SUMMARY.

A motion was made recently in Parliament by Mr. Buxton, for an address to his Majesty 'beseeching him to enter into negociations with his allies for the purpose of effectually suppressing the slave trade carried on on the coast of Africa, and that the trade in slaves should be declared piracy'; the motion was carried. Mr. B. stated that though Spain and Portugal had entered into solemn treaties for the abolition of the traffic, on which account £700,000 had been paid them by England, and £600,000 of debt remitted, that it was still carried on by those Countries to as great an extent as ever; and that for every slave landed alive, two were killed in the process.

Lord Eldon held office as Lord Chancellor 24 years and 329 days, his pension is £4000 a year, which he has been receiving since April, 1827; the pensions of Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham are each £5000 a year. There are two Irish ex-Chancellors receiving each a pension of £4000 a year Irish currency—namely, Lord Manners and Sir E. Sugden; the former held office 20½ years; the latter 117 *days*.

On Thursday Sir Charles Price paid the fine of £400 and 25 marks, to be excused from serving the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, to which the Lord Mayor had nominated him with others.

Government has agreed to advance £270,000 to carry on the Thames Tunnel, £30,000 of which has already been paid.

An attempt has been made to revive the Birmingham Political Union, but it turned out a total failure. Mr. Attwood and Mr. Scholefield were both absent, as well as the necessary funds for restoring the defunct machine to life. The "Council," whose potent name wrought such extraordinary effects a few years ago, was severely handled at the meeting, but the members defended themselves, and declared that nothing could be done until the debts of the old concern were paid off; and that at present no means appeared for "raising the wind."

Families in Great Britain and Ireland.—It appears from the population returns made up from the census of 1831, that the total of families in Great Britain is 1,414,175, of which there are employed in agriculture 961,134; in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, 3,434,878; other families, 1,018,168. In Ireland, the proportions of the classes exhibit a remarkable contrast; the total of families being 1,385,066, of whom are employed in agriculture 884,339; in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, 249,359; other families 251,268. Thus the agricultural proportion of the population of Ireland is a quarter more than double, and the proportion of trades, &c. above a quarter less than half these proportions respectively in Great Britain. In England and Wales there are 117 families for 100 houses, in Scotland 138, in Ireland 110.

The portion of the daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, lately married to a son of Prince Borghese at Rome, amounts to 1,000,000 francs, beside her jewels.

A great operator in London, made in the recent fall of Spanish bonds, the clear sum of £500,000 sterling, or 2,400,000 dollars, and all without the actual investment of a penny.

Inland Navigation.—It has been estimated that no less than £30,000,000 has been expended on the improvement of inland navigation in Great Britain, and that there are 5,000 miles of navigable rivers in the country.

An eruption of Vesuvius took place on the 1st of April, at seven in the evening; a dreadful explosion was heard, and a mass of burning lava was seen to rush impetuously from the crater. The five small craters formed in the preceding eruption of the 25th March had vanished, and were united into one frightful abyss, at least 2000 feet in diameter, entirely filled by the column of fire, which rose to the height of 1200 feet; the burning substances projected into the air fell back with a horrible crash upon the crater which had cast them up, carrying with them at least 25 feet of the plateau. Thus, the fresh volcanic substances finding no vent, the whole mountain was convulsed, and four shocks of an earthquake were felt as far as Naples, though 3 leagues from the volcano, with an arm of the sea between. A fearful explosion like the first soon announced that the violence of the eruption had re-opened the crater; and, till ten at night, the volcano threw up, without interruption, to the height of 1200 or 1500 feet, immense colums of fire and burning rocks.

Duties of the Clergy.—The following excellent admonition contained in the speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the late general meeting of the Church Building Society, cannot be too widely disseminated. After modestly alluding to the praise bestowed upon his own labours in the cause, his grace added—'The minister of Christ, whatever may be his station in the church, can little deserve the title of good and faithful servant if he confine himself to the performance of those duties which are imposed upon him by law merely. It is his duty, considering whose servant he is, to promote the interests of his Divine Master, and of his fellow creatures, by doing every thing to promote the cause of true religion, in which our National Church is involved.'

