LONDON.

April 17.
Foreign Shipping.
A petition was presented from the Ship builders and Ship owners of the Port of Sunderland, praying for a protecting duty against Foreign shipping. It was stated on all sides that the increase of Foreign shipping engaged in the commerce of the country was alarming. Mr. Irving said, the Foreign Shipping employed in the European Trade were inferior to ours, with respect to materials and construction, and consequently cheaper; moreover the respect of farsism search was always than of the wages of foreign scamen were lower than of British, which accounted for their being employed in preference. He regretted in common with the Hon. Gentleman, who had preceded him, that who the entire of that branch of trade had passed out of our hands. In the Colonial trade only were British seamen and British built shipping exclusively employed—(hear)—and yet that was the trade which certain persons in that House were seeking night after night to destroy. (Hear, hear) The subject before the House was one which highly deserved the attention of Ministers and of Parliament; for if we are to go on as at present, the further decrease of British shipping was inevitable.

The petition was then ordered to be printed.

Mr. Reathcate, in further support of the petition, submitted to the house the following details concerning the comparative increase of Britishre and foreign shipping. -British

Section S.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
1824-	11,783	-1,797,330-	108,700
1825	-13,517	-2,144,680	123,120
erol la	Me tout Garage	crease.	1 - 1 1000
	1,784	347,360-	14,420
0.000	F	oreign.	
1824-	3,389-		28,421
1825	6,967-	958,050-	52,630
Mr Si		v rose to state, the	

postpone the second reading of the Usury Laws'

Lord Suffield after a long Speech in which he pointed out the effects of the system of Slavery in the West Indies by particular cases, moved, "that an address be presented to His Majesty, praying that in future he will be pleased to appoint to the offices of Governor, Chief Justice, Attorney General, Fiscal, Guardian and religious Instructor, in the West Indies, only such persons as are not owners of, and have no reversionary or other in-terest in Slaves."—Lord Liverpool opposed the motion and it was in consequence withdrawn.

EAST INDIES.

The Hurkaru of the 19th contains the following report of the surrender of the fortress of Bhurt-pore to the British. This fortress has for many years defied the British power, and has acquired no little celebrity for its being almost the only strong place in India which has ever successfully opposed the British arms. Its fall has for some time been considered certain, and consequently a complete and lasting peace in India is anticipated; an event, says the Hurkaru, which her friends must ardently desire, and the obtaining of which will be accounted not the least glorious achievement of the British arms,'

The unconditional surrender of Bhurtpore, on the morning of the 8th inst. was yesterday very generally reported and believed. It is not correct, however, for we have seen letters of the 8th which state the storm was to take place that night or early on the morning of the 9th. One of these letters however mentioned that Durjunt Sal had offered to surrender his person to the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, but not the fort. Permission was given him to come into our camp, but he was informed that the fort would, notwithstanding, be forthwith dismantled. This answer would no doubt determine Durjunt to remain where he was, as it would perhaps be the means of enabling him to pacify the refractory inmates of the fort, who have all along and very correctly, considered him the cause of strife between them and us .-They have latterly treated him accordingly, and perhaps compelled him to make this unconditional surrender of his person. Had they done so sooner it might have the desired effect, but we presume it is now too late.

Should we be mistaken in our conjecture that Durjunt did not voluntarily offer himself up to satisfy our wrath, and should be come into our camp, we presume an unconditional surrender will im-mediately be made, or rather by the influence of the opposite party, the gates will be thrown open, and we shall be invited to enter as friends, in which case of course, we shall be able fully to indemnify ourselves for the expenses of the war; and, to prevent the necessity of another army ever being re quired to sit down before it, the walls will no doubt be demolished, or it will be garrisoned by British

We should be happy to hear that any less fatal means than a storm gave us full possession of the fort and its treasures. We shall not be much longer kept in suspense, for we fully expect that before this day elapses, we shall have to announce its capture or unconditional surrender."

The superiority of the British forces in the present siege, compared with the siege of 1805, is immense, and such as to warrant a belief that the events cannot be alike. When Lord Lake en-camped before Burtpore on the 2d of January, 1805, his cavatry did not exceed 2,000; and the number of his infantry was about 5,400; Lord Combernere, who commands the present siege, has 8,000 cavalry, and 24,000 furantry. The arthiery in the first siege consisted of six 18-pound-and four 8-inch, and four 55-inch mortars. It is now sixteen 24-pounders, thirty 18-pounders, four 12's, twelve 8-inch howitzers, and two 13 inch, swelve 10 inch, and forty-six 1-inch mortars.

