allowed to go on in direct opposition to the Corporation, with encroachments and trespasses, till they were brought up by legal interference; and then getting, by compromise, all the accommodation they required for themselves. Mr. Robertson must have well known that he had no right to build this wharf, although he persisted in doing so, and now he was to obtain all the advantage of his own wrong-doing. It was a very bad principle to allow, and he (Ald. H.) hoped the board would put a stop to such practices.

Ald. Bond fully believed that Mr. Robertson considered he had a right to build up this cross street, or he would not have done so; though it was true that he was now convinced of the contrary. It was no intentional trespass, and he was now ready to open an equivalent space near it, through one of his own lots for the benefit of the public. The wharf was an extensive and costly work, and would eventually be very beneficial to the public; and therefore he (Ald. B.) was for complying with the recommendations of the Report. He moved, that Mr. Robertson be allowed to open a space through his own lot, as proposed, in place of the one shut up by the wharf.

Alderman Humbert replied, that Mr. Robertson's works were not done in ignorance at all: he must have well known that the space was to be left open to the public, and that he had no right to build it up.

Mr. Cameron was of a different opinion, and coincided with Alderman Bond. Every thing was exactly as it should be now, and the opening was in the wrong place before.

Alderman Harding thought Mr. Cameron's remarks very singular; as he made it appear, that Mr. Robertson went wrong to bring things right.

Mr. Coram said, Mr. Robertson very well knew, when the wharf was built, that an opening should be left in it, and he actually agreed with the Committee that it should be so left; but he afterwards built up the cross street, though he was warned that he had no right to do so, and yet now he said he had just found out that he was wrong. He (Mr. C.) thought the board ought not to allow persons in this manner to build obstructions and encroachments, in defiance of the Corporation, and then to pay them afterwards for so doing. The cutting this opening might certainly remedy the evil; but then the Corporation would suffer by it, because it would go through one of their own lots, leased to Mr. Robertson, and thus would deprive them of the lot hereafter. There must be an opening somewhere: he would not say, tear the wharf down now; though it would serve Mr. Robertson right to do so, as he had been so head-strong and stubborn about it; but the board ought not to let him have it all his own way.

Alderman Salter had no doubt that Mr. Robertson considered he had the privilege of building this wharf; but he well knew that an opening was to be left, though he thought it would be of very little use to the public; and he (Mr. S.) was of the same opinion. He would have no objection to its being opened through the lot as proposed; as it was in the wrong place before, and would be better as now intended.

Ald. Porter was for receiving the report, and postponing its further consideration, till the Corporation had had further conference with Mr. Robertson, relative to his trespass on the North Market Wharf; and moved accordingly.

Ald. Bond opposed this motion; contending that each question should be settled on its own merits, and that this matter should not be kept as a rod in pickle over Mr. Robertson's head, to urge him to a settlement of the North Market Wharf business. He would treat every question fairly and honorably on its own footing, and would not take any such advantage of any man.

Mr. Cameron, Ald. Salter and Mr. Ray spoke in support of Ald. Bond's remarks.

Ald. Porter, in reply, strenuously denied all idea or intention of taking any advantage whatever of Mr. Roberison or any body else, or of holding out any threat, as was insinuated. It could only be the most obtuse intellect in the world that could imagine such a thing; and he hoped the gentleman was actually in his right senses, who threw out such an insinuation.

Ald. Humbert said, that public bodies as well as individuals, had a right to make the best bargains they could, in all cases, while they did only what was just and fair. The Corporation properties had been trespassed upon, on both sides the harbour, by Mr. Robertson; and therefore it was both fair and proper for the Board to make the best bargain they could with him, by compromising one matter with him on a surrender of the other, if they could do so. Why should the Board shut themselves out from the benefit of such an equitable arrangement, by immediately deciding on the present question? He was for Ald. Porter's amendment.

Mr. Hagerty seconded the amendment, on the same grounds; as he considered it would be fair, right and honourable, to adopt such a mode of settlement.

