ot with Injustice and Ruin to this
with injustice, because notwithid growth, it is yet too young to
iculture alone—with ruin, because
vested in Mills, Wharves, Stores,
l every other variety of property
xtensive commerce, which, under
hange, will not be worth the ground
; and also because its rapidly in-
will be at once without employ-
trously deteriorated in value.
n of a Free Foreign Trade and the
ll fiscal restraints which are propo-
alent for the entire destruction of
of the country, is delusive, chime-
worthless—the North American
British Empire, and particularly
. is not yet in a position advanta-
itself of a foreign trade, nor of any
that which is based upon an ex-
ple commodity; it is to Great Bri-
New-Brunswick can look for the
its commerce, and therefore for the
its prosperity and importance.
of New-Brunswick are essentially
onsume no other manufactures—
other connection—and as they look
their Fathers in the hour of peril
support, so are they ever ready to
in the defence of their Sovereign,
nions.
ers therefore humbly implore your
use, seriously to consider the pe-
ances in which they are placed,
will reject a measure so pregnant
desolation, and universal wreck.

*son's Quebec Gazette, May 4.*

NG OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE
ND SUBURBS OF QUEBEC.
f the inhabitants of the City and
ebec, was held yesterday, 6th May,
arf in the Lower Town, to take
on the propriety of petitioning Her
oth Houses of Parliament, against
f the Timber Duties. The attend-
rous, and consisted of all classes of
without distinction of political opi-
al origin.
E. Caron, Esq., Mayor of the City,
Chair.
rd, Esq. was appointed Secretary.
ened the meeting by a very clear and
ch, shewing the importance of the
o the great body of the inhabitants of
ir duty of making known their senti-
jects to the Imperial authorities, as a
eared about to be affected by new
rial Parliament.
m. Walker, Chairman of the Board
tted the first resolution, and in an
lained the origin, nature and extent
the bearings of the alterations now
erial Government. The resolution,
nded by Mr. J. Thompson, passed
The whole body of the resolutions are
ch of them was introduced with suit-
, in the French and English langua-
rs or seconders, and all of them, on
g put from the Chair, were agreed
:—
Hon. Wm. Walker, seconded by J.
—That Timber and Deals are the
Export which this Colony produces,
al in quality to those of any other
onsequence of our distance from the
hey cannot, without protection, com-
imilar articles of foreign production.
Parant, Esq., M. P. P., seconded by
ch protection has, in virtue of Acts
Parliament, been for many years ex-
n the ports of the United Kingdom,
upon the continuance of such protec-
by the encouragement thus held out
ple of this Province have invested
of their capital in this trade, which
mployment and subsistence to a large
and contributes in no small degree to
al prosperity of the whole.
n Neilson, Esq., M. P. P., seconded
s, Esq.:
People of Canada are not indifferent
ce of the Timber Trade, nor insensi-
benefits they derive from it, as has
reported of them to the Imperial
the contrary, they know and feel
loyment during the winter, to many
m who would otherwise be without
sistence, and that it greatly promotes
Emigration and the settlement and
country, by the cheap means of con-
e Atlantic, which it procures for the
tion of the United Kingdom, and by
ment which the various operations
afford to the poor Emigrant upon
and afterwards during the winter in
reby conferring the most substantial
he whole of the working and indus-
and presenting a safe investment of
Burnet, Esq., M. P. P., seconded
Esq.,
e assertion that the People of Cana-
ling to barter this their Staple Ex-
the removal of the few existing re-
Import Trade, is equally unfound-
tions, so far as they go to secure
petition British products and manu-
erfually submitted to, in return for
ven to the products of this country in
ets, and because an intercourse thus
al is the surest means of perpetuating
which now happily subsists between
ntry and her Colony.
Hon. Geo. Pemberton, seconded by
q.,
he present scale of duties on Timber
rted into the United Kingdom does
enable the Colonial subjects of the
ete with foreigners in the home mar-
y alteration, however slight, in fa-
r, would immediately destroy one ve-
nch of the Colonial Timber Trade,
ls, and reduce to a very small com-
ng as the change might be greater or
nihilate the remainder.
an Gilmour, Esq., seconded by Frs.
he capital invested in Saw Mills in
ceeds £300,000 sterling, that the pro-
ills is equal to 5,000,000 St. Peters-
s annually,—That the number of
out from Canada during last year
ting in registered tonnage to 491,643
ed by 19,362 seamen,—that the va-
oducts and manufactures imported
ng the same period, exceeded £2.-
at were the Timber Trade destroy-
the tonnage at present employed,
than sufficient to carry on the dimi-
he Province.
Glackemeyer, Esq., seconded by J.
e labour employed in the Colonial
entirely that of British subjects, and
f (with exceptions scarcely worth al-
owth of the British territory,—that
ent to more British shipping, and is a
r seamen, than any other trade within
of British commerce, the home coast-
excepted,—and that its destruction
British North American Colonies an
mity, and to the Empire at large, a
ences of which can be but imperfect-
lculated.
draught of a Petition to Her Majes-
n the Resolutions, was afterwards
read from the Chair, was unanimous-
EN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
Your Majesty's Loyal and Dutiful
Inhabitants of the City and District
:
titioners have heard with great alarm
nty's Ministers intend proposing to
ng its present session, an alteration
ties now levied in the United King-
and deals.
ntities, as they stand at present, afford
bare protection to colonial timber
British market,—that any alteration
gn articles of the same description
ruin many of Your Petitioners, and
Majesty's loyal subjects, who on the
faith of the Imperial Parliament, by whose Acts the colonial timber trade was created, are now deeply engaged therein, and would have an equally injurious effect on other great and important interests which have grown up under the encouragement thus given to the trade.