The shores of the Thames, up to the close of the seventeenth century, resembled those of a Venetian lagoon. There rose, in gothic or in palladian beauty, the patrician mansions of the Howards, the Arundels, the Surreys, the Cecils, and the Villiers's, whence Princes and Ministers issued from beneath the marble porticoes, into the gorgeous barges, amidst trains of badged and liveried watermen, for the courts of Westminster and Whitehall. One only of these splendid dwellings now remains, an historical monument of manners long obsolete, and of a supremacy that has passed away, never again to be asserted.

SCOTLAND.

The General Assembly of the CHURCH of SCOTLAND met at EDINBURGH on the 20th May. On motion of Dr. MACFARLANE, the late Moderator, Dr. THOMSON, one of the Ministers of PERTH, was chosen to fill that office during the present session of the venerable Court. The motion was seconded by Principal DEWAR, and unanimously agreed to.

The Royal Commission was then read, as also his Majesty's letter.

His Grace the Lord High Commissioner addressed the Assembly, saying that he was commanded by his Sovereign to convey his Majesty's assurances of his unshaken regard to the Church of Scotland, and the maintenance of its government as by law established. He had also the honour to present the royal gift of £2000, to be applied to purposes of education in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; and he begged further to say that his Majesty had full confidence that all their deliberations would be conducted in such a manner as to have due regard to the objects entrusted to their care, and also to the good of their common country, and above all to the glory of God. His Grace concluded by expressing the zeal with which he himself would at all times endeavour to carry their wishes into effect.

CHURCH IN GENEVA.—Dr. P. Macfarlane said, he had received a letter from the venerable company of pastors of the Reformed Church of Geneva, acquainting the General Assembly that they intended to celebrate, for the third time, the centenary of the Reformation, which was to take place on the 23d of August next, on which occasion they invited the Church of Scotland to unite their prayers with them, and, if convenient, to send a deputation to join them in celebrating the festival. Dr. M. read a translation of the letter, after which he stated, that on the receipt of the letter, he had written to a friend in Geneva, requesting to be informed of the present state of the Church there and of the doctrines which it taught; and from the information he had received, he was sorry to say, he could not propose to the General Assembly that they should express, in even the feeblest terms, their approbation of the principles of that Church which was now about to celebrate the blessings of the Reformation. Least of all could he propose that the Assembly should send deputies on the occasion, and so sanction the principles which were avowed and maintained by that Church. The time was when the Church of Geneva contained many men eminently distinguished for their learning and piety. Who had not heard of the names of Calvin and Beza—names which would live in the recollection of the Protestant Church so long as it would last, or, in other words, to the end of the world. But the Church which had been adorned by these bright luminaries had fallen deplorably, and had long been in a declining state. As far back as the middle of last century, they had deserted and renounced the principles of the reformation to such an extent, that Rosseau claimed them as associates in the cause of infidelity. They, indeed, rejected the compliment which that author said he thus intended to pay them; but in another work he insisted upon so claiming them. But the question now before the Assembly was, what was the present state of that Church? What was the character of her individual ministers? and whether there were any public acts which demonstrated that they were reviving to the life of Protestantism! He was sorry to say that the information he had received led him to believe that they were now nearly in the same state as Rosseau had already described. The subscribers of the letter which he had read were editors of a journal called The Protestant, which openly avowed Socinian doctrines. The Professor of dogmatical theology, elected and continued by the company of pastors, was an abettor of the same doctrines. Dr. M. then read a series of instructions issued by the company in 1817, in which they obliged every pastor to promise that, so long as he resided in Geneva, he would abstain from discussing the doctrines of the Divinity of Christ, Original Sin, Effectual Calling, and Predestination—that they would not oppose any minister who should deny these doctrines—and that if called upon inadvertently to mention them, they should adhere to the language of Scripture, without any attempt at explanation. There could be but one feeling in the Assembly, that they could not fraternise with men who avowed such sentiments. It would be to cast away the character of the Church of Scotland if they did so—it would be to sanction the principles of error—it would discountenance the reviving of religion in Geneva: for he rejoiced to say that there was a reviving in that quarter, and that one cause of this letter having been sent, he believed to be, to endeavour to obtain the countenance of the Church of Scotland under these circumstances. Still he thought it was the duty of the Assembly to answer the letter; certainly in all the mildness and gentleness of Christianity, but at the same time with the firmness of the Protestant reformation, and who are anxious to present them to the pastors of Geneva, and to the world at large, as the principles in which they glory, and to which as a Church they are determined to adhere.

