NEWS BY THE ACADIA.

House of Commons, May 6.

China.—In answer to questions from *Sir R. Peel* and *Mr. Hume*, *Lord John Russell* stated that the accounts which the Government had received from China spoke only of a preliminary arrangement, which had not been accepted by the Emperor, which was disapproved at home, and which had not been finally concluded between Captain Elliot and the Chinese Plenipotentiary. Fresh instructions had been sent out, and it might be necessary that hostilities should be recommenced. The report was true that Captain Elliot had been superseded by Sir Henry Pottinger.

TIMBER DUTIES—BALTIC V. CANADA.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, on the 5th of May, the following resolutions on the Timber Duties question were unanimously adopted. Brief though they be, they touch with great effect on the more prominent points of the argument:—

The recent declared intention of Government to propose an alteration of the Duties on Timber, by reducing the duty on Baltic Timber from 55s. to 50s. per load, and raising the duty on Colonial Timber from 10s. to 20s. per load, having been discussed,

It was resolved unanimously,

That this Association view the proposed change with feelings of extreme regret and alarm, conceiving that its certain result must be frightful, manifold, and unmixed evil to the principal commercial and shipping interests of this country, and the ruin and alienation of our North American colonies.

That hitherto it has been esteemed, by all Governments, the soundest policy of Great Britain to foster and increase our maritime strength, and as this arm of power and defence is mainly dependent on the existence of a large commercial marine, the encouragement of commerce with our own colonies is, consequently, an aspect of the highest national importance, deserving at all times the most watchful attention of the Legislature.

That no branch of commerce is so interesting and important to Great Britain as that most extensive and increasing trade now carried on with our North American colonies, because the whole of the immense capital invested in that trade is employed exclusively in the promotion of British interests. The timber from the forest to the shipping port affords employment to an immense and continually increasing number of British settlers and emigrants; it is paid for in British manufactures, which are exported in British ships, navigated by British seamen, and by the same means of transport the timber is brought to this country, employing a vast tonnage, forming an inexhaustible nursery of hardy seamen, and, in a word, throughout the whole trade, British wealth, industry and enterprize are directed to their most legitimate and beneficial application.

That, independently of the paramount duty on the mother country to protect her colonies, this Association view with much distrust the theory that taxed labour can, by any process of legislation, be brought into successful competition with untaxed labour, and therefore do not believe that the proposed change would have any beneficial effect on the manufacturing interests on this country, and the fallacy of expecting reciprocity in our commercial dealings with the Continental states has long been demonstrated.

That, to the consumers of timber in this country, the proposed change offers no advantage, but the contrary; the interest of the consumers being obviously best promoted by the present system and scale of duties, which, by inducing a supply of timber from two countries, secures thereby the invaluable operation of competition, in keeping down prices and apportioning the supply, both in quantity and quality, to the demand.

That the argument in support of the proposed scheme as a measure of finance is also, in the judgment of this Association, fallacious, for, though some increase of the revenue might be the primary result of the change, the extreme injustice of its operation, and, in the end, its ruinous depreciation of interests now contributing largely in taxation, have been already shown.

That the revenue of the state at all times best sustained by maintaining and increasing the national sources of the national welfare, by affording all practical encouragement to British industry of every class, and by avoiding the frequent recurrence of legislative changes, which disturb the ordinary current of trade, perplex and unsettle the minds of all persons engaged therein, and weaken their confidence in the stability of the system on which the government of the country is conducted.

Resolutions of a similar character have also been adopted by the Liverpool British North American Association, at a very numerous meeting of that body, held on the 4th inst.

SUGAR AND TIMBER DUTIES.

A special general meeting of the members of the Colonial Society was held on Thursday, at the society's rooms, St. James's Square, Lord Monteagle in the chair, to take into consideration the financial measures of her Majesty's Government, as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, relative to colonial produce. Amongst those present were observed the Earl of Harewood, the Earl of Mountcashel, Mr. MacLean, M. P., Capt. Mathew, M. P., Mr. Chapman, M. P., Mr. Montgomery Martin, Mr. Saxe Bannister, Sir F. Doyle, Mr. Hall (of the firm of M'Garrell and Co.) Mr. Lyall, Mr. Hill, Mr. Flight, Sir Duncan M'Dougall, Mr. Lizard, Capt. Barker, Mr. Guest, Mr. Good, Mr. A. Ridgway, Capt White, Major Cadogan, the Hon. Mr. Cunard, the Chisholm of Chisholm, &c The meeting was one of the most numerous and influential the society had ever held.