That the colonial timber trade has its origin in the necessities of the Empire, during a time of war, when there was reason to fear that the safety of the country might be endangered, were it left dependent upon foreign powers for the supply of an article of such primary importance.

That the country may be again placed in similar circumstances, and that a trade which, under the fostering care of government, has taken more than thirty years to attain its present magnitude, could not, if destroyed, be suddenly revived upon such an emergency.

That in the year 1821, peace having been restored and consolidated in Europe, an enquiry was instituted into the Timber Trade, to ascertain how far the scale of duties then in force would bear modification, and after a long and laborious investigation by a select committee of the House of Commons, and after maturely weighing the evidence brought forward on all sides of the question, the present scale of duties was determined on. It was considered an equitable adjustment, enabling competitors from all quarters to meet on equal terms in the British market, and on the faith of its permanency, large numbers of British subjects have continued to embark in the Trade.

That in the year 1831, a new scale of duties was proposed, and having been submitted by Ministers to the House of Commons, was rejected by a large majority.

That Your Majesty's subjects in the Colonies then thought the question finally set at rest, and considered that they might safely embark in the Trade to a larger extent than ever. In four years afterwards, however, a select Committee of the House of Commons was again appointed to enquire into the expediency of altering the duties, but although a great majority of that committee consisted of persons opposed in opinion to the protective principle, and although no pains were spared to bring forward a preponderance of evidence in favour of their views, the result of the enquiry was so favorable to the Colonists that Ministers abandoned their intention of proposing any alteration in the duties as adjusted in 1821.

That notwithstanding the uncertainty and suspense to which the Staple Trade of the British North American Colonies has thus from time to time been exposed, in consequence of the changes which have been proposed therein, Your Majesty's Petitioners and their fellow colonists, relying on the justice of the British Parliament, and confident of being able, provided a fair opportunity were afforded them, to rebut any evidence that could be adduced unfavorable to their cause, have gone on enlarging and extending their investments and operations, until the annual exports from this port alone exceed 1,200 cargoes, (mostly of Timber and Deals,) affording the chief means of paying for our imports of British products, and manufactures, the value of which exceeds £2,000,000 annually.

That on all former occasions of Legislative enquiry affecting to their interests, Your Majesty's subjects in the Colonies have had an opportunity afforded them of refuting any incorrect statements that might be made to their prejudice, and it is with the deepest alarm that your Petitioners now make known to Your Majesty, that on the present occasion they have had no such opportunity,—that the persons called before the select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed last session to enquire into the Duties levied on imports, for the purpose of being examined on the Timber Trade, were exclusively such as were known to entertain opinions adverse to your Petitioners, or to be interested in the Timber Trade of foreign countries,—and that the evidence given by these persons contains statements and assertions highly injurious to the interests of this Province, and entirely unfounded in fact.

That the people of Canada have been greatly misrepresented by those who have asserted in their name that they would be willing to be deprived of the protective Duties on their Timber and Deals, provided the existing restrictions on the Import Trade were removed. These restrictions are few and unimportant, being mostly intended to protect British products and manufactures from foreign competition, and these your Petitioners believe require no such protection, but if they did, Your Petitioners beg humbly to assure Your Majesty that it would be cheerfully submitted to, their desire being to perpetuate the connexion between the Mother Country and her Colony, by making it mutually beneficial.

That Timber and Deals are the chief articles of export which this country produces, and must continue to be so, till a large portion of it shall have been brought under cultivation by a greatly augmented population. This, the Lumber Trade is eminently calculated to produce, by the cheap means of conveyance across the Atlantic, which it provides for the poor emigrant in ships coming out in ballast—by the ready means of employment which its various operations of sawing, shipping, and preparing for shipment, afford him on his arrival; by the relief and support which the old as well as the new settler derive from it, in consequence of its furnishing them with occupation during a long and severe winter, when agricultural operations in this country are impracticable,—and the market it furnishes to the farmer for his produce at his own door.

That the Lumber Trade gives employment and the means of subsistence to a large portion of the population of this Province, and that the interests and prosperity of the whole are in a very great measure dependent upon it,—that its value, when shipped, is the produce exclusively of the labour of British subjects and paid for in British goods,—that in its transport it gives employment to more British shipping, and more British seamen, than any other trade within the whole range of British commerce, with the single exception of the home coasting trade, and that should the protective duties be reduced, all these advantages will be reversed in favor of foreigners, who will receive British goods in payment, but require money, and unprotected by competition, will then charge their own price, the consumer paying in price to foreigners what he now pays in Duty into Your Majesty's Treasury.

That a large portion of the capital of the Colony is invested in saw mills, wharves and other fixed property necessary for carrying on this trade, and that a very slight alteration in the protective Duties would entirely destroy their value.

That Your Petitioners abstain from entering upon so extensive a subject as the effects which the dreaded measure would have upon the prosperity of the empire at large, but they cannot too strongly express to Your Majesty their conviction, that, to the British North American Colonies its effects would be most disastrous.

Wherefore, Your Petitioners humbly pray that Your Majesty, taking the premises into your favorable consideration, will be graciously pleased to maintain your Petitioners and the Province at large in the privileges and protection which their trade now enjoys.

And, Your Majesty's Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

QUEBEC, May 5.

TIMBER DUTIES.—The inhabitants are not called upon to ask "any new thing." They are called upon to ask the maintenance of what exists, what was freely given to them unasked, by acts of the Imperial Parliament, under which a new direction has long been given to their industry, which cannot be changed without inflicting on the community great inconveniencies, losses and privations. They are asked to express their opinions on the subject to the supreme authority of the British Empire, that it may not be taken unawares; that those who may be interested in, or are seeking changes prejudicial to the country, may not avail themselves of its silence, to pretend that it consents to these changes.

If all those who have an interest in the timber trade and the shipping that it brings to Quebec, as it is their duty, attend and express their sentiments on this occasion, all Quebec and the surrounding Parishes will attend; and the whole population throughout the country will re-echo its voice. Who that looks at the numerous dwellings that have risen up, and the population that has been collected by this trade, from Chaplain Street to Sillery, can doubt of its importance? Who can look at St. Roch's Suburbs, and see how it has spread out in the neighbourhood of the ship and lumber yards, at which so great a portion of the population is employed, particularly during the winter season, can doubt of the benefits derived from the trade? or who can witness the hundreds of labourers and others going and returning from St John's Suburbs every day in the summer season, to and from their employment at the Coves, can doubt of its being directly or indirectly the chief support of the labouring classes? What Parish is there that does not find employment and good wages, at dull seasons, for their labour and a market for their produce; all of which would disappear with the Timber trade. There is no inhabitant of Quebec and the neighbouring country who does not feel more or less, the advantages of the trade. Shall they then be silent and virtually give their *consent* that these advantages be taken away? Shall it be said that their representations will not be listened to? Should this be the case, should a new misfortune befal the country, let it not be said that its inhabitants have participated in it by their silence, but rather use their constitutional right of Petition to protest against it; and then whatever may be the conduct of others, or the evils that may follow, the Petitioners will have the consolation that they have left nothing undone to prevent it. The voice of a *whole* people unanimously expressed, in favour of what is right, and long established, is rarely disregarded.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

Montreal, May 7.

We have the satisfaction of placing before our readers the Report of the Committee of the Board of Trade of Quebec, to which we beg leave to solicit their attention, especially that part of it which relates to the changes proposed to be made by the Imperial Government in the Timber Trade of this country. Nothing can be more gratifying than the stand which the Quebec merchants have assumed with respect to this important question, which, along with the position taken up here, cannot, we should hope, fail to make a proper impression upon the Government and Legislature of the Mother Country. Every candid person, who has paid the least attention to the subject, is well aware, and can prove it almost to a demonstration, that nothing could be more injurious—nothing more fatal to the trade, commerce, and general prosperity of these Provinces, than withdrawing from them, particularly at such a critical period as the present, any portion of the protection which they have so long, and, we add, so necessarily enjoyed in respect to the timber duties.—*Gazette.*

ATLANTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic Assurance Company, on Thursday the 13th inst, the following Gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Charles Ward, John R. Partelow, Thomas Leavitt, Robert D. Wilmot, A. B. Thorne, James Malcolm, James Mackay, Robert Robertson, J. H. Hartt, Esquires.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Chas. Ward, Esq. was unanimously elected *President*; Isaac L. Bedell, Esq., *Secretary*; and J. H. Hartt, Esq., *Solicitor.*

The first Emigrant ship this spring, the *Lord Sandon*, from Kinsale, arrived at this port on Sunday, with 225 passengers. Numerous other passenger ships from various parts of Ireland are now on their way to this port.

Mr. McLeod's case was to come on before the Supreme Court in the city of New York, on Saturday last. The result will soon be known.

FIRE.—Three fine houses, in the vicinity of Spring Gardens road, Halifax, were destroyed by fire on Friday night last.—Sir John Harvey is named as being present, directing the operations of the Troops.

Several military inspections and reviews, and a grand sham fight, took place at Halifax last week, at all of which Sir John Harvey was present.

H. M. Ship Winchester, with Rear Admiral Harvey, is daily expected to arrive at Halifax from Bermuda.

THE WEATHER.—Here we are back again to the beginning of April. Since our last number the weather has presented more the appearance of the fag end of winter than that of the bright and balmy month of May. On Sunday we had a fall of snow, which continued with great rapidity, for some hours, and completely covered the ground. For the last two nights, the frost has been rather severe.—*Kingston Herald.*

The same description of weather as the above, according to the newspapers, has prevailed at Quebec, Montreal, and throughout the United States as far South as Maryland, by which the progress of Agricultural pursuits have been greatly impeded.

In our own Province of New Brunswick, as we are all aware, the weather has been unusually cold, wet, and backward, and vegetation fully a fortnight later than the corresponding period last spring.

CONCERT.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the St. John Sacred Music Society intend favoring the public with another of their pleasing Concerts, on Monday evening next, at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, being the anniversary of the Birth of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen VICTORIA.

STEAM SHIP PRESIDENT.—All attempts to account for the fate of this steamer have failed. The only evidence, in reference to it, which is entitled to any weight, is negative. All that can be said is, that she has not been seen, and that no wreck, which there is any reason to suppose was a part of her, has been seen.

The statement published by the Baltimore Patriot, founded on the letter received by Mr. Howell from a relative at Southampton, England, dated on the 19th of April, and mentioning the arrival of the President at Madeira, on the authority of a letter received by the wife of Tyrone Power, is but the repetition of a report which was circulated in London a week before the sailing of the Britannia, and which was then contradicted, and entirely discredited.

The large hull seen by Capt. Bowman, of the Recovery, on the 28th of March, near the Western Islands, may have been the President, but Capt. B's description, resting on a momentary view, when the mate from the mast head could see nothing, is too vague to be depended upon, as is also the report that the same vessel passed a floating mast. In the absence of proof any kind of that the ship is wrecked, except the single fact of her non arrival, in a period of 40 days, the only grounds of conjecture as to her fate are the probability of her having foundered at sea, or having been merely disabled and still afloat, and with her passengers and crew slowly making her way to some port. The latter supposition we cannot consider too improbable to be entertained, with a strong hope that it may be realised. Her steam engines might be entirely disabled, and even her masts carried away, without the loss of the ship; and if we supposed her to have been deprived of the use of her engines early in the voyage, the period which had elapsed is not so long, as of itself to excite very serious alarm. What is most alarming is that she has been not spoken, nor heard of at any intermediate port. But the speaking of a vessel in mid ocean is always a matter of accident, and there may have been reasons for attempting to reach a European port. We are not therefore without hope that the next steamer from Europe may bring news of her, though we cannot flatter ourselves that the chaches are very strongly in favor of such an event. —*Boston Daily Adv.*

*Crim. Con.*—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday last, an action brought by Harris against David, was tried before Mr. Justice Gale and a special Jury. The ground of action was criminal conversation on the part of the defendant with plaintiff's wife. The evidence for the prosecution being closed, the Defendant's Counsel addressed the Court but declined calling any evidence on the defence. The Judge gave a most inimitable charge to the Jury, who returned a verdict for £7,500 damages. This we believe is the largest amount of damages that has been awarded in Canada.—*Montreal Transcript.*

KINGSTON, (Canada,) May 1.

The number of Buildings that are now being carried on, or proposed to be erected in this vicinity, is all most incredible to those who have known Kingston to be a quiet sober town, not over-remarkable for the go-a-head propensities of its wealthy inhabitants. In every street, at almost every ten yards distance, houses are building, or additions are being made to those already erected. The consequence is, that although a much greater number of mechanics and labourers are now in town, than has been hitherto usual on the opening of Navigation, yet their labour is in such active requisition, as to induce them to demand and insist upon the highest rate of wages ever known to be paid in Canada. Societies have been formed to coerce employers.

There are sufficient buildings projected in Kingston and its immediate vicinity alone, to occupy all the summer, fully 2000 mechanics, and double that quantity of labourers. Journalists, who are friendly to the interests of Kingston, will confer a favor on the town by making the spirit of this article generally known.—*Whig.*

GOVERNMENT EMIGRANT OFFICE,
St. John, N. B. May 8, 1841.

Vessels having Emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland on board, being expected to arrive soon, applications will be received at this Office from residents in any part of the Province to forward upon agreement any class of Common Labourers, Domestic or Farm Servants, and Artizans to their destination. It will be indispensably necessary that the applicants state in *writing*, the period of time for which the Emigrant's services will be required, by Day or Job-Work, by the Month or Year, in Cash payments, in full, or if found, and if for Minors, whether clothing will be supplied, and Passages by Land or Water to the place of their destination, and Wages guaranteed. All Communications to be Post-paid.

A. WEDDERBURN,
*H. M. Government Emigrant Agent, New-Brunswick.*

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,
*For the week ending on Friday.*

19,190 bushels Wheat; 2,110 barrels Wheat Flour; 2,020 ditto Rye ditto; 1430 ditto Corn Meal; 220 barrels, 280 bags, 40 kegs Bread; 1,294 bushels Corn; 20 puns. Rum; 12 ditto Whisky; 10 casks Gin; 43 ditto Wine; 30 hhds. refined Sugar; 53 hhds. Brown Sugar; 25 kegs, 5 boxes Tobacco; 171 boxes Cigars; 29 casks Tallow; 83 bags Coffee; 14 barrels Cinnamon; 20 bags Pepper; 136 boxes Raisins; 2 casks Saleratus; 24 bags, 44 kegs, 3 barrels, 12 hhds. Ginger; 20 kegs Mustard; 13 boxes Arrow Root; 2 barrels Chocolate; 31 ditto Cider; 41 casks Vinegar; 80 barrels Apples; 29 ditto dried Apples; 10 barrels, 3 tierces Beans; 51 barrels Peas; 984 bags Barley; 500 bags Malt; 46 tierces Rice; 12 bales Hops; 7 Casks Cheese; 20M. Bricks; 124 packages Butter; 20 ditto Lard; 115 barrels Pitch and Tar; 20 barrels Coal Tar; 20 tons Oakum; 660 boxes Soap; 180 ditto Candles; 106 barrels Pork and Beef; 87 Cows & 44 child. Cattle; 400 boxes Oranges; 89 crates, 19 hhds. Earthenware; 4 kegs Specie, containing $10,000; a large quantity Dry Goods, Ship's Materials, Iron, Copper, &c. &c. &c.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening, 8th inst. by the Rev. W. Scovil, Mr. Thomas M'Nab, to Miss Rosanna Sweeny, both of this City.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scovil, Mr. Aaron Graham, to Miss Mary Ann Carland, both of this City.

At Saint Andrews, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. A. M'Lean, Mr. Isaac M. Bragg, of Orono, State of Maine, to Sarah Ann, third daugnter of William Babcock, Esq., of St. Andrews.

At Windsor, on Thursday evening, 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. King, Hastings Wm. Neville, Esq., second son of the late Lieutenant General Neville, and grandson of the late Earl of Rothes, to Eliza, eldest daughter of James Elderkin, Esq. of Windsor, N. S.

At St. George's Church, Halifax, on Thursday, 6th inst. by the Rector, the Rev. John Storrs, A.B. of Trinity College, Dublin, and Missionary at Cornwallis and Wolfville, to Frances Sarah Wentworth, second daughter of the late Richard Cunningham, Esq., of Windsor.

At Cornwallis, N. S., on the 31st Dec. last, by the Rev. Pelter Sleep, Mr. William Harris, to Miss Mary V. Bushnik.—At the same place, on the 10th March, by the same, Mr. Weir Harris, to Miss Nancy Newcomb.—At Wilmot, on the 13th March, by the same, Mr. James M'Gill, to Maria, widow of the late Mr. Alexander M'Neely.—At Cornwallis, on the 29th March, by the same, Mr. William White, to Eleanor, daughter of Mr. John Buckley.—At Wilmot, on the 29th March, by the same, Mr. John Foster, to Lenetta, daughter of Mr. Fairfield Woodbery.

DIED.

On Sunday se'nnight, after a very severe illness of only two days, Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. John Harbell, aged 12 years.

On Sunday evening se'nnight, aged three weeks John, infant son of Mr. W. G. Lawton, of this city.

In Carleton, on Thursday, Eliza Ann, daughter of Mr. John Hayward, aged 5 years.

At Fredericton, on the 4th inst. Mr. William Segee, aged 73 years, deeply lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends.

On Friday the 30th April, at her residence in Kingsclear, of a short but painful illness, which she bore with christian resignation to the will of her Divine Master, Mary, relict of Mr. John Barker, late of Kingsclear, in the 77th year of her age.

At Tunicnoia Barracks, on Wednesday, the 14th ult. Lieut. John Turner, 56th Regt.

At her residence at Chatham, Miramichi, Mrs. Harriett M. Lawton, relict of the late William Lawton, Esq., of West Mounsley, in the county of Surrey, England, aged 68 years.

At Halifax, on the 9th inst. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James Hay, aged 27 years.

## Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

*Tuesday*—Schr. Margaret Trynor, Martin, Sydney, C. B.—F. D. S. Jones, coals.
Nassau, Matthew, Baltimore, 14—H. Gilbert, wheat and flour.
Xerxes, Holmes, Portland, flour and molasses.
*Thursday*—Emily, Hilton, Halifax, 7—sugar.
Teazer, Greenlaw, New York—Thomas & Sandall, assorted cargo.
*Saturday*—Schr. Britannia, Kinney, Halifax, Crane & M'Grath, sugar.
*Sunday*—Ship Mozambique, Tomkin, Bristol, 40—James Lockman & Co. goods.
*Monday*—Brig Wave, Spencer, Nassau, 7—John Wishart Logwood, &c.
Schr. Hope, Trefry, Halifax—sugar &c.
Powel, Flovan, Sydney—Munro & Wallace, pork and beef
Barque Springfield, Ray, Liverpool, 36—C. D. Everitt &Co, assorted cargo.
Lord Sandon, Favon, Kinsale, 46—order, 265 passengers.
Steam ship North America, Mabee, Boston, 40 hours—J. Whitney, assorted cargo.

COASTWISE, &c.

*Thursday*—Petrel, Lassey, St. Martins, ballast.—Ellenor Jane, White, Black River, flour.—Neptune, Fowler, Apple River, staves.—Sarah Jane, Cole, Sheepody, deals and nails.—Dove, Steel, Cornwallis, staves and nails.—Pearl, Gowan, Annapolis, staves and cordwood.—Lark, Stiles, Sheepody, lumber.—Antelope, Pangburn, Black River, lumber.—Victory, Evans, Salmon River, deals.
*Friday*—Union Jack, Douglas, Truro, plaster.—Caroline, Landers, Wilmot, staves, and deals.—Victory, Tanch, Lunenburgh, staves, oats, &c.—Vineyard, Edgett, Salmon River, deals.
*Saturday*—Only Son, Parker, Digby, staves.—Barbara Ann, Barry, Digby, sand.—Perseverance, Appelby, Campo Bello, ballast.—Nova Scotia, (s.) Reed, Windsor, passengers.
*Sunday*—Fly, Sullivan, Windsor, plaster.—Sophia, Chute, Wilmot, staves.—William, Barnes, do. deals.—Lady Douglas, Rivett, Mispeck, do.
*Monday*—Spray, Young, Windsor, plaster.—William Wallace, Cupp, Salmon River, deals.—Joseph, Cunningham, Barrington, ballast.—Victory, Cullin, Annapolis, hams and butter.

CLEARED.

Ship Pekin, Russell, Liverpool, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; British American, Pritchard, Belfast, timber and deals—Eaton, Burnham & Co.; Sovereign, Mark, Hull, timber—H. J. & D. Mackay; George, Barritt, Hull, timber—H. J. & D. Mackay.
Brig Wellington, Larkin, Philadelphia, plaster—Thomas & Sandall; Daniel Kilby, Johnston, Eastport, ballast—Thomas & Sandall; Martha, Coroman, Dundalk, deals and laths—W. Carvill;
Brig Hannah, Gregory, Drogheda, deals—Ratchford & Brothers; Bogue, Evans, Cork, Herrings &c.—J. & H. Kinnear.
Schooner Nanshung, Matthews, Alexandria, plaster, master.

WHALERS.—Champion, at Edgartown, left at Tahiti, Jan 26, ship Java, Price, of this port, put in 24th, with 800 brls. sp. getting ready to heave out the ship, as she leaked 150 strokes per hour.—Ship Hesper of New Bedford, reports having spoken ship Mechanic of this port, 28th Nov. last, with 1600 bbls. sperm.—Ship James Stewart, of this port, at Cloudy Bay, New Zealand, latter part of December, with 800 bbls. sperm and 1300 bbls. black oil.

Spoken on the 16th April, lat. 44, long. 35 30, ship Glengarry, of St. John, from Savannah, for Liverpool.

Cleared at New Orleans, 22d April, ship Wallace, Main, Liverpool; 23d, barque Lord John Russell, Daly, St. John.—At Mobile, 23d, ship Wakefield, Young, Liverpool; 27th, Eagle, Crowell, Greenock; 29th, Ann Hall, Tucker, Liverpool; 30th, Speed, Pentreath, ditto.—At Savannah, 27th, ship Portland, Robinson, Liverpool.—Wilmington, 28th, brig Isabella, Payson, St. John.

Arrived at Dublin, 9th April, ship St. Martin, Vaughan, St. John.—At Hull, 16th, Coronation, Broadly, ditto.

At Cork, 9th April, brig Thomas Hanford, from Waterford, for St. John.

Sailed from Hull, 3d April, ship Calcutta, M'Kinnell, St. John.—Shields, 3d, Coquette, Robinson, do. Deal, 6th, British Queen, Dudne, do.—Mumbles, 6th, brig Norna, Whitburn, do.—Clyde, 6th, Sister Ann, Gibson, do; 12th, Satellite, do.—Newry, 10th, Brothers, Daniel, do.—Cork, 11th, Gratitude, Forrest, do.; 13th, Rowena, Williams, do.; Mary, Driscoll, Baltimore and St. John.


*NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.*

SAINT JOHN
**Sacred Music Society.**

***CONCERT***
Of Sacred Vocal and Instrumental Music.

A CONCERT will be given at the *Hall of the Mechanics' Institute*, on Monday evening next, the 24th inst. in honor of the birth of Her Most Gracious Majesty

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Performance will commence precisely at 8 o'clock.

Tickets will be sold at the store of Mr. S. K. FOSTER, corner of King and Germain streets—Price 2s. 6d. each.

Mr. WEISDECKER, Professor to the Society, will preside at the Piano Forte.

St. John, May 18, 1841.

*Seville Bitter Oranges for Marmalade.*

5 BOXES Seville Bitter Oranges for Marmalade; 250 do. sweet Oranges; 60 do. LEMONS, in fine order.
May 15. JOHN G. SHARP.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

**150,000 Spanish Cigars, of various** qualities and brands—for sale at No. 12, King-street, (late *Alexander's*)—wholesale and retail.
ALSO,—High-priced smoking and chewing TOBACCOS. JOHN SEARS.
May 18,—4w.

REDWOOD! REDWOOD!!

5 TONS REDWOOD—just landing, for sale by JOHN SEARS,
May 18, 1841. No. 12, King-street.
City papers, and Fredericton Sentinel, 4w.

LONDON GOODS
*by the Mozambique.*

The Subscriber has received by the ship Mozambique,
50 PACKAGES of London GOODS—consisting of Silks, Satins, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Cottons, Carpetings, Slops, Woollens, &c., which are opening at their Establishment on the North Wharf.
☞ The remainder of their Manchester and Leeds Goods daily expected by the barque *Andover* from Liverpool. —ALSO—
*Daily expected by the Andover:*
150 Tons Liverpool SALT,
200 do. best Orel COALS,
200 Barrels Roman Cement,
100 do. Coal TAR,
280 Coils Jackson's CORDAGE,
200 Kegs PAINTS.
JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO.
*18th May*, 1841.
(Cour. Chron. Her. & News, 8i.)

FLOUR, CORN, &c.

*Landing ex schr. Teazer, from New York.*
50 BARRELS Genesee superfine FLOUR.
70 bags round yellow CORN,
10 barrels Cider VINEGAR,
10 kegs No. 1 TOBACCO,
50 brls. TAR and PITCH.
*Ex schr. Emily from Halifax:*
25 Hhds. bright SUGAR.
*Ex schr. Collector, from Boston:*
Beans, Clover seed, Timothy seed, Coffee, Palm Leaf Hats, Cloves, Ground Rice, &c. &c.
☞ A Cargo of heavy OATS hourly expected from Prince Edward Island,—For sale by
May 18, 1841. JARDINE & CO.

DRIED PEACHES,
**Goshen Cheese, and Crackers.**
Per *North America*, and schr. *Banner*, from Boston:
40 KEGS Wine, Sugar, and Soda Crackers,
1 Cask dried PEACHES;
1 Cask TIMOTHY SEED;
Casks rich *Goshen* CHEESE,—*similar to last importation* IN STORE:
150 Reams WRAPPING PAPER,—*all sizes*,
40 Boxes Liverpool Hard SOAP,
10 Cases London STARCH,
10 Brls. OATMEAL, 30 doz. fancy Brooms.
For sale at the King-street Tea Store. No. 12. (*late Alexander's.*) JOHN SEARS.
☞ MOCHA and other COFFEES—*fresh ground.*
May 18, 1841.—4w.

OATS AND BARLEY.

*Daily expected to arrive from P. E. Island, and for sale by the Subscriber—*
3000 BUSHELS heavy OATS,
400 do. BARLEY.
Any person wishing to purchase the whole or part of the above, previous to arrival, can do so on application to T. L. NICHOLSON.
St. John, May 18.—News.

FLOUR, MEAL, RICE, &c.

THE subscriber has received by late arrivals, and offers for sale at his store, Peters' Wharf,
120 brls. superfine and fine FLOUR,
100 brls. CORN MEAL,
50 do. RYE FLOUR,
12 half tierces (New Crop) RICE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
Kegs Tobacco; Brls. OAT MEAL, &c. &c.
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.
*Peters' Wharf.*
St. John, 18th May, 1841. (Courier.)

*Building LOTS For Sale.*

TWO very eligible Building LOTS, Nos. 1297 and 1298, each 40 by 100 feet, fronting on Main street, will be sold either together or seperately.—Apply to SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.
May 18th, 1841.

FLOUR, BREAD, &c.

*On Consignment, per schooner Governor Francis, from Alexandria:—*
200 BRLS. *Mountain S'fine* FLOUR;
156 brls. Wharf do. do.
44 barrels do. Fine do.
280 bags SHIP BREAD; 152 boxes CIGARS.
For sale low from the Wharf.
May 15. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

ALEWIVES WANTED.

200 BARRELS of new ALEWIVES, in good shipping order, wanted, immediately, and for which cash will be paid on delivery.
May 18. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

TO RENT,—A Deal Wharf, for particulars apply to JAMES KIRK.
4th May, 1841. *Nelson street.*

*NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.*

SAINT JOHN
*Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Instalment of six per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, being twelve shillings on each Share, is required to be paid by the Stockholdes at the Office of said Company, on or before the 15th day of June next,—also a further Instalment of six per cent., payable on or before the 15th day of July next. THOS. NISBET,
May 15, 1841. *President.*

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of Directors of the *Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company*, held 14th instant, a Dividend was declared to the Stockholders of Twenty per Cent. on the paid in Capital, payable at their Office on or after the 15th July next.
THOS. NISBET, *President.*
*May 15.*

NEW GOODS.

J. & H. FOTHERBY
*Have received per ship Canton, from Liverpool, part of their Spring Importation, consisting of*
GREY, White, and Printed Cottons,
Furnitures, Regattas, and Printed Jeans,
Black and colored Orleans, and Summer Cloths,
Irish Linens, Lawns, Diapers, and Table Cloths,
Towellery, Brown Hollands, Silesias, and colored Jacconets,
Muslins, Moleskins, Ticks, Cantoons, Drills,
Osnaburgs, Canvass, Homespuns, Checks,
Stripes, Black and colored cotton Velvets,
Plain and checked Druggets, Plaid Shawls,
A large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
☞ London Goods hourly expected per Rebecca and British Queen.
*North side Market Square, One door West London House.*
18th May, 1841.

Foster's Shoe Store,
*Corner of King and Germain Streets.*

**New Boots and Shoes,**
Per ship *Emerald*, from Liverpool—Just Arrived:
LADIES' Fashionable Parametta, Orleans and Prunella BOOTS, with kid, patent and seal Fronts; Ladies' Prunella Boots, of every quality, from 4s. 9d. a pair;
Do. Best prunella double sol'd Boots, Goloshes, &c.
Do. Victoria, Queen Adelaide, Brighton and other fashionable Slippers:
Do. Best French and English Kid Slippers,
Do. Prunella Slippers and Ties of all qualities,
Do. Russia Kid, Seal and Morocco, do.
Do. Seal and Russia Kid Walking Shoes,
Do. Carpet and every other description of House Slippers;
Girls' Slippers, Ties and Walking Shoes of every sort;
do. Prunella, and Valencia BOOTS of all qualities;
Gentlemen's Clarence, Albert and Coburg Boots,
Do. Dress Pumps of various patterns,
Do. Dress, Half do. and stout Walking Shoes,
Do. Toilet Slippers of all qualities,
Children's Boots and Shoes of every description, size and quality that may be called for.
*Also per steamer North America, from Boston:*
Ladies', Gentlemen's, Girl's and Children's India Rubber Shoes, of all sizes and qualities.
For sale Wholesale and Retail.
*May 14, 1841.* S. K. FOSTER.
☞ English Made TRUNKS of all sizes—for sale cheap.—1m.

MAY 18, 1841.

New Spring Goods.

*Just received, per "Pekin," from London:*
41 CASES HATS, containing an assortment of every quality from the lowest to the very best;
17 Cases of BOOTS and SHOES, assorted;
30 do. of FANCY GOODS, comprising Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Netts, Laces, Blonds, Parasols, Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS, Sexonies, Orleans, Mousseline de Laines, Fancy Dresses, Challies, Crape, Thibet, and Indiana Handkerchiefs and Shawls;
Gent.'s STOCKS in great variety;
Rich Satin VESTINGS; Braces;
India Handkerchiefs; Muslin Trimmings;
BRUSSELS CARPETING, with RUGS to match;
A lot of FLOOR CLOTHS for Halls, in 5/4, 3/4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4;
—ALSO—
*Per Emerald from Liverpool:*
A large stock of CARPETS, in Kidderminster, Yorkshire, Venetian, Scotch and Brussels, with handsome RUGGS to match;
A variety of patterns of Stair Carpeting;
Fancy Printed Druggetts, in great variety;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey and White Shirtings;
Checked Homespun Ginghams;
Regattas and Twilled Shirtings;
Figured and plain Orleans Cloths;
Plain and printed Saxonies;