WEST INDIES

KINGSTON, JAM.

By the Josefa we team that the British sche. Eliza Ann, of this port, Capt. Symmonet, had

en captured and burut. The mate arrived in the Josefa yesterday, from Santa Martha. The following particulars are furnished by Mr. Symmonet the Mate:--

On the 11th inst. at Carasol, while the Eliza-Ann was loading, the boat, with six men, went ashore to bring off a load of wood; the mate and two men were emplyed in stowing the cargo in the hold; Capt: Symmonet was in the cabin, and the trader, cook, and steward, taking their breakfast on the deck, when eleven Indians rushed on the last three and murdered them. Capt. Symmonet, on coming up the cabin-steps was knocked down senseless, stabbed in three different places, and being supposed dead, was thrown overboard, when he was picked up, as well as the mate, by the boat of a sloop that was at anchor near the Eliza Ann. The Indians murdered the other men, and a little boy, the Captain's son, is supposed to be either murdered or taken ashore by the Iudians. After plundering the schooper, she was burnt to the water's edge. Capt. Symmonet was left at Rio de la Hache in a very weak state. The mate went from thence to Santa Martha, and embarked in the

FOREIGW.

FALL OF MISSOLONGIII.

We copy the following from a morning paper, where it is described as an authentic letter from an English Colonel, who was one of the brave defenders of the place,' and with a copy of which the paper had been favoured by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. - Courier of the 19th.

'St. Anne's, near Lepanto, March 14.
'Missolonghi has fallen. That heroic city, which for eighteen months defeated the power of Infidels and repulsed 82 attacks, was taken by storm on the 10th. Poor St. Aubyn fell on the occasion, but he died nobly. On the 8th, while we were rejoicing for our late victory, Ibrahim having been reinforced by 7000 tooops, arrived before the place, and again summoned us to surrender, promising favourable conditions, which being refused, a sharp affair took place, the result of which was that he fell back, having lost 700 killed, 200 wounded, 400 prisoners, 4 pieces of cannon 2 standards. On the 9th he returned with 20,000 men, and a formidable train of artillery, surrounding the town on all sid s.

We had only 7,000 men to oppose to him, and those worn out with fatigue, but all resolved to conquer or die. In the evening we received the Sacrament in the Church of St. Sophia, and marched to our posts, from which few returned. At twelve o'clock the enemy opened a tremenduous are from 185 cannons and 48 mortars, which continued, without intermission, till ten o'clock next morning, when the walls became a heap of ruins. The enemy then vigorously attacked us in four directions, and after two hours' fighting forced their way into the town. The conflict was now raging in the most deadly form. The streets were choked with the dead and wounded, whilst the blood was rnnoing in streams. The slaughter of the Turks was excessive, as every house was a complete fortress, and the ground disputed at the point of the
bayonet, fuch by inch. Our gallant French volunteers did wonders. Three times, headed by our
brave and lamented St. Aubyn, they charged and
drove back the enemy with great loss, taking a number of prisoners; but in making a fourth and desperate attack, our gallant St. Aubyn was shot in the breast and died in my arms, begging me with his last breath, to die rather than yield.

In the mean time the Governor defended himself with heroic obstinacy in the great Church, but the doors being forced, and most of his men killed or wounded, he sprung the mine, which destroyed both that and the citadel, overwhelming himself and two thousand Turks in one tremendous ruin. The enemy having now entire possession of the hard fought town, we collected about 3,000 of the brave fellows who had fought so well, and after a hard contest, we succeeded in cutting our way out, leaving them in possession of a heap of ruins, which I learned has cost Ibrahim nine thousand of his best troops in the last attack alone. I joined General Gouras on the 12th, with 2,500 men, 150 prisoners, six cannons, and nine standards taken from the enemy during the last fatal attack. We bro't the body of St. Aubyn off with us, which will be interred to-day with military honours .-I received three slight wounds, but am now fast

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, April 5.

The reaction of the late distress in Great Britain has already been felt here. We understand that only a few ship carpenters have been discharged from the ship-yards at this port, but the wages of those remaining have been reduced. The sales in Great Britain of this kind of manufacture, and of the staple article of Ashes and Timber, have been attended with losses in the English market, amounting in some instances to 50 and even 100 per cent.

There is now a general gloom and want of confidence in the trade of this Province, and, it is currently said, that a long established House in Montreal, very extensively engaged in trade there, suspended payment for a large amount early last week, in consequence of the failure of the firm in

The Lord Bishop arrived in the Menai from Ber-muda. While in that Island, His Lordship confirmed upwards of twelve hundred persons, con-secrated uine Churches, and ordained two Clergy-men—Hal. Free Press.

QUEBEC, April 27.

It is understood that His Excellency the Governor in Criter will visit Gaspe and Halifax, in the course of the summer, and that for this purpose His Majesty's Ship Menai, 28, on the Halifax Station, has been ordered to this port. It appears probable that the attention of Government will be directed to the Improvement of the District of directed to the Improvement of the District of Gaspe, and particularly Bay Chalcurs.

A commercial house of high standing in this city, engaged in the Lumber Trade and Ship-Building,

stopped payment in the course of last week, chiefly owing to the return from Great Britain of its Bills of Exchange protested. An offer of 15s. in the pound, has been made to its creditors, who are chiefly in the Province.

THIS CELLANY.

From the Aurora and Franklin Gazette.
GREEK FIRESHIP.
While lying in the harbour of Milos there came into that port a Spizziote division of the Greek fleet, amongst them were a number of fireships .--Several of the officers of the Outario with myself visited them, and were much gratified by having an opportunity of examining these wonderful engines of destruction. We were much astonished at the simplicity of their construction, and pleased to see that if once fired it would be impossible to extinguish them. The commanders took a great deal of pains to explain every thing to us: one of them stated that he had destroyed two frigates, and feels very confident of always being successful, provided they can always attack the enemy at

They are generally of about 300 to 400 tons burthen, and mostly Polake brig rigged; they were formerly merchantmen, before the revolution; they are strong vessels, and mostly sail fast. They have chain sliegs for all their yards, and at the yard arms, grapple or fire hooks, and a box on the lower yard arm containing combustible matter, which burns for some considerable time. The chain slings are for the purpose of keeping the yards from falling as long as possible after the rigging and sails are on fire. They have other fire hooks on the bowsprit with boxes of combustibles: there is a train which leads to these boxes in the yard arms and bowsprit, which communicates with them and sets them on fire; before the rigging takes fire they are filled with grenades and fire balls. Along the deck within about two feet of the water ways, they have from twelve to four-teen hatches; these hatches are kept closely shut when they are approaching an enemy, so that any fire from them may not communicate with her hold; they have also ports along the outside which they also keep close shut until they are about firing the train, when they heave off the hatches on deck and open the ports, which fall down. The flame then has a fair opportunity of rising out of the hatches and bursting from the sides.

They have a between deck, fore and aft, on which they have large cribs, built like double births, which are filled with light pine, dipped in tar or turpentine; mixed with this is a quantity of fusbush, dipped in the same substance; they also put old tarpaulins and other combustibles, taking care not to have it lay too close together. Abreast of every deck hatch, they have a barrel of fire-balls, and close to it a hatch cut through the between decks so as to make a draft from the hold, where

they have nothing but ballast. The trains are laid fore and aft in troughs of two inches wide and three deep, running in every direction along the deck, which is covered with tar and turpentine, as well as all the beams and carlings. The train is generally fixed from the cabin windows, but in case it should be required, they can set fire to it from any of the ports along side. Just before they intended going alongside of an enemy, they wet all the sails with spirits of turpentine, and filled the train troughs with powder; all hands with the exception of the captain get into the boat astern, which are very fast rowing boats, and pull with from twelve to fourteen oars, which is all the crew of the fireship; the hoat carries two small guns. When every thing is ready, the captain being the only one on board, steers direct for the vessel be intends laying on board which he tries to strike about the fore chains, and does not leave the helm until she is fairly grappled with the enemy; he then jumps into the boat astern, and fires a pistol into the train, when the vessel is instantly in a blaze, which it would be impossible to extinguish. I am told they burn from one half to three quarters of an hour, before they sink;

ALEX. EDMOND, & Co.

they do not blow up as it has been generally stat-

Have received by the recent arrivals from Great Britain, their usual Supply of Spring

Comprising a very general assortment of Articles, well adapted for the Country and Season.

ALSO: -On Consignment:
A quantity of superior Scotch Barley, Wrapping Paper, &c. - all of which they offer for sale, at their Store, St. John Street, at reduced Prices for Cash, or short approved Credit.

WRITING OFFICE.

HE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has opened a Writing Office, annexed to Mr. Corry's Academy, at the corner of Church and Cross Streets, where will execute Writing in all its various branches .-Merchants & Mechanic's Books posted, and Accounts made out with neatness and dispatch

N. B.—Mr. Corry, and K. will mutually assist each other in their Writing and Mathematical Vocations. May 30.

P. KEHOE.

FOR FALMOUTH,—direct. THE fast Sailing Ship PERSEUS,
Capt. Jackson, will Sail on or
about the 20th June. For Passage, apply to
the Master on board, or at the Store of
GEORGE A. NAGLE,
North Market Wharf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

pied by Mrs. Dawson, where he is opening part of his Spring supply which he offers low for Cash, or short Credit.

ALSO ON CONSIGNMENT. TAS Removed to the STORE lately occu-

9 Bales SALEMPORES,
4 Trunks of BANDANNAS and SILKS,
5 Hhds. EARTHENWARE, 30 Boxes PIPES.

R, MACINTYRE.

THE STAR.

Saint John, Tuesday, May 30. BRELLS BULLES BU

Bank of Dew Brungwick.

DIRECTOR for the Week...... William Scovil, Esq. DISCOUNT DAY.
Usual Hours of Business.—from 10 to 3.
On Wednesdays——from 11 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, should be lodged with the Cushier on Tuesday.

BANK, 1st May, 1826.
The following Resolution of the President and Directors is published for the information of all

R ESOLVED, That the Notes of the Bank shall be considered as of the value they respectively bear on the face thereof, and if paid in Dollars, such Dollars shall be passed at their present legal value of five shillings. sent legal value of five shillings
By order of the President & Directors,
H. H. CARMICHAEL.

Savings' Bank.

MANAGERS FOR THE WEEK. John R. Partelow, Thomas Barlow.

Bank Hours.—Every Monday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Amount deposited Yesterday, £ 7 10 0

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE. Committee of Directors for the Week. Thomas Millidge, Robert Rankin, James Robertson. Office Hours, -12 to 3.

The late arrivals from England, have furnished us with details of the continued mercantile distress. Altho' great hopes are entertained that the com-mercial energies of Great Britain, will soon be renovated and improved, yet we have reason to fear, that the disease has been too deeply rooted, to be either easily or very speedily cradicated. But there is no doubt, that British industry and perseverance, which has so often performed wonders, and preserved the national independence against a World in Arms, will now be exerted, and by wise direction, again render her commerce profitable, and her people happy.

We cannot but feel pleased at the numerous arrivals as announced in our shipping list of to day; if the extent of our commercial interests has been limited, we are still happy in the means of employment offered to our mechanics and Labourers, -- n.ay INGENUITY continue to receive encouragement and INDUSTRY meet reward.

Third Report of Saint John Sunday

School Union Society.

Sunday Schools, like most things of a singular and and enterprising nature, owe their origin to a very simple circumstance. A Gentleman, of the name of Raikes, passing through a certain Village in England, several years ago, on a Lord's day, was wonderfully struck with the wretched appearance and depraved most also of the Children. The thought immediately occurred to him, that these children might be gathered together on the Lord's day, and have such instruction imparted to them as would operate be enchcially unon their minds, and tend to prevent those flagrant violations of decency and morality, of which he had been the painful witness. The experiment was made and succeeded, The good example was immediately initated in various parts of the Kingdom; and so popular has the system now become, that both in the old world and the new, wherever civilization and liberty have raised the tone of the people's feelings. Sabbath Schools exist and receive the patrenage of the wisest and highest in the land.

Here let us pause, and from the instrument let us look up unto Him who ordained it; let us acknowledge The Great Jehovah, whose coussel shall stand; and who shall do all His pleasure. To Him alone all adoration and praise is due. From Him proceedeth every good and every perfect gift. He is the Father of Mercies and the God of consolation. His is the Kingdom, and The Power, and The Glory. And whatsoever cometh to pass, he hath ordained for His own Glory, and the gond of those who love Him, and are the called according to His, purpose.

Though several attempts had been made to introduce the system into this part of the world, yet it was uever effectually done till the establishment of the Saint John Sunday School in the year of our Lord 1823. This Society consists of Members of the various professing Religious Protestant Bodies in the City. Their union, however, come to imply sameness of plan in the management of the various schools, for each follow the plan marked out by its particular superintenda School Union Society.

School assembling in the Wesleyan Chapel 12 107
Ditto Baptist do. 8 55
Ditto Kirk Session House, 5 45 Ditto Ditto Portland School, York Point School, Coloured School,

Coloured School,

Total,

34

282

The revenue of this Society has, hitherto chiefly depended upon an annual Sermon which is preached in rotation in the different places of Worship in the City, whose Ministers are favorable to the Union. But the necessities of the Committee, which have been much increased by many pressing demands for assistance, from various parts of the Country where new Schools have begun to be established, will make it necessary to enforce that Role of the Society, which requires every member to pay and amual subscription of two shillings and six-pence. Their constituants, among whom all should rank themselves, whe are friendly to the improvement of the Rising Generations, will not, it is sincerely hopped, be backward in paying, if they have it in their power without injuring themselves or their neighbours, not only the subscription for the present year, but also the arrears due from the beginning of the Institution. For the present itself, the Funds, readers are referred to the Treasurers Account the Funds, readers are referred to the Treasurers Account the Last Session of the Legislature, the sum of Fity Pounds was rated to his Excellency the Lignt, Governor, to be appropriated by him, for the betteff of our Sunday Schools. In consideration of their wants, the Committee, thought proper at a late meeting to draw up a petition to His Excellency, for as much of that meney, as it would accord with His Excellency's design to grant.

The Committee rejoice also to mention that the benefit of the Committee the Sabbath School system begins to pervade

r different places where Schablished, Wakefield, Hampton

hill.

The Committee would also designest satisfaction that other exerting Union, for the benefit of the to display themselves in the city; now making, under the sanction a Wormy Rector of the Parish and establishing a Sunday School in Colurch.

Church.
It cannot be considered as a the

Church.

It cannot be considered as a. ther Sunday Schools are benefit dered in the general, is attended benefits which, in this enlightens to menths. In common with oring, Sunday Schools must be alle But there are two relations in whe considered and which form it when compared with other seem their extending the means of edest in the community and to sue and employment are completely the regular Schools. The secontheir principal medium of instructure Bibic, and in their embravition, things that pertain in the In the first relation Sunday Schools are the strength and union of the same the strength and union of the same trength and the

tices to be virtuous in their habi-pations? and does not the Pare of refuge for his children from t vicious example which is exhib-breaking? But when we consider Sunda lation we mentioned, viz. in it swincipal medium of Instructio interesting. About fifty years made the medium of Instructio but the refinements of this age altogether, and it is much to be neral use of it in the Sunday St this innovation upon the good ly been happy old England be generation. It is our apprehe loose influelity, stalks ulread with unblushing front. May theth in Heaven above and in according to the purpose of I prevent such a dismal period— Holy Spirit, that the hearts of to the Children, and the hearts to the Children, and the hearts there, lest he come and smite t mentioning the Bible as the mentioning the Bible as the mention of the Bunday Schools, to what it not bring delightful association? The not his thoughts car forward into Eternity? does into the sweet consideration of towards his throughly and sing comprehensive expression of the day God the Father, presented. It is the not ted into a Reemal Jelwanh in his Trionic

Retreal Jelsowh in his Teasified to the Concerning his everlasting an covenanced to bestow, the So purchased by the shedding of and the Holy Ghost manifeste ble operation apon his mind ble and the youth of the Sund gether in his mind, led out in the medium of his own inspire the founder, and builder of understanding of many of the bled to discern those things a cannot understand; that the state by nature, may be consured indement, and led to the and indement, and led to the exclamation, "Lord be merc Lord, save or I perish", crie under the influence of the H cation in due time, of the blo cation in due time, of the bloconscience of the poor treat be the case with all in some of the New Birth must be felt Kingdom of God, before the apprehensions, which are an eass, and Peace, and Joy in

NEW BRUNSWICK AGRIC

SOCI At a General Meeting of tural and Emigrant Society the 4th March, 1826, it we be held at Cougle's in Suss 20th day of September next lows be granted to the own then be exhibited. For the best Provincial b

For the best Provincial by years old,...

For the best pair of Prov Geldings, not less than 4 nor old, owned by one person,. For the best Bull, not lethan 4 years old; not being the best best by the S For the best Cow not less de do. de for the best Cow not less de do.

For the best Cow not less
do. do...

For the best Ram not les
5 years old, do. do. de
For the second best do. de
For the best Boar,
For the best Boar,
For the best Sow.
For the best fat Ox
For the second best do.
For the hest pair of work
4 years old, owned by one
For the second best pair
do. do.

do. do.

For the five best fat We years old, owned by one per For the five second best,

It was further resolved that I For the greatest quantit duced from any one Dairy tween the 1st May and the For the next greatest qu

These two last mentione

These two last mentione the next annual meeting.

Twee, of Competition for mis will be prepared at the libeard and immediately at No premium to be aware be a member of the Centra County Agricultural Socie owner of an animal for whith the contractions of the same and Supremo County Supremo County Supremo County Agricultural Socie owner of an animal for which the same and Supremo County Supremo

Supreme Com William Simpson, Esquir was admitted and enrolled