Not a moment was lost in giving the alarm to the neighbourhood, who instantly proceeded to the relief of such others of the boatmen as might be struggling with the tempest. In the discharge of their benevolent task they continued all night, traversing the surrounding localities in every direction, but to no purpose, till daylight, when they first discovered the dead body of Macintyre. They arrived at the boat. Besides the body of him who had died at sea, they found in her another of this unfortunate crew. He was in the attitude of prayer, with his face hidden in his hands, which lay upon one of the seats—"a stiffen'd corpse." Standing against an adjacent rock, they fell in with a fourth frozen to death. Near him again, under cover of a projecting crag, they discovered the fifth. He was without speech, and all but lifeless. They carried him to one of their huts, where, experiencing all the kindness and care that humanity could suggest, and it was in the power of the humble inmates to dispense, he soon felt relief; his name is Macleod. The dead bodies were borne to the schoolmaster's.

Here they were decently coffined, and remained till Friday, when the relatives of the deceased came and removed them in boats for burial in their native district. Their fate, which was truly touching, is throughout the island deeply commiserated. The whole of them were married; and a subscription is in progress at Stornoway, for behoof of their families. The sufferings of the survivors were so great, that it will take considerable time before they will have thoroughly recovered.

## LATEST NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 22.

Mr. Fowell Buxton moved the appointment of a select committee "to inquire into the working of the apprenticeship system in the colonies, the condition of the apprentices, and the laws and regulations affecting them which have been passed." In support of his motion he went into extended details, to show that the colonists, being secure of the enormous grant made to them, had not adopted measures to carry into effect the law which granted such compensation. The course pursued by the West India colonies, he firmly believed, was this,—to get, in the first instance, possession of the money, and then to get back as large a portion of slavery as they could. Until they got hold of the money, they were, professedly, zealous abolitionists, and from that day to this nothing had been done excepting that the House of Assembly had insulted the Governor, and had also insulted that house. He, therefore, moved for a committee of inquiry.—Lord Stanley justified the course adopted by the colonial department during the time that he formed a part of the Government, and concluded as follows:—"Taking the measure in the most unfavourable point of view which the hon. member for Weymouth could suggest, in consequence of the Government coming to that decision, he (Lord Stanley) should never have cause to regret having been the humble means of carrying into effect one of the greatest measures that had ever passed the British legislature, not only without bloodshed and slaughter, as by many had been anticipated would be the case, but which had the effect of working the greatest possible improvement in the condition of every class of persons in the colonies. In the welfare of the planter he rejoiced, but not more than he did in the improved condition of the slave population under the apprenticeship system, which was now fast drawing to a close." Sir G. Grey, said he should not resist the motion. It was not the desire of the Government at home to coerce the colonies, nor to show any disrespect towards the Assemblies; but there was a duty towards the negroes and the British public which must be enforced. After speeches from Mr. O'Connell, Mr. W. Gladstone, Mr. Borthwick, &c., the motion was agreed to.

The Irish Corporation Bill was read a third time on Monday, in the House of Commons, and the Ministers had a majority of 61.

On Wednesday next the House of Commons will be adjourned for the Easter recess, and will not again assemble before the 11th April.

There is to be a call of the House of Commons on the 21st of April, on the motion of the Marquess of Chandos, who will on that day bring forward his motion for the relief of agricultural distress.

Lord Morpeth has given notice that he will bring forward the subject of Irish tithes on the 25th of April.

Mr. Walkly has put forth a circular intimating his dissatisfaction at the plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for imposing a penny duty on newspapers, and calls on the people, in all quarters, to petition for the total abolition of the tax.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 29.—The Irish Corporation Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time without any remark.

TRADE.—We believe it may be said with truth, that at no period since the peace—if, indeed, during the war—has the trade of the country, and its manufacturing and labouring population—the great reduction in taxation being borne in mind—been in a more healthy condition, or had more favorable prospects, than at present. The great staples of commerce are in demand, at advancing prices. Silk, wool, cotton, hemp, flax, indigo, saltpetre, and other chief articles, used in the manufactures of the country are all in the most active request; indeed in silks, wool, &c., it is feared that the high prices now demanded will tend to check consumption, the manufacturer obtaining with difficulty a rise in goods equal to that in the raw material. This remark will apply with greater force to the silk, which continues to rise with great rapidity. The state of the markets for West India produce is favorable for the planters.—The trade with India, China, Canada and America, is greatly improving. At the last dates from Canton there were not less than 40 British vessels waiting for cargoes, and 16 at Lintin, showing a great increase in the intercourse with the Chinese, as compared with the period during which the East India Company held a monopoly of the trade. The port of London is in a very animated state at present; nearly 200 vessels for the Baltic, Canada, Sydney, Canton, India, Mauritius, and other places, are taking in their cargoes, preparatory to sailing for this season.

The prosperity which exists in every department of business carried on by the commercial and manufacturing classes has probably never been exceeded, and is a feature of the present period to the bearings of which public attention cannot be too pointedly drawn. It is no exaggeration to say, such are the improved facilities in regard to credit arising out of this state of things, that any man who is of a speculative turn, or disposed to extend his operations in business, having besides some capital of his own, may launch out to three or four times the amount that he could have done formerly, and find capitalists or banking institutions, not only willing to supply him, but grateful for the application to do so.—*London Times, April 6.*

*The Iron Trade.*—We congratulate our readers upon the continued healthy state of that, to this district, important trade. We very sincerely hope that the parties engaged in it will not forget the re-action which followed a not dissimilar state of things in 1825, and will not forget, that a too rapid advance will unquestionably, in the usual course of things, produce an equally quick decline. In thus speaking, we are giving utterance, we know, to the sentiments of some of the most respectable parties engaged in the trade.

*Copper Mine.*—We understand that a copper mine has just been opened, with every prospect of success, at the edge of high-water mark below the road leading from Borthwen to Beaumaris.—*Carnarvon Herald.*

*Mining prospects.*—Never within recollection was there displayed such activity in mining as exists in the present day; nor do we think there ever were so many profitable works going on, in proportion to the whole in operation.

A new branch of trade has sprung up for Waterford in the export by steam from that city of breakfast butter—that is, prime butter slightly corned for the London market.

*Bishopricks.*—Within the last few weeks not less than four sees have become vacant, and amongst those some of the most valuable in the gift of the Crown: namely, Durham, Ely, Lichfield and Coventry, and Killaloe and Clonfert.

The death of four Bishops within a few weeks, in addition to the Regius Professorship and a stall at Christ Church, are instances of an accumulation of Church patronage which scarcely ever fell to the disposal of any minister of the crown within so short a period.

The vacant bishoprick of Durham has been filled up by Dr. Maltby, Bishop of Chichester, who will be succeeded in his See by Dr. Longley, master of Harrow School. These appointments will afford much satisfaction to the liberal Churchmen in England; the elevation of Dr. Longley, a divine of learning, piety, and abilities, to the Episcopal Bench, is a most desirable accession to the Ministerial side of the House of Peers. In filling up the wealthy See of Durham, Ministers have not forgot the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. They have provided for the separation of the civil from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this bishoprick, and for the limitation and better distribution of its enormous revenues. It is believed that the plan prepared by Government contemplates the erection of a new bishoprick—that of Manchester—toward the support of which a portion of the revenues of the See of Durham will be appropriated, leaving the latter with a revenue of £10,000 a year. Dr. Grey, Bishop of Hereford, (brother to the late premier) will be translated to the new See; Dr. Shuttleworth, the Wardon of the New College, is likely to succeed him in his present diocese.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

The conduct of the Ministers at the present time is so universally satisfactory to the country that the Tories are absolutely at a loss to find any vulnerable point on which to assail them. The consequence has been, that during the last week, as ridiculous a little episode as it is possible to conceive has been called in to interrupt the dull monotony of politics. We have been delighted with it, because when we see the enemies of reform making mountains of molehills, we may be assured they are almost reduced to the last gasp. We allude to the howling of the faction which has been raised throughout the land, upon the appointment of Dr. Hampden to fill the chair of the Divinity Professor at Oxford.—*Liverpool Albion.*

THE REVENUE.—The revenue accounts are satisfactory. There has been an increase on the whole year of £82,401, and an increase upon the quarter of £221,619. The Customs present an increase of nearly £1,200,000, upon the year, and £162,000, upon the quarter.—*London Standard.*

*The National Debt.*—The actual surplus of the revenue over the expenditure, for the year ending 5th January, 1836, amounts to £1,620,940 4s. 11¼d. One fourth of this sum, or £405,235 1s. 2d. will be applied by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt.

THE NAVY.—There was a report yesterday in the City, that a press was carrying on at Wapping; there is not a word of truth in it; on the contrary, men enter extremely fast. Indeed it gives us pleasure to learn that the eagerness to enter has been truly astonishing.—*London Morning Herald.*

*Foreign relations—The Trident's triumphs.*—We rejoice to perceive that our Government has assumed, with foreign powers, that imposing attitude to which Great Britain is unequivocally entitled—both by her moral and physical resources. As the Queen of the empire of thought, England has a right to speak out the energetic language of the commonwealth. Let her 'frown' be like the frown of the Jupiter of Homer, the righteous avenger of injustice and tyranny. Let her diplomatists be the Drakes, the Nelsons, the Collingwoods, the Exmouths—let her 'protocols' be seventy-four gunships, and the place of diplomatic discussions the port of Sebastopol.—Russian ambition must be curbed. If Lord Durham fails, our invincible navy will not. If the bar of the Dardanelles is not removed through persuasion, it must be removed by the more convincing argument of British thunder. We have had enough of foreign quibbling; we must now have English eloquence—the eloquence of the Trident. The present fratracidal contest in Spain must speedily be put an end to. Humanity, justice, religion, to say nothing of expediency, imperiously claim it.—*Monthly Magazine.*

DEATH OF MR. RUTHVEN, M. P.—We regret to learn that Mr. Ruthven, the member for Dublin, died shortly before five on Thursday morning, in North-street, Westminster. Mr. Ruthven was in his 63d year. He was son of the late Rev. Dr. Trotter, and assumed the name of Ruthven by royal license, as descended from the Perthshire family of that name. He sat in parliament for Downpatrick in three parliaments, and represented Dublin since 1832.—*Globe.*

*Small Pox.*—The small pox has lately been making great ravages amongst the infantine population in the south of London. From the bills of mortality it appears that 836 children died of the small pox within the last year in London alone.

The Post Office Commissioners of Inquiry are at present considering what facilities of cheap circulation they will afford to prices current, and other exclusively commercial lists.

The last of the thirteen Magistrates who were first sent out to Jamaica to aid in carrying into effect the new law, died a few days before the last packet left the island.

Several respectable farmers have been arrested in Ireland under writ of rebellion, for resisting the payment of tithes after process had been served out in the Court of Exchequer.

Last week the colliers in most of the pits in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton turned out for an increase of wages, and in consequence an advance of 3d. per day has taken place.

At the Kent Lent Assizes, James Joy, aged 20, was sentenced to death for setting fire to a wheat-stack at Sturry. The Judge assured him that mercy could not be extended to him.

Accounts have been received in town of the death of the Earl of Cathcart. His Lordship was Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards.

The Nottingham ladies have presented to Mrs. O'Connell a rich lace veil of the manufacture of that town.

Waterloo Bridge, which was estimated at £500,000, cost nearly £1,200,000, and from which the original subscribers can never hope to receive one farthing. Southwark-bridge was estimated at £360,000, and cost upwards of £700,000; and with regard to profits, the original subscribers are in a similar situation with those of Waterloo. Vauxhall bridge cost about £265,000, and the whole dividends received upon each original share from that time of subscribing, amount to just 8s. 6d. per annum. Hammersmith-bridge, the shares are selling at less than half price; and the dividends have not exceeded 10s. per share.

*Glasgow Manufactories.*—Among the numerous extensive manufactories, the following are unequalled for ingenuity and extent:—Messrs. Henry Montieth and Co's dying, discharging, and printing works, at Dalmarnock; Messrs. Charles Tennant and Co's chemical works at St. Rollox, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, chloride of lime, soda, and soap. This manufactory, the most distinguished and extensive of any of the kind in Europe, occupies ten acres of ground, and within its walls there are buildings which cover thirty-one thousand three hundred and forty-six square yards of ground. There are upwards of one-hundred furnaces, retorts, or fire-places. The platinum vessels, in one apartment alone, cost upwards of £6,000.—*Cleland's Statistics.*

The fine arts in England will make rapid progress during the next year, 1837. The grand national gallery will be open in London, in which will be brought together some of the finest productions of the ancient painters collected in that country. The seven cartoons of Raphael will be removed from the palace of Hampton Court, and thus at the same time will be paid a joint tribute to his divine pencil by France and England, as these inimitable productions are being perpetuated in France by their being copied in tapestry at the Gobelins manufactory.

The *Speech* of the Spanish Queen to the Cortes has the following paragraph: "Amongst those subjects which call particularly for your attention are the negociations which have been begun with the states of Spanish America. It is now time that two people whom nature made brothers should be forever friends, and that the disunited links of subordination and dependence should be succeeded by the sweeter and more durable ones of equality and concord founded on reciprocal and common advantage."

FRANCE.—The late hurricanes have done much mischief on the coast and in the interior of France.

The *Moniteur du Commerce* appears under the title of *La Paiz.* It commences its new career with an article assuring us that a general Congress of the leading European powers is about to be held, for the purpose of revising the international code of laws founded on the treaties of Vienna, and of settling the question of the East.

On Monday, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Thomas, and Capt. Pringle, had the honor of an audience with the King of the French on the subject of the Railroad intended to unite more closely the capitals of France, England, and Belgium. His Majesty received the deputation with great kindness.—When accomplished, the journey to London will be performed in 13½ hours from Paris; and 11½ hours from Brussels; and from Paris to Brussels in about 7 hours.—*Galignani.*

The new naval armaments were still in progress at Toulon, but their destination was as much as ever matter of conjecture. According to one version, the expedition was to proceed against Tangier, with orders to set fire to that town by way of reprisal for the powerful assistance in men and arms secretly afforded by the Emperor of Morocco to Abdel-Kader.

The French first class line of battle ship *Trocadero,* of 120 guns, has been burnt by accident in the Toulon roads. The loss is rated at not less than 3,000,000f.

A Paris paper says: "In internal improvement, Germany has entered the lists with England, the United States, and France. She has been the first in Europe to form a Rail Road on an extended scale. At the present moment rail roads have become the fashion in Germany, or rather a species of Mania. Prussia and Austria are vieing with each other in the establishment of manufactories, and improvements of the various communications.

The Journal du Commerce states that the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors had announced to the government, that order having been re-established at Cracow, the troops of those two nations are about to evacuate that town.

The King of Prussia, at the request of the Sultan, has sent him fifteen able field-officers to form the general staff of the army of the Porte. The intrigues of English and French officers, the Sultan says, are troublesome, and he dare not ask such a favour of Russia, because of the jealousy of those powers.

*Turkey.*—On the 7th of March a dreadful explosion took place in a large building in a suburb of Constantinople, in which 460 artillerymen and others had been employed, during 40 days, in preparing fire-works for the marriage of the Sultan's second daughter with Said Pacha. Eighty dead bodies were removed from under the ruins on the first day, and it was feared the loss of lives was much greater.

THE KING OF GREECE.—It is contemplated to marry King Otho to the Archduchess Maria Theresa Isabel, the eldest daughter of Prince Charles of Austria. The negociations are very active. Otho is to go to Germany for a few months, and pay his addresses in person to the Princess, who is not yet twenty years of age, and who is said to possess all the good qualities of her father.

## UNITED STATES.

New York wears a busier aspect at the present moment than we remember to have witnessed in any preceding spring. The principal hotels are so much crowded, that scores of unsuccessful applications are daily made for residence at those splendid establishments. At one of them there are three hundred transient visitors (chiefly buyers), exclusive of regular boarders; and many more instances might be adduced of the commercial activity, which, despite of the recent conflagration, pervades every thoroughfare of New York.—*Emigrant.*

From the year 1821 to 1834, the imports of the United States amounted to $1,237,493,462, and the exports both of foreign and domestic produce, during the same period, to $1,128,713,684;—showing a balance against the country of $108,779,778.

The sales of public lands in Michigan are immensely productive. Ninety thousand dollars were lately received from that source, at the Land Office in Detroit, in the space of 58 days; the sales in the whole Territory for 1836, will yield, it is supposed $3,000,000.

# THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1836.

The English April Mail arrived on Saturday evening, furnishing London dates to the 7th, and Falmouth to the 9th of that month. Intelligence equally late had been previously received by the ship *Enterprise,* which vessel arrived at this port on Wednesday last. Since Sunday there have been sixteen arrivals from various ports of the United Kingdom, but none of them have brought advices of a later date than above stated.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th March, Mr. T. Duncombe gave notice of his intention to move "that an humble address be presented to His Majesty, to submit the propriety of his using his good offices with the King of the French for the liberation of the Prince de Polignac, and Messrs. de Peyronnet, Chauntelauze, and Guernon de Ranville."

The price of American flour in London is sufficiently low to enable it to be exported to the Colonies, and even sent back again to the United States, realising a handsome profit. The exportations of grain from Great Britain to the U. States still continue.

WILLIAM CRANE, and L. A. WILMOT, Esquires, (the Delegates appointed by the House of Assembly of this Province to proceed to London and present to His Majesty's Government the Address on the subject of Provincial Grievances, &c.) took their departure last week in the ship *Albion,* for Liverpool. They carry with them the good wishes of the community for a safe and speedy passage, and that full and complete success may crown their mission.

At a meeting of the Members of the *Saint John Savings' Bank,* held on Monday the 16th instant, the following gentlemen were chosen Trustees of that Institution:—

The Hon. Ward Chipman,
Hugh Johnston,
Thomas Millidge,
John R. Partelow,
Thomas Barlow,
John Ward, Jun.
George D. Robinson,
} Esquires.

THE WEATHER continues remarkably backward and unseasonable. On Friday last, (*the 13th of May,*) there was a snow storm of several hours duration of so severe a character that it would have done honor to the month of March, which was followed in the night by quite a hard frost. On Saturday morning a number of our citizens, &c. amused themselves for an hour or two, in enjoying the pleasures of a sleigh ride on the 14th of May! Since Saturday, the weather has been chilly, and altogether unfit for agricultural employments.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dated 3d May:—"Our River is still covered with Ice, and they are crossing as well as in mid-winter."

It is expected that there will be at least 50,000 emigrants arrive at New York this year. Several ship loads have already arrived.

Bills on London at Boston, 7th inst. 30 days, 8 per cent prem., 60 days 7½ @ 8 per cent.

Flour continued to fall a trifle at New York, Boston, and other places.

CITY BANK.—The original Directors of this Bank, chosen on the 19th ult. were re-elected at the first *annual* election on the 3d instant.—The Board is at present constituted as follows:—

JOHN V. THURGAR, Esquire, President.

Isaac L. Bedell,
James T. Hanford,
Charles Hazen,
James Hendricks,
Thomas Leavitt,
Hugh Mackay,
} Esquires.

Thomas Merritt,
E. DeW. Ratchford,
John Robertson,
Charles C. Stewart,
John Walker,
William Wright.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the *Saint John Water Company,* held on Tuesday last, the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:—John Robertson, Isaac L. Bedell, Hugh Mackay, W. H. Street, John Ward, jr. James Kirk, Thomas Barlow, R. W. Crookshank, Robert F. Hazen, James Hendricks, Lauchlan Donaldson, and Beverley Robinson, Esquires.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders on the 2d inst., the following Gentlemen were elected Directors of the *Charlotte County Bank:*—Harris Hatch, Thomas Wyer, John Wilson, James Douglas, J. W. Street, John M'Master, John M'Allister, James Parkinson, Lewis Bliss, Esquires.—And subsequently Harris Hatch, Esq. was unanimously chosen President.—John Rodger, Cashier.

The *Saint John Bridge Company* commenced operations this week. Men are employed in levelling the ground for the piers, on the site originally selected, a short distance below the Falls. We wish the undertaking every success.—*Courier of Saturday.*

NEW STEAMER.—A very handsome modelled Steam Boat, named the "*Fredericton,*" was launched this morning from the Ship Yard of Messrs. LAWTON, in Portland; her machinery, &c. on board, and nearly completed. She is owned by the Proprietors of the *Saint George,* and is supplied with the engine formerly used in that boat; and, we understand, takes her place on the river. Captain R. WYLIE, late of the *Saint George,* commands the *Fredericton.*—*Ibid.*

Mr. Robert M'Kelvey has been appointed, by His Worship the Mayor, one of the Marshals of this city.

FIRE.—On the morning of the 9th April, the Court House and Jail in Annapolis Royal, N. S., were discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding every exertion, were entirely consumed.—Part of the premises was occupied as a dwelling, by Mr. Welcome Wheelock, (Deputy Sheriff,) who was from home at the time the accident happened. The family of Mr. W. had a most providential escape: one of the children (a boy of 13 years of age,) awoke about 1 o'clock in the morning, and finding the room filled with smoke, immediately alarmed his mother, who, with the rest of the family, was thus enabled to make her escape.—Mr. W. has sustained a heavy loss, all the furniture in that part of the house and nearly all his provisions being consumed.—The fire originated in a building adjoining the Court House, occupied as a kitchen and bedrooms, and is supposed to have been accidental.—*City Gazette.*

*Inquests.*—On the 5th instant, an inquest was held before J. M. Johnson, Esq. Coroner, at the house of Mr. Ryan, a little below Moody's Point, in the parish of Alnwick, on the body of Mr. Alexander Milne, who had been missing since last November. No doubt exists but that he had been drowned from falling out of a canoe—but in the absence of evidence to prove the fact, the Jury returned a verdict of "Found Drowned."

Our Correspondent informs us that:—A Coroner's Inquest was held in Belledoune, Gloucester County, on the 1st. inst. on the body of Patrick Parle, when a verdict was returned by the Jury of Wilful Murder against *Timothy Dempsy.* Dempsy has since absconded, and was last seen on the Richibucto road. He is about fifty years of age, from 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 5 inches in height, dark complexion, large mouth and nose, eyes rather small of dark grey, with heavy brows. A laborer.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

Halifax at the present moment has an appearance of business worthy of its best times. The wharves are crowded with shipping, the streets with bales and packages of merchandize, and a stranger would almost wonder, from appearance, that so short a time since, the town laboured under extraordinary depression. Much of this briskness is caused by the number of Spring arrivals, and the vast importations which have been made, and which we hope will not disappoint the enterprise of the merchant. Emigration is still going on to a great extent, every vessel to the United States taking a full complement of passengers—a state of things which implies, that labourers and tradesmen, (who form the main bulk of those who are leaving the place,) are not at all satisfied that the prospects of the country are permanently changed for the better. Provisions continue very high, and this with the scarcity of mechanics and labourers, owing to the emigration, has caused several strikes for higher wages. Among the tradesmen, carpenters and shipwrights stand out for an increase, and labourers will not work under 4s. per day.—*Halifax Times.*

ANALYSIS OF THE CRIMINAL AND PENAL LAWS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—A work bearing this title, from the pen of Mr. Daniel Dickson of Pictou, is announced as forthcoming, when a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained. The writer ought not to be allowed to wait long. Every literary effort should meet with ready patronage in a new Country—nothing sooner creates and sustains mental activity, than a conviction that it is appreciated.—*Novascotian.*

A CAPITAL JOKE.—The Legislative Council of Upper Canada have so amended some Bills for the Incorporation of Banks in that Province, as to provide, that whenever their business shall enable the Stockholders to divide, from the nett profits, six per cent per annum upon the stock paid in, the surplus is to be handed to the Receiver General, until it amounts to £5000, which is to be subject to the disposal of the Legislature, for endowing an *Asylum for the Insane!!* We wonder what our Legislative Council would say to that?—*Novascotian.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION.—The Pocahontas has commenced running twice a week between Prince Edward Island and Pictou. The Cape Breton, when she arrives from England, is to take her place, embracing Miramichi in her route.

A new Paper, called the "Times," has been recently established at Charlotte Town—its principles are liberal.

BREAKING UP OF THE ICE AT MONTREAL, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Montreal Herald of the 27th ult. says: "This city yesterday suffered one of the heaviest visitations of Providence which it has ever fallen to our lot to witness. About a quarter past two o'clock, the ice on the river began to move with extraordinary velocity at the island wharf and termination of the creek, and rose pile upon pile with awful grandeur as far up as Mr. Cringan's wharf. The shed belonging to Mr. A. Shaw has been completely overthrown, and at the stores immediately above, the ice has risen so high that many individuals have written their names on the roof. The large stone store belonging to Mr. John Try, and occupied by Messrs. Mittleberger & Platt, and Messrs. Handyside, is almost a total ruin, the front wall having, to a considerable extent, fallen in. The distillery is a mass of ruins, and, melancholy to relate, a small house adjoining, occupied by a cooper named White, his wife and two children, has been buried in the avalanche, and it is to be feared that the unfortunate inmates have been crushed to death. White had entered the house a short time previous, to take his dinner, when he was thus suddenly deprived of life. Many men have been employed since the fatal occurrence in digging up the ice, in hopes of recovering the bodies, but they must be so crushed and mangled that we entertain but slight hopes of success."

BERMUDA, April 26.—The *Meteor,* steamer, is reported to have caught fire off Kingston harbour, and was so much burnt as to be unfit for repair; the crew and the Mails were saved. The cause of the fire not stated.

ST. VINCENT.—We find in the St. Vincent papers, a Report of the Committee of the Legislative Council recommending a spot of land to be taken up for the purpose of establishing an asylum for Lepers and other persons afflicted with incurable disorders. Fifty acres selected on the banks of a river, and about 200 yards from the sea, are recommended to be cleared, and surveyed, and cultivated for the purpose of the afflicted. The spread of leprosy amongst the lower classes is alarming in our Island; should not some measure of this kind be thought of for the separation of the incurably diseased from the healthy, and for their support.

*London, April 4.*—Timber, Quebec Oak, £5; Pine, red, £4 15s per load. Oils, all sorts of Fish Oils are in good demand—seal £36 a £41—sperm £72—Greenland whale £41 per tun imperial measure. Sugar, Barbadoes fine, 65 a 68s. Coffee, Jam. 106 a 115s. mid. 97 a 104s. ord. 87 a 96s. Dem. and Berbice, good mid. 93 a 110s. ord. 75 a 89s. Dominica mid. 95 a 111s.

*American Indemnity.*—The French papers contain a Royal Ordonnance dated the 19th ult., authorising the Minister of Finance to pay to the government of the United States of America, a sum of 18,486,000 francs, being the amount of instalments of the indemnity of twenty-five millions due up to the 1st of February last. The American question is thus officially declared settled.

In virtue of powers received from the United States' government by Messrs. Rothschild, Brothers, of Paris, those gentlemen have applied to the French treasury for the payment of the instalments due, conformably to the Convention of 1833, and have received the sum of 18,460,666 fr. 52 cents. The remaining two instalments, amounting to about seven millions of francs, will fall due respectively on Feb. 2, 1837, and Feb. 2, 1838. The payment of these instalments will entirely liquidate, with its interest, the debt of 25,000,000 francs, which had well nigh given rise to a collision between France and America.

Went Passengers in the ship *Albion,* for Liverpool—William Crane, Esq. and Miss Crane, of Westmorland; L. A. Wilmot, Esq. and Lady, of Fredericton; and Mrs. Murray, her three children, and servant. In the *Elizabeth Bentley,* for Liverpool—R. E. Armstrong, Esquire, Lady and family.

Came Passengers in the *Emeline,* from London—Thomas Smith Esq., Lady, and family. In the *Aid de Camp,* from London—Messrs. William Anderson, and A. C. O. Trentowsky.—In the *Margaret,* from Liverpool—George Hamilton Smith, Esq. Lady and family: Messrs. James Bowes, J. M'Conkey, Grade, Hatton, Holdsforth, and J. L. Wilmot. In the *Pekin,* from Glasgow, Robert Rankin, Esq. In the *Chieftain,* from Greenock, Messrs. John Hegan, and William Robertson. In the *Europe,* from Liverpool, Capt. Westcott, Capt. Cock, &c.

## MARRIED,

On Monday evening the 9th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Gray, John Kinnear, Esquire, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Millidge, Esquire, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, William Theal, Esquire, to Eliza Ann, only child of the late Captain George Bell.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. S. Busby, Mr. George Bustin, to Miss Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Captain William Allen, all of this city.

At Portland Village, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Gilbert L. Wiggins, Mr. Benjamin L. Mitchell, to Georgianna Mary, second daughter of the late Richard Smith, Esquire, of Buctouch.

In Trinity Church, Liverpool, on Tuesday the 5th April, Captain Edwin Ball, of the Barque *Louisa,* of this port, to Frances, third daughter of Mr. William Holliwell, of Liverpool.

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. A. Wood, in St. John's Church, White's Point, Grand Lake, Mr. John M'Donald, to Sophia, second daughter of Mr. Richard Bradley of this city.

## DIED.

On Wednesday morning last, of the hooping-cough, Eleanor, infant daughter of Mr. James Olson, aged one year and three months.

On Sunday, after a long illness, Ann, wife of Mr. George Patten, aged 38 years.—Funeral To-day from her late residence, Mill-street, York point, at 5 o'clock.

At Indian Town, on Sunday morning se'nnight, Beverley Reynolds, fourth son of Mr. Samuel Reynolds, aged 3 years and 3 days.

At Fredericton, on the 2d inst., the Rev. Michael M'Sweeney, R. C. Missionary of that district.

At Digby Neck, on the 4th April, in the full triumph of faith, Mr. John Ward, aged 25 years.

At Yarmouth, on the 5th inst. in her 19th year, Maria Bond, daughter of H. G. Farish, Esquire, the third daughter which has been taken from this family, by death, within eight months.

At Pettiodiac, on Wednesday the 20th ult., Mrs. KELLEY, wife of Mr. James M. Kelley, in the 45th year of her age.—This worthy woman was very suddenly called from this terrestrial abode into the presence of her Maker. She left her house for the purpose of bringing a pail of water from an adjacent mill-stream; the water at the time was flowing round the end of the dam and entered the earth a few feet below it, from thence in its escape forming a subterraneous channel until its junction with the main stream. Her eldest son was in the mill at the time accompanied by a younger brother, and saw his mother near the head of this subterraneous passage with a pail in her hand, but knowing that the maternal injunction had often been "shun the danger of that place," and that she consequently was aware of it, he resumed his work. He presently looked towards the place again, and saw the pail but not his parent; as this he felt alarmed and sent his brother to the house to enquire for her, but she not being there the family were immediately in quest of her. Her continued absence confirming their suspicions, they procured the assistance of some of the neighbours as soon as possible. Their search, though diligent, was fruitless for that day, but her remains were found in the stream on the following morning, at a considerable distance below the mill.—By her death the husband has been deprived of an affectionate and valuable partner, and a family of ten children of an indulgent and tender parent. She is sincerely and deservedly lamented by an extensive circle of relatives and friends.

At sea, on the 7th instant, on board the ship Margaret, on her passage from Liverpool to this port, Mr. Samuel Broadbent, Merchant, aged 24 years, late of Saddleworth, Yorkshire, Eng.—Mr. B. fell from the rigging while aloft, and survived but 20 minutes after.

## Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

113. *Tuesday,* ship Emeline, Pettingell, London, 42—W. H. Street & Ranney, merchandise.—Spoke on the 25th ult. in lat. 45, 52, long. 43, 22, barque Champlain, from Cork, bound to St. Andrews,—out 25 days.
114. *Wednesday,* ship Enterprise, M'Cready, Liverpool, 31—Mackay, Brothers & Co. goods.
115. Aid-de-Camp, Parnell, London, 37—John Wishart, goods, &c.
116. Brig Emerald, Campbell, Liverpool, 67—J. Ward & Sons, general cargo.
117. James, Miller, Nassau, (N. P.) 14—J. Wishart, salt and wrecked goods.
118. Sch'r Dorchester, Olviera, Portland, 3—J. & H. Kinnear, specie for the City Bank.
119. *Thursday,* ship Meteor, Park, Hull, 55—R. Rankin & Co. ballast
120. Sch'r Henry Bowser, Vaughan, Boston, 3—Master, oranges, &c.
121. *Sunday,* ship Margaret, Russell, Liverpool, 39 J. M. Wilmot, merchandize.
122. Brig Temperance, Allen, Philadelphia, 14—A. Robertson, flour, corn, &c.
123. *Monday,* ship Pekin, Dunnham, Port Glasgow, 42—R. Rankin & Co. general cargo.
124. Cambrian, Ring, Hull, 44—R. Rankin & Co. coals and wheat.
125. Europe, Young, Liverpool, 38—S. Wiggins & Son, merchandize.
126. Margaret, Tucker, Liverpool, 57—Crookshank & Walker, ballast.
127. Wolfe's Cove, Hamilton, Liverpool, 36—R. Rankin & Co. merchandize.
128. Shelmelere, Holmes, Limerick, 55—G. D. Robinson & Co. goods and 135 passengers.
129. Chieftain, M'Bride, Greenock, 42—John Robertson, merchandize.
130. Brig William, Cannon, Ulverston, 40—Crookshank & Walker, coals.
131. Deveron, Anderson, Greenock, 35—James Malcolm, merchandize.
132. Fenwick Keating, Moran, Liverpool, 38—Jas. Whitney, coals and iron.
133. Langley, Robson, London, 51—E. Barlow & Sons, merchandize.—On the 16th of April, lat. 48, 30, long. 16, 30, fell in with the ship Margaret Hall, Davison, from Demerara, bound to London, in distress, and took from her 25 persons, including master, crew, and passengers.
134. Hibernia, Feneron, Kinsale, 40—to order, 103 passengers.
135. Zephyr, Hughes, Donegal, 41—R. Rankin & Co. 89 passengers.
136. Spruce, Nickerson, Belfast, 42—J. & H. Kinnear, coals.
137. Leader, Faulkner, New-York, 5—G. Thomas, flour, corn, &c.

Steamer Royal Tar, Reed, Portland, via Eastport, 33 hours.

138. *This day,* ship Ann, Smith, Bristol, 37—D. & P. Hatfield, salt and coals.


CLEA
Ship Samuel, Jamieson, C
Elizabeth Bentley, R
Brig David, Stephenson, N
amuel Freeman, Ph
Sch'r Caroline, Harvey, Bo
Frances, Fields, Bost
Diligence, Brien, New
Dolphin, Bishop, Bo
Beaumond, Hatfield,
Sable, Hammond, H
Ship Industry, M'Gill, he
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12 dozen fashional
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