After a few words of agreement from Dr. Stewart of Erskine, Dr. Smyth of Glasgow, Principal Dewar, and Dr. Welsh, the motion was agreed to, and a committee appointed accordingly.

Overtures regarding the Synod of Ulster.—Principal Dewar refrained from expressing any opinion as to what ought to be done in order to restore ministerial communion between the Synod of Ulster and the Church of Scotland, but he could not refrain from expressing his wish, that all kind and brotherly intercourse should be secured. All necessary information would be obtained from a Committee which would shortly be in Edinburgh from that body, and he would therefore move for a small Committee to prepare the matter.—Principal Macfarlane cordially agreed.

MAY 23.—*Original Burgher Synod.*—Dr. Macfarlane said, he had been intrusted with bringing before the Assembly a very interesting document, being a communication from the Original Burgher Synod, intimating that they had appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the Assembly—if they should think proper to appoint one—respecting a union with the National Church. He did not mean to enter into any discussion of this subject, till the overtures connected with it were before them; but he could not help considering that this was a testimony to the purity of the Church of Scotland, and in this view he could not refrain from expressing his high gratification at being the humble instrument of laying such a document before them. The communication was then read by the clerk, and in conformity with Dr. Macfarlane's suggestion, was for the present laid on the table.

An overture, signed by fifty members of Assembly, was laid on the table, of the following tenor:—'That the General Assembly do resolve, that patronage is a grievance which ought to be abolished; and, therefore, that the Assembly do remit to a committee of its number, to report to the present meeting of Assembly on the most advisable course of procedure for carrying the resolution into effect.'

Associate Burgher Synod.—The Associate Burgher Synod met here on Monday evening. The only matter of public interest which came under their consideration was the proposed re-union with the Church of Scotland. The draft of a letter to the General Assembly, drawn up by a Committee appointed at last meeting of Synod, was read, and, after serious and lengthened consideration, cordially approved of, and ordered to be transmitted to the Moderator of the General Assembly. The Synod also unanimously agreed to petition Parliament on the subject of Church Patronage, urging the repeal of the law of 1712, as a measure which would tend greatly to promote union among the genuine friends of the Church of Scotland, and essentially promote the interests of religion in the country.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

IRELAND.

History of Ireland, vol. 1st., by Thomas Moore, Esq.—Carey, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, 1835.

No subject can be more interesting, especially at this moment when a brighter dawn is just radiating upon a country which has been for so many centuries immerged in the midnight gloom of oppression and ignorance.