Mr. Coram would be for it, if he thought it could in any way aid in effecting a satisfactory arrangement as to the North Market Wharf.—But the Board should never make any acknowledgement whatever, of any particle of right in Mr. Robertson, to his encroachments on the North Market Wharf; they should not even throw out the least hint of such a thing; but ought forthwith to try the question at law, and thus satisfy the public, who were anxiously looking for such a proceeding.

Ald. Humbert thought that a compromise would be better than a lawsuit.

After some further rejoinders from the several members on both sides, the Board divided on Ald. Porter's amendment, *yeas* 2, *nays* 9, (Ald. Vanhorne absent;) which being negatived, Ald. Bond's motion was agreed to.

Some discussion then ensued, on a petition of George Younger, for laying down water-pipes through Dock-street; which proposition the Board decided that they could not entertain, unless on an application directly from the Water Company, for the sanction of the Board to the outlay; as the transfer of the Company's property not having yet taken place, the Corporation have nothing to do with the Company's operations at present.

Alderman Porter brought in a petition from a person named Gallagher, of King's County, respecting the restrictions of the Market Law, relative to *countrymen* exposing meats to sale in the country market; upon which some little desultory conversation ensued, till interrupted by the clangour of the *fire-bells*, which caused the Board to adjourn.

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette, Oct. 7.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—William Garnett, Esq. to be appointed an appraiser of dutiable Goods at St. Andrews.

John Bedell, David L. Dibblee and William T. Wilmot, Esquires, to be added to the Board of Education for the County of Carleton.

By permission we publish the following extracts from the General Orders issued by their Excellencies Lieutenant General Sir Colin Campbell, on his departure, and Major General Sir John Harvey, on his assuming the command of the Troops in the Lower Provinces.

HALIFAX, 3d October, 1840.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.—The Lieutenant General Commanding, being about to return to England, directs, in conformity with instructions from the General Commanding in Chief, that the following arrangements shall take effect on his departure, until further orders:—

1.—The command of the Troops in Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick and their Dependencies, will devolve on His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. and K. C. H. the Head Quarters of the Command being transferred to New-Brunswick.

2.—Colonel Smelt, 37th Regiment, will take charge of the Troops stationed in Halifax, &c.

3.—The Heads of Departments at Halifax will report to and receive orders from Major General Sir John Harvey, on all subjects connected with the Service, in the command.

4.—Lieutenant Arthur Wellington Campbell, 14th Regiment, who accompanies the Lieutenant General to England, will deliver over the charge of the Military Secretary's Office to Mr. A. G. Blair, First Clerk in the Department, until a successor to Lieutenant A. W. Campbell shall be appointed by Major General Sir John Harvey.

The Lieutenant General cannot separate himself from the Troops he has so long commanded, without requesting His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, to accept his best thanks for the aid and assistance he has so often received from him. His best thanks are also due to the Heads of Departments, as well as to the other Officers, Staff and Regimental, for the zeal and attention they have uniformly displayed in the discharge of their respective duties; he will ever remember with satisfaction that, during a period of more than six years, the Officers serving under his orders have been distinguished—on some occasions, particularly in New-Brunswick under very trying circumstances—for zeal, judgment and discretion.

To the non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers the Lieutenant General Commanding desires also to express his high approbation of their general good conduct, qualified only by a feeling of deep regret for the proneness that has at times prevailed among them, to desert the Standards of their country—a crime at once disgraceful to them as Men, as Soldiers and as Christians. This, with a disposition to indulge too freely in the use of spirituous liquors, to which most other irregularities may be traced, are the only serious crimes which the Lieutenant General has had to notice and repress during his command,—and he now, at parting, earnestly and solemnly entreats the Troops to subdue propensities, which, while they destroy character, happiness and health, have thrown a shade over the bright and noble qualities for which the British Soldier has ever been distinguished.

