SUMMARY.

Great Britain, &c.

The Weather.—The backwardness of the season is the theme of universal remark, but Easter, that most interesting of all the religious festivals of the Church of England, has brought with it something of the feeling and appearance of spring. The hills are still, however, white with snow; and, sheltered as Inverness is, we have even here had one or two showers of snow and sleet within the last eight days. Still, the weather seems to have undergone a radical change; the husbandmen is busy scattering seed in the earth, while the hill-farmer is looking forward to the results of the lambing season with less alarm than he did some weeks since. Both in England and Ireland the spring has been unpropitious, so that we have only suffered in common with our neighbours.—*Scotsman.*

The Iron Trade.—Seldom within these many years have the Carron Works been more busily and extensively engaged than at present. All the departments of this national establishment are in full operation; and while the generality of mere foundries throughout the country are suffering, more or less, from the effects of the late rise on pig iron, and obliged to discharge many hands, Carron continues its deafening roar, rather inspirited by the advance of price. We understand, that besides the immense cargoes lately shipped for various parts of England and the Continent, there are now within the works upwards of 300,000 tons of smelted iron, both from the hot and cold blast, the quality of which, in the manufacture of guns and machinery, has rendered Carron so distinguished among the iron works of Europe.

Seamen for the Navy.—Many of our readers have perhaps already seen placards on the walls in this town, Sunderland, North and South Shields, and Stockton, announcing that prime seamen were wanted for H. M. S. Vanguard, of 80 guns.—This is the first experiment towards raising seamen for the navy without impressment, on the plan introduced by Sir James Graham, and a few weeks will show how far it will prove successful.—*Tyne Mercury.*

Corporal Punishment in the Army.—The long evidence, before the Committee of the Commons, of the Duke of Wellington, on Military flogging and punishments of all kinds, and on rewards, is most excellent and practical. His Grace has his views from long practice, and cuts short his answers, with an observation or two, so difficult to overthrow, that nothing further is asked. The question "Is drunkenness the parent of all crime in the British Army in your opinion?"—"Invariably."

The Warehouses of the East India Company in Cutler-street, New-street, and Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate, were sold at auction on Friday, 18th March, at the India House, and realized the sum of £165,500. They were put up at £100,000, and the biddings advanced by £500 each. A Commercial Company are mentioned as the purchasers.

We are authorized to contradict the assertion, which comes through the French papers, that orders "to wage war" against the Carlists have been forwarded to the commanders of our ships on the coast of Spain; although more active co-operation is allowed in certain cases.—*Globe.*

There was a great meeting of Conservative Peers, 83 in number, at the Duke of Wellington's, Apsley House, London, April 12th. They are obstinately resolved to oppose the present Ministry and their measures.

The city of London Conservative Association have had a grand dinner in Covent Garden Theatre.—There were 11 covers, and the boxes were filled with ladies. There was much pomp and display.

LONDON, March 14.—Perhaps Ireland never was in so tranquil a state as at the present period. The government of the Earl of Mulgrave has won the hearts of the great mass of the people; all the Catholics are delighted with his policy. The liberal Protestants yield him their unqualified support, and, as for the Orangemen, they are compelled to admit that the noble Vice-Roy, on the whole, conducts himself very well, considering that he is only a tool of the great dictator. His conciliatory acts, his amiable manner, his frank and ingenuous bearing, have secured him friends even among the most furious of the Orangemen. With all this, however, he is not wanting in that *fortiter in re*, which too frequently is sunk in the *suaviter in modo.*

Emigration to Canada.—Although the number of emigrants which arrived out last year were not so considerable as in previous years, still from the preparations which are now in progress for the commencement of the season of the Canada Trade, no doubt exists but that a very large augmentation to the settlers in the Colony will be made this year.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