With her political history is intertwined the memorials and recollections of her superstitions, her poetry, her music and religion, and the martial deeds of her warriors gleaming through mists of traditionary legends, and the songs of her bards. These are marked in graphic traits on the map of Ireland's history, and render her a people as distinctly characterised from the rest of the world in her national peculiarities, as she is separated from them by her insular position. Who so capable of pourtraying the wrongs and glories of Ireland as her own accomplished and learned bard? Who could paint them in more glowing colors, or whose erudition and ripened judgment and accurate discrimination, more adequate to the task? It was his pen who had already embalmed in his own immortal verse, some of the most thrilling events of his native Island—it was his golden harp whose enchanted cords had already awakened in the bosoms of mankind, emotions and associations connected with the history of his native land, which will live as long as there remains a fibre in the human heart to respond to the sensibilities of human woe—or to the sublime creations of his poetry. It is a singular and remarkable fact, but one which we think not difficult to account for, that the greatest writers in poetry have been amongst the most profound and accomplished in prose. Could it be otherwise? A mind of high political construction like those of Milton, Pope, Byron and Moore, as it is unquestionably the highest order of intellect, must necessarily contain within itself all the attributes essential to a writer of prose whether it be history or any other subject of less grasp. It is the exhaustless power of production out of the vast materials of combination presented to it, that constitutes the gigantic lever of such minds. Nor does this power, commonly degraded with the epithet of imagination or fancy, incapacitate it as vulgarly thought from a close and intense exercise of reason and argumentation. While on the other hand this very fertility and felicity of language and thought which enables a poet to groupe together historical facts under so many different points of view throws around the dull details of chronology, a beauty and charm of embellishment which at the same time like the varied calculations of mathematical problems, makes the nearest approach, in fact, to sound and judicious conclusions. Such is Moore's Ireland—though necessarily the multitude of facts which it has been his design to place in as compendious and condensed a shape as possible, necessarily renders his work comparatively dry even for a plume so brilliant as his. The history is filled with evidences of deep research and an intimate and thorough knowledge of all that has been written upon it in classical authors, in the chronicles of antiquarians or the archives of public documents. It is brought down from one thousand years before Christ to six hundred and eighty-four years after, and is proceeded by a luminous chronological index which we wish authors on all didactic subjects would scrupulously imitate as a key of immense value to the reader. The remaining volumes which as they come down to latter times will increase in interest, are not yet issued from the British press. We need not recommend it as a stock work which must necessarily supersede all others, and which every one should possess.

UNITED STATES.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.—The death of this eminent man took place in Philadelphia on Monday last. The Philadelphia Inquirer gives the outline and eulogy of his eventful life:

It is with emotions of the deepest regret that we announce to our readers that JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, departed this life at half-past six o'clock yesterday morning. This painful intelligence cannot but produce a strong sensation throughout the whole country.

Mr. Marshall, was born in Virginia, on the 25th September, 1755; and, as early as the summer of 1775 received a commission as Lieutenant of a company of Minute men, and was shortly after engaged in the battle of the Great Bridge where the British troops, under Lord Dunmore, were repulsed with great gallantry. He was subsequently engaged in the memorable battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth: and, in 1780 obtained a license to practice law. He returned to the army shortly after, and continued in the service until the termination of Arnold's invasion.

In the spring of 1782 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in the autumn of the same year a member of the Executive Council, and married in 1783. In 1788 he was elected as Representative of the city of Richmond in the Legislature of Virginia, and continued to occupy that station for the years 1789, 1790, 1791, and upon the recall of Mr. Monro, as Minister, from France, President Washington solicited Mr. Marshall to accept the appointment as his successor, but he respectfully declined. In 1799 he was elected and took his seat in Congress, and in 1800 he was appointed Secretary of War.

On the 31st day of January, 1801, he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which distinguished station he continued to fill with unsullied dignity, and pre-eminent ability, until the close of his mortal career. His biographer eloquently observes—"What indeed strikes us as the most remarkable in his whole character, even more than his splendid talents, is the entire consistency of his public life and principles. There is nothing in either which calls for apology or concealment. Ambition never seduced him from his principles—popular clamour never deterred him from the strict performance his duty. Amid the extravagance of party spirit, he stood with a calm and steady inflexibility,—neither bending to the pressure of adversity, nor bounding with the elasticity of success. He lived such as man should live, by and with his principles. If we were tempted to say in one word in what he excelled all other men, we should say, in wisdom; in the union of that virtue, which ripened under the hardy discipline of principles, with that of knowledge, which constantly sifted and refined its old treasures, and as constantly gathered new. The Constitution, since its adoption, owes more to him than to any other single mind, for its true interpretation and vindication. Whether it lives or perishes, his exposition of its principles will be an enduring monument to his fame, so long as solid reasoning, profound analysis, and sober views of government shall invite the leisure, or command the attention of statesmen and jurists."

He died calmly and tranquilly, surrounded by three of his children and many valuable friends. The blow was not unexpected, and he was fully prepared. But a few days since he penned an inscription for his tombstone.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Bar on the 7th inst. appropriate resolutions were passed on the occasion of the death of Chief Justice Marshall; one of them recommending to the bar of the United States to co-operate in erecting a monument to his mermory at some suitable place in the City of Washington.

We regret to perceive that the cholera is clearly in Cincinnati, and of a malignant type too, we fear. Mrs. Brainard, wife of the editor of the Journal, died of that disease, after an illness of less than twenty-four hours: and a day or two afterwards a young lady aged 18, residing in the same family, also died of that fell disease.

The Cincinnati Evening Post confirms the statement that the ground on which that city now stands, was sold within fifty years for the sum of 47 dollars.

Melancholy Events.—During the shower in the afternoon of Sunday last, 5th inst. the house of Solomon King, in the westerly part of Sutton, was struck by lightning, and Mr. King and his wife were instantly killed.—The lightning passed down the chimney of the house and entered a room in which were Mrs. King, her son and daughter, and two neighbors, who had stopped for shelter from the rain. Mr. King had just left the room and gone into the entry, for the purpose, it was supposed, of shutting the outside door. The electric fluid in its descent divided into two branches, one of which passing out through the entry struck down Mr. King in its progress. The neighbors who were in the room, seeing him falling, sprang to his assistance, but he had sunk to the floor before they reached him.—The fluid went out through the door by the well into a hog pen, throwing considerable rubbish into the well, and killing a sow and four out of eight pigs in the pen.—The other branch of the fluid passed into the cupboards, demolishing their contents, and in its course struck Mrs. King and her son while sitting in their chairs. The latter seeing his mother's cap on fire, endeavoured to rise to go toward her, but found himself unable to move.—The other persons on coming back into the room, did not at first notice her situation, but soon discovered that life had fled, although she retained her position unchanged. The son recovered from the shock in a short time. There were only slight marks of violence on the bodies of the deceased.

In the east part of Oxford, during the same shower, the house of Mr. —— Rosebrook was struck, and his wife killed.—[Boston D. Adv.

Among the Toasts given at Cambridgeport near Boston, on the 4th inst. the Anniversary of American Independence, was the following: "*Nic Frog* is a *Slippery* Debtor, who affects great dignity; *Uncle Sam* is a *Sturdy* Creditor who makes no apology for demanding money.

An Old one!——The colored woman, who has been exhibited at Louisville, Ken., as being 161 years old, is travelling this way. The Wheeling Gazette appears to entertain no doubt of the truth of her age. She was formerly the property of Augustine Washington, the father of Gen. George Washington, and purchased of him by E. Attwood, in 1727. She has elicited every where the wonder of those who have seen her: her appearance fully justifying the fact of her age. She has been blind about 75 years, and her weight is only about 45 or 50 pounds: retains her faculties in a wonderful degree, and relates many interesting incidents of times long since past.—*N. Y. paper.*

COLONIAL.

From the Halifax Novascotian.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—From all the reports we have been able to collect, we are pleased to find that, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the appearance of the crops is sufficiently promising to warrant the belief that our Agriculturists generally will reap a fair average, if not an abundant return, for their labors. The extreme backwardness of the spring excited many fears—and the heavy rains of late, have, in some few instances, injured the potatoes, but grass looks healthy, and though the mowers may be late in the field, there will probably be plenty of hay. On a very few of the Cumberland marshes, a grub has destroyed the blade so effectually as to give them the appearance of having been burnt or blighted, but the mischief has been by no means extensive. The distress and stagnation of the town have extended more or less to every part of the country—and are felt in the scarcity of money, the low prices of produce, and in many cases the sacrifice of property in the settlement of claims. But the agriculturists generally, look forward confidently to the coming of better times—they feel the necessity for greater exertion and economy—purchase fewer imported articles—and are alive to the conviction that, as prices decline, they must raise more and consume less. There is, besides, less money spent in spirituous liquors, and less time wasted over the bottle; the sums formerly dissipated in this way will be brought to bear upon their merchants' bills, and the health and time saved, will add value to the farms and augment their produce. There are croakers enough in the country as well as in town, but the more intelligent and sensible farmers already see causes at work that in a very few years will bring up the agriculture of the Province to a state of soundness and prosperity, that it has not of late enjoyed. The languor of the Plaister Trade has been felt along the shores of the Bason of Mines, but Providence, which usually sends one blessing to supply the place of those that are withdrawn, has given the good folks a most abundant run of fine shad. From Cape Chignecto to Blomidon, they have been caught in great quantities. From 1,000 to 10,000 being sometimes taken in one weir.