Energetic addresses, strongly condemnatory of the course proposed to be pursued by the Government, were delivered by several gentlemen, whose names we have mentioned above, and an universal opinion was expressed that, should the Government measure be adopted, the colonies must be entirely ruined. A series of resolutions were adopted, earnestly protesting against the adoption of a course so ruinous to the British West India possessions. In seconding one of the resolutions, Mr. Montgomery Martin, who spoke with great eloquence and effect, said:

He could scarcely conceal the indignation and disgust which this proposition of her Majesty' Chancellor of the Exchequer had given rise to in his breast. It was not a simple question as regarded the East and West Indies and the Canadian colonies, nor the colonial interests generally, but the whole of the interests of the country were identified with and in the consideration of the policy of such a proposition. (Hear, hear.) The shipping, the manufactures, the political, the maritime power, the social prosperity, and the Christian philanthrophy of the country. (Hear, hear.) There was not only injustice in the measure, but a fallacy on the face of it. The British population in the West Indies consumed a larger amount of British manufactures than any other portion of the Empire, and he could not but see that this resolution of the Government was calculated to put a stop to that consumption. (Hear.) There had been £20,000,000 put down by this country to exterminate slavery in those possessions, and there had been no less than £10,000,000 more expended towards the abolition of slave cruizing and slave traffic on the coast of Africa. Then there were as many as £100,000,000 of British capital invested and employed in the West Indies. Now, the whole of this vast amount would be, as it were, thrown away and utterly lost if the Government resolution were to take effect. (Hear, hear.) Why the proposition appeared to him to be of perfect insanity; so much so, that he really felt a difficulty in bringing his mind to its consideration. The measure was fraught with more ruin to the colonies, and England herself, than any he had ever heard of. What too, was to become of Canada?—a country which was just recovering from the melancholy effects of rebellion, and was just beginning to settle down into a state of tranquillity, when forth came a proposition which could not but throw all again into utter confusion. The hon. gentleman, after commenting in warm and eloquent terms upon the vast stimulation which the Government measure was calculated to give to the slave trade, concluded by seconding the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

Government Proposal for the Ruin of the Agriculturists.—It is scarcely possible to conceive an act of grosser political profligacy and wickedness than for a Ministry, on the eve of resignation or expulsion from office, to endeavour to raise a vast and uncontrollable embarrassment in the country, for the sole purpose of embarrassing their successors. Yet it is scarcely possible to conceive that Lord John Russell could have had other object in view in making his startling statements relative to the Corn Laws in the House of Commons last night.

He proposes that foreign wheat should be admitted into this country on payment of a fixed duty of eight shillings a quarter, and other kinds of grain in proportion,—a measure which, if carried into effect, would at once throw out of cultivation one half of the corn lands of England; would effect a total revolution in the nature of property; and would cause a constant drain on this country for bullion, and would involve the landholder, the farmer, and the labourer in one common ruin.

But whether it be the object of the Government to bequeath this wild and desperate scheme as a better legacy of hatred and bitterness to their successors, or to throw the whole empire into confusion, and try once more the effect of the brickbat and bludgeon system, the Conservatives must be equally prepared for the result. They have to deal with an enemy as void of principle as of prudence. Meetings should be called in every village to petition against this insane and wicked project, and energetic preparations made for a general election. The country is in greater peril at this hour than when the fever of reform raged at its wildest height.

The debate on the Sugar Duties, which was fully expected to terminate last night, has been adjourned till Monday. Ministers will certainly be defeated by a considerable majority. There is a general rumour that they will immediately resign, and that this determination was come to at the Cabinet Council held on Thursday. We have good reasons for believing that that Council was called expressly to sanction the plan relative to the Corn Laws—and at the same time the desperate expedient was decided on of dissolving the Parliament so soon as the necessary business of the Legislature would permit. Such a measure, at such a time, will undoubtedly throw the country into a terrible state of ferment. But if the Conservatives and the agriculturists—for their interests and objects are the same—be true to themselves, there can be no cause to fear the result.—*Britannia.*

The China Question.—Last month we were told that the China question was settled; that the "treaty" agreed upon between Captain Elliot and the Imperial Commissioner only awaited the formal conclusion, which it was to receive "in a few days." The overland Indian mail has arrived with a month's later news, but without bringing the conclusion of the treaty. On the contrary, "negotiations" still continued. Captain Elliot says, of course, that they proceeded favourably: he has such a very pleasant way of viewing things. The interview, however, to begin the negotiations, which was to have taken place "in a few days" after the restoration of the captured forts, did not take place for some weeks—not till the 27th February. Then Captain Elliot saw Keshin face to face; was received politely, and began a new stage of negotiation. This still continued at the date of the last accounts. Reports were not wanting, that while Keshin was gratifying Captain Elliot's appetite for negotiations, he was preparing new modes of repulse: and the trade, which was to have been opened on the 2d February, was still unopened. In short, all the advance that was made during the month was this, that Captain Elliot had seen Keshin. What may have retrograded is not known; but there seems reason to fear that the show of advance is fully counterbalanced by some backsliding.