The emigration from the Clyde to America, is proceeding very slowly this season. Scarcely any other individuals are venturing across the Atlantic in quest of fortune, or in hopes of bettering their condition, except masons and house-carpenters, who are allured thither by the expectation of high wages in the rebuilding of stores and houses destroyed by the late fire in New York. When we state that only about 1000 passengers have left the port of Greenock for New York this season, up till Monday—and that a considerable part of that number are children, and a few agriculturists, it will be at once evident that fewer tradesmen than was anticipated have resolved to go to America to reap the golden harvest, arising out of the calamitous fires which have recently occurred in the commercial capital of that quarter of the world. On Monday the *Roger Stewart* cleared out at Greenock for New York with forty-nine passengers.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Bishop of Madras.—The Bishop arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 7th of September, and on the 11th, held a Confirmation at Cape Town.—*Missionary Register.*

Sunday Schools.—From the report of the Sunday School Union just published, it appears that in London alone there are at present about 102,000 children receiving instruction, and 6,000 teachers.

Increase of Lawyers in London.—In 1826, the London attorneys amounted to 2100 odd; in 1836, (the present year) they amount to 3600 odd.

William Jourdan, Thomas Sullivan, Henry Mott, and Thomas Scale, convicted of the robbery at the Custom House, London, have been severally sentenced to transportation for life, and to work in chains. Mott and Scale had excellent situations in the Custom House.

Last Moments of Cobbett.—On the 18th of June, 1835, while Mr. Cobbett was seated in an easy chair, surrounded by his family, friends, and servants, Mrs. Cobbett perceived that he was becoming very weak, and that his eyes, which were remarkable for their sparkling brilliancy, had become suddenly dim. She applied some honey and vinegar to his lips. "Ah!" said he, and his eyes closed, "that is very good—I feel better." "Do you know who gave it to you?" said one of those near him. "Was it you?" said he. "No," replied the other, "it was Mrs. Cobbett." He then raised Mrs. Cobbett's hand to his lips, to which he pressed it until he expired.

The Duchess d'Otrante sued her husband the Duke for being absent four years from his hotel, and coming at last and taking most of the plate, and travelling to London with the woman Verrot, whom he designated as his wife in the passport. No advocate appeared for the Duke. The court finding the facts proved, declared the duchess to be separated from her husband, and awarded her an annuity of 40,000 francs.

The Countess Bertrand who, with her husband, accompanied Napoleon in his exile to St. Helena, died lately in France.

A fellow by the name of Rocco, a hard-hearted villain, lately made an attempt at Rome to murder Lady Coventry, while in her chamber, asleep.—Her Ladyship strangled manfully, and after several wounds escaped. Dr. Kissack was sent for, and found the wounds were not mortal."

A letter from Amsterdam says, that the house of Hope is going to contract a loan of 3,000,000 piastres for the owners of lands in Louisiana, the loan to be guaranteed by the Government of that country.

Important to Iron Founders.—In a foundry in Germany, it has lately been discovered that, by preventing an evaporation of the chlorine in making cast iron of a second or third quality, an iron of the first quality is produced. This new process has been tried in the forges of the Lower Rhine with complete success. The value and importance of this discovery cannot fail to be appreciated by all iron masters.

Tanning.—A discovery has been made, and a patent taken out, for using black-berry bushes in the process of tanning leather. Should this prove a good substitute for oak bark, it will be of great importance in many points of view.

Important to Bakers.—A mechanical kneading trough has lately been invented by a baker of the name of M. Fontaine, at Paris, for which he has obtained a patent from the French government. The chief advantages derived from this new invention are, that from 30 to 800 pounds of dough can be kneaded in the small space of fifteen minutes, with the labour of only one man, and that without the least fatigue. It also causes the dough to be much better kneaded, consequently the bread is much better made than by the process usually adopted. This invention is the fruit of long experience.

FRANCE.—On the 9th of April, the deputies were discussing a proposition for recalling the exiled members of the Bonaparte family, and for transferring to France the remains of Napoleon. Petitions for these objects had been presented to the Chambers, and the debates were animated. The speakers on the subject of Napoleon's remains expressed a conviction that the British government would make no difficulty in complying with any wish expressed by the government of France, that they should be taken out of their grave at St. Helena and transferred to France. It was the desire of the applicants that the remains of the man who had conferred so much "glory" on France, should be deposited at the Place Vendome, under the brass pillar which stands there as a general trophy of his manifold and high military deeds.—In addition to the arguments of M. Thiers against the petitions, on the broad principle of policy and expediency, a Deputy (M. Dubois) in an excellent speech, resisted the petitions on another ground, namely: that Napoleon had perished in banishment for "wise purposes," in punishment of his ambition and despotism, and that it would be flying in the face of Providence to remove his remains from the rock in which they were mured, and thus render nugatory the salutary lesson to be deduced from his fate, and obliterate the recollection of the cowardice of the despots who had so ingloriously avenged themselves. The subject was referred to the ministers, and the Chamber passed to the order of the day.