The Lieutenant General now bids an affectionate farewell to the Troops under his command, and assures them, collectively and individually, that they will ever have his best wishes for their welfare and prosperity.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 6th October, 1840.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.—In obedience to the gracious commands of the Queen, conveyed through the General Commanding in Chief, and His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, Major General Sir John Harvey assumes the command of the Troops stationed in Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and their Dependencies, upon the departure of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Colin Campbell, and directs that all Orders issued by the Lieutenant General may be considered in full force until further orders.

No. 2.—The Head Quarters of the Division are transferred to Fredericton.

No. 3.—Captain Tryon, 43d Light Infantry, is appointed Military Secretary, and Ensign F. C. Harvey, 34th Regiment, Aid-de-Camp to the Major General Commanding.

No. 5.—Colonel Smelt, C. B. 37th Regiment, will take charge of the Troops at Halifax, with the rank and pay of a Colonel on the Staff, with one Aid-de-Camp, until further orders.

No. 7.—Major General Sir John Harvey invites the serious attention of the Troops to the advice so forcibly and affectionately given to them by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Colin Campbell, and earnestly hopes that nothing may occur to weaken the strength of the compliment to the general excellence of their conduct, with which that advice is accompanied; it will be the Major General's anxious endeavours to do all that may be in his power to promote their comfort, and he looks to no other return than a continuance of their general meritorious conduct, and an abandonment of those propensities alike injurious to themselves and detrimental to the Queen's service, to which his predecessor has so feelingly adverted.

By Command,
S. TRYON,
Military Secretary.

Agreeably to requisition made in our former number, a public meeting was held in the Reading Room on Thursday evening last;—Asa Coy, Esq. being called to the Chair, it was

Resolved, That an Address be presented to ALFRED SMITHERS, Esquire, the late Manager of the Branch of the Bank of British North America in this place, and that A. Coy, Geo. Roberts, F. W. Hatheway, W. A. M'Lean, and A. St. George French, be a Committee to prepare and present the same.

The Committee accordingly waited on Mr. Smithers yesterday, and presented the following

ADDRESS.

3d *October*, 1840.

To ALFRED SMITHERS, Esq. Manager of the Bank of British North America, Fredericton.

SIR—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Fredericton, understanding that you are on the point of being removed from amongst us, to a sphere of more extensive usefulness, feel anxious that you should not leave this town without a public testimonial of the high estimation in which your valuable services are held by this community, and of the regret we feel at the prospect of losing one who, in all the transactions both of his public and private life, has pursued a course calculated to ensure him an extraordinary portion of our esteem and regard.

We therefore tender you our sincere congratulations on this additional proof of the Court of Directors' confidence in your management, and have no hesitation in saying that to your urbane, gentlemanly, and obliging mode of transacting business is mainly to be attributed the great degree of prosperity enjoyed by the Bank of British North America in our part of the Province.

With the most earnest wishes for your continued success, and the welfare and happiness of yourself and family,

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,

[Signed by eighty-eight of the Merchants and other principal inhabitants.]

ANSWER.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *Fredericton, 6th October*, 1840.

GENTLEMEN—The very flattering address which I have received at your hands, as a Committee appointed to present the same, demands my warmest acknowledgements; and while I tender you my sincere thanks for your congratulations, it affords me the highest satisfaction to learn that my conduct in the discharge of the duties of a public situation, has met with the approval of so large and respectable a portion of the community;—and I would take this opportunity of publicly expressing, through you, the obligation I feel under to the Inhabitants of Fredericton generally, for the uniform kindness I have experienced from them during my brief residence in this place. I came amongst you a stranger, but I leave you with regret; and can assure you that wherever Providence may direct my steps, Fredericton will always occupy a place in my affections, and to hear of its welfare and prosperity will at all times afford me the most lively satisfaction. I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

A. SMITHERS.

To Asa Coy and Geo. Roberts, Esq'rs. and others, Committee, &c.

(From the Novascotian, October 7.)

DEPARTURE OF SIR COLIN.—His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell and family, left Halifax on Saturday last in the Britannia Steamer, for England. On Friday, several addresses were presented to his Excellency—one from the Town, signed by about 500 persons—another from the North British—and a third from the St. George's Society—all more or less complimentary to his administration, and expressing much personal respect. To these Sir Colin returned suitable answers—expressing the gratification he felt at the handsome manner in which the parties had come forward, and his regret at parting with them, and bidding farewell to a place in which he had received so much personal kindness, and where, notwithstanding the difficulties of his position, himself and his family had spent so many happy days.

On Saturday afternoon, a double open line was formed by the troops, from Government House gate in Hollis street, to the Ordnance Yard gate. The St. George, North British, and Highland Societies, with banners and badges, and members of the Councils and others, to the amount, in all, of about 250 persons, formed in procession, and accompanied Sir Colin Campbell. As the carriage, in which Sir Colin and Lord Falkland sat, came to the south gate of Government house, in Barrington street, the horses were unharnessed and removed, ropes were attached, and the carriage was drawn by members of the North British Societies. Military bands were placed at intervals along the line, and several flags were displayed from windows and house tops. Sir Colin Campbell took an affectionate farewell of those who surrounded him, on the Ordnance wharf, and stepped on board, accompanied by several citizens.—The steamer remained for an hour or more at the wharf, and moved out into deeper water, between five and six o'clock. She was then saluted by discharges of artillery. The Mail was subsequently placed on board, and she got under weigh about 9 o'clock. Rockets were discharged from her deck as she went down the harbour.

It is not our wish or intention to comment upon these proceedings in a churlish spirit, or to show to what an extent they were of an exparte character. Those with whom Sir Colin acted, during his administration of the Government, were bound to make the best demonstration they could at parting, and, in doing it, they were aided to a considerable extent by national feeling, the source of many virtues, and with which, even in excess, one can scarcely find fault. We believe that there was not a man in the community that did not feel that Sir Colin had had a hard time of it among us all, although there was considerable diversity of sentiment as to who was to blame—and, could it have been done, without the risk of its being tortured into a political compliment, or a repudiation of the principles for which the majority of the Assembly had been contending, instead of a few hundreds, some thousands would have cheerfully joined in the procession, and shown that they harbored no harsher feelings than the love of liberty "under the old banner and the old forms." Fearing that their participation might be misunderstood, the Novascotian and Irish Societies declined turning out.

Lord Falkland leaves Town to-day, and intends' we believe, to take a ride through a few of the finest of our Eastern and Western Counties.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—S. G. W. Archibald, James B. Uniacke, and Joseph Howe, Esqrs. were yesterday sworn in, and took their seats, as members of Her Majesty's Executive Council of this Province.

THE WILD FLOWERS.—We understand that Mrs. Miller (late Miss Morris) has received a letter from Downing-street, conveying Her Majesty's gracious acceptance of a Volume of the Wild Flowers, sent as a present to the Sovereign in August last.—*Nov.*

Execution on Shipboard.—Robert Collins, a seaman, was hanged at the fore-yard of H. M. Ship *Cleopatra*, at Quebec, on the 28th ult. He had been found guilty, by a court martial, of the murder of a serjeant of marines.

NEW-YORK MARKETS, Oct. 3.—Genesee Flour is firm at \$4 88 for common brands, and \$4 94 for good. Rice is dull at \$3 75. Sales of dry Cod-fish at \$2 75; Mackerel at \$13 25 *a* \$13 37½ for No. 1, \$10 62½ *a* 10 75 for No. 2, and \$6 50 for No. 3.—Sales Newcastle Coal at \$7 *a* \$7 75, four months. Cargo sales Plaster Paris at \$2 50 per ton.

Teas—Two catalogues of teas, comprised of a variety of importations, and comprising in all 6175 packages, have been offered at auction since our last, and, with the exception of 1180 packages withdrawn, sold as follows. Hyson 61½c. *a* \$1 23; Young Hyson 52 *a* 56½ *a* 59½ *a* \$1 02; Gunpowder and Imperial 56½ *a* 86½c.; Souchong 56½ *a* 61½c.; and Pouchong 54 *a* 56c. on the usual credit of six months. These sales went off with spirit, and the market may be considered as closing at an advance of 4 *a* 6c. on Canton, and 2 *a* 4c. on the country Teas.

Passengers in the Ship *Queen*, Capt. Huggins, for London—Captain Power and family, and Ensign Mundel, 69th Regiment.

☞ The Rev. ALEXANDER CLARKE being still in the City, will, at the request of the Congregation, preach in St. Stephen's Church, to-morrow, (Sabbath,) at the hours of 11 and 6 o'clock.

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,

During the week, ending on Saturday.

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

500 brls. Wheat Flour; 70 do. Rye do.; 85 do. Corn Meal; 60 do. Bread, and 31 kegs Crackers; 5081 bushels Wheat; 492 chalds. Coals; 8 hhds. Sugar; 27 brls. Pork and Beef; 32 brls. Oatmeal; 36 boxes Soap; 16 ditto Candles; 510 bags Malt; 5 bales Slops; 10 brls. Vinegar; 8 tierces Rice; 90 brls. Seal Oil; 200 do. and 200 bushels Apples; 20 brls. Cider; 28 baskets Peaches; 4250 bushels Potatoes; 500 do. Turnips; 200 do. Oats; 500 do. Barley; 82 firkins and 6 cwt. Butter; 20 cwt. Cheese; 1400 qtls. Dry Fish; 880 do. Pickled Fish; 2000 boxes Smoked Herrings; 700 dozen Eggs.

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 hun-
Fine do. 30s. 0d. do. & 15s. 0d. do. [dred.
Middlings do. 15s. 0d. do. & 7s. 6d. do.
Horse Feed, 2s. per bushel. Bran, 1s. 3d. do.

MARRIED.

On Saturday last, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Daniel Jones, junior, to Miss Eliza Carroll, all of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Daniel York, of this city, to Miss Louisa Ash, of the parish of Lancaster.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Joseph Armstrong to Miss Ann Robertson, both of the Parish of Lancaster.

At Carleton, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. Isaac Wright, of Nova-Scotia, to Sarah F., eldest daughter of Mr. James Ketchum, of the former place.

At Fredericton, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. R. Shepherd, Mr. Jeremiah Porter, to Miss Hannah Matilda Rigby, both of Fredericton.

In the Wesleyan Chapel, Douglas, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. W. M. Leggett, Mr. Isaac Hector, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. James W. M'Ane, all of that place.

On the 23d ult. in the Parish Church of Shediac, by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Mr. James Boyd, of Dorchester, to Miss Jane Smith, of Cocaigne.

At St. Andrews, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Alley, John Parkinson, Esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Dr. W. C. MacStay, of that town.

At Stillwater (Orono) Maine, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. B. Tappan, jun. of Hampden, William Babcock, Esq. Merchant, of St. Andrews, N. B. to Miss Abby Babcock, of Augusta.

At Newport, N. S. on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Uniacke, Mr. Frederick H. Lockhart, of St. John, N. B. to Hannah, daughter of Mr. Asa Dimock, of Newport.

DIED.

On Thursday evening, in the 29th year of his age, after a lingering illness, which he bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, James Andrew, second son of Mr. William Cross, of this city.—Funeral will take place to morrow, (Sunday,) at half-past 4 o'clock, from his father's residence in Charlotte-street, when friends and acquaintances, are respectfully invited to attend.

On Sunday, the 27th September, Cyrus Barrett, aged 39 years, who sailed in the employ of Capt. R. Fields, for upwards of four years—he has left a family of 4 children to lament the loss of a kind parent.

At Hampton, King's County, on the 4th instant, Rulof Rulofson, Esquire, in the 86th year of his age.—Mr. R. entered the British service at the commencement of the American Revolution, being then in his 19th year. During the revolutionary struggle he endured much hardship, and was often exposed to danger: Colonel Allen, by whom he was advanced to the rank of Serjeant-major, bestowed upon him many tokens of respect and approbation. Soon after the peace of 1783, he settled in the Parish of Hampton, where he has resided ever since. While Mr. R's consistency of deportment as a Magistrate, and otherwise, as a member of civil society, entitled him to universal respect, his affection and tenderness as a husband and a parent, were exemplary. His views of the Gospel of Christ, as a dispensation of unmerited mercy to fallen and helpless man, were clear and evangelical; and he died in possession of that peace which that Gospel alone can impart. He has left a widow, six daughters, several grand children and great grand children.

At Wickham, Queen's County, on the 3d ultimo, Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Mason, and daughter of Mr. Charles Robinson, aged 25 years, in full assurance of a glorious ressurection.

On the 1st instant, at Kingswood, the residence of James A. Maclauchlan, Esq. in the 31st year of her age, Frances Sophia Margaret, wife of T. Robert Wetmore, Esq. and eldest daughter of the late Captain John M. Stratton, of the Royal Artillery. And on the 22d ult. their infant son Thomas, aged eight months.

On Monday morning last, in the 19th year of her age, Mary, wife of Mr. Robert Acheson, of Saint Patrick, and second daughter of Mr. John Rodgers, of St. Andrews. Thus, in the bloom of youth, has this amiable young woman been carried off, leaving an infant and kind husband to lament the loss of an affectionate mother and wife.

At St. Stephen, on Wednesday the 30th ult. in the 35th year of her age, Miss Mary Anne Watson, daughter of the late Robert Watson, Esq. of that place.

On the 5th July, of yellow fever, on the passage from Savannah to Liverpool, Mr. Robert Trainer, Chief Mate of the ship *America*. He has left a widow and two children to lament their loss.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Saturday—Ship Romulus, Callender, Greenock, 43 days—Adam & Davidson, ballast.
Monday—Steamer North America, Brown, Boston, 2—J. Whitney & Co. passengers & merchandise.
Tuesday—Brig Cornwallis, Davis, Waterford, 41—John Robertson, ballast.
Thursday—Brig Albion, Harrison, Southampton, 42—to order, ballast.
Eagle, Drake, Liverpool, 48—John M. Wilmot, ballast.
Schr. Metis, White, St. Andrews—W. Hammond, molasses and wine.
Friday—Schr. Ann, Rider, Alexandria, 6—H. Gilbert, wheat.
Olive, Small, Eastport—A. & C. Perkins, assorted cargo.
Clarke, Robbins, Eastport—John Robertson, timber.
New brig Glenglethew, Freeman, Petticodiac—Willard, Buchannan & Co. timber.

COASTWISE, &c.

Saturday—Victory, Bowman, Petticodiac, deals.
Aurora, Fitzgerald, Salmon River, deals.
Leon, Belovoe, Fishing Voyage, fish.
Mary Jane, Denoon, Westport, fish.
Pilgrim, Cane, Grand Manan, fish.
Lady Douglas, Bissett, Salmon River, deals.
Billow, Crowell, Barrington, fish.
Pandora, Whitney, Cornwallis, potatoes & sheep.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Dorchester, with a new vessel in tow.
Sunday.—Sisters, Peneo, Westport, fish and oil.
Meteor, (s.) Gibb, Saint Andrews, passengers.
Monday.—Enterprise, Flagg, Campobello, fish.
Friends, Morris, Windsor, plaster.
James Fraser, Peters, Annapolis, apples, &c.
Prince Albert, Brown, Campobello, fish.
Orthodox, Nickerson, Barrington, fish.
Tuesday—Victoria, Carrill, Musquash, deals.
Lucy, Peters, New Edinburgh, ballast.
Zenith, Morehouse, Annapolis, wood, apples, &c.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, Digby, passengers.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, St. Andrews, do. [gers.
Wednesday.—Lark, Johnston, Welch Pool, fish.
William Henry, Thompson, Wilmot, ballast.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, Windsor, passengers.
Thursday—Tripoli, Forsyth, Salmon River, deals.
Maria, Wane, Salmon River, deals.
Victoria, Evans, Salmon River, deals.
Western Trader, Dickson, Cumberland, coals.
Hare, Lawson, Digby, cattle.
Petrel, Larkins, Quaco, ballast.
Prince Albert, Cunningham, Wilmot, sheep, &c.
North America, Eldridge, St. Mary's Bay, sheep.
Barbara, Tanch, Digby, sheep.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, Digby, passengers.
Friday.—Peri, Couch, Parrsboro, deals & butter.
Catherine, Sulis, Digby, potatoes, fish, &c.
Sir J. Harvey, Morgan, Wilmot, sheep, butter, &c.
Splendid, Outhouse, Westport, fish.
Star, Smith, Cornwallis, apples, cheese and eggs.
Loon, Pinkney, Digby, eggs, butter, cheese, &c.
Barbara Ann, Barry, Digby, potatoes and charcoal.
Ariadne, Morris, Wilmot, sheep and cattle.
Mary, Smith, Wilmot, potatoes, eggs, &c.
Friends, Howless, Beaver Harbour, fish. [&c.
Sarah, Smith, Cornwallis, firewood, eggs, butter,
Margaret, Wood, Welch Pool, fish.
Welcome Return, Reigh, Welch Pool, fish & oil.
Saturday—Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, Windsor, passengers.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Oct. 6—Cornwallis, Davis, Waterford.
9th—Romulus, Callander, Clyde.
10th—Norna, Snowden, Cork.

CLEARED.

Ship Ann Hall, Tucker, Liverpool, timber, &c.—James Kirk; Magnificent, Whitty, Liverpool, timber, &c.—John W. Smith; Queen, Huggins, London, timber and deals—John Hammond; Express, Scott, Liverpool, timber, &c.—Harris & Allan; Hebe, Wright, London, deals, &c.—E. Barlow & Sons; Frances, Brown, Liverpool, timber, &c.—S. Wiggins & Son;

Brig Cordelia, M'Mahon, Belfast, timber & deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Jane, Walker, St. Andrews, ballast; Kathleen, Mills, Kilrush, deals and staves—Willam M'Cannon; Wave, Spence, Nassau, N. P. boards, plank, &c.—John Wishart.

Schr. Only Son, Muirhead, Halifax, fish & iron—Master; Germ, Valpey, Eastport, plaster—C. M'Lauchlan: Samuel Gould, Smith, Jamaica, fish and lumber—Crookshank & Walker; Ion, Hammond, Halifax, alewives, &c.—Geo. Salter.

Cleared at Quebec, 24th ult. ship Saint Andrew, Leitch, Liverpool; 25th, Atlantic, Hardenbrook, Greenock; 26th, Lady Milton, Bacon, London; 30th, Elizabeth Bentley, Hunt, London.

Arrived at New-York, 3d instant, brig Wasp, Leavitt, St. John.—At Boston, 3d, schr. Hesperus, Melick, do.—Cleared, at Baltimore, 2d, brig P. I. Nevius, Williams, St. John.

Ship Leander, Phelan, of this port, arrived at Liverpool, on the 6th Sept. from Quebec.

Sailed from Pill (Bristol) 6th Sept. ship Evergreen, Henry, of this port, for Quebec.

Exchange for Sale.

A BILL OF EXCHANGE to be drawn on the Receiver General of Her Majesty's Customs, for about £200 Sterling. Payment will be required in dollars or half dollars.—Tenders for the above Bill will be received at the Custom House until Monday next, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Custom House, St. John, N. B. October 6, 1840.

Mechanics' Institute Notice.

THE Regular Monthly Meeting of the Saint John Mechanics' Institute will be held at their Room, in Germain-street, on MONDAY evening next, the 12th instant.

By order of the President.
Oct. 10, 1840. W. H. ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

Orphan Benevolent Society.

A QUARTERLY Meeting of this Society will be held at Mr. Betts' Long Room in Bragg's Building, on Monday evening next, the 12th instant, at eight o'clock.

By order of the President,
Oct. 10. JOHN HUMBERT, *Sec'y.*

LECTURES ON TEMPERANCE.

A COURSE of LECTURES on the subject of TEMPERANCE, will be delivered by the Rev. J. C. LOVEJOY, in the Wesleyan Sabbath School Room, in Portland Village, this Evening, Saturday, 10th instant; Tuesday, 13th instant; and Thursday, the 15th instant, at 7 o'clock; and in the Wesleyan Chapel, Germain-street, in this City, on Monday evening, 12th instant, Wednesday, 14th instant; and Friday, 16th instant, at the same hour.

The friends of Temperance and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

*** Tracts will be distributed, and collections in aid of the cause taken up. 10th October.

FIRST BATTALION SAINT JOHN COUNTY MILITIA.

HIS Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. and K. C. H. Commander in Chief, having been pleased to give permission to, and to desire the Adjutant General of Militia to invite the attention of the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Men of the Militia of New-Brunswick to the proceedings taken in Canada for the erection of a Monument to Major General Sir ISAAC BROCK, who gloriously fell on Queenston Heights (UpperCanada) when crowned with Victory; this measure becomes a public and grateful duty, as the original Monument was most basely attempted to be destroyed by some unknown miscreant:—Therefore, the Officers of the First Battalion Saint John County Militia are requested to meet at Mr. Pendleton's, Carleton, on Tuesday the 13th instant, (being the Anniversary of the day on which the Gallant Hero fell,) at one o'clock, P. M. to have the documents referred to laid before them, and to adopt such further measures as may be necessary to promote so laudable and patriotic an object.

GEORGE ANDERSON,
Lieut. Colonel commanding.
St. John, October 7, 1840.

Albion Union Society.

THE Anniversary DINNER of the above Society will take place at Mr. Jas. Nethery's, (*Hibernian Hotel,*) on Wednesday evening, the 21st instant, at six o'clock. ☞ Tickets may be had of Mr. Nethery. *Oct. 10, 1840.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he intends to have his *Perpetual Motion Machine*, which he is working on, completed previous to the 17th day of next month; which machine he expects will operate, and on the evening of the 17th he intends to exhibit it, and explain another of his perpetual motion plans, on the same principle, (which principle will operate when it gets fair play,)—showing how it can be managed to cause an operation. Whether the aforesaid machine operates or not, the moving cause will be easily understood by referring to the machine to be exhibited, and will be particularly explained—showing how great surplus power can be obtained. The exhibition and explanation will take place at Mr. Hopley's Theatre, on the evening named; doors open at 7 o'clock, performance to commence at 8, and end previous to 10.—Tickets may be had at Messrs. V. H. Nelson & Co.'s Bookstore, King-street, at Messrs. Jardine & Co.'s, Water-street, and at Mr. Hopley's; and will likewise be handed round by the subscriber.

Oct. 10. RICHARD M'FARLAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a Public Exhibition and Sale of Farm Stock, consisting of Horses, Cows, Oxen, Sheep, Swine, &c. at Mr. JESSE GILLIES', in Springfield, King's County, on the fourth Tuesday of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where all persons wishing to strike a bargain will give their attendance.

J. HENDERSON.
Springfield, October 1st, 1840. 3i

A VACANCY for a young gentleman, as boarder in a private family, in a central part of the City, may be known on application at the COURIER OFFICE. *Oct. 10.*

Commercial Bank Stock.

29 SHARES of the above for sale. Terms—three and six months, approved paper. Apply to [Oct. 10.] JOHN HAMMOND.

Marine Stock.

FOR SALE—Twenty Shares of the Capital Stock of the New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company.—Apply at the Courier Office. *October 10.*

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of TERTULLUS THEALL, late of Carleton, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

CHARLES THEALL, } *Executors.*
JAMES KETCHUM, }
Carleton, October 10, 1840.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM McLEOD, late of Carleton, deceased, are requested to present the same for settlement within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment to

THOMAS McLEOD,
St. John, Oct. 7, 1840—3m *Administrator.*