China.—Our Chinese affairs are more puzzled than ever. After a twelvemonth of war, and negotiation equally abortive, we have to begin all over again. True, we have conquered Hong Kong, half-a-dozen square mites of rock; but the Grand Master of the Celestials has laughed at us; and now we are told that only a new attack can bring him to his senses. The only thing that ever will do it will be the seizure of Canton as the metropolis of a province, and the establishment of a British force there with a territory of a hundred miles circuit, and the proclamation of free trade to all nations.—*Britannia.*

Negotiating Captain Elliot has at length exhausted the patience of Lord Minto's colleagues; and he is superseded by Colonel Pottinger, who has just gone out by the overland mail.—Spectator.

Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., recently appointed to succeed Captain Elliot as our plenipotentiary in China, is highly esteemed for his intelligence and firmness. He was the East India Company's president at Cutch, and there, as well as elsewhere, had proved himself eminently fitted for important public trusts—*Observer.*

Overland Mails Twice a Month.—We have just learned that the Government of India have resolved to apply to the Court of Directors for the despatch of overland mail packets twice a month. This if permitted, will prove a most important and beneficial change. We should then have return of post from 15 to 20 days more rapid than at present from London; and London will have return of post on all occasions from Calcutta in 110 days, instead of 125, as at present. There are now plenty of passengers to fill the steamers quite full, even if they could carry 50 each time; and the amount of correspondence, which, within the last three years, has increased from 300,000 to 600,000 covers, will go on increasing with scarcely any limit. The Queen (*) now engaged with the China Expedition, has, we understand, been made over to the Bombay government for the packet service, for which she is eminently adapted. With the two steam frigates looked for from home we shall speedily have a very powerful flotilla of ten well armed steamers, fit for any service.—*Bombay paper.*

Sugar.—From a return moved for on Wednesday night, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it appears, amongst other things, that the quantities of sugar imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1840 were as follow, viz.:—British plantation sugar, 2,202,833 cwts.; Mauritius 545,009 cwts.; East India, 482,836 cwts.; Foreign, 805,167 cwts. Total, 4,035,845 cwts.; and that the total quantity retained for actual consumption in the United Kingdom in 1840 was, 3,594,934 cwts. The net revenue arising from the duties on sugar in the same year amounted to £4,449,070.

The Gazette of Friday announces the appointment of Colonel Charles Richard Fox, to the office of Master Surveyor and Surveyor General of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir Rufane Shawe Donkin, deceased.

Accession of Sir Robert Peel to office.—At a late meeting of the Conservative party, Sir R. Peel relieved the anxiety of his friends by declaring that he was quite prepared again to resume the responsibility of office.—*London Journal of Commerce.*

The Ministry.—A gentleman meeting the Duke of Wellington after the last disgraceful discomfiture experienced by the Ministers, accosted him thus—"Well, your Grace, the Ministers will surely go out after this division," to which the Duke promptly rejoined "not at all; they will never go out till driven out by a *division* of police."

The Corn Laws.—Lord John Russel, in the House of Commons May 7, in conformity with a promise which he had made a few days previously, announced that when the house should go into committee on the laws relating to the importation of corn, he should propose a fixed duty of 8s. per quarter on wheat, 5s. per quarter on rye, 4s. 6d. on barley, and 3s. 4d. on oats.

The fallacy of the proposed alterations in the corn, the sugar, and the timber duties appears now to be admitted on all hands. To those practically acquainted with the trade in these very important articles of impost, it is very well known that the proposed changes in the duties will not benefit British merchants or manufacturers, but that foreign countries will derive the whole advantage.—We regret to state that several extensive failures have taken place in Glasgow and neighbourhood within the last few days.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

The steamer Archimedes has been chartered by the Great Western Steam Ship Company, for the purpose of making experiments on the effect of the screw principle, and had arrived at Bristol.

A numerous meeting of influential gentlemen connected with the shipping and North American interests was held on Tuesday; at which it was unanimously resolved to make the most strenuous opposition to the measures proposed by the Chancelor of the Exchequer and his colleagues for breaking down the system of protection afforded to British enterprise.—*Morning Post.*

The British Queen had not sailed from Liverpool. She was opened to public inspection for two days at sixpence a head, to raise a fund for the relief of the families of the crew of the President, whose pay had been stopped.

Thomas Barnes, Esq., for many years the active editor of the London Times, had died at the age of 56 years.

The statue of the Queen in Victoria Square, Pimlico, was to be opened to public view on the 19th.

No tidings of the ill fated steamer President had reached England, and there seems now, to be no reasonable hope left—nor is there any expectation entertained that she will ever be heard from.

Mr. Power (the comedian) it is said, had no less a sum than $30,000 in specie on board the President when she left America. This large sum was the product of land which he had from time to time purchased in Texas, from earnings accumulated in that country, and which, on the occasion of his last visit to the States, he had sold, with the laudable intention of consolidating his pecuniary means in the English funds.

The Great Western arrived at Bristol on the evening of the 14th of May, thus performing the passage in less than thirteen days and a half. The Columbia, Captain Judkins, which sailed from Boston on the 1st of May, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th, in a passage of fourteen days and a half, having been detained a day at Halifax.

The news from China had caused a rise in the price of teas.

The Volage has arrived at Portsmouth from China, Admiral Elliot on board.

The news from India does not appear to be of a very tranquil character. Scinde and Afghanistan are in a very unsettled state. Lahore is still the seat of riot and bloodshed. A rebellious spirit is also manifested among several of the native tribes.

The Spanish regency question has been settled by the election of the Duke of Victory, (Espartero) sole Regent of the Kingdom.

Russia.—There has been a serious insurrection in the neighbourhood of Moscow. In consequence of which large bodies of troops have been ordered from Poland.

Modification of the Hatti Scheriff of July 13, by the Sultan.—The dates from the Turkish capital are of the 20th of April. The Austrian official organ, the *Austrian Observer*, announces that the Sultan had modified the Hatti scheriff of July 13. The Porte had listened to the representations of the Powers who signed the July treaty, and had granted Mehemet Ali the hereditary government in the direct line, a diminution of the tribute, and a right to appoint his own naval and military officers up to the rank of colonel. "This affair," adds the *Vienna Observer*, "has thus been terminated to the satisfaction "of all parties."

British and Foreign Bible Society.—The yearly assemblage of the British and Foreign Bible Society crowded Exeter Hall on Wednesday. Lord Bexley was the chairman; and on the platform were the Earl of Chichester, Lord Mountsandford, Lord Teignmouth, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop of Chester, and several Members of Parliament. The statistics of the Society are interesting: they have issued during the year 9,000 Bible and Testaments; since the establishment of the Society in 1804, 13,000,000, beside issues in Europe and America, in all 22,000,000; the Society has been concerned in the publication of the volume in 136 languages, or including those partially executed, 158; there are now 2,747 branches to the Society, the receipts of the year were £101,322, including the produce of sales £57,585.

The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held on Tuesday, at Exeter Hall; Mr. Emerson Tennent in the chair. The meeting was crowded to excess, ladies forming the majority of the audience. Amongst those on the platform, were Sir G. Murray, Sir George Rose, Colonel Conolly, Mr. Sergeant Jackson, Mr. Plumptre, Sir Robert Bateson, and Mr. Hindley. The report stated that the receipts of the Society during the past year had amounted to £90,182, whilst the expenditure had been £109,225; leaving, together with the debt before existing, a balance of £39,916 against the Society. To meet that sum, there was a set-off of 12,322*l.* due from various foreign stations to which temporary aid had been granted.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Observer.

Sir,—Being desirous of addressing myself to the writer of "Considerations on the existing state of Catholicity in this Province," signed "A Catholic," and published in the Courier of 29th ult. you will not only oblige me, but benefit many more, by inserting it in your columns. I am sir, yours, &c. Truth.

To the writer of "Brief Considerations on the existing state of Catholicity," &c.

Sir,—I assume the liberty of addressing you as a "friend and a brother," not from any personal knowledge, but from what is of infinitely higher import, a *kindred feeling* and a *reciprocity of sentiment.* I read your spirited opinions presented to the public on the above date, in a communication not only interesting to myself, and to our brethren, but to every individual in the Province who has at heart the intellectual well being of a great portion of his fellow men, and I have very little hesitation in saying that imperfect as the statement is which you therein have given, you have opened a door which will not be closed until the cause which you advocate shall have had a patient and what is more a successful hearing. If I may judge from what I have read, I am aware that your penetration must be quick, your understanding enlarged, and your general knowledge extensive; but in the "important matters" (as you happily term them) which you have taken the lead in presenting to public view, I think (if I do not add to your own stock of information) I shall at least extend the good effects of your laudable exertions for the public good. This, sir, is my motive, my only motive, for addressing you, and not only you, but the entire Irish population. I must premise, however, that it is not enough for me to admit that I assent to all you have brought forward respecting our Church matters, etc.; but that I am anxious to advance *much more*; and cheerfully would I forfeit my sleep two nights in the week if I could be half as instrumental as I wish to be in this great undertaking. I am a plain matter of fact man—more an admirer of practice than of mere *theory.* I do not mean by this expression that you have advanced any theory that is *impracticable*, but I am well assured that we are all able to do much more than we imagine in the business which you have written upon, if we would but set ourselves about it. I shall commence my remarks by commenting *not* on that part of your communication which treats so energetically, as far as it goes, on Church matters, but confine myself in this my first letter, to the subject of *Newspapers*; or as you have it, "the establishment of a provincial journal, suited, as far as possible, in all respects to the condition of the great mass of our countrymen." Now, in order to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, I think you will readily respond to the sentiment which I now propose, viz: that the said journal, so far from being devoted to the advocacy of Catholicity only, should be swayed by no religious creed whatever, but on all occasions be conducted on the broad principle of universal utility, giving a faithful transcript of Irish news, and professing to be liberal in the most extensive sense of the word. When sensible men speak of the term *liberal*, they look upon it as that which is directly opposed to what is selfish. Now, in this case, while our paper should on every occasion subserve the good of all classes, we of course should exercise the privilege of consulting our own interest *first*; so that while the paper should be rendered as extensively useful and acceptable as possible, by containing a regular summary of news, and a weekly notice of all passing events of interest all would be done with a single eye to our beloved country; having that for its polar star, and the prosperity of Erin's sons, wherever they may be, as its first great moving principle. As I am not writing a prospectus for such a paper, I am not bound to prosecute this part of the subject; but I have a strong presentiment that I shall, ere long, have the proud satisfaction of seeing this great desideratum accomplished.—I mean, that of reading a paper which may be more emphatically termed "*our own.*" Every Irishman in the community who professes to think at all, will tell us, at once, that the peculiarity of our situation among the nations of the earth, together with the many et cetera which I name not now, renders it imperative that we no longer forego the enjoyment of this privilege. Some foolish people (for there are *some* among us 'tis true,) may imagine that we can do as well without it—on the contrary I would tell them that the *want of it* is a thing so obvious to common sense, 'tis a shame that any one should be ignorant of it. Yes sir, and such persons should consider for a moment that newspapers are at the head of human affairs in every well regulated country; that they are a concentration of all earthly talent, taste, and knowledge; whose lightest word, wherever it goes, produces among men sensations of the most powerful kind—such are *newspapers*; or, if they are not, such they ought to be.

I close this part of my address by assuring you that your sentiments are highly appreciated, and by none more than by your sincere friend in the common cause of TRUTH.

(To be continued.)

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, June 8, 1841.

The steam packet Acadia, with the second May mail, arrived at Halifax last week, and the mail was brought to this city by the steamer Maid of the Mist from Windsor, on Tuesday. The dates are to the 19th.—The contemplated changes in the long established commercial system of the empire, had excited great interest throughout the country. The debates on the sugar duties commenced in the House of Commons on the 7th of May, and no decision on the question had taken place at the latest dates. It was generally thought that the division would go against Ministers.

The China negotiations are stated to be again broken off. A new Commissioner, Sir H. Pottinger, had been sent out to supersede Captain Elliot.

The Great Western was to leave Bristol on the 27th of May, and the Columbia on the 4th of June.

The United States Congress assembled at Washington on Monday the 31st ult. The Hon. John White, of Kentucky, was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Message of Mr Tyler is much shorter than the Messages of the American Presidents usually are. He alludes very briefly to the foreign relations of the country, the following paragraphs being all that relate to that subject.

"A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty accredited to this Government, on the subject of Alexander M'Leod's indictment and imprisonment, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress.

In addition to what appears from these papers, it may be proper to state that Alexander M'Leod has been heard by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and that the decision of the Court has not as yet been pronounced.

So far as it depends on the course of this Government, our relations of good will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations. The true American policy will be found to consist in the exercise of a spirit of justice to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations, to the weakest of the family of nations, as well as to the most powerful. Occasional conflicts of opinion may arise, but when the discussions incident to them are conducted in the language of truth, and with a strict regard to justice, the scourge of war will for the most part be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as having gone by when a resort to arms is to be esteemed as the only proper arbiter of national differences."

The President had transmitted to Congress a long correspondence between Mr Fox and Mr Webster, on the imprisonment of Mr McLeod, and the burning of the Caroline. Mr Fox had, it appears, in a note of the 12th of March, by command of the British Government, demanded the immediate release of Mr McLeod. Mr Webster objects to this, and states that his Government has not changed the opinion heretofore expressed to her Majesty's Government of the character of the act of destroying the Caroline. Our time and limits do not permit further notice at present. Mr Webster closes his letter as follows:—"The President instructs the undersigned to say, in conclusion, that he confidently trusts that this and all other questions of difference between the two Governments, will be treated by both in the full exercise of such a spirit of candour, justice, and mutual respect, as shall give assurance of the long continuance of peace between the two countries."

The Boston Mercantile Journal says:—"McLeod is now safe, but judicial form, of course, cannot be dispensed with, and this man set free by a mandate of the Executive. The great question which will now engage the attention of both governments, is "the burning of the Caroline." And it cannot be concealed, that it is a question of vast importance, and which, in consequence of the different views entertained by the two governments, threaten results of a serious character, unless it should be submitted to the arbitration of a third power."

In consequence of the arrival of the Rev. James Thomson in this city, a Public Meeting of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society was held last Friday evening, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. The attendance was numerous and very respectable. The President of the Society, the Hon. Judge Parker, who occupied the Chair, addressed the Meeting in a very appropriate speech. A number of Resolutions, for which we have no space in this day's paper, were then moved and seconded by the following gentlemen: Rev. Mr. Stewart, Rev. Mr. Harrison, Rev. James Thomson, Rev. Mr Gray, Hon W. B. Kinnear, Mr. John Tennent, Rev. Mr. Wilson, and Rev. Mr. Robinson. Some very excellent speeches were delivered, with which we hope to have it in our power to gratify our readers in our next number.

The collection amounted to £11 15s. 2d.

The Caledonia left Halifax on Thursday evening last, for Liverpool, with about 100 passengers, among whom was the Hon. E. J. Jarvis, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island.

A Transport, with part of the 70th Regiment, has arrived at Quebec from Barbados; the remainder was daily expected. The 14th, 74th, and 89th Regts. were to follow immediately. Several of the Regiments now in Canada are to return home.

The North America, in her last trip to Boston, had 31 passengers in her 1st cabin, and 138 in the 2d cabin.

The Colonial Farmer, published by Mr. Nugent, has appeared. It is a neat, clearly printed sheet, abounds with original and useful matter, is cheap as it ought to be, and we trust will be supported in a manner commensurate with its merits.—*Halifax Post.*

We received the first number of the above paper by last mail, and wish it much encouragement.

Provincial Appointment.—John R. Partelow and Charles P. Wetmore, Esquires, to be Commissioners to examine and inspect the state and condition of the several Savings' Banks, and report thereon, under an Act further to amend the Act to encourage the establishment of Banks of Savings in this Province, Cap. 33, passed 19th March, 1841.

Secretary's Office, 29th May, 1841.

Casualties.—On Saturday last a young man named McGuire, while endeavouring to secure a stick of timber was run over by a wood boat, and was unfortunately drowned.

We regret to learn that Mr. John Jouett, was struck by lightning on Friday se'enight, and instantly killed. John A. Beckwith, Esq. who was a little before him at the time, was also struck down, but has since partially recovered from the effects of the shock.—*Fredericton Sentinel.*

Quick Travelling.—By the steamer Nova Scotia from Windsor, on Friday night, passengers reached this City in *seventeen hours and a half* from Halifax.

The Paragon.—A number of enterprising Merchants of this City, have fitted out the fast sailing schr. Curlew, and sent her on speculation in search of the derelict ship Paragon, and we trust they will be successful in discovering and bringing her into this port. Her cargo is valued at £80,000.—*Halifax Post.*

Her Majesty's ship Thunder, Captain Barnett, arrived in the Delaware on Friday last, from Charleston, S. C.—Captain Barnett is on his return to England, after an arduous cruise in the West Indies of nearly five years—where he has been employed in surveying the Bahama Banks and Channel, Coast of Yucatan, Campeachy Bank; and has completed a series of observations which will be of benefit to every American sailor who navigates in the West Indies. He is in New York, engaged in magnetic observations, to complete a series on the same subject, which he commenced in the West Indies.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

It is said that there are in London and the suburbs fifty total abstinence societies, with 20,000 members, of whom 3000 are reclaimed drunkards; in the country, ninety societies, with 40,000 members, of whom 4000 are reclaimed drunkards; in Scotland 150,000 members, and in Ireland 5,500,000.

The Earl of Caledon, who is serving with his regiment in Canada, has been chosen a representative Peer for Ireland in the place of the late Earl of Rosse.

Fatal collision in the Irish Channel.—On the evening of the 9th of May, about 10 o'clock, the ship Brooklyn, Captain Richardson, bound to New York, from Liverpool, with passengers, when within sight of Point Lynas light, going at the rate of seven knots, run into the brig Mary Scott, from Valparaiso bound to Liverpool, striking her amidships, and cutting her down to the water's edge. The brig filled and went down immediately, but the mate with six of the crew were saved in the jolly boat. After suffering great hardship and exposure for twenty four hours, they were picked up by a fishing boat. The Brooklyn lost her bowsprit, and was otherwise much injured, and returned to Liverpool. The cargo of the Mary Scott was insured for £39,000.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

The total number of slave vessels, which had been captured by the British cruisers, under the existing treaty with Spain, from 1837 to 1840, inclusive, is said to be *seventy-nine.*

Norway.—Dreadful Fire.—The best built part of the city of Drontheim was burnt down on 24th of April, during a violent storm; 314 houses were destroyed, and 4,000 persons are without shelter.

The Albion Newspaper.—The Subscribers are requested to call at the Office of M. H. Perley, Esq. for their copies of the splendid Print of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, furnished gratuitously by the Proprietor of the Albion.

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,

For the week ending on Friday.

4216 bushels Wheat, 731 barrels Wheat Flour, 526 do. Rye ditto, 295 do. Corn Meal, 118 brls. and half brls. Bread, 16 kegs and 10 boxes Cracker Bread, 189 bags Corn, 147 casks Brandy, 113 casks and 3 cases Wines, 336 chests Tea, 133 hogsheads Brown, 5 do. Bastard, and 12 do Refined sugars, 31 brls. Brown sugar, 3 casks Molasses, 11 casks Rum, 1602 tons Coals, 409 do. salt, 182M. Bricks, 96 brls. Beef and Pork, 50 bags Coffee, 10 do. Pepper, 28 Mats Cassia, 95 boxes and 2 casks Raisins, 180 boxes soap, 222 boxes Tallow and 2 casks sperm Candles, 38 crates Earthenware, 6000 pieces ditto, 95 tons slates, 508 boxes Glass, 10 casks Glassware, 550 brls. Tar and Pitch, 80 do. Coal Tar, 30 do. Turpentine, 50 do. Rosin, 30 do. Varnish, 89 tierces and 87 half tierces Rice, 4 hhds 6 boxes and 8 kegs Tobacco, 28 tierces Cheese, 32 barrels Dried Apples, 10 boxes Arrow Root, 78 casks Vinegar, 15 boxes Curds, 84 firkins Butter, 71 bundles Chairs, 70 do. Brooms, 50 dozen Pails, 3300 bushels Oats, 20 M. Oak staves, 116 boxes Oranges and Lemons, 10 barrels Apples, a large quantity of Iron and Hardware, ships' Anchors, Chain Cables, Cordage, Oakum, etc. etc.; also Painter's Materials, and packages of Dry Goods of every description and variety, etc. etc. etc.

MARRIED.

At Carleton, on Thursday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Nicholas Stilwell, to Miss Eliza Glasgow, both of that place.—On 25th of May by the same, Mr. James Hill, to Miss Margaret Mundie, both of the Parish of Hampton, King's County.

DIED.

On Thursday evening, Charles Granard, aged four years and eight months, son of Lewis Burns, Esq.

On Sunday, 30th May, Charles Hammer, a native of Germany, once a Musician in George the Fourth's Private Band, and latterly Band Master of the 43d Regiment, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss.

In Carleton, on Friday morning, Georgiana, only daughter of Mr. James S. Addison, aged 11 months.

At Hampton, K. C., on Monday evening, Mrs. Ann Murphy, in the 65th year of her age. Funeral on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Benjamin Appleby, at Hampton, friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

At Hampton, on Monday last, Susan, second daughter of Mr. Hugh Bowles, in the 18th year of her age, lamented by all who knew her, she departed in full assurance of a glorious immortality.

At Maugerville, on the 14th May, aged 7 years and 3 months, Mary Jane; on the 22nd, aged 3 years and 10 months, Avis Ann; and on the 1st June, aged 1 year and 10 months, George, the only children of Mr Cabel Foster, of that place, of the croup.

At Fredericton, on the 26th ult. Mr. George Perks, in the 52d year of his age.

At Springhill, on the 31st ult. Charles, infant son of Mr. Duncan Barber, aged six months.

At River John, (Pictou,) on the 8th ultimo, the Rev. John Mitchell, in the 76th year of his age, and 41st of his ministry.

At Glasgow, on the 14th ult. Mr. George A. Barker, son of Enoch Barker, Esq., of Sheffield, Student of Medicine, and one of the Clerks of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

Mr. George A. Barker was a young man of great promise. He received his elementary education in Sheffield, the place of his nativity, and was some time a pupil in the Baptist Seminary, Fredericton; the two years preceding his entrance upon his Medical studies at Glasgow, he spent at the Grammar School of this City, during which time his conduct and his application to study called forth repeatedly the approbation of his Preceptor, and finally gained him the highest honour of the School, the Corporation Gold Medal. Since he went to Glasgow, good conduct and great ardour in the prosecution of his studies uniformly characterised him. We deeply sympathise with his afflicted bereaved parents.—Com.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Barque Abeona, Bodie, London, 37—Milby & Thomas, merchandize.

Abigail, Pickance, Liverpool, 39—Milby & Thomas, salt and coals

Macao, Millican, Londonderry, 56—R Rankin & Co 303 passengers

Henry Hood, Scott, Liverpool, 39—Wm. M'Cannon, coals.

Pons Elli, Carroll, Cork, 55—H., J. & D. Mackay, 188 passengers.

Londonderry, M'Donald, Londonderry, 32—Thos. Wallace, 185 passengers.

Commerce, Hatton, Liverpool, 59 H. J. & D. Mackay, iron and coals.

Andover, Buckley, Liverpool, 46—J. Lockwood & Co. merchandize.

Brig Mentor, Hoffs, Wilmington, (N. C.) 12—R. Rankin & Co. staves, tar, rice, &c.

Coquette, Fowler, Newcastle, 51—J. & H. Kinnear, coals, iron, glass, &c.

Diana, Wilkie, Aberdeen, via Halifax—R. Rankin & Co. merchandise.

Schr Manchester, Greenow, Bangor—O. Small, bricks

Caledonia, Anderson, St. Andrews—Ratchford and Brothers, sugar, molasses, &c.

Martha Bray, Robbins, Halifax—asserted cargo.

Thursday—Brig Mary, Nichols, Baltimore, (Ireland,) 82—R Rankin & Co. 110 passengers.

Isadore, Dunbar, Kinsale, 59—H. & J. D. Mackay, coals, and 98 passengers.

Monday—barque Quebec Packet, Wheeler, New York, 7—H. J. & D. Mackay, salt.

Onyx, Hobbs, New York, 9—R. Rankin & Co., balla t.

Hope, McLauchlan, Liverpool, via New York, 5—order, salt.

Kangaroo, Prosser, Cork, 43—R. Rankin & Co. 85 passengers.

Brig Cherub, Dougan, Londonderry, 37—H. J. & D. Mackay, 160 passengers.

Schr. Elizabeth, Sturdevvant, New York, 5—W. H. Scovil, flour, fish, and staves.

Steamer North America, Mabee, Boston, 40 hours—J. Whitney, passengers.

CLEARED,

Ship Canton, Nichol, Liverpool, timber, &c.—R. Rankin & Co.

Alexander Edmond, Strang, Kinsale, timber and deals—John Wishart.

Lord John Russell, Daly, Cork, timber—John Hammond.

Lord Sandon, Fenerin, Cork, timber—R. Rankin & Co.

Albion, Eastington, Liverpool, timber—H. J. & D. Mackay.

Brig Wave, Spencer, Nassau, lumber, &c.—John Wishart.

Belle, Atkins, Maitland, (N. S.)—flour—Master.

St. Mary, Cann, St. Kitts, fish, &c.—Crockshank & Walker.

Shamrock, Pickance, Killebegs, deals and staves—John Wishart.

Schr. Purveyor, Treworgy, Blue Hill, ballast Thomas & Sandall.

Powell, Florian, Sydney, assorted cargo—Munro, Wallace & Co.

Free Trade, Jones, Boston, passengers—Thomas & Sandall.

Collector, Anderson, Boston, pig iron, &c.—Waterhouse & Troop.

Lily, Greenwood, Halifax, salt—Thomas & Sandall.

Challenge, Valpay, Eastport, plaster and passengers—Chas. M'Lauchlan.

Brothers, Larkin, Boston, ballast—Thomas & Sandall

Sailed from Clyde, 8th May, Planet, Boston, St. John; Albert, Keith, do.—Liverpool, 9th, Ellen Bryson, Dixon do.; 14th, Queen, Huggins, Quebec.—Cork, 2d, Comet, Gilpin, and Larch, M'Addum, St. John; George, Power, and Industry, Allison, do.—Sligo, 9th, Agnes, Muir, do.—Dublin, 12th, Prince Albert, Dewitt, St. John.—Ballyshannon, 10th, Carrywell, Buchanan, ditto—Londonderry, April 29th, Cherub, Duggan, ditto; 6th May, Maria, Doran, do.; 7th Thystria, Cowle, do.—Beerhaven, 29th April, Kangaroo, Prosser, do.—Stromness, 28th, Elizabeth & Caroline, Rankin, do.

Entered for loading at Liverpool, 5th May, ship Atlantic, Hardenbrook, New York, 11th, Fleurs, M'Rae, St. John; 12th, Elizabeth, Sinclair, do 14th Glengary, Hill, do. 17th, Mountaineer Quebec.

Brig Emulous, Gales, of and from London, for Dorchester, New Brunswick, was fallen in with on the 11th May, in lat 38 51, long 47 40, in a sinking condition, by the Howard, at New York, which vessel took off the crew. The brig sunk immediately afterwards.

The ship Sampson, New York Packet, from London, struck on a rock near White Head, four leagues west of Cape Canso, on the night of the 28th ult. which caused her to leak very much.—There were 150 passengers on board, who were safely landed at a small settlement called Torbay. The ship expected to get into White Head Harbour, either to repair or to be abandoned.

Dreadful Shipwreck.—The Quebec papers give an account of the loss of the barque Minstrel, with 140 passengers, from Limerick for the above port. The vessel ran on Red Island Reef, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence; the boats were hoisted out, into which about 100 persons embarked. The vessel fell off suddenly into deep water, carrying down all the boats, they being fastened to the fore-chains, except the gig, the painter of which broke, and eight persons were saved in it, who landed on another island, and were taken off the next day, by a vessel bound up the Gulph. Total perished 148, among them Capt. Outerbridge.