The subject of American indemnification was again before the chamber of Peers on the 9th of April. M. Thiers declared that the explanations of the President's Message were so satisfactory that the government had not felt warranted to withhold payment any longer—the first instalments had therefore been paid.

Greenock, April 13.—Afflicting Shipwreck.—Death of seventy-eight Persons.—The Prefect of the Gironne has the following from the Mayor of la Teste:—"On the 23d ult. eight fishing boats put out to sea from Arcachon. They ought to have returned on the following day, but two only, at immense risk, were fortunate enough to make the port, which the others could not effect. On the 27th the latter were perceived off Cape Ferret, but the sea was still too rough to admit of their entrance into harbour; and, as the tempest began again to rage, they sailed towards the north, hoping to gain the entrance of the river Bordeaux, or some other port; unfortunately, however, their determination was formed too late. The terrific tempest of the 27th and 28th assailed them, and we have now received the melancholy assurance that the boats have all foundered, and every soul on board has perished. Each of these boats were manned by thirteen mariners, forming a total of seventy eight men, who are consigned to a watery grave. Among them are fifty-six fathers of families, which amount to 160 children."—*French paper.*

ITALY.—*Excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum.*—An Italian paper says:—The excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum seem to be carried on spiritedly by the Neapolitan Government, but the chief discovery we read of is an Inn at Herculaneum. Only part of it has yet been cleared, which is described as consisting of two divisions—the first offering a large vestibule, with a court-yard for the accommodation of domestic animals. The pavement is in Mosaic work, representing flowers. The second is a court for carts, and this court is flanked by cellars forming vaults for the reception of merchandise, and through which lies the passage to the sleeping rooms. The lower stories next the sea shore has not yet been cleared.

A rich discovery was made at Pompeii in January last, in a house situated in the street of Mercury. The exterior is not remarkable, though it has some paintings of Narcissus and Endymion; but the house contained four vases of silver, and a great quantity of medals, among which were twenty-nine pieces of gold of the first Roman Emperor. Two vases of silver, of five inches diameter, ornamented with relievos of Cupids and Centaurs, and emblems of Bacchus and Ceres, have also been found.

COLONIAL.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—St. John's papers to the 13th instant, have been received at Halifax. The Legislature of that Island was prorogued on the 6th,—the following is his Excellency's Speech:—

Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I am happy that the public service enables me to relieve you from the duties of a protracted Session.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you for the supplies, which shall be duly and economically administered. As I have already informed you that, unless under circumstances of extreme urgency, I shall not again convene the present House of Assembly, I embrace this occasion of expressing my best wishes for your health and happiness. Whether you retire to private life, or are again returned as Representatives, you will naturally look back with pride and pleasure to having been members of the first Legislative Assembly of this Colony.

Your appropriation of funds for the encouragement of education, and for facilitating our internal communication, especially entitles you to general gratitude, and merits the warmest approbation.

Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

It is with much regret that I find myself compelled to support the processes of Justice at St. Mary's, by the presence of a military force, about to be dispatched, and to be stationed there until its services shall no longer be required.

I hope that the Inhabitants of that place may have awakened from their delusion, and that they will not again attempt to oppose themselves to the law. As I am strictly responsible for my conduct, and should be brought to a severe account for any act of injustice or oppression practised towards the humblest individual, so likewise am I bound to prevent others from judging in their own cases.

Prosecution is not to be confounded with persecution, nor is accusation synonymous with conviction.

It cannot be too generally inculcated here, that in every case, let the station, profession, or faith of the accused be what it may, his innocence can be ascertained, or his guilt established, only by judicial inquiry.

You will, I feel confident, promote the knