The Courier.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1840.

By the arrival, on Monday last, of the ship *Robert Bruce*, of this port, Captain TILLEY, in the exceedingly short passage of seventeen days from Liverpool, we received papers to the 10th December. Their contents, as will be seen by our extracts, are of considerable importance.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN.—The "Special Message" to the Privy Council proved to be as expected, an announcement of Her Majesty's approaching marriage. It was published on 23d Nov. as follows:—

"I have caused you to be summoned at the present time, in order that I may acquaint you with my resolution in a matter which deeply concerns the welfare of my people and the happiness of my future life.

"It is my intention to ally myself in marriage with the Prince Albert, of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

"Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the engagement which I am about to contract, I have not come to this decision without mature consideration, nor without feeling a strong assurance, that with the Blessing of Almighty God, it will at once secure my domestic felicity and serve the interests of my country.

"I have thought fit to make this resolution known to you at the earliest period, in order that you may be fully apprised of a matter so highly important to me and my kingdom, and which I persuade myself will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects."

April is said to be the month fixed on for the Queen's marriage.

The reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg are expected to arrive on a visit to Her Majesty in the month of March.

A very superb bracelet is being prepared by Messrs. Storr and Mortimer, jewellers to her Majesty, as a setting for the miniature, painted by Mr. W. C. Ross, A. R. A., of His Serene Highness Prince *Albert* of Saxe Coburg.

It is stated that Prince Albert will return about the middle of March—that he will have the title of Duke conferred upon him—they say Duke of Kendal, but that is not so certain just now—will be presented with a baton as Field Marshal, and the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 11th dragoons, which are to be made hussars about the same time, until a more crack regiment is vacant.

Prince George of Cambridge is to obtain the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 13th Dragoons, and to act as second Colonel under Col. Stowell.

Friday night's Gazette announces that Sir John Colborne has been raised to the peerage, by the title of "Baron Seaton, of Seaton, in the County of Devon." The Marquis of Breadalbane has been appointed "Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Argyll."

We hear that the title of that gallant veteran, Sir John Keane, the commander of the army of the Indus, is to be Baron Keane, of Cappoquin, in the County of Waterford.

The Duke of Wellington, in a letter to a noble Lord, says that his health has been improving ever since his arrival at Strathfieldsaye.

On Thursday se'nnight a court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. M'Mahon, Bart., K. C. B., was sworn in Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces and Second Member of Council on the Bombay Establishment.

We observe from the *Ayr Advertiser*, that the subscription to present a piece of plate to the Earl of Eglintoun, in commemoration of the late tournament, now exceeds 1600 guineas.

Died at Brighton on the 30th Nov. after a long illness, Eleanor Louisa, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Brougham. She was buried in Lincoln's Inn; being the only instance on record of the interment of a female in the burying ground of Lincoln's Inn.

The Great Western arrived at Bristol on the 30th November, in 13½ days from New-York. The news respecting money-matters in the United States was considered favourable, and had partially renewed confidence.

There were several heavy falls of snow in England, Ireland and Scotland in the latter part of November, and some keen frost.

The rates of interest demanded for discounts by the private bankers, as well as by the Bank of England, continues to be 6 per cent. upon the first description of paper.

DISCOUNTING EXTRAORDINARY.—A day or two ago a bill for £240,000, 12 months date, was discounted in Liverpool, at, we believe, 8¾ per cent. per annum. The amount of the discount was £20,000. In this city a gentleman called upon a bank of issue with a £1 note, and was requested to call again! We pledge ourselves to the authenticity of these two extraordinary facts.—*Dublin Post.*

We are able to state that Parliament will assemble for the dispatch of business on Thursday the 16th January.—*Globe.*

It is arranged that the Duchess of Kent will take up her residence at Kensington Palace, immediately after the celebration of the Queen's nuptials, if not before.

The France, (a Paris paper) of Wednesday, Nov. 22, asserts that the British Cabinet has officially communicated to the French Cabinet the intended marriage of Queen Victoria with a Prince of Coburg.

The Turkish Government has prohibited the exportation of wheat, and of every sort of grain, from every port dependant on the empire.

We are happy to learn that the latest authentic accounts respecting Turkey, state that Austria, Great Britain, Russia and Prussia, continued to be in perfect accord as to the necessity of maintaining the integrity of the Turkish empire; and we are confident that the French Government, however it may have yielded for a moment to the interested clamour of a few individuals who would elevate Mehemet Ali upon the ruins of the Ottoman Empire, will, upon consideration, see that peace in the Levant, as well as the general interests of humanity, will be best secured by that policy in which all the other great European powers have given their cordial and resolute adhesion.—*Observer.*

The *Constitutionnel* announces that M. De Bacourt, Resident Minister of France at Carlsruhe, would be appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Washington, in the room of M. Pontois, and that the Marquis of Eyragues, the present chief of the Cabinet of Marshal Soult, is to succeed M. De Bacourt in Carlsruhe.

The *Moniteur* announces an almost universal diminution in the price of wheat throughout France. In many of the markets the fall had amounted to two and even three francs per hectolitre. The only two places in which a rise had occurred were Evreux, in the department of the Eure, and St. Pourcain, in that of the Allier.

RETURN OF THE TURKISH FLEET.—The Paris journals of Tuesday are filled with communications from the Levant, all tending to confirm the impression created by former accounts—the impression, viz.: that the war between the Sultan and Pacha is at an end, or at least approaches its end. The correspondence of our morning contemporaries, which brings news from Smyrna to the 9th, and from Alexandria to the 7th, points in the same direction, and our own letters from Malta seem to remove all doubt upon the point: these letters bring accounts from Alexandria *three days later* than any given by the Paris journals, or by our London contemporaries, viz., to the 10th instant, and they assert that the *Turkish fleet had previously to that day actually sailed from Alexandria to Constantinople.* This important intelligence reached Malta by the Confiance, which had arrived with dispatches from Admiral Stopford at Vourla.—[Standard.]

RENEWAL OF THE WAR BETWEEN ABDELKADER AND THE FRENCH.—The Paris journals of Monday communicate the renewal of the African war. Every one who knew anything of the history of the North of Africa, and duly considered the position of the French army, as well as the irreconcilably conflicting interests of French and Arabs, must be prepared for this. No foreign power will ever be able to hold any portion of that part of Africa in permanent dependence. It was as much as Rome could do when Rome was mistress of the world, and even Rome paid in blood the worth of the acquisition ten times over. The dependence of the African regencies upon the Porte has never been more than nominal; and that it existed at all depended upon the community of religious belief.—The trackless deserts of the torrid zone will ever afford to the natives a refuge and a basis of operations that will prevent their subjugation; but while they remain unsubdued the invaders cannot rest in safety.—[Standard.]

LONDON EXCHANGE, December 7.—The funds have been upon the rise to-day. Consols for January have touched 92¼, though at the commencement of business some few parcels of stock were disposed of at 91 7-8. It was expected that the Bank brokers would have been buyers of annuities for a term of years, as they took yesterday stock of this description of the value of about £26,000, and, as is understood, for the Bank of England, to replace amounts of stock sold out some time since by the directors, with the view of contracting the circulation of notes. Consols for account advanced to 92¼, and the last quotation was 92⅛ buyers. Money has become so plentiful in the Stock Exchange this afternoon, that almost any sum could be had at 4 to 4½ per cent. on the security of stock.—A disposition has been shewn to day on the part of capitalists to purchase some of the shares of the principal railway lines, which has caused some improvement in their value.

It was stated on 'Change yesterday, that Rothschild & Sons have undertaken to negociate for Mr. Jaudon, on account of the United States Bank, a new loan of £900,000, on the same terms as that by Messrs. Dennison & Co. a short time since, contract price 92 per cent, interest at 6 per cent., payable half-yealy in London or Paris, to be secured by the deposit of an ample amount in American State Stocks, and to be repaid at par in 1841 and 1842; the books to be open for subscriptions until Monday next. It is supposed that this will enable Mr. Jaudon to liquidate all his out-standing engagements, which being done, he will relinquish his agency; and probably Messrs. Rothschild will hereafter undertake the management of the affairs of the United States Bank in Europe.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, Saturday, Dec. 7.—*Quebec Oak.*—The quantity of Oak brought to this market is abundant, and the quality generally good. With the cargo, small-sized Oak has been sold at 2s. 6d. per foot, and larger Oak at 2s. 9d. per foot; and one superior lot sold at 3s. per foot. Elm may be quoted at 20d. to 22d. per foot, and Ash at 2s. per foot. *Staves.*—The demand for Quebec Staves is scarcely so brisk as it was a while ago; there is, however, very little variation in price. Standard Staves all Pipe lengths, are worth £65 to £70 per m. and common specifications £50 to £55 per m. Puncheon Staves bring £15 to £18 per m. and some very superior £22 per thousand. St. John Ash Hogshead Staves are worth £8 10s. and Halifax Staves £4 10s. per m. *Pine.*—The very large arrivals of Pine from different ports have had the effect anticipated of lowering the price of the article. St. John cargoes of very large averages have been sold at 21½d. to 22d. per foot, of moderate at 21d. per foot, and some of small averages have been sold at 19½d. to 20d. per foot; the St. John Timber lately arrived has generally been of better quality than usual. Quebec cargoes have brought from 18½d. to 19½d. per foot, according to quality. St. Andrews Pine has been sold at 20d. and Miramichi Pine at 19d. per foot. Several of the importers are detaining their cargoes in the vessels, waiting for better prices, and there seems to be an impression that the article has seen its minimum price. *Red Pine.*—Quebec Red Pine has been sold with cargo at 22d. and 23d. per foot; but choice lots bring 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per foot. Saint John Red Pine is worth 19d. to 20d. per foot. *Masts.*—These come in very small quantities, they bring by retail 4s. per foot. A good parcel would realize 3s. 3d. per foot together. Poles are more abundant, and not so ready of sale. *Birch.*—St. John Birch has been sold with cargo at 16d. to 17d. per foot; good parcels are worth 21d. per ft. Some inferior Birch has been sold at 15d. per foot. *Pitch Pine.*—This article has become abundant, and has given way in price. A cargo lately landed sold at 2s. per foot; and a parcel was sold by auction this week at 2s. 1½d. per foot.—*Mail.*

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Dec. 3.—Fair imports of wheat, with 20,448 brls. of American flour; an improved demand for old wheat, and for some parcels rather higher prices obtained; new Irish continues difficult of sale, at 6s. 6d. to 8s. per 70 lbs. American flour met a free sale, duty paid, at 41s. to 42s., and in bond at 30s. to 80s. 6d. per brl.

London Markets, Dec. 4.—TEA.—It being the general opinion of mercantile men that government have sent out directions to Admiral Maitland to blockade the port of Canton, or, if they have not done so, it is their intention; which, should this prove to be the case, will probably suspend trade for some time, caused an increased desire on the part of dealers as well as speculators, to purchase tea, and extensive sales were made in all descriptions, at advanced rates. At the monthly sales there was a numerous attendance of buyers; for Congo the demand very animated, and prices 3d. to 4d. above those of last week for common and middling, and 3d. for good. Hyson taken freely at prices much above those paid last week. Twankay sold with much spirit, at an advance of 7d. to 7½d. on November rates. Pouchong, orange Pekoe, and Souchong sold freely at much higher rates.

The Despatch from Lord John Russell, relative to office-holders in the Colonies, which we copied two weeks since from Upper Canada papers, has been officially received in this Province, and published by command of His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, who, in communicating it to the parties interested, has annexed the following appropriate remarks:

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

Addressed by the Lieutenant Governor to the Heads of the Civil Departments, and Members of the Executive Council in New-Brunswick.

GENTLEMEN,—In communicating to you the copy of a Despatch which I have recently received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, I avail myself of the occasion to state to you the views which I take of the very important change which, by this Despatch, is made in the tenure of your respective offices; which, instead of being held as heretofore, either "for life" or during "good behaviour," are henceforward made entirely dependent upon the will of the Sovereign, or that of Her Majesty's Representative. The principal objects of the regulations now introduced appear to me to be: 1st, while enlarging the powers of the Administrator of the Government, by leaving him free to choose his Councillors and Office Bearers, to at the same time, impose upon him a corresponding degree of encreased responsibility, as well towards the Queen's Government, as towards the inhabitants of the Province over which he is appointed to preside, for the satisfactory administration of its affairs; and 2nd, and above *all*, it has for its object to ensure for the Governor, as far as may be possible, the most cordial and sincere support, assistance, and co-operation, in carrying out his views and policy and those of Her Majesty's Government, on the part of every individual Member of the Provincial Government, whose tenure of office is now made dependent upon him, by identifying their interests (as far at least as that tenure is concerned,) with that line of conduct.

Entertaining these views of the subject, I hail this Despatch as conferring a new, and in my judgment, an improved Constitution upon these Colonies.

Gentlemen, I have no intention or desire to require from you any thing in the shape of a renewed pledge or engagement other than those to which you are already bound by your respective oaths of office,—but having frankly explained to you my constructions of this Despatch, I trust that it may only be necessary for me to signify to those who may do me the honor to retain their appointments and seats, that I must regard their doing so as a tacit intimation of their desire and intention to afford me their zealous aid and co-operation in conducting the affairs of the Provincial Government, and that if they should at any time hereafter feel themselves called upon to avow sentiments adverse to the policy which that Government may pursue, or otherwise to oppose or obstruct the course of the proceeding which it may adopt, they will at the same time fully recognise the condition which such a *dissent* from the views of the Colonial Government, so carried out, must necessarily involve.

With regard to such of the present salaried officers possessing sufficient claims from length of service and who may now or hereafter, upon sufficient grounds, be desirous of retiring from office during my administration, I can only assure them that I shall be found at all times ready and willing to bring under the favourable notice of Her Majesty's Government, and to give all due support to their applications for pension or retired allowance, in fair and reasonable remuneration for past services, upon the principle however, that such pension or allowance (if obtained) shall cease upon any future restoration to office and vice versa again revive on the discontinuance of official salary.

These, Gentlemen, are the only observations which I have deemed it necessary to make, in communicating to you a Despatch of which a Copy, as well as of this Memorandum, will be furnished to each of you by the Provincial Secretary.

(Signed) J. HARVEY,
Lieutenant Governor.

Government House,
Fredericton, Dec. 21, 1839.

N. B.—The office of "Clerk of the Executive Council" is to be added to the List given in the Despatch.

LARGE DIVIDEND.—The New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company declared a semi-annual dividend on the 2d instant of FORTY PER CENT., which, we believe is an almost unprecedented return for capital so invested. This Institution has not yet been in operation three years, and has paid losses to the amount of upwards of £36,000. The present dividend, therefore, is highly creditable to its managers, and is an evidence of the extent of our Shipping, which are almost the only vessels insured in the office, while the company is restricted from taking a risk in any one instance exceeding £3000.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening Wm. Jack, Esq. delivered a very interesting Lecture before the Institute on the uses and properties of Water, which was well attended. The Lecturer brought forward many interesting and important facts relative to water, and the manifold benefits mankind are ever deriving from it, through the goodness and wisdom of the Creator whose works are perfect. The Lecture was prepared in good style, and as this was Mr. Jack's first Lecture, we may be allowed to say that his manner and delivery were very good, and bidding fair to excel with practice.

At the close it was announced that Dr. Gesner would on Monday evening next close his course on Chemistry with a Lecture on Hydrogen,—that on Friday evening next, Mr. Addison would deliver a Lecture on Phrenology and advocate its claims to be considered a science,—and that on Monday week Dr. Bayard would deliver a Lecture on the Anatomy and Physiology of Respiration, in which the anatomical elucidations would be conducted in such a manner as not to offend the most delicate.

Mr. Foulis gave his *Introductory* to a course on Chemistry last evening, at the *School of Arts.* We were glad to perceive that the Lecture was attended by so respectable a portion of the community, who no doubt could appreciate the matter, although it might be in some measure obscured by that embarrassment, incident to a person unaccustomed to speaking in public. The Lecture seemed to give much satisfaction and the experiments although few, were successfully performed. Mr. F. gave as the subject for his next Lecture *Atmospheric Air.* We sincerely hope that his exertions to disseminate instruction will meet with due encouragement.—*Com.*

ENGLISH FRESH BEEF.—A RARITY.—We were presented on New-Year Day, by Captain TILLEY, of the ship *Robert Bruce*, of this port, with a fine piece of fresh English Beef, in perfect order, brought by that vessel from Liverpool in the short passage of seventeen days.—*'Twould take a steamer to beat this.*

The Treasurer of the *Saint Patrick's Society* in this City acknowledges to have received from WILLIAM M'CANNON, Esquire, Two Pounds, Thirteen Shillings and Eight Pence, being money received by him in discharge of a public duty.

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on Monday last on board the Brig *Helen & Elizabeth*, on view of the body of Robert Lindsay, a seaman belonging to that vessel, who was taken suddenly ill, and expired before medical aid could be obtained. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

At the close of the half-yearly term of the Select School in this City, superintended by the Rev. J. G. M'GREGOR, the following young gentlemen were found entitled to prizes in their respective classes, from the number of marks which they had obtained in the Master's record during the term:—

Senior Latin, Latin Exercises, &c.	Master G. Lugrin,
Junior Latin, - - -	A. S. E. M'Gregor,
Grecian History and Geography,	James Walker,
English Grammar, -	John Ward,
Civil Geography, - -	H. F. Perley,
Arithmetic, - - - -	Arch'd Stewart,
Junior Reading Class,	C. J. M'Gregor,
" English Grammar,	Wm. Dunham,
" Geography, - -	Wm. Perkins.

Several other prizes remain undecided till the yearly examination at midsummer.—The School will reassemble on Monday next at 9 o'clock.

☞ The Public GRAMMAR SCHOOL will be re-opened on Monday next, the 6th January. A new Grammar Class will be formed.

FIRE—An extensive Brewery, Distillery, Oat and Flour Mill, propelled by a Steam Engine, Drying Kiln, &c. at Miramichi, owned by Mr. G. Rannie, and two small buildings owned by T. H. Peters, Esq. were destroyed by fire at an early hour on the morning of the 25th ultimo.

At a Public Meeting, held at Robinson's Inn, in HARVEY, in the County of Westmorland, on Saturday the fourteenth day of December, 1839, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1st.—Resolved, that a Petition be presented to the Governor, Council, and Assembly, praying that a grant may be made for the purpose of making a survey of that part of the Bay of Fundy and Shepody River which lies between Grindstone Island and M'Clellan's Landing.

2d.—Resolved, that a Petition be presented to the Governor, Council, and Assembly, praying that a grant may pass for the purpose of erecting a Breakwater and Public Landing at Cape Enrage Bay.

Whereas a Road along or near the Bay Shore, from Point Wolfe River, in this Parish, to Quaco is much required and would be of great public utility, (the distance to be explored and opened being only about eleven miles), therefore

3d.—Resolved, that a Petition be presented to the Governor, Council, and Assembly, praying that a grant may pass to explore and lay out the best line of Road from Point Wolfe River, in Harvey, to Quaco, and that Captain David Vaughan, Andrew Newcomb, and Reuben Stiles be recommended for Commissioners for that purpose.

4th.—Resolved, that a Petition be presented to the Governor, Council, and Assembly, praying that a Bill may pass to erect a part of the Parish of Harvey into a separate and distinct Parish.

Whereas repeated applications have been made, and hitherto without any effect, to erect that part of the County of Westmorland, lying to the west of the Petitcodiac, into a separate and distinct County,—the hardships we have to encounter in passing a dangerous and expensive Ferry, and having population, extent of territory, and other resources sufficient to require a separate County, it becomes our imperative duty as loyal British Subjects to persevere in asking for the same, therefore

5th.—Resolved, that a humble Petition be presented to the Governor, Council, and Assembly, praying that a Bill may pass to erect that part of the present County of Westmorland lying west of the Petitcodiac, comprising the Parishes of Harvey, Hopewell, Hillsborough, Coverdale, and part of the Parish of Salisbury into a separate and distinct County.

6th.—Resolved, that the aforegoing Resolutions be published in the Saint John Courier and Observer and the Fredericton Sentinel.

(Signed) JOHN OWENS,
Harvey, 14th Dec. 1839. *Secretary.*

LEGISLATURE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.—The Halifax Mail this morning, brings us the Speech of Sir C. Campbell at the opening of the Session on Tuesday last. The recent arrangement for carrying the Mails across the Atlantic by steam and the expectation that the mail routes through the Provinces to Quebec would be improved are noticed by His Excellency, who also states the measures he has adopted for accomplishing the latter object in Nova-Scotia, by drawing money from the Treasury on his own responsibility until the service could be provided for by the Legislature.—His Excellency in allusion to the Despatches received from England, relative to the Mission of the Delegates, quotes the following expressions of the Colonial Secretary:—"In discussing the subjects adverted to, it has been my anxious endeavour to arrive at the conclusion most calculated to meet the wishes and promote the interests of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Nova-Scotia. The attachment which they have invariably displayed to the Mother Country, the liberality and gallantry with which on a recent occasion, at a crisis of peculiar difficulty, they came forward to tender to Her Majesty their personal and pecuniary assistance, in the maintenance of her authority on the North American Continent, entitle them to every consideration which it is in the power of the Crown to bestow."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE to Congress was communicated on the 24th ultimo, three weeks after the meeting of both Houses. It is dated on the 2d, at which time it was no doubt ready for delivery. We give that part of this lengthy document, which relates to the relations of the United States with foreign countries, being about one-sixth part of it.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives;—

I regret that I cannot on this occasion congratulate you that the past year has been one of unalloyed prosperity. The ravages of fire and disease have painfully afflicted otherwise flourishing portions of our country, and serious embarrassments yet derange the trade of many of our cities. But notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, that general prosperity which has been heretofore so bountifully bestowed upon us by the Author of all good, still continues to call for our warmest gratitude. Especially have we reason to rejoice in the exuberant harvests which have lavishly recompensed well directed industry, and given to it that sure reward which is vainly sought in visionary speculations. I cannot indeed view without peculiar satisfaction, the evidences afforded by the past season of the benefits that spring from the steady devotion of the husbandman to his honorable pursuit. No means of individual comfort is more certain, and no source of national prosperity is so sure.—Nothing can compensate a people for a dependence upon others for the bread they eat; and that cheerful abundance on which the happiness of every one so much depends, is to be looked for no where with such sure reliance as in the industry of the agriculturist and the bounties of the earth.

With foreign countries our relations exhibit the same favourable aspect which was presented in my last annual message, and afford continual proof of the wisdom of the pacific, just and forbearing policy adopted by the first Administration of the Federal Government, and pursued by its successors.—The extraordinary powers vested in me by an act of Congress, for the defence of the country in an emergency considered so far probable as to require that the Executive should possess ample means to meet it, have not been exerted. They have, therefore, been attended with no other result than to increase, by the confidence thus reposed in me, my obligations to maintain, with religious exactness, the cardinal principles that govern our intercourse with other nations. Happily, in our pending questions with Great Britain, out of which this unusual grant of authority arose, nothing has occurred to require its exertion; and, as it is about to return to the Legislature, I trust that no future necessity may call for its exercise by them or its delegation to another department of the Government.

For the settlement of our North Eastern Boundary, the proposition promised by Great Britain for a commission of exploration and survey, has been received, and a counter project, including also a provision for a certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, is now before the British Government for its consideration. A just regard to the delicate state of this question, and a proper respect for the natural impatience of the State of Maine, not less than a conviction that the negociation has been already protracted longer than is prudent on the part of either Government, have led me to believe that the present favourable moment should on no account be suffered to pass without putting the question forever to rest. I feel confident that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty will take the same view of this subject, as I am persuaded it is governed by desires equally strong and sincere for the amicable termination of the controversy.

To the intrinsic difficulties of questions of boundary lines, especially those described in regions unoccupied and but partially known, is to be added in our country the embarrassment necessarily arising out of our Constitution, by which the General Government is made the organ of negotiating, and deciding upon the particular interests of the States on whose frontiers these lines are to be traced. To avoid another controversy in which a State Government might rightfully claim to have her wishes consulted, previously to the conclusion of the conventional arrangements concerning her right of jurisdiction or territory, I have thought it necessary to call the attention of the Government of Great Britain to another portion of our conterminous dominion, of which the division still remains to be adjusted. I refer to the line from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, stipulations for the settlement of which are to be found in the 7th article of the Treaty of Ghent. The commissioners appointed under that article by the two Governments having differed in their opinions, made separate reports, according to its stipulations, upon the points of disagreement, and these differences are now to be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly Sovereign or State. The disputed points should be settled and the line designated, before the Territorial Government, of which it is one of the boundaries, takes its place in the Union as a State; and I rely upon the cordial co-operation of the British Government to effect that object.

There is every reason to believe that disturbances like those which lately agitated the neighboring British Provinces will not again prove the sources of border contention, or interpose the obstacles to the continuance of that good understanding which it is the mutual interest of Great Britain and the United States to preserve and maintain.

Within the Provinces themselves tranquillity is restored, and on our frontier that misguided sympathy in favour of what was presumed to be a general effort in behalf of popular rights, and which in some instances misled a few of our more inexperienced citizens, has subsided into a rational conviction strongly opposed to all intermeddling with the internal affairs of our neighbours. The people of the United States feel, as it is hoped they always will, a warm solicitude for the success of all who are sincerely endeavouring to improve the political condition of mankind. This generous feeling they cherish towards the most distant nations, and it was natural, therefore, that it should be awakened with more than common warmth in behalf of immediate neighbors. But it does not belong to their character as a community to seek the gratification of those feelings in acts which violate their duty as citizens, endanger the peace of their country, and tend to bring upon it the stain of a violated faith towards foreign nations. If, zealous to confer benefits upon others, they appear for a moment to lose sight of the permanent obligations imposed upon them as citizens, they are seldom long misled. From all the information I receive, confirmed to some extent by personal observation, I am satisfied that no one can now hope to engage in such enterprises, without encountering public indignation, in addition to the severest penalties of the law.

Recent information also leads me to hope that the emigrants from Her Majesty's Provinces who have sought refuge within our boundaries, are disposed to become peaceable residents, and to abstain from all attempts to endanger the peace of that country which has afforded them an asylum. On a review of the occurrences on both sides of the line, it is satisfactory to reflect that in almost every complaint against our country, the offence may be traced to emigrants from the Provinces who have sought refuge here. In the few instances in which they were aided by citizens of the United States, the acts of these misguided men were not only in direct contravention of the laws and well-known wishes of their own Government, but met with the decided disapprobation of the people of the United States.

I regret to state the appearance of a different spirit among Her Majesty's subjects in the Canadas. The sentiments of hostility to our people and institutions, which have been so frequently expressed there, and the disregard of our rights which have been manifested on some occasions, have, I am sorry to say, been applauded and encouraged by the people, and even by some of the subordinate local authorities of the Provinces. The chief officers in Canada fortunately have not entertained the same feeling, and have probably prevented excesses that must have been fatal to the peace of the two countries.

I look forward anxiously to a period when all the transactions which have grown out of this condition of our affairs, and which have been made the subjects of complaints and remonstrance by the two Governments respectively, shall be fully examined, and the proper satisfaction given where it is due from either side.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our intercourse with Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Naples, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, or Sweden. The internal state of Spain has sensibly improved, and a well grounded hope exists that the return of peace will restore to the people of that country their former prosperity, and enable the Government to fulfil all its obligations at home and abroad. The Government of Portugal, I have the satisfaction to state, has paid in full the eleventh and last instalment due to our citizens for the claim embraced in the settlement made with it on the 3d of March, 1837.

I lay before you treaties of commerce negotiated, the ratifications of which have been exchanged with the Kings of the Sardinia and the Netherlands, since the adjournment of Congress. The liberal principles of the treaties will recommend them to your approbation. That with Sardinia is the first treaty of commerce formed by that kingdom, and it will, I trust, answer the expectations of the present Sovereign, by aiding the development of the resources of his country, and stimulating the enterprise of his people. That with the Netherlands happily terminates a long existing subject of dispute, and removes from our future commercial intercourse all apprehension of embarrassment. The King of the Netherlands, has also, in further illustration of his character for justice, and of his desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, made compensation for an American vessel captured in 1800 by a French privateer, and carried into Curacoa, where the proceeds were appropriated to the use of the Colony, then, and for a short time after, under the dominion of Holland.

The death of the late Sultan has produced no alteration in our relations with Turkey. Our newly appointed Minister Resident has reached Constantinople, and I have received assurances from the present Ruler that the obligations of our treaty, and those of friendship, will be fulfilled by himself in the same spirit that actuated his illustrious father.

I regret to be obliged to inform you that no convention for the settlement of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico has yet been ratified by the Government of that country. The first convention formed for that purpose was not presented by the President of Mexico for the approbation of its Congress, from the belief that the King of Prussia, the arbitrator in case of disagreement in the joint commission to be appointed by the United States and Mexico, would not consent to take upon himself that friendly office. Although not entirely satisfied with the course pursued by Mexico, I felt no hesitation in receiving in the most conciliatory spirit the explanation offered, and also cheerfully consented to a new convention, in order to arrange the payments proposed to be made to our citizens, in a manner which, while equally just to them, was deemed less onerous and inconvenient to the Mexican Government. Relying confidently upon the intentions of that Government, Mr. Ellis was directed to repair to Mexico, and diplomatic intercourse has been resumed between the two countries. The new convention has, he informs us, been recently submitted by the President of that Republic to this Congress, under circumstances which promise a speedy ratification; a result which I cannot allow myself to doubt.

Instructions have been given to the Commissioner of the United States under our Convention with Texas, for the demarcation of the line which separates us from that Republic. The Commissioners of both Governments met in New Orleans in August last. The joint commission was organized, and adjourned to convene at the same place on the 12th of October. It is presumed to be now in the performance of its duties.

The new Government of Texas has shewn its desire to cultivate friendly relations with us, by a prompt reparation for injuries complained of in the case of two vessels of the United States.

With Central America a convention has been concluded for the renewal of its former treaty with the United States. This was not ratified before the departure of our late Charge d'Affaires from that country, and the copy of it brought by him was not received before the adjournment of the Senate at the last session. In the meanwhile, the period limited for the exchange of ratifications having expired, I deemed it expedient in consequence of the death of the Charge d'Affaires, to send a special agent to Central America, to close the affairs of our mission there, and to arrange with the Government an extension of the time for the exchange of ratifications.

The commission created by the States which formerly composed the Republic of Colombia, for adjusting the claims against that Government, has, by a very unexpected construction of the treaty under which it acts, decided that no provision was made for those claims of citizens of the United States which arose from captures by Colombian privateers and were adjudged against the claimants in the judicial tribunals. This decision will compel the United States to apply to the several Governments formerly united for redress. With all these—New Grenada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, a perfectly good understanding exists. Our treaty with Venezuela is faithfully carried into execution, and that country, in the enjoyment of tranquillity, is gradually advancing in prosperity under the guidance of its present distinguished President, General Paez. With Ecuador, a liberal commercial convention has lately been concluded, which will be transmitted to the Senate at an early day.

With the great American Empire of Brazil our relations continue unchanged, as does our friendly intercourse with the other Governments of South America—the Argentile Republic and the Republics of Uruguay, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia. The dissolution of the Peru Bolivian Confederation may occasion some temporary inconvenience to our citizens in that quarter, but the obligations on the new Governments which have arisen out of that Confederation to observe its treaty stipulations, will no doubt be soon understood, and it is presumed no indisposition will exist to fulfil those which it contracted with the United States. * * *

The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States. * * *

The leading topics of the remaining part of the Message are Banking and the Sub-Treasury.

The financial operations of the year are stated to have been very successful. The expenditures, it is computed, will not exceed twenty-six millions. No estimate is given of the produce of the revenue.

The Message alludes briefly to the continuance of hostilities in Florida, and recommends to the consideration of Congress a plan submitted by the Secretary of War for putting an end to them. It recommends a revision of the laws relating to the transfer of American vessels, and such an alteration of the law that when vessels are sold abroad to foreigners, advantage may not be taken of their apparent American character for carrying on the slave trade under that disguise.

The Post Office Department is represented as in a flourishing condition—the routes having been extended during the year, and the revenue increased by the sum of $241,560. The expenditures of the Department, however, which amount to $4,624,117, exceeded the revenue by $147,679. This excess was defrayed out of the previously accumulated surplus of resources.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, a Message was received from the President of the United States; when, on motion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time spent therein, the doors were again opened, when

Mr. Linn introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Senate that the title of the United States to the Territory of Oregon is indisputable, and never will be abandoned.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to give notice to the British Government that the conventions of 1818 and 1827, which give the right to use and occupy the Oregon Territory, its bays, rivers, harbours, &c. to both parties indiscriminately, shall cease in twelve months after such notification.

Resolved, That it is both expedient and proper to extend such portions of the laws of the United States over the Territory of Oregon as may be necessary to secure the lives, liberty, and property of our citizens who may reside in said Territory.

Resolved, That it is expedient to raise an additional regiment of infantry (rifle) for the purpose of overawing and keeping in check various Indian tribes, or any foreign forces who may be in said Territory, or in its borders: and at the same time to give ample protection to our citizens engaged in legitimate occupations.

Resolved, That 640 acres of land should be granted to every white male inhabitant of said Territory, of the age of eighteen years, who shall cultivate and use the same for five consecutive years, and to his heirs at law in the event of his death.

GEORGIA AND MAINE.—We alluded on Saturday to the serious course into which the difficulty between Georgia and Maine had fallen. We find in the Milledgeville Journal the following copy of the report made by the Joint Committee of the Georgia legislature on the subject, together with a notice of the provisions of the bill which accompanied it:

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the controversy between this state and Maine, and the persistence of the latter in a refusal to deliver up to the authorities of this state Daniel Philbrook, and Edward Kelleran, fugitives from its justice, in *reporting* upon the same, deem it unnecessary by a detailed review, to give a recapitulated history of the facts connected therewith, either for the purpose of imparting information upon the subject, or justifying the course they think proper to recommend. The cause of the difficulty, and its nature and circumstances, they believe, are *very generally and fully understood.* A sufficient forbearance has already been shown by this state. The argument is clearly exhausted, and it now becomes our duty to act, and to adopt such measures as will protect the right of the citizen, and vindicate the true dignity and character of the state.

To this end, the committee reported a bill, which enacts, (for the reasons contained in the report,) That the people, citizens and inhabitants of the state of Maine, and persons hereafter coming into this state from any district or port of Maine, either as seamen, mariners, or in any other character, shall be deemed, held and considered as the *public enemies of this state*, and their persons shall be liable to be seized and treated as such, and their property to be found within this state, both real and personal, shall be subject to *confiscation*.

[Another bill was afterwards substituted for the above, by a vote of 141 to 43, which subjects all vessels arriving in the ports of Georgia from the Sate of Maine, to one hundred days quarantine, and also to other restrictions; and all this, as the bill represents it, "for feloniously taking and carrying away the personal property of some of the good citizens of Georgia."]

LATE FROM CHINA.—An arrival at New-York brings Canton papers to the 23d July. The troubles between the foreigners and the Chinese authorities at Canton were farther than ever from a settlement. The smuggling of opium had recommenced, and more rigorous measures were likely to be adopted for its suppression. It was thought that the foreign trade would be entirely prohibited. Most of the foreign merchants had broken up their establishments and departed, some for Macao and some for their own countries.—Thirty or forty English merchant ships were lying at the outer anchorage, but Captain Elliott would not allow them to proceed to Canton. No foreign vessel, save American, had entered that port in four months.

LEGISLATURE OF UPPER CANADA.

The Resolutions in favor of uniting the two Provinces were brought forward in the Legislative Council on the 10th December, by the Hon. Mr. Sullivan. They are five in number, as follow:—

Resolved, 1—That the events which have lately marked the history of Lower Canada—the consequent necessity for a suspension of her Constitution, and the inadequacy of the powers of Government existing there, for the enactment of permanent laws, such as are required for the benefit of the people, present a state of public affairs in the Sister Province, deeply to be deplored by this House, as well from a disinterested anxiety for the welfare of a people so nearly connected with Upper Canada, as in consideration of the injurious consequences resulting to this community, from a continuance of the unsettled political condition of the Lower Province.

Resolved, 2—That the present derangement of the Finances of Upper Canada—the total suspension of her public improvements—the paralyzed condition of private enterprise—the cessation of immigration, and the apparent impossibility of the removal of these evils, without the united efforts of both the Canadian Provinces—make the adoption of some great measure necessary, which will restore prosperity to the Canadas, and renew confidence at home and abroad in the stability of their political institutions.

Resolved, 3—That considering the hopelessness, arising from past experience, and from a view of the political condition of Lower Canada, of ever realizing, in separate Legislatures, the unity of feeling or action in matters affecting equally the interests of both Provinces, on which the prosperity or safety of either may especially depend, a Reunion of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada has, in the opinion of this House, become indispensable for the restoration of good Government within these Colonies, and for the preservation of their institutions in connection with the Parent State.

Resolved, 4—That for these urgent reasons, the assent of this House be expressed to the enactment of the important measure of Re-union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, recommended by Her Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, and to the Houses of the Provincial Legislature by His Excellency the Governor-General; and that such assent, on the part of this House, be given on the following terms:

First—That there be an equal representation of each Province in the United Legislature.

Secondly—That a sufficient permanent Civil List be granted to Her Majesty, to enable Her Majesty to render the Judicial Bench independent alike of Executive power and popular influence, and to carry on the indispensable services of Government.

Thirdly—That the public debt of this Province, contracted for public works of a general nature, shall, after the union, be charged on the joint revenue of the United Province.

Resolved—That in yielding this ready concurrence to the measure of re-union of the Provinces, strongly recommended by Her Majesty, the legislative council of Upper Canada rely upon the wisdom and justice of their most gracious Sovereign, and Her Majesty's Parliament, for devising the details of the plan of re-union, and for the establishment of such a system of Government in the United Province, as will tend to the development of its natural resources, and enable it, with the blessings of Divine Providence, to pursue steadily, and free from the distractions by which the Country has lately been divided, the course of prosperity and happiness, which the best interests of the people of Canada, and of the empire, alike, require not to be longer impeded.

In the House of Assembly the measure of union was introduced on the 10th, and supported by the Solicitor General, Mr. Draper—last winter an opponent. Mr. Gowan and Sir Allan M'Nab insisted on a dissolution of the House and a direct appeal to the people. The debate was continued until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, December 10.—Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee of the whole, on His Excellency the Governor General's Message on the subject of the Union of the Provinces, and the Solicitor General brought forward his Resolutions. They are founded on the message, and contain no further information respecting the terms of the Union proposed by her Majesty's Government than is found in that document. A long desultory discussion took place on them, embracing almost every thing connected with the state of the country. The resolutions were laid on the table, and 1000 copies were ordered to be printed. The committee rose to sit again on Thursday next.

Mr. Boulton brought in a bill to disfranchise all persons who have been connected with rebellion, or who are members of hunters' lodges, or any other treasonable conspiracy against the Government in this province, by compelling any candidate or elector, when required at the polls, to take an oath that he has not been engaged in any such conspiracy.

Mr. Merritt moved, on the question for the second reading, that the bill be read a second time this day six months. A warm debate took place on this motion, in the course of which, mention having been made of the statement of the Cobourg Star, that a proposition had been made to Mr. Merritt to take command of the "Patriot" forces this winter, he declared that no such communication, or any other of a like nature had ever been made to him in any way whatever.

It was moved and carried that the house adjourn, so that the question of throwing out the bill remains undetermined.

We stated in our last publication that the union resolution had been adopted in the Legislative Council; and we can now add that the union resolutions brought forward in the House of Assembly have also been agreed to. The majority in the Council was 8—in the House 13.

By the resolutions the equal representation in both provinces, permanent civil list, and the joint assumption of the public debt, are all agreed to.—*New-York Commercial Adv.*

According to the Toronto correspondence of the Montreal Courier, the Governor General is not a man to be trifled with, in this matter of the union, or in any other. The following incident is said to have taken place at an entertainment given by his Excellency.

In reply to an observation of Mr. Gowan, as to the *delicate* position in which the Officers of the Government, who had declared against the union last year, were now placed, His Excellency said, that "no officer of the Government, holding a seat in the Legislature, and voting against any measure of his Administration, should continue in office, *one hour*, after such information reached his ears."

QUEBEC, Dec. 18.—The thermometer has been down during the two last nights to 20° and 15°. Much ice is formed in the River. One of the horse ferry boats crossed this morning 18th Dec. but they will have to be laid up and canoes used. The winter roads are good since the 13th instant, and the markets well stocked with provisions. About 200 carcases of hogs of from three to four hundred pounds weight each, were in the market yesterday and to-day, selling from 4d to 5d per lb.

By recent papers we perceive, that a stop has been put to this custom, of military men expressing their opinion of commanders by means of presents. Orders have been issued that such shall not in future be received by any officer, serving, or having served, under Her Majesty. This regulation may seem strange, but, no doubt, good cause for it exists, or it would not be made. The practice may be supposed to lead to invidious distinctions, and to a laxity of discipline,—it may also happen that a Commander may have abundant cause to deal with his regiment in a manner not likely to call forth expressions of respect and affection, although it may be requisite for the well being of those whom he has in charge, and for the good of the service generally.—*Halifax Pearl.*

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

[*From the London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.*]

Velvets, satins, and various materials brooches, are worn, and for full dress the Eglington velvet raye pearl grey; for dinner, the same materials, black or an orange ground; also violet reps, with broad satin stripes, plaid and plain satins. Cotton velvets are also worn in Paris. In mousselines de laine, those embroidered with silk on plain ground are the newest.

Ceintures are worn of ribbon rolled round the waist, and tying in front, with long ends. A novelty in evening dresses is worthy of notice; the very clear tulle dresses are made with three skirts, each shorter than the other, and trimmed at the bottom, by which means the weight of a full trimming on so slight a material is obviated, and the light appearance preserved, with the richness of a full trimming.

Manteaux are no longer confined to the useful and comfortable, but many very elegant ones are made; none more so than the long cloak of dark satin, lined with pink or lilac, confined at the waist by a cordeliere and tassels reaching to the feet; and a cord is placed about an inch from the edge, all round the cloak, sleeves, and collar.—Bournous of various forms are made, from the Arabian to the more elegant French bournous.—Paletots, velvet shawls, &c., are all fashionable.

Velvet is much in favour for bonnets; the colours most approved in that material are pale pink, Sevre blue, red currant, green, scabiense, peony, terre d'Afrique, a pale ecru colour, pearl grey, lapis blue. Nœuds, cordes, brides, all of velvet; ribbons are used only on satin bonnets.

In velours epingle, blue Louise and coffee-colours are the favourite shades, the feathers generally matching.

Evening coiffures are remarkable for simplicity; their principal peculiarities are, that they do not conceal the hair, are very low at the sides, and placed very backward on the head. Some very pretty coiffures are composed entirely of lace veils or scarfs; they are simple and pretty, and form demi-voile on the throat. Turbans will also be fashionable, and those preferred are the Persian and Arabian, with long gold fringe. Scarfs of every description will be very fashionable; for dress they are made of dentelle d'or and d'argent; flounces also of this material, with headings, are in preparation for dresses of velvet and other rich materials.

FREIGHTS.—At Charleston, Dec. 21, to Liverpool, ½d. to ⅝d. per lb.; at Savannah, 20th, ⅝d.; Mobile, 14th, ⅝d.

MR. CHUBB,—At the time when the long-agitated question of the "Quit Rents" was finally settled, it was ordered by Government that the sums paid in by individuals previous to the Commutation should be *refunded*; and it was generally understood that the re-payment was to be made through the Clerks of the Peace of the respective Counties. The Subscriber, with many others in this County, handed in his account to the Clerk of the Peace, fully expecting to receive from him the amount due for Quit Rents paid as above; but such re-payment has never yet been received by the Subscriber, nor has he ever heard of any individual in this City and County having obtained such re-payment. Can you inform those interested, whether the Clerk of the Peace has funds for the purpose of refunding such Quit Rents; whether such re-payments ought not to have been made long ago; and, if so, in what way the parties are to proceed, to obtain what they are justly entitled to? I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A PAYER OF QUIT RENTS.

☞ Intimation is hereby given, that in accordance with the usual practice of the Congregation, an extraordinary Collection for the Poor will be taken up in St. Andrew's Church at the conclusion of the forenoon's service, To-morrow—being the first Sabbath of the New-Year. Jan. 4.

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

Superfine Flour, 40s. per brl. & 20s. 0d. per hundred.
Fine do. 37s. 6d. do. & 18s. 9d. do.
Middlings do. 20s. do. & 10s. do.
Horse Feed, 2s. per bushel.
Bran, - - 1s. 3d. do.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening last, by the Reverend the Rector, Captain Albert Betts, of the Barque *Clarence*, of this port, to Jane F., youngest daughter of the late Mr. Obadiah Purdy, of this City.

On Thursday, by the Rev. William Andrew, Mr. John M'Cauver, to Miss Fanny Martin, both of the Parish of Portland.—Same day, by the same Mr. Henry A. Allen, to Miss Mary Jones, both of this City.

On Friday, by the same, Mr. Robert Eaton, to Miss Elizabeth Robinson, both of King's County.

On Thursday the 15th December, by the Rev. William Walker, Mr. William Baird, to Miss Sarah Ann Leakee, both of Upham, King's County.

At Sheffield, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. F. W. Miles, Mr. John T. Smith, of Fredericton, to Miss Letitia Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. H. Bridges.

At Fredericton, on the 21st ult. by the Rev. F. W. Miles, Mr. George W. Turner, Merchant, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. W. S. Estey, all of Fredericton.

At Dalhousie, on the 2d Dec. by the Rev. James Steven, Mr. John Gilbreath, of Belle Doune, Bay Chaleur, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Daniel Vaughan, of St. John, N. B.

On 31st December, in the Parish Church of Shediac, by the Rev. the Rector, Mr. Edward Coates, of Wellington, to Miss Janet Tate, of Shediac.

In Boston, on Thursday morning, 26th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Channing, Robert James Macintosh, Esquire, of Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, to Mary, daughter of the Hon. Nathan Appleton.

DIED.

On Saturday night last, after an illness of about two months, deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Mr. Thomas Wallace, Merchant, aged 25 years, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Wallace, of Fenwick, near Kilmarnock, Scotland.

On Monday morning, after a short illness, Mr. Henry Corry, in the 47th year of his age, leaving a wife and three children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and parent.

On Thursday morning, after a most distressing illness, in the 43d year of her age, Margaret Allice, relict of the late Capt. Charles Hanford. Mrs. H. was formerly of Liverpool, England.

At Carleton, on Friday evening, 27th ult. after a short but severe illness, Isaac Gage, second son of Mr. Leonard Woodworth, aged four years and ten months.

At Fredericton, on the 13th ult. much regretted, Mr. James Connelly, aged 56 years.—On the 26th, in the 26th year of his age, Mr. Alexander B. Slason, third son of the late Jedediah Slason, Esq.

At Halifax, 26th ult. Andrew Brown, Esquire, Lieut. Royal Navy.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Sunday—Barque Constellation, Davys, Liverpool, 45 days—John Wishart, merchandise.—Spoke on the 13th Dec. lat. 41 55, long. 49 30, ship Mozambique, Stephens, hence, for Liverpool, 11 days out, all well.—17th, lat. 41 10, long. 52, 51, blowing strong from S. S. E., while reefing fore-topsail, saw the wreck of a vessel bearing W. N. W. about 6 miles, bore up for it, and it proved to be a schooner of about 80 tons, on her beam ends, mainmast standing, foremast gone by the deck, and showing the chief part of the starboard side, which was painted black; could not have been long deserted, as there was only one streak of bulwark gone—had the appearance of being a handsome vessel.

Brig Eliza, Wilson, Waterford, via Halifax, 13—Thomas & Sandall, ballast.

Elizabeth, Brown, Jamaica, 27—Barlows & Ketchum, ballast.

Helen & Elizabeth, Allan, Philadelphia, 15—Ratchford & Brothers, flour and wheat.

Schr. Nile, Vaughan, Halifax, 11—Master, assorted cargo.

Monday—Ship Robert Bruce, Tilley, Liverpool, 17 days—Alexander Yeats, salt and coals.—Sailed in company with the Thetis, Brown, for Savannah, and Jane Walker, Whyte, for Mobile; left the York, Legg, and Mersey, Mather, for this port—Sarah, Kinney, and Ben Nevis, Burns, for Savannah—Glengarry, Harkness, for New Orleans, and Pearl, Fletcher, for Norfolk, Virginia, all to sail in a few days. On the 22d ult. long. 54, lat. 44, spoke barque Susan, understood from Bay Chaleur.

Brig Kentville, Daley, St. Kitts, 22—S. Gould, ballast.

Napoleon, Caleff, Philadelphia, 10—Master, flour, &c.—Experienced very heavy weather, and lost the deck load, (150 barrels of flour)—several of the crew severely bruised.

Schr. James Clark, Beck, Boston, via Portland, 30 hours—Master, assorted cargo.

Tuesday—Barque Harper, Murphy, Wexford, 58—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Schr. Emily, Hilton, Halifax—sugar, pork, &c.

Matilda, Simpson, Philadelphia, 15 days—B. Tilton, flour and corn.

Wednesday—Schr. Edward Preble, Shaw, Philadelphia, (via Portland, Me.) 20—C. M'Lauchlan, flour, &c.—The E. P. put into Portland to repair damages sustained in the gale of the 15th ult. in which she also lost her deck load of flour.

Woodlands, Johnson, Philadelphia, 12—to order, flour, &c.

Acadian, Heney, Machias—Goods saved from the wreck of the ship Hannah Kerr, from Liverpool.

Thursday—Brig Lincoln, Ricker, Philadelphia, 16—J. & R. Reed, flour and meal.

Barque Bellona, Sim, Newry, 42—to order, ballast.

This Morning—Barque George, Hippesley, Gloucester, 107, and Milford, 95 days—George Hall, coals, &c.—Experienced stormy weather, and put into Grand Passage, (N. S.) on the 12th ult. to recruit.

COASTWISE, &c.

Saturday—Sarah, Balcomb, Annapolis, staves, &c.

Sunday—Maid of the Mist, (s.) Leavitt, St. Andrews, passengers.

Monday—Deborah, Grady, Black River, deals.

Three Brothers, Bishop, Shepody, hay.

Ophir, Crohone, Shepody, hay and oats.

Phœbe, Bissett, St. Andrews, deals and fish.

Tuesday—Palace, Lord, Welch Pool, fish.

Wednesday—Maid of the Mist, (s.) Leavitt, Digby, passengers and cattle.

Thursday—Schr. Sarah Ann, Greenlaw, Deer Island, fish.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Dec. 28—Ritchie, Kerr, Clyde.
30—Leander, Phelan, Liverpool.
31—Carlton, Kinney, London.
Jan'y. 3—Eliza, Wilson, London.
Paragon, Swinford, London.
Bellona, Sim, Newry.

CLEARED.

Ship Dorothy, Flemming, Hull, timber.
Brig Maria, Hughson, Cork, deals.
Blomidon, Scribner, Cork, deals.
Tariff, Walker, St. Andrews, ballast.
Severn, Parker, Gloucester, timber and deals.
Eglington, Evans, Cork, deals.
Schr. Globe, Plummer, New-York, plaster.

Spoken, on the 24th Nov. lat. 39, long. 17, ship Chester, Lawson, 7 days from Hull, for St. John.—18th Dec. lat. 42 46, long. 66 22, barque John Craig, Pettingell, from St. John, for London.

Ship Calcutta, of this port, from Liverpool, with loss of bowsprit, &c. has put into Cork to repair.

Cleared at Baltimore on the 24th ult. brig Hortio, Wilson, for this port.

Ship Evergreen, Henry, from Liverpool, arrived at Savannah on the 21st ultimo.

Barque Byron at Boston, from Newcastle, in lat. 41½, long. 68, on the 20th Dec. fell in with the wreck of the brig Mary Elizabeth, 21 days from Prince Edward Island, for Bideford, and took off the crew, eight in number,—the Mary Elizabeth experienced very heavy weather, and on the 18th, while lying to, shipped a sea which carried away both masts and bowsprit, and caused the vessel to leak badly, from which it was found impossible to free her.

Schr. Henry Davenport, of Annapolis, ashore at Boston, has been dismantled until spring.

Brig Matchless, Card, of Windsor, (N. S.) was driven ashore near the Breakwater, Portland, Me. during the storm of Friday night, 27th ult.

Entered for loading at Liverpool, Nov. 29, barque Henry Hood, M'Ferran, New-York; at London, Dec. 2d, Hebe, Wright, St. John.

Sailed from Liverpool, Dec. 5, ship Wakefield, Young, Charleston; 8th, Ward, Masters, and Abeona, Grant, St. John; 9th, Samuel, Jamieson, Mobile.—From London, 8th, Albion, Whitney, do.

Arrived at Hull, Nov. 23d, Trent, Byers, Richibucto; Falcon, Thoms, St. Andrews; 25th, Mary Ann, Laing, John; 28th, Latona, Wilkinson, Miramichi; Dec. 3d, Lord Mulgrave Cordingly, do.—Yorkshire, Valpey, St. John, 36 days, (sold.)

At Liverpool, 16th Nov. Coronation, Broadley, St. John; 17th, British American, Pritchard, do.; 19th, Mersey, Mather, do.; 20th, Alexander Edmond, Strang, Quebec; 21st, Ann Hall, Tucker, Quebec; 28th, Pearl, Fletcher, Saint John; Oleron, Evans, do.—(subsequently sold);—December 4th, Alcyone and Don, from Miramichi; 5th, Flora, Cowan, St. John; Jessie, Margaret, and Forager, from Miramichi; 9th, Lady Harvey, Larkin, St. John.

At London, 16th Nov. Orbit, Robinson, Quebec; Eagle, Stephenson, Saint John.—Gravesend, 18th, Vesper, Miramichi.—Deal, Dec. 6, Deborah, Richibucto.

Belfast, Nov. 30.—The Celia, Baird, from Quebec, struck on the Bridles, off Groom's Point, last night, and is full of water.

Cork, Nov. 27.—The Ann, of Scarboro', is reported to have been seen about 56 miles S. W. of Cape Clear, water-logged, and part of the crew dead in the rigging.

Cork, Dec. 1.—The Majestic, Laing, hence to Restigouche, has put back, after being out six weeks and as far as 43 W. long.—experienced several westerly gales.

On Friday, 29th Nov. the East coast of Scotland experienced a severe storm. The brig *Peterel*, of Stockton-on-Tees, Barry, master, from Dalhousie, New-Brunswick, to Stockton, with timber, went ashore on the coast of Fife, at Boarhills. The crew took to the rigging, but in a moment a resistless sea broke over the Peterel, and with awful violence split her in two, fair along the middle of the deck. The vessel was literally dashed to pieces, and the unfortunate crew, (with the exception of one man named Henry Thoms) all met a watery grave; there were nine of a crew and one passenger. A lady passenger, named Elizabeth Westgaff, who had gone on board at Stromness where the vessel touched, was lost; her trunk contained £400 in bills, and other valuable articles.—Seven bodies including that of the lady, had been picked up.

Saint George's Society.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the SAINT GEORGE'S SOCIETY will be held at the Saint John Hotel on Monday evening next, the 6th instant, at seven o'clock.

By order of the President.
January 4. A. R. TRURO, *Sec'y.*

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 632, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, meets on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at their Lodge Room in the Saint John Hotel,—*Regular Night.*

By order of the W. M.
January 4. JOHN THOMAS, *Sec'y.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK
MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,
Saint John, January 2d, 1840.

AT a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the paid up Capital was declared, payable to the Stockholders, at this Office, on Monday, 3d February next.

JAMES KIRK, *President.*

N. B.—Non-resident Stockholders who may require to draw for the amount of their respective Dividends, will insert in their drafts, "*being for amount of my Dividend on — Shares of the Capital Stock in New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, as declared 2d Jan.* 1840."

Nova-Scotia Money.

TO be had from the subscriber, a small amount of Nova-Scotia Money, if applied for immediately. JOHN V. THURGAR.
4th January, 1840.

EDUCATION.

THE *Winter Term* of Mrs. BLATCH'S Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies will commence on *Monday, the 20th instant*, and terminate on *Saturday, the 4th of April.*—The *Spring Term* will commence on *Monday, the 6th of April*, and terminate on *Saturday, the 20th of June.*

Morris-street, Saint John,
January 4, 1840. [Ob. Gaz.]

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE regular Monthly Meeting of the SAINT JOHN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE for January, will be held at the St. John Hotel on Monday evening the 13th instant, at 8 P. M.—The ordinary business of the meeting will be transacted after the Lecture.

S. J. SCOVIL,
January 4. *Recording Secretary.*