JAMAICA.——The accounts which have been published from time to time in this country, relative to the working of the new system, are not more various and contradictory than those in the papers, published in the island. An opinion, therefore, to be correct, must be formed from other sources of information, and from facts not directly connected with the assertions of the press. The difficulty of judging, is not at all diminished by the circumstance that both parties in Jamaica, are holding frequently public meetings, in which they pass resolutions as to the working of the new system, of the most directly opposite character.

The Marquis of Sligo in his communications to the government, states, that the system works well, and this opinion is based upon the information, which he daily receives from the overseers through the stipendiary magistrates. The Earl of Aberdeen, when in office lately, in answer to Earl Mulgrave, in the House of Lords, stated, that from the various testimony from the Islands, he was fully satisfied that the Emancipation Act was beneficial to the Colonies, and the Duke of Wellington added, that notwithstanding his previous opposition, he was determined to pursue the course of policy marked out by the Whig ministry in reference to the master and slave. Affairs, under the new Whig ministry, will of course go on in the same channel.

The papers, however, admit an increase of crime in the eastern parts of the Island, that this is in a measure owing to the fact, that offences against a slave, not formerly cognizable by law, have become so by the new act. There is probably no more actual crime although more punishment.

In the Bermudas, Antigua, and the Cayamanas, the slaves have all been liberated, to the probable number of fifty thousand. In these there is no complaint. In the Cayamanas they were freed by informality in registering,——in the Bermudas and Antigua, by the local authorities voluntarily.

The population of Jamaica is estimated at the present time, at about four hundred and fifty thousand: of whom nearly four hundred thousand are black.——*N. York Daily Advertiser.*

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1835.

We are without later dates from Europe than those contained in our last paper.

Sir Howard Douglas arrived at Corfu, by way of Ancona, on the 28th April, and immediately assumed the office of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

On the 3d of June, Mr. Ewart re-entered his notice on the Commons' books, that on the 23d July he would move his address to the Crown "in favour of the appointment of PEERS *for life.*"

The Princess Victoria completed her 16th year on the 24th of May.

Upon an average of three years during the war, it is stated, that Lord Eldon's net income (then Lord Chancellor) was £19,233, and in the year 1811 it amounted to the enormous sum of £22,737.

From late returns, it appears that the number of curates in England, is 5282, whose average salary amounts to only £80.

Lord Palmerston has been returned for the borough of Tiverton, without opposition.

On Tuesday the 7th instant, the Scholars attending the Sabbath Classes of Saint Andrew's Church, in this city, (who are about 200, nearly 50 more than last year,) underwent an annual Examination. They were heard in the various departments of their course, and, we are happy to say that they reflected credit on their Teachers, not only by their repetition of passages which they had committed to memory, but also by such answers to many unexpected queries, as shewed a very considerable acquaintance with Scriptural truth. The Teachers, desirous of bestowing on their Pupils a more permanent and useful token of their regard than a mere repast of such things as "perish with the using," were enabled by their own contributions and those of others to present each of their Scholars with a small book. We trust that, as these works were almost exclusively devotional, the pupils will derive many a spiritual meal from them, and thus grow in grace. May God bless every proper means which may be used for imparting Scriptural instruction to the young and rising generation.

The Transport Ship *Prince Regent*, which arrived off the Harbour on Wednesday last, in 38 days from Cork, brought the first division of the 43d Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Colonel BOOTH. On Thursday afternoon, the Steamer *St. George*, Capt. Wylie, proceeded alongside, and took on board the detachment, about 300 strong, together with their baggage, &c.; and at two o'clok on Friday morning, she was safely piloted through the Falls by Captain William Eagles, and immediately proceeded to Head Quarters.

The above arrangements took place under the superintendence of Major Gallagher, the Acting Quarter-Master General.

The *Parmelia*, Transport, which sailed from Cork in company with the *Prince Regent*, with the second division of the 43d, to be stationed in this Garrison, has not yet arrived.

Under the judicious management of Major TEW, the men belonging to the detachment of the 34th, which has been stationed in this Garrison for some time past, have behaved in a most exemplary manner, and will carry with them the good wishes of our citizens.—*Courier.*

The steamer St. George, with the detachment of the 34th Regt. stationed at Fredericton, under the command of Lieut. Col. FANE, came through the Falls on Sunday morning, and immediately proceeded alongside the Transport *Prince Regent*, on board which ship the detachment embarked.—The *Prince Regent* sailed last evening for Halifax, and after landing the 34th at that place, will receive on board the 1st division of the 96th Regt. and proceed with them to Ireland.

The detachments of the 34th stationed in the garrisons in this city and Saint Andrews, will remain at their respective posts until the arrival of the *Parmelia*, with the 2d division of the 43d Regt.

P. S. The Parmelia arrived off the harbor to-day.

THE PRESS.—Mr. DURANT has disposed of the *City Gazette* establishment to Mr. W. TILL, who, in the last number of that paper, addressed the public as its Editor and proprietor. The first number of the second volume of the "*Christian Reporter and Temperance Advocate,*" of which paper Mr. Till is also Editor, was issued from the City Gazette office on Saturday last.—We wish the new proprietor success in his undertaking.

On Sunday the 12th inst. a party of young men and women, seven in number, started from Campobello for Casco Bay Island, on a pleasure excursion. When within a few rods of the last named Island, the boat was upset, and four of the party were drowned. The other three saved themselves by holding on to the boat until other boats came from Campobello to their relief, a distance of about two miles. The names of those drowned were, Alexander Tinker, aged 16—Hannah Parker, 16—Thankful Wilson, 16—all of Campobello, N. B. and Miss Sally Ann Chaplin, of Digby, N. S. aged 19. The names of those saved are, George Newman, Benj. Parker, and Maria Wilson.

CASUALTY.—John M'Callem, an honest and industrious labourer, was accidentally drowned lately, and his body driven over the Falls in the River Lepreaux. He was in the 27th year of his age, and has left, in addition to a wife and four small children, his aged parents, (one of whom is a cripple,) to mourn the loss of their principal earthly support.—His remains were interred at Indian Town on the 10th ult.—*Courier.*

Commercial letters from Liverpool of the 27th May, received in Quebec, state, that in consequence of the prevalent opinion that Mr. Poulett Thompson would bring forward his motion in the House of Commons for a Committee on the Timber Duties, freights had risen, and that ships to Quebec had obtained 30s. a load for timber.

The Danish Government having complied with the conditions imposed by an Act passed in the 3d and 4th years of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," the King in Council has ordered "that the Danish ships may import into any of the British Possessions abroad from the Country to which they belong, Goods, the produce of that country, and may export Goods from such Possessions, to be carried to any Foreign Country whatever."

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—An excellent enquiry is still experienced for Pine Timber; our stocks are fast reducing from an extensive consumptive demand. A cargo of good St. John Pine was offered by Auction this week; the first lots sold as high as 22½d. for the remainder more than 22d. per foot can be realized. The Red Pine sold at 20½d. and the planks at 3d. per foot of 2 inches. Yesterday, a cargo of Planks, per Jahu Porter, from Halifax went off by auction at 2¾d. to 2⅞d. with Red Oak Hhd. Staves at £4 12s. 6d. per thousand. Hardwood is very unsaleable, and at lower prices, so also is Quebec Oak.—Baltic Timber experiences a more ready sale, and at higher rates; two cargoes of Dantzic middling sold this week a little under 2s. 3d. per foot.—Deals are in a fair demand at our quotations.

Great Geological Ordnance Map of Great Britain.——This splendid monument of physical science, appears to excite an interest in Great Britain commensurate with its great importance. The ordnance map, the early publication of which is so much desired, is a geological chart of the whole territory of Great Britain, on a scale of two inches to the mile. In the topographical engineering, the Government has employed the best talents in their service, and furnished the most liberal provisions for the best execution of the work. All the inequalities of the surface are accurately measured by trigonometrical observation when necessary, and the courses and direction of all the streams faithfully expressed. Upon a groundwork thus ably constructed, the most eminent geologists have applied their knowledge of the mineral structure of the country, so that this magnificent geological chart, when finished, will give the exact height of all the elevations, with their direction, the courses of all the streams, and the exact localities, with their extent, of all the mineral and metallic deposites and geological formations. We cannot conceive of a more noble undertaking, since it calls into existence so many physical and intellectual resources.——*Washington Nat. Intel.*

New-Brunswick.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

FREDERICTON, JULY 13.

At a Public Meeting convened this day by the High Sheriff of the County of York, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain measures relative to the Trade and resources of the Counties of York and Carleton, and for such other purposes as to the said Meeting might seem proper and expedient:

Peter Fraser, Esquire, was called to the Chair.

On motion of G. F. S. Berton, Esq., Mr. George Lee, Jun., was appointed Secretary to the Meeting.

The following Resolutions were moved by James Taylor, Esq., and seconded by W. J. Bedell, Esq.:

Resolved, That the present prosperous condition of the Counties of York and Carleton, both in a Commercial and Agricultural point of view, is principally attributable to the trade of the said Counties, in the articles of squared and sawed Lumber.

That the said Trade has produced a large annual income to the Casual Revenue of this Province, and is likely, under the present established system, to be equally productive for many years.

That the large annual surplus of the Casual Revenue for three years past, as shewn by the accounts submitted to the House of Assembly, render it inexpedient for the purpose of revenue to adopt any new system of disposing of Crown Lands, when such new system may in any degree injure the trade of the country.

That the extensive sales of timber lands which have of late been the subject of negociation in the Crown Land Office, if carried into effect, will be fraught with the most injurious consequences, not only to the trade of the said Counties, but also to the Revenues of the Crown.

That in all sales of Crown Lands in these Counties, the settlement and trade of the said Counties should be kept in view, and fostered by the Provincial Government.

That this Meeting has the fullest confidence in His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and feels assured that His Excellency has no other object in view than the welfare of the country and the protection and encouragement of its staple trade.

And further Resolved, That an humble and respectful Petition be presented to His Excellency, embodying the substance of the foregoing Resolutions, and praying His Excellency to take the subject into his most serious consideration, and to give such orders as will prevent the apprehended evil; and that Mr. L. A. Wilmot, Mr. Bedell, and Mr. Dibblee be a Committee to prepare said Petition, and forward it thro' the said Counties for signature.

The following Resolutions were then moved as an amendment to the foregoing, by G. F. S. Berton, Esq., and seconded by Mr. F. E. Beckwith:

Resolved, That the manner in which the Timber Trade has been heretofore carried on in the Province has generally tended to the injury and loss of the operative Lumberers, while the profits have been received wholly by the merchants; effects which are mainly attributable to the following causes—the want of capital on the part of the Lumberer, to enable him to purchase supplies and necessaries at cash prices, and the high prices charged for supplies by the merchants, in consequence of the risk they incur in furnishing them to persons possessed of but little, or perhaps no capital, and depending on the uncertain returns of timber for payment.

That the country will not receive the benefit which might be derived from the manufacture of timber, until men of capital engage in the pursuit, and then the operative persons will receive the reward of their labor, and the capitalists will incur the risk of the speculation.

That in order to produce this effect, it is desirable that the introduction of capital into the Province should be encouraged by all reasonable means in the power of Government or the Legislature.

That the policy which has induced the Provincial Government to receive application for sales of Timbered Lands, is a wise and sound policy, and, if pursued within reasonable bounds, will bring large amounts of capital into the country, and tend to the rapid advancement of the prosperity of the Province.

That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to urge upon the Home Government the importance to the country of selling Timbered Lands in the same manner as Lands for Agricultural purposes are now alienated by the Crown.

Upon the question for adopting the amendment, it was decided in the negative by a large majority.