COLONIAL.

[From the Halifax Royal Gazette, July 22.]

(Copy.) Government House, Halifax, 16th July, 1840.

My dear Sir,

Adverting to the conversation I had with your Excellency, respecting a paragraph in your reply to the Address from the Inhabitants of Halifax, I beg in this manner to call it to your particular attention, namely—"the abuses which disgrace the "administration of those resources which you be- "lieve to be devoted to public improvements."

This paragraph may be considered as conveying a severe imputation upon my Administration. I am aware that you could not have intended it as such, but it is due to myself that you should remove every ambiguity upon this point, in so important and public a document. I therefore have to request that your Excellency will take such measures as will remove any imputation upon my public conduct, which this document appears to convey.

I have the honour to be, my dear Sir, your's very truly, (Signed) C. CAMPBELL.

His Excellency C. Poulett Thomson, Governor General of British N. America.

(Copy.) Government House, Halifax, 16th July, 1840.

My dear Sir Colin,

I cannot comprehend how any one can pretend to affix a meaning to the expression to which you refer, different from that in which it was used, and in which you and I well understood it; but I am sure you will believe me when I say that nothing could give me greater pain than the possibility of its being tortured into such a meaning as that which called for your observations.

As you well know my object in making use of the words in question, was to express my feelings upon the abominable system pursued by the Assembly with respect to Road Grants, by which, either by Law or Usage, they vote away large sums of money, in small amounts, for local improvements, under the authority of their own Commissioners, and with an Audit by themselves—a system which was perfectly incredible to myself, and I believe to every man in England, until it was brought under notice by yourself, through Lord Durham's report. My complaint, therefore, was exactly the reverse of the meaning which is pretended to be given to it, namely, that the money is *not*, as it ought to be, left under your controul, to be applied under your responsibility; a course from which, when it has been followed, the Province has derived so much advantage.

I must say in justice to the many men of all parties who have conversed with me upon the subject of my answer, and upon this point in particular, that I have not heard the slightest doubt expressed by any one of them of the true meaning of the expression, and therefore I must suppose that those suggested to you have been the result of malice or violent party spirit.

However, from whatever motives, or in whatever quarter they may originate, I am equally anxious to give them a contradiction, no less in justice to myself than to you, though I possess no other means of doing so than by requesting you to make what use you please of this Letter.

Believe me, my dear Sir Colin, very truly your's, (Signed) C. POULETT THOMSON.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, &c.

(*From the Novascotian, July* 22.)

The Governor General's Policy.—In our paper of the 2d July, referring to the anticipated visit of His Excellency the Governor General, we said, "We shall not waste words in vain speculation, as to what views he may take or what he may do. We believe Mr. Thomson to be a man of business—a practical statesman—accustomed to the exercise of large powers, and prepared to assume the responsibility of doing what his own judgment tells him is necessary and right. He is the organ of a Government that we believe to be sincerely desirous to settle Colonial questions on a rational and permanent basis—and therefore we hail his approach to our shores with unmixed satisfaction. Without holding out extravagant expectations, which may not be realized, or raising doubts upon slight foundations, we ask our readers to wait patiently for a few days, *until the Governor General becomes the expounder of his own policy*, and, in the meantime, to hope for justice, and not anticipate evil."

To a considerable extent His Excellency has since become "the expounder of his own policy." In his published answer to the Halifax address, it is outlined in a manner perhaps the least likely to offend those, upon both sides, whom it was his object to instruct, and gently to reprove. In the free conversations which he has held with individuals of various shades of politics, it has been frankly and clearly explained. As there is much speculation abroad upon the subject, and as a very natural anxiety is felt, to know something of the principles upon which not only this Province but British North America is to be ruled hereafter, we will endeavour to explain what we believe to be the views and policy of the Governor General, premising, that while we have only the same opportunities of forming an opinion that others have enjoyed, we state impressions fairly as they have been made upon our own mind—and although speaking without authority, have no desire to mislead.

Before doing this, we are almost tempted to review the past; for, did we do so, we have no doubt that we could sufficiently demonstrate that the present state of things has been produced by no want of moderation, in the first instance, in ourselves—by no absence of a desire, at suitable seasons, to extend the olive branch—that if our demands have increased—if there has been any exaggeration in the views we have taken, it is owing to the pertinacious opposition to all arrangement, however moderate and reasonable, and to the fixed determination of our opponents, not only not to share, but absolutely to monopolize all power and control.

But we will abstain from any retrospect which may rouse an angry sentiment, or wound a personal feeling. As we proceed, we will show the points of difference which we conceive to exist between our system and that which we have now to consider.

What, then, are the views, and what are the principles, upon which the Government is to be hereafter conducted? Our readers will, perhaps, be surprised when we state, that the system which is to be enforced by His Excellency, is exactly what the friends of what is called Responsible Government would have created, could they have acted without reference to the pre-existing positions and claims of those already in office, and at the Council Board; and whose feelings and emoluments they always endeavoured, if possible, to spare. There is a slight difference between what we contemplated, and what His Excellency is about to establish, which we shall frankly state; but this is more than compensated by other admirable features of the plan, for which the majority never ventured to stipulate—but which, while they make the system complete, will, or we are much mistaken, be more acceptable to the Reformers, and more distasteful to their opponents, than any form of Responsible Government that our Assembly ever offered for their acceptance.

We contemplated an Executive Council, distinct from the Heads of Departments, but who should have sufficient control over these, to enable them to see the business properly done, and to protect all parties from their petty airs and obstructive policy. The members of this Council were to give advice upon local matters, and local appointments; and to be held so far responsible, that the Governor could dismiss them when they deceived him, or were likely to get him into scrapes; and that the Assembly could compel them to resign, whenever, by a want of talent or discretion, they had forfeited its confidence. This, then, was our Responsible Government—"the head and front of our offending."

The Governor General's plan is, to have,—*First*,—A Governor who shall respect "that freedom which is the birth-right of Britons," and who shall feel it his pride to be the leading mind in the Colony—who will treat the people as British subjects—"consult their wishes and their feelings," "promote their interest by well-considered reforms, and suit his administration of affairs to the growing importance and varying circumstances of the Colony." *Secondly*,—An Executive Council, composed of Heads of Departments, and leading members of both branches of the Legislature, possessed of political influence, and nobody else, except in extreme cases. The duty of these men will be, to consult upon and prepare the leading measures of the session—to carry down and defend the propositions of the Government—to advise the Governor, when assistance is required—having, of course, ready access to him for criticism and remonstrance. This Council will be recruited, from time to time, from the ranks of those who, in the Assembly, evince superior talent, and show that they enjoy the confidence of the country; so that the Hustings will generally be the first step towards obtaining rank and influence in the Government.—Thence the faithful, the able, and the eloquent, will pass, after a useful Parliamentary course, into the public offices, as these become vacant. The members of this Council are to be held responsible to the Governor for the advice they give him, and may be dismissed whenever he chooses. They are also expected to bring down the Estimates, and secure the supplies. It will at once be seen what a very different affair this is from the old Council, and how honourable are the paths which such a system holds out to the ambition of our youth, compared with the narrow and tortuous ways by which places of honour and emolument have been heretofore secured.

There is another point of difference between this Council, and that contemplated by us in the Pamphlet published in 1839, and aimed at by the proposition made to the Governor last autumn. Had that proposition been accepted, we should have had a Council doing the work, and the heads of Departments and Public Officers enjoying their emoluments, but exempt from all responsibility to public opinion. The Governor General tackles them into the team—he makes them conduct the Government, and he tells them distinctly, that if they cannot obtain sufficient Parliamentary talent to assist, they must move off, and hand over the offices to those who have the requisite weight and ability. This is a very important improvement upon our plan, and most completely reverses the old order of things, in which the Public Officer was every thing, and the member of the Legislature nothing. One defect in the plan, which, however, time will remedy, is, that while those who are not in office, do much of the work, those who are, get all the pay—the former will, however, be upon the high road to promotion, and must, in the meantime, be content to be rewarded by the advancement of the country committed to their care, and by the passage of useful measures for promoting its prosperity and improvement.

The theory of the Governor General's plan differs from our's in this—the Queen's Representative can 'devolve the responsibility of his acts on no man'—that is, he will be held responsible for every act done in his Government, and cannot yield to other hands any portion of its patronage; while we believed that the direct responsibility might be very fairly shared with his Executive Council. In practice, however, there will be very little difference in the two modes—the whole scheme being based upon public confidence and popular support, and the Executive Council having to defend all appointments, and having the privilege to resign if they are not satisfactory, the greatest weight will, upon all such matters, be given to their representations and remonstrances; and any Governor must be an idiot, who dispenses his favours regardless of their position and his own. The obvious tendency of this system will be to cure many if not all the evils with which our public affairs have been perplexed—and to strengthen and elevate the Representative Branch of the Legislature, by making it the high road to honour and influence.

So much for the general principles of Government to be applied to this Province. But the Governor General is not content to stop short when the mere outline of an Administration has been traced. He proposes to overcome the turbulent by removing the causes of discontent—to prevent the Reformers from doing mischief, by making the Governor lead the way in useful improvements, and all the men who are to revolve around him, sturdy innovators upon abuses. The Executive is not to wait till the Assembly forces useful measures upon it, but is expected to originate, and, by rational illustration and argument—by the gentle pressure of a steady hand, to urge them upon the people.—"It is the duty of the Representative of the Crown," says the Governor General, "and of those who are responsible to him in the administration of your affairs, to lead the way in improvement, and to submit for adoption whatever may be calculated to remove abuses or promote your advantage,—and the Queen will expect from him a faithful discharge of these duties."

What these measures and improvements are, may be gathered from His Excellency's Address, and from the freedom with which he states his opinions on such subjects. He is not afraid that remarking on "the imperfections of the judicial system," if done with a view to improvement, will weaken respect for courts, which was always charged against those who ventured to hint that the system was not quite perfect; and he actually recommends "Municipal Institutions," with the payment of Rates for a franchise, when even the offer of a £10 or £20 franchise, by the Halifax Reformers, could not reconcile the Compact, and their supporters to an Act of Incorporation for this Town.

But our friends may say, all this looks very well upon paper—things have looked very well upon paper several times, but the end has been disappointment and annoyance—what guarantee have we now that the result will not be the same? Our answer is, that we have the guarantee of the Governor General's public character, and of his Canadian policy. In Upper Canada he has at least produced tranquillity, where discord reigned before, by the Executive system which he has introduced; and if Legislative improvements have not been carried into effect by the Provincial Parliament, under his guidance, it has been only because time did not admit of it, and that the most important and extensive improvements in the Institutions of the Province were, with his advice, to be enacted by the Imperial Parliament in the Union Bill.

But in Lower Canada, where he had the time as well as the power to act, we may refer to the measures which he has perfected and carried through, giving Corporations to Quebec and Montreal—reforming the whole system of the Judiciary of the Province, and establishing a superior Court of Appeal; and to one yet more important still, for the maintenance of District Courts, by which justice will be made cheap and easy to every inhabitant of the Province.

So much for Canada: as respects this Colony, for the first time, we have a man who can understand our views, and clearly explain his own—and whose mind has been accustomed to rest securely upon the broad principles of public liberty, without being alarmed at every possibility of their abuse. These are our guarantees—for the present we think they are sufficient; and we have a confident belief that some measures will be taken, within a very few months, to place our institutions on a rational and firm foundation, and to make the visit of the Governor General remembered by Nova Scotians with gratitude and pride. With this assurance we shall cease from active agitation, and advise our friends to do the same; and if those who oppose us choose to pursue a different line of conduct, we can afford to laugh at them, and add another lesson of courteous moderation and forbearance to the many for which they have long been in our debt.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. CHUBB—

Sir: If you will have the kindness to give insertion to a few remarks respecting our Harbour regulations, it may induce some person better informed to communicate through your valuable paper such information as will be a future guide to the public in all cases of dispute respecting the right of occupation of public and private Wharves, and as to what constitutes a public Wharf, &c.

Out of the many, and I may say almost daily, altercations which take place, many of which are carried to disgraceful extremes, I select one in which I was myself a party interested—not from any wish to gratify any ill feeling I might have towards the person of Mr. Merritt, but because the case is so much in point in several bearings, and the wharf one about which (probably from its central situation,) so frequently disputes arise.

One of our pilots (Murray,) was instructed by the owners of the *Chronicle* to put that vessel in the slip between Mr. N. Merritt's wharf and a wharf owned by Mr. Jarvis and occupied by Messrs. Crookshank & Walker,—the cargo was intended for Mr. Jarvis' wharf; Mr. Merritt orders the pilot to desist from hauling in the vessel, after she had reached the entrance of the slip. The owners argue their right of entrance as first in the passage of a *public* slip—it having been publicly opened by Mr. Merritt's charge of wharfage to vessels indiscriminately. Mr. M. resists their right by plea of—First, engagement of the berth to another party *a tide previous*; Secondly, the right of precedence to all vessels discharging goods for *his* Queen's Warehouse; And lastly, as if conclusive and paramount to all other objections, that the slip and wharf were his property, and in the slip the vessel should not come. An effort was made to get the vessel in, and resistance by force by himself and his party being made, it was thought by the owner advisable to order the vessel out, under the understanding that force was used by him to put the vessel out, and that it was to avoid any more harsh extremes, and that he should hold Mr. M. accountable for damages.

From the removal of another vessel the next tide a berth was obtained, and no damage of consequence fortunately arose; and this method is taken to request information for the public as to what constitutes a public Wharf or Slip—what claims goods for the Queen's Warehouse have to being first discharged at any particular Wharf—what claims the promises of the owner of Wharf and Slip open to the public give to a party behind another in taking a berth—and how far an owner of such property may be justified in taking the Law in his own hands by forcibly removing a vessel from such Slip.

It seems, of late, these questions, which used to be decided by the stentorian voice and brandished stick of our venerable Harbour Master, are now transferred to pilots, merchants, and owners of property, who, acting under the influence of interest and other excitements, are likely to find much benefit by being well informed in those matters.

Your most obedient Servant, JAMES EDWARD CHIPMAN.

St. John, 24th July, 1840.

Mr. CHUBB,—

Sir,—I regret that my communication of the 18th ult. has been the means of imposing on you the unpleasant task of inserting in your respectable paper, Mr. J. Nethery's scurrilous, intemperate, and uncharitable effusion, which he calls a "reply." Yet, I rejoice to learn, that the City authorities have taken notice of it, and are about to adopt measures in order to crush party spirit in whatever shape it may appear.

With regard to Mr. Nethery, I will neither outrage the feelings of your readers, nor disgrace myself so far as to bandy epithets with that *gentleman*. In fact, I can observe that I would have no chance with him on that tack, as, in his "reply," he exhibits an extraordinary familiarity with "Infidels," "Devils," "Demons," &c. &c.

In my former communication, I endeavoured to point out the necessity of adopting measures for the suppression of Orangeism, and if the reasons I urged on that occasion are not sufficiently strong, I have only to direct the attention of the community to Mr. Nethery's letter, which furnishes a more forcible argument for the necessity of such measures, than could a whole volume written by me on the subject.

Party spirit has been the bane of Ireland for many years, and will have equally pernicious effects here, if tolerated; I therefore beg and beseech of all good men to co-operate with the authorities in putting it down; and, however they may differ in religious matters, to unite in propagating in its stead, universal charity, so that we may all be elevated above narrow prejudices, enjoying the sweets of society, and as one family, be firmly united together in the bonds of affection.

St. John, 29th July, 1840. A CATHOLIC.

Mr. CHUBB,—On reading in the "*Observer*," the report of the discussion in Common Council, on that most extraordinary request of Mr. John Robertson, to be paid £1250 for *forbearing to continue a trespass*, I could not suppress my astonishment, that such a proposition should ever have been listened to for one moment; and I cannot refrain from asking the Common Council and the Citizens generally, the following questions;—Are you aware, that the Market Slip, and the land on which stand the North and South Market Wharves, are *not* Corporation *property*, but the *Queen's Highway*? That the Market Slip having been laid out, by Royal Charter, *three hundred feet wide*, as a public highway *forever*, neither the Corporation nor any private individuals, have any right whatever to encroach thereon? That any trespass or encroachment on the Queen's highway, can *at any time* be removed by law, no matter how long such trespass may have continued; because *no lapse of time can bar the rights of the Crown?* That the Corporation having wrongfully leased out certain portions of this public highway or Market Slip, to the extent of seventy-five feet on each side, for stores and wharves, and thereby *reduced the breadth of the Slip from three hundred feet to one hundred and fifty feet*, have been the first trespassers; but have, by so doing, conferred no right on their lessees to persist in their trespasses *on the Queen's highway?* That some of the lessees, having originally built their stores on *a wrong front line*, in advance of what the Corporation intended should be the line, were thereby double trespassers, and have no right, either legally or equitably, to build again on that wrong line, after the first trespass or nuisance has been abated by fire? That this whole property being the *Queen's highway*, and the Crown *never* losing the right to abate trespasses thereon, it is the bounden duty of the lessees to erect their new buildings on the *first intended and right line?* That they can be compelled to do so by law, and can be *indicted*, if they attempt again to build on the wrong line? That the gore of land in rear of their old buildings, equal to the difference between the right and wrong lines in front, is part of the land specified in their leases, and on which their rear line should run?—That this gore of land has been held by Mr. Robertson *only by adverse possession*; which possession *cannot bar the rights of the Crown*, seeing that the land is part and parcel of the Queen's highway; that Mr. Robertson, therefore, has no title, whatever, to compensation, for yielding what never belonged to him; and that this gore of land *must* be yielded, to enable all the parties to go back to the originally intended and right lines? And finally—That it is the bounden duty of the Corporation to insist on this restoration of right, and to prevent a renewal of the former trespass? A calm consideration of these questions may perhaps aid the settlement of this important subject.

St. John, July 31. OI POLLOI.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, August 1, 1840.

His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by Sir John Harvey, returned to the City, from Fredericton, about four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday last, and immediately proceeded to Windsor, in the steamer *Nova-Scotia*, on his route to Halifax. His Excellency was received at Head Quarters with much enthusiasm; and has left the Province with strong impressions in its favour. Sir John returned to the Seat of Government, by the steamer *New-Brunswick*, at 5 o'clock.

Agricultural Prospects.—So far, the season has been most favourable to the farmer: warm and dry weather has from time to time been succeeded by refreshing showers. Vast quantities of Hay are already secured, and should the harvest for Grain prove favourable, a far greater quantity will be stored than in any former season. All kinds of vegetables have done well, and Providence still seems to smile on the labours of the agriculturist.

Provincial Geology.—We are informed that an extensive deposit of Iron Ore has recently been discovered at the head of Bellisle Bay, by Dr. Gesner, and his son. The importance of the labours of our Provincial Geologist are daily becoming more obvious. Forty men, we learn, are employed in quarrying the Granite found by him on the banks of the Saint John in 1838, and a number of vessels are now engaged in transporting the beautiful and durable rock to this City, where it is extensively used in rebuilding the Burnt District, being much cheaper and preferable to the imported varieties. We are informed that the Jail at Kingston is to be built of this superior material. It has found its way to Fredericton also, and will doubtless soon become an article of commerce. It is pleasing to observe that the natural resources of the country, by the foresight of the Provincial Government, are becoming better known, and practically applied to the credit and advantage of the Province.

"An Act further to provide, for a limited time, for the support of the Civil Government of the Province," passed at the last session of the Legislature, with a suspending clause, until the Royal assent should be had, was specially confirmed and enacted by Her Majesty in Council on the 22d of May last. This Act grants to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor £500 sterling per annum, in addition to his salary borne upon the Civil List, commencing from the 1st of June, 1837, and to continue during his administration of the Government.

The Deck Load Law.—We understand that a despatch from the Colonial Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been received, stating that "the Committee of the Lords of the "Privy Council for Trade have reported their opi- "nion that the prohibition of carrying Deck Loads, "by Timber Vessels, imposed by the Imperial Act, "2d and 3d Victoria, c. 44, should be confined to "voyages across the Atlantic, to Ports of the Uni- "ted Kingdom."—Thus leaving untouched the carrying of Boards, &c. on deck, by vessels employed in the West India and Coasting trades. Also, that "A Bill for the revival of the above "mentioned Act is about to be introduced into "Parliament, which has been framed in conformity "with this opinion."

The carrying of Timber or Wood of any description, on deck, will also, by the same Act, be made unlawful during the winter months.

The first result of the visit of His Excellency the Governor General to the shores of New-Brunswick has, we understand, been made public in his engagement to forward the great object of having complete surveys made of the various routes for a canal to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy, His Excellency having stated to our worthy Lieutenant Governor, that Canada will be ready in the Spring, by when the survey can be begun, to grant £1000 in aid of the New-Brunswick grant, towards the expence; and that he will use his influence with the other Provinces to induce them to join in this great undertaking. And also that he will do all in his power to carry out the views of the Merchants of Saint John, on the subjects of rates of Postage and a Daily Mail to Halifax.—These are proceedings worthy of the talents and station of His Excellency, and will deservedly add to his fame—and they are doubly gratifying by being so promptly done.—*Observer.*

We hear that Lieutenant Broughton of the Royal Engineers, and J. D. Featherstonhaugh, Esquires, have arrived at Halifax in the Royal Mail Steamer *Britannia*, with various instruments, preparatory as it is supposed, to the contemplated new joint survey of the disputed territory, proposed by the American Government.—*Royal Gazette.*

Signior Blitz, the celebrated professor of the necromantic art, gave the first exhibition of his surprising performances on Thursday evening at the Friary Hall in this city.—The attendance was large and very respectable, and the rapidity of movement, and the perfect deception in every trick, brought forth loud applause from his awe-stricken and highly delighted visitors. He performed again last evening to a still larger and equally respectable company, and was alike successful in inspiring his audience with astonishment and delight. Never have we seen deception practised so dexterously. His production of nosegays and live rabbits from an apparently empty hat, his umbrella trick, and his dexterous performances with cards, money, &c., mark him superior in his art to any one who has yet visited us.—To these we may add as an instance of wonderful agility—the dance of the dinner plates, which generally concludes the Signior's performance, and is excellent. The good humour and lively repartee of the little gentleman, give zest to his performances, and the interest of the exhibition is well kept up till its close. Individuals afflicted with *ennui* will find in his performances a speedy and certain cure, and those who are fond of

"Mirth which wrinkled Care derides
And Laughter holding both his sides"

cannot do better than pay the Signior a visit; he performs this evening, and on three of the evenings of next week.—[*See Advertisement.*]

New Vessels. On Thursday was launched from the ship-yard of Messrs W. & J. Olive, at Carleton, the splendid new ship *Belmont*, 968 tons old, and 930 new measurement. She is iron kneed and most substantially constructed, and is, we are informed, one of the best vessels ever built in this Province. The Belmont is owned by Messrs. S. Wiggins & Son.—*Gazette.*

A fine new copper fastened ship of 400 tons, called the *Hannah*, was towed into the harbour on Thursday by the steamer Maid of the Mist. The Hannah was built at Granville, by Mr. James Young, for Messrs. Alexanders, Barry & Co. of this city.—*Chronicle.*

Yesterday a new ship of 360 tons, belonging to Messrs. Milby & Thomas, was launched from the ship-yard of Mr. Tristram Ring, at Sand Point; she is called the *Duke of Wellington*, is copper fastened, and we understand is both in model and workmanship, a most excellent vessel, equal, if not much superior to any built in the Province.—*Ib.*

The largest yet!—The splendid ship 'Greenock' of two hundred and ten feet in length, and upwards of 1300 tons in measurement, built by Mr. John M'Millan, under the superintendance of Mr. Robert F. Smith, of this city, was launched in fine style at Buctouche on Wednesday morning last. This vessel is said by many judges to surpass any heretofore built in the Province in fastening and purity of model. We wish the enterprising builder every success. Mr. M'M. is about laying the keel of another large ship, besides smaller ones at Buctouche. The Greenock is intended for the East India Trade, and is commanded by Captain Fleck.

An Inquest was taken on Wednesday last, before W. Bayard, Esq. M. D. on view of the body of John Morrall, who was injured some time previous, by the machinery of the steamer *Meteor.*—Verdict—Accidental death.

Canadian Scenery Illustrated.—Some of the numbers of this work have been received from London, and may be obtained by an early application to the Agent in this City, Mr. W. Dunbar.—This publication is splendidly illustrated, and will bear a comparison with any of the beautiful works which have lately been issued by the same publishers, and with which it is uniform.—The *Naval & Military Gazette* speaks of it as follows:—

"We have frequently had occasion to notice the beautiful illustrations of Switzerland, from the drawings of Mr. Bartlett, and we have no doubt, from the specimen before us, that his present work will be as deserving of praise, and become equally popular. Besides a vignette title-page, representing 'a Wigwam in the Forest,' we have 'General Brock's Monument, above Queenston'; the 'Rapids on the approach to the Village of Cedars'; 'a Scene on the River St. Lawrence'; 'a Shanty on Lake Chaudiere'; 'Fort Chambly'; and 'March on Lake Chaudiere.' The engravings are by Holl, Cousen, Willmore, Topham, Wallis, Bentley, and Griffiths; they are all clever plates. Of the literary department, we have scarcely sufficient in two numbers from which to form an opinion; but Canadian Scenery is equally as fertile for the pen as the pencil, and, judging from his other works, Mr. Willis is fully competent to the task he has undertaken."

New Paper.—Mr. W. Cunnabell has commenced the publication of a Penny Paper in Halifax, under the title of the "*Morning Herald.*" It is to appear on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and, judging from the first number, appears to be well deserving of support.

Lieutenant-Colonel Monins, of the 69th Regiment, who came out in the steamer *Britannia*, arrived in town on Sunday evening last, in the *Nova-Scotia* from Windsor, and has since assumed the command of the Troops in this City, as Commandant of the Garrison. Major Brookes, who has commanded the Regiment since its arrival in this Province, being about to return to the *Depot*, an opportunity was thus afforded for testifying the respect in which that distinguished Officer is held in this community. Two Addresses, expressive of public feeling on the occasion, have accordingly been prepared: the one which we subjoin was presented to the gallant Major on Tuesday last; and we feel warranted in saying, that on no similar occasion have such tributes of esteem from our citizens been more justly deserved.

St. John, N. B., July 27, 1840.

Sir,—We the Commanding Officers, Field and other Officers, of the Militia of the City and County of St. John, having been informed, that it is your intention to leave this Province, in a short time, for Great Britain, avail ourselves of the opportunity to address you previously to your departure, in order that we may express the feelings of high consideration and esteem, which we unanimously entertain towards you.

The recollection of the very kind and flattering manner, in which, upon all occasions, you have evinced your disposition to encourage an harmonious, and a cordial understanding, between Her Majesty's Troops, and the Militia Forces, and of the many instances in which you have afforded highly useful instruction and assistance to the Militia, cannot fail of being cherished by us, with the liveliest gratitude.

Your arrival amongst us with the distinguished Regiment under your command, was a time of great anxiety—when two of our sister Colonies were in open rebellion, and a powerful foreign neighbouring State, was bearing a threatening attitude upon our Frontier; at that time there being but one Regiment of Her Majesty's troops in the Province, and the Militia Forces of New-Brunswick being in a most undisciplined state, we hailed your landing with peculiar interest & satisfaction. The threatened troubles are now happily at an end, and our fears, have in a great measure subsided, under the pleasing anticipation, that all difficulties will be satisfactorily settled, without recourse to the desperate alternative of War.

Should circumstances, however, render a resort to arms, for the honor of the Crown and defence of our soil, necessary, we have much gratification, Sir, in declaring to you, that we shall hail with great satisfaction your return, as that of an Officer, the records of whose Country bear abundant testimony to his brave and noble bearing as a soldier; and of whom our own observation conveys unutterable feelings of the warmest regard for his private worth as a man, and his experience and ability as a Commanding Officer.

We most sincerely assure you, that in leaving New-Brunswick, you will bear with you our best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity; and we shall rejoice at all times to hear of your advancement; feeling confident that our Sovereign's favours cannot be more deservedly bestowed, than in conferring a marked approval of the highly creditable and distinguished conduct of yourself, and the gallant sixty-ninth, under your command, during the time you have continued in this Garrison.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves,
Sir,
with sentiments of the highest respect,
your most obedient
and very humble servants.

Benjamin L. Peters, Lieut. Col. commanding Regiment of Saint John City Militia.
George Anderson, Lieut. Col. commanding 1st Batt. Saint John County Militia.
Charles Ward, Lieut. Col. commanding Rifle Batt. City Militia.
Allen Otty, Lieut. Col. commanding Sea Fencibles.
Alexander Wedderburn, Major 1st Batt. St. John County Militia.
George D. Robinson, Major 1st Batt. St. John City Militia.
And 116 Captains, Staff and Subaltern Officers, belonging to the different Corps of Militia in the City and County of Saint John.

To Major Robert Brookes, commanding Her Majesty's Sixty-Ninth Regiment, Commandant of the Garrison of Saint John, &c. &c. &c.

St. John, N. B., 28*th July*, 1840.

Lt. Colonel Peters and Gentlemen—

I beg you to accept and to return for me to the Officers of the Militia of the City and County of Saint John, my warmest acknowledgements and heartfelt thanks for the very flattering Address which they have done me the honor through you to present to me. No language of mine could adequately convey to you the pleasurable feelings with which I receive it;—it is, indeed, a proud occasion which offers to me one of the most gratifying testimonials a Soldier can receive—the honorable test of the approbation and esteem of a body of gentlemen, distinguished for devoted loyalty to our Sovereign, and, as I have had occasion to observe, possessed of strong Military feeling; and permit me to assure you, I shall ever cherish in my remembrance this valued tribute of your kindly sentiments and good opinion.

Desirous as I have certainly been of encouraging an harmonious and cordial understanding between Her Majesty's Troops and Militia forces, and of aiding to promote their efficiency, I cannot but feel that, in your partial kindness you have overrated by humble exertions in those respects; but I will venture to express the hope that if the sphere of my utility had been commensurate with my wishes to be of service, I might have established a stronger claim to that esteem which you profess for me.

You have adverted, Gentlemen, to the period of my arrival among you, with the Regiment which I have had the honor to command, when the political horizon of this Province wore a threatening aspect, and indicated approaching troubles on your Frontier;—these have been happily averted, but had it been otherwise, and circumstances had called forth our active and combined services, I should have felt pride and confidence in acting in concert with the Militia of New-Brunswick, (knowing the material they are composed of,) and entertaining the full persuasion that one feeling only would have animated us; that of vieing with each other in doing our duty to our common country.

For the confidence and regard you have been pleased so handsomely to bestow on me, I feel deeply grateful; and I trust, that should occasion hereafter arise, (but God forbid it should be on your own soil,) I may justify the former, and evince to you, that I am not altogether unworthy of the latter.

It now only remains for me, Gentlemen, to offer you the sincere assurance that I fully reciprocate all your kind wishes, and in bidding you farewell, I leave with you my fervent ones for your individual welfare and happiness; and while I indulge the hope that we may, again meet, I am anxious that you should believe that wherever fate or the chances of the service may hereafter call me, I shall never cease to reflect with the highest pride and satisfaction on the honour you have this day conferred on me.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
with sentiments of regard and gratitude,
your very faithful and obedient
humble servant
ROBERT BROOKES,
Major, 69th Regt.

The Commanding Officers, Field and other Officers of the Militia of the City and County of Saint John.

Mr. Blatch's engagement having been renewed for a short period, the Reports of the proceedings of the Common Council are temporarily continued. The reports of two special meetings have appeared in three of the City papers this week, but our limited space prevents us from re-printing them, although a reference to Monday's proceedings will be necessary to a full understanding of the proposition relative to the North Market Wharf, which is now under the consideration of the Council.

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Thursday, July 30*th*.

On motion of Alderman Porter, unanimously resolved, that an Address be presented to Major Brookes, Commandant of this Garrison, on his leaving for England.

North Market Wharf.—Alderman Porter, from the Committee on this subject, reported that, on conference with the Hon. John Robertson, Mr. R. had reduced his terms from £1250 to £1000, for the proposed surrender of land for widening the North Market Wharf; and that that sum was his positive *ultimatum*.

Alderman Bond very strenuously urged the acceptance of Mr. Robertson's proposals, and moved a resolution to that effect; which was seconded by Mr. Cameron.

Alderman Porter also advocated the motion, as on the former discussion of this subject.

Mr. McLauchlan wished the motion to express specifically, that the Corporation would accept the proposal, and give Mr. Robertson their bond at 10 years for £1000, with interest, payable semi-annually; which arrangement he would support. Mr. M. also contended strongly, that the improvement was very necessary, and that the wharfage would increase, to double the outlay required.

Alderman Bond consented to alter his motion according to Mr. McLauchlan's proposition.

Mr. Coram wished Alderman Bond to postpone his motion till there was a full board; (Alderman Humbert being absent;) as this was a question whether the Common Council should throw away £1000 of the public money, or not. He thought the suggested improvement ought to be made entirely by the private arrangement of the proprietors themselves; because none of them had any right to build beyond the proper line of buildings on the wharf; and if the stores were moved back to the right line, and the Corporation then paid for wharfing up the vacant space, between the present line of the wharf and the new line of buildings, it would be a very great benefit to all the parties interested, and as much as they had any right to expect of the corporation. This proposition of Mr. Robertson would only benefit the parties on the wharf, and nobody else; they ought to be very glad to have an opportunity of going back to the just line; they would then occupy all the ground they had any right to; and he (Mr. C.) had no doubt, that if the Corporation would try the question, they would recover the land that had been trespassed upon. As to the wharfage being increased by widening the wharf, that was all nonsense: the slip would be no wider than before; it was always full of vessels, and no more ships could lay there than before.

Alderman Vanhorne maintained the same sentiments as Mr. Coram.

Alderman Harding followed on the same side, and moved, as an amendment, that the matter be postponed till there was a full board. £1000 was no trifling matter.

Mr. Hagerty seconded the amendment.

Alderman Porter contended, that if the proposal was not decided on to-day, it would be too late, as Mr. Robertson would immediately begin building on the old line.

After some further desultory conversation, Alderman Bond withdrew his motion, and the matter was postponed.

Carleton Street.—Alderman Porter reported the tenders for improving Carleton Street; the lowest being £220.

Alderman Vanhorne opposed the motion for entering into contract, considering it at present unnecessary to undertake this work at all; and moved an amendment, that the farther consideration be postponed.

Aldermen Porter, Salter, and Bond, Messrs. M'Lauchlan, Ray, Cameron, and Hagarty, supported the original motion.

Alderman Harding and Mr. Coram were for the postponement. The amendment was negatived, and an order passed for entering into contract with Robert Robertson.

Queen Street.—Alderman Harding reported tenders for logging up part of Queen Street.—Ordered, that contract be entered into with James M'Aulay for £70.

On motion of Alderman Bond, ordered, that £150 be paid on account to John Coram, for the wharf at Carleton; the work being nearly finished, £450 already paid, and the contract being nearly £800.

Nelson Street.—Mr. M'Lauchlan reported four tenders for widening Nelson Street, varying from £195 to £174 10s. 0d. per 100 feet: the work being 280 feet, from the North Market Wharf, to Lawton's corner.—Consideration postponed.

Mill Bridge.—Mr. M'Lauchlan reported, that J. & A. M'Avity had completed their contract for widening the Mill Bridge, and moved that the amount, £195 10s. 0d. be paid them.—Ordered.

Water Company.—His Worship, the Mayor, laid before the Board two communications from the St. John Water Company; but Alderman Humbert being absent, and Alderman Porter having been compelled, by illness, to leave his seat, their consideration was postponed, after the documents had been read by the Common Clerk.

The first was a petition from the Directors of the Company, stating to the following effect, viz:—"That as no regular meeting of the Common Council would be held, between this date, and the day when the Stockholders of the Water Company would assemble, on the 10th August, the petitioners were anxious to know, if the Corporate Body would have any objection, in the event of their offer to the Water Company being on that day declined, to state, that they would petition the Legislature next winter, for leave to collect the water tax contemplated by the Act, and to hand over the proceeds thereof to the Company; provided, that the City authorities were duly constituted Auditors of the Company's accounts, and should restrict any dividends exceeding £6 per cent., to the Shareholders, while and so long as such assessments should be continued. If the above measure should be adopted by the Corporate Body, the petitioners were of opinion, that the Company could not only carry out to the full their operations, but would much prefer such an arrangement, to any positive sale of their stock at this time. It would require no outlay of funds by the Corporation; it would give them the same controul over the Water Company's arrangements, which the Act intended; while, at the same time, it would shelter them from much labour. That the Petitioners and their compeers, claiming no thanks for having been the humble means of saving the City from destruction, in August last, (a duty which devolved on them, from the City having declined to introduce water,) they had only required, for the surrender of their Charter, the money they had expended and its interest. That, in making such an offer, the petitioners were perfectly satisfied, that the Company would be yielding up a future source of great wealth to the City; while, at the same time, means would be afforded of speedily conveying health and safety to every corner of it." They consequently hoped the Corporate Body would reconsider their offer, and either comply with the suggestion above stated, or give the interest on the outlay; so that there might be no doubt, when the Stockholders next met. That the sums received by the Water Company, on forfeited stock,—as interest on instalments due by individuals,—as a gift,—and for water supply, would pay half the interest required; and all those sums would, of course, be conveyed to the City, on any transfer of the interests thus yielded. For these reasons, they hoped for a re-consideration of the premises; and as in duty bound, &c. &c."

The *second* paper was a copy of an official letter, from the Garrison Board of Respective Officers, stating their intention to recommend to the Board of Ordnance, the acceptance, for a term of five years, of the proposals of the Water Company, to afford to the troops in garrison in St. John, an unlimited supply of water, for £250 per annum; and a further charge of 10s. currency per annum for every extra man, whenever the troops should exceed 500 in number.

The Board then adjourned, to 2, p. m. on Monday next.

[From the Royal Gazette, July 29.]

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

J. HARVEY, *Lt. Governor.*

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the late merciful preservation of the Queen has been prepared and ordered to be used in all Churches and Chapels throughout England and Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed; I do hereby order and direct the same to be used in all the Churches and Chapels throughout this Province, so soon as the Ministers thereof shall receive the same, and to be continued for thirty days thereafter.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

WM. F. ODELL.

A FORM OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD.

Almighty and everlasting God, Creator and Governor of the world, who by Thy gracious Providence hast oftentimes preserved Thy chosen Servants, the Sovereigns whom Thou hast set over us, from the malice of wicked men: we offer unto Thee all praise and thanksgiving for Thy late mercy vouchsafed to us in frustrating the traitorous attempt on the life of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria.

Continue, we beseech Thee, Thy watchful care over her. Be Thou her shield and defence against all the devices of secret treason, and the assaults of open violence. Let the light of Thy countenance shine upon her, and upon her Royal Consort; and bless them with all happiness. Direct and prosper her counsels, and so guide and support her by Thy Holy Spirit, that putting her whole confidence in Thee, she may faithfully rule Thy people committed to her charge, to their good and to the glory of Thy Holy Name.

And to us and all her subjects, O Lord, impart such a measure of Thy Grace, that under a deep and lasting sense of the mercy at this time vouchsafed to us, we may always shew forth our thankfulness unto Thee, by dutiful loyalty to our Sovereign, and constant obedience to Thy commandments.

Give ear, we beseech Thee, O merciful Father, to these our supplications and prayers, which we humbly offer before Thee in the name and through the mediation of Jesus Christ our only Saviour and Redeemer. *Amen.*

Then shall follow the Prayer for Unity.

O God the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, our only Saviour, the Prince of Peace; Give us grace seriously to lay to heart the great dangers we are in by our unhappy divisions. Take away all hatred and prejudice, and whatsoever else may hinder us from Godly Union and Concord: that, as there is but one Body, and one Spirit, and one hope of our Calling, one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, one God, and Father of us all, so we may henceforth be all of one heart, and of one soul, united in one holy bond of Truth and Peace, of Faith and Charity, and may with one mind and one mouth glorify Thee; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,

During the week, ending on Saturday.

(Furnished by George A. Garrison, Esq. Notary Public and Custom-House Broker.)

50 hhds. & 13 cases Brandy; 1 hhd. Geneva; 53 casks and 28 boxes Wines; 6 hhds. Whisky; 22 casks Refined & Bastard Sugar; 4301 bus. Wheat; 176 barrels Wheat Flour; 400 do. Rye Flour; 100 do. Corn Meal; 300 bushels Corn; 30 casks Porter, (bottled); 32 barrels Vinegar; 4 tierces Rice; 7 bales Hides: 23 bales Feathers; 20 boxes & 135 kegs Tobacco; 70 casks Glassware; 50 do. Earthenware; 53 tons Coals; 70 boxes Soap; 20 ditto Candles; 60 ditto Tobacco Pipes; 14 bales Hops; 60,000 White Oak Staves; 6 crates Onions; 90,000 Bricks; 50 brls. Apples; 430 bushels Oats; 1600 lbs. Butter; 1000 ditto Cheese; 2650 dozen Eggs; 950 boxes Smoked Herrings; 32 barrels Shad; 10 quintals Dry Fish; 200 bushels Potatoes, &c. &c.

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

Superfine Flour, 30s. 0d. per brl. & 15s. 0d. per hundred.
Fine do. 27s. 6d. do. & 13s. 9d. do.
Middlings do. 15s. 0d. do. & 7s. 6d. do.
Horse Feed, 2s. per bushel. Bran, 1s. 3d. do.

PRICE OF BREAD.

Two Pound Wheat Loaf,	4d.
Two Pound mixed "	3½d.
Four Pound Rye "	5d.
Two Pound do. "	2½d.

BIRTH—Yesterday morning, the Lady of H. Bowyer Smith, Esquire, Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, of a Son.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. David Harris, Mr. Joseph Kenney, to Miss Eliza Burns, both of this City.

At Kingston, King's County, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. E. Scovil, Mr. Philip P. Dann, to Hannah E., only daughter of the late Mr. A. Perkins.

On the 9th ult. in the Parish Church of Shediac, by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Solomon Trites, to Miss Ann Summers, both of the Parish of Moncton.

DIED.

On Friday evening, 24th ult. Mrs. Martha Anderson, aged 21 years, leaving a kind and affectionate husband to lament his loss.

On Saturday morning last, Edward, aged one year, son of Mr. William H. Allan.

On Sunday morning, Rebecca Mary, infant daughter of Mr. Henry Hood, aged seven months.

On Monday last, Isabel Ann, third daughter of Charles C. Stewart, Esq., aged nineteen months.

Yesterday, George W., infant son of Mr. David S. Marshall, aged 4 months. Funeral to-morrow afternoon at ½ past 4, from his father's residence, George's Street.

At Granville, on Tuesday last, Harriet, wife of Mr. William Foster, and daughter of Mr. R. Calvert, of this city, aged 42 years; in full triumph of her Redeemer;—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

On Friday last, at Springfield, King's County, in the 59th year of his age, Edward G. N. Scovil, Esquire,—deeply regretted by his family and friends.

At Sussex, King's County, on the 21st July, Wellington Hugh, aged 17 years.

At Hampton, King's County, on the 13th ult. Mr. George Peabody Forrester, in the 83d year of his age—leaving a large family and a number of friends to lament their loss.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—arrived,

Sunday—Barque Clarence, Betts, Liverpool, 55 days—John Ward & Sons, general cargo.
Brigantine Napoleon, Califf, Philadelphia—D. C. Perkins, flour and bread.
Schr. Namshaung, Matthews, Baltimore—H. Gilbert, wheat.
St. Leon, Kent, Bangor—bricks.
Monday—Schr. Mary, Gould, Norfolk—R. Rankin & Co. staves.
Diana, Garrison, Eastport—Jesse Haycock, boards and plank.
Steamer North America, Brown, Boston, 2—Jas. Whitney & Co. passengers.
Tuesday—Brig Edwin, Gibson, London, 70—E. Barlow & Sons, merchandise.
Gipsy, Gordon, Philadelphia—to order, flour, &c.
Schr. Ariadne, Sharp, Bermuda, 12—Master, ballast.
Wednesday—Barque Ellen Bryson, Dixon, Greenock, 48—Francis Collins, merchandise.
Schr. Britannia, Kinney, Halifax—oats, &c.
Thursday—Barque Frederick, Flemming, London, 60—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Brig Souris, Campbell, Belfast—J. & H. Kinnear, merchandise—105 passengers.
Friday—Schr. Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, 2—J. & T. Robinson, assorted cargo.
Red Rover, Godfrey, Lubec—to order, assorted cargo.

COASTWISE, &c.

Saturday—Prospect, Spence, Windsor, plaster.
Paragon, Litteny, Annapolis, cattle, &c.
Lark, Stiles, Dorchester, deals.
William IV., Walker, Petticodiac, hay.
Juno, Messenger, Wilmot, staves, butter and eggs.
Robin Hood, Vantassel, Digby, staves.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, St. Andrews, passengers.
Sunday—Forest, Kennedy, St. Andrews, ballast.
Astrea, Wilkinson, Wilmot, lumber and eggs.
Caroline, Saunders, Wilmot, staves and oars.
Enterprise, Edgett, Petticodiac, grindstones, &c.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, Windsor, passengers.
Monday—Ruby, Ervine, Petticodiac, deals.
Victory, Cotton, Annapolis, bricks and staves.
Tuesday—Vineyard, Wright, Salmon River, deals.
Salisbury, Russell, Petticodiac, deals and staves.
Edwin Botsford, Jones, Petticodiac, cattle & deals.
Saucy Jack, Becket, Lepreaux, deals.
Pilgrim, York, Parrsboro, plaster.
Economy, Hardy, Annapolis, boards and staves.
Durago, Crane, Parrsboro, staves.
British Token, Hare, Cumberland, grindstones.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, Digby, passengers.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, St. Andrews, do.
Wednesday—Mink, Thomas, Musquash, lumber.
Caroline, Wheaton, Dorchester, deals.
Maria, Wane, Salmon River, deals.
Tanner, Kyffin, Salmon River, deals.
Saucy Jack, Crosscup, Digby, ballast.
Little Pilgrim, Guptail, Grand Manan, fish.
Element, Burnett, Parrsboro, plaster and butter.
Harp, Williams, Cumberland, plaster.
Lady of Clare, Redden, Digby, bricks.
Thursday—Barbara, Tancll, Digby, fish and eggs.
Sir John Harvey, Munro, Wilmot, cattle & butter.
Hare, Turnbull, Digby, butter and fish.
Favourite, Helms, St. Stephens, boards, &c.
Spitfire, M'Neil, Digby, fish.
Harmony, Hatfield, Windsor, plaster.
North America, Brown, Windsor, passengers.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, Digby, passengers, &c.
Friday—Friends, Norris, Windsor, plaster.
Paragon, Litteny, Annapolis, potatoes and staves.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, Windsor, passengers.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

July 27th—James, Hutchinson, London.
28th—Lyra, Whitburn, Greenock.
29th—Henry Davenport, Ritchie, Kingston.
Sophia, Risk, London.
31st—Belmont, Armstrong, Liverpool.
Coronation, Broadley, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

Ship Ayrshire, Pitt, Liverpool, timber, &c.—John Wallace; George, Grundell, Cork, deals, &c.—Geo. Ball; Delia, McNaughton, Cork, timber and deals—James T. Hanford; Caroline, Kinney, Greenock—timber, &c.—Adam & Davidson.

Brig Eglinton, M'Nulty, Ballyshannon, deals, &c.—John Wishart; Halcyon, Crosby, Demerara, deals and butter—Mackay, Brothers & Co.; Alexander, Peirce, Rimouski, (Canada,) ballast—Master; James, Seymour, Nassau, (N. P.) fish and lumber—John Wishart; Alice Killam, Scribner, Bermuda, fish and lumber—Chas. M'Lauchlan; Eugenia, Young, Dublin, deals, &c.—A. B. Thorne.

Schr. Enterprise, Nickerson, Halifax, deals—Ratchford & Brothers; Emily, Hilton, Halifax, alewives—Wm. Hammond; Nile, Vaughan, Halifax, fish, &c.—Master; Vigilance, Staples, Bangor, (Maine,) plaster and iron—Master; Robert Ellis, Spence, Cumberland, sugar—C. M'Lauchlan; Eliza Ann, Willett, Digby, rum and sugar—Thomas & Sandall; Leon, Kent, Portland, plaster—Master; Harp, M'Mann, Philadelphia, plaster—J. & T. Robinson.—James Clark, Beck, Boston, plaster—Master; Cumberland, Williams, Boston, plaster—Master; Namshaung, Matthews, Alexandria, plaster—Master.

Spoken, July 6th, lat. 42 40, long. 46 30, ship Mersey, of this port, from Savannah, for Liverpool.—Passed, 12th July, lat. 42 50, long. 55 45, ship Ward, from St. John, for Liverpool.

Arrived at Quebec, 21st July, ship Alexander Edmond, Strang, Liverpool.

At Demerara, 1st July, brigs Allegro, and Addington, from St. John, and St. Andrews and Martha Ann, from St. Andrews.

EDUCATION.

THE Rev. J. G. MACGREGOR most respectfully begs leave to intimate, that his School will be re-opened on Monday the 3d of August next, at the usual hour. *25th July.*

Government Contract.

Commissariat Office, Saint John, N. B. 27th July, 1840.

TENDERS will be received by Assistant Commissary General Goldsmith, at his Office, until Tuesday the 11th August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons disposed to enter into Contract with this Department for Work to be performed at the New Officer's Barrack erecting at Fredericton, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Royal Engineer Offices at Fredericton, Saint John and Halifax, where every requisite information may be obtained regarding the nature and description of the Work, which must be completed on or before the 15th October, 1840.

The Tenders to state the amount in Sterling, and to be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the party tendering for the faithful performance of the Contract.

Payment will be made on the completion of the Work, in Bills of Exchange on the Lords of the Treasury, at the rate of £100 for every £101 10s. due on the Contract.

Militia Order.

Saint John, 1st August, 1840.

CAPTAINS or Officers commanding Companies in or attached to the Saint John Sea Fencibles, are hereby ordered to assemble their respective companies, on Tuesday the 1st and Wednesday the 2d days of September next, at their usual places of Parade, for Drill and Improvement in Martial Exercise, and also on Thursday the 3d of September, at nine o'clock, A. M. on King's Square, on the Eastern side of the Harbour, for General Inspection.

The Officer in command of Captain Ellis's Company at Tynemouth, will take notice that the said Company will be inspected by the Commanding Officer on Friday the 4th September, at Tynemouth.

Officers in Command of Companies will severally give notice of this Order as by Law directed, and are also required to furnish the Adjutant, on Parade, with correct copies of their Muster Rolls, particularly noting Absentees.

By order of the Lieut. Colonel commanding,
THOMAS M. SMITH, Adjutant.

New and splendidly Illustrated

WORKS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Gentry and Inhabitants of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, that he has received per the *Edwin*, from London, the first Numbers of a New and Splendidly Illustrated Work, entitled "CANADIAN SCENERY" from drawings by W. H. Bartlett, uniform with American Scenery, Switzerland, Scotland, &c.—It is intended that this work will comprise views in each of the Provinces—a part will be published regularly every month, and delivered to Subscribers at 3s. 9d.

Subscribers to the undermentioned Works, who have not completed their volumes, can now do so at the following prices:

Scotland, each part, 2s. 6d.
Switzerland, do. 2s. 6d.
Waldenses, do. 2s. 6d.

There are a few volumes of the above in elegant binding, which will be sold at the lowest London prices.

W. DUNBAR,
Sole Agent for New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

King-Street, St. John, August 1, 1840.

Crown Window GLASS.

Ex EDWIN, from London—

350 BOXES Superior Window Glass, —*of the following sizes*—

1000 feet	14 x 20;	1000 feet	13 x 19;
2000 ,,	12 x 18;	2000 ,,	12 x 17;
2000 ,,	12 x 16;	1000 ,,	11 x 16;
1500 ,,	11 x 15;	1000 ,,	11 x 14;
1000 ,,	10 x 14;	2000 ,,	10 x 12;
800 ,,	9 x 12;	3000 ,,	8 x 10;
2000 ,,	7 x 9.		

For Sale at No. 6, King-street.
August 1. W. O. SMITH.

Brandy and Chain Cables.

Just received, ex 'Clarence' from Liverpool,

24 HHDS. BRANDY, 8 chain CABLES, assorted.—For sale cheap while landing.
JAMES KIRK.
St. John, August 1, 1840.

CANVAS.

LANDING ex "*Clarence*"—5 Bales double bleached Whitehaven CANVAS—for sale by [Aug. 1] J. MALCOLM.

SOAP, STARCH, LOAF SUGAR, PORTER, &c.

Now landing at the South Market Wharf, ex brig *EDWIN*, Gibson, Master, from London—

40 CASKS *Barclay's* Brown Stout,
2 do. LOAF SUGAR,
20 boxes WaxWick Mould Candles, short 6's.
30 ditto Pale Yellow and White SOAP,
1 ditto Windsor Soap; 10 cases Poland Starch,
5 baskets Cheshire CHEESE,
10 kegs No. 1 MUSTARD,
25 do. *Brandram, Brothers & Co.'s* White LEAD,
1 box *Jones'* LUCIFER MATCHES,
1 bale of *Wiltshire* BACON.

The above will be sold low, on landing, for prompt payment. B. TILTON.
In Store—200 brls. No 1 Alewives.
August 1, 1840.

On Consignment, per *Edwin*:

66 COILS of London made CORDAGE, assorted, from 12 thread to 5 inch;
20 coils 2, 3 and 4 yarn Spunyarn;
20 coils Manilla Rope, ass'd from 2 to 3 inch;
320 kegs London White LEAD, 28 lb. each;
40 kegs do. Red ditto; 40 do. do. Yellow do.;
40 do. do. Black ditto; 40 do. do. Green do.;

The above is of very superior quality, and will be sold low if applied for immediately.
August 1. W. P. RANNEY.

GLASSWARE on Sale.

Per brig Edwin, from London, and now landing for the Subscriber—

30 CASKS well assorted GLASSWARE, cont'g. Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Cruet Frames—put up expressly for the St. John Market. For sale by
Aug. 1. JOHN V. THURGAR.

SOAP and BEDTICK.

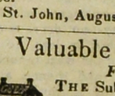
Per ship 'Ellen Bryson', from Greenock, and brig 'Souris', from Belfast—

30 LARGE BOXES best *Glenfield's* Yellow SOAP, cont'g 224 lbs. each,
1 Bale, cont'g 15 pieces, ass'd quality and patterns, best LINEN BEDTICKS;
For sale by J. & H. KINNEAR.
Aug. 1, 1840—3i.

Shingles, Siding & Grindstones.

30M. SAWED and Shaved Shingles, 11M. 5 & 6¼ inch SIDING, GRINDSTONES, assorted sizes. For sale by
Aug. 1. H. BLAKSLEE.

Valuable Freehold Property, FOR SALE.



THAT pleasantly situated three story Dwelling HOUSE, newly finished, situate in Union street, next to Mr. John Wilkins, grocer; it is 26 by 36 feet; the Lot on which it stands is 26 by 126 feet;—with the uninterrupted privilege of an Alley of 10 feet from Waterloo street to the rear of the premises. For terms, which will be liberal, please apply to the subscriber on the Premises, or at the Courier Office. RICHARD STAFFORD.
St. John, August 1, 1840.

Valuable Business Stands FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale—Four well situated STORES, on Peters' Wharf; each has a finished Counting House, and the Stores are finished and fitted with every convenience necessary for Warehousing or Sales' Rooms. The terms of payment will be made accommodating to purchasers.
Aug. 1. T. L. NICHOLSON.

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400,000 FEET DEALS.—Apply to JOHN GALLIVAN, Water Street.
1st August, 1840.

COLONIAL LABOUR-SAVING SOAP.

THE attention of House-keepers is respectfully directed to the above Article. By using this Soap, *more than half the time*, and nearly *all the labour*, usually employed in washing, are saved!

It goes further and washes better than any other Soap.—The hands are not affected by it, neither does it injure the texture of the finest linen, or remove the colour from printed cottons.—One trial is sufficient to convince every one of its superiority.

Price 6d. per single pound. Printed directions are given to every purchaser.

Sold in St. John by Messrs. J. & J. Alexander and Mr. G. Chadwick; in Carleton by Mr. John Cook, and by the Subscriber at the Chemical Works. JOHN ELLIOTT.
Hampton, July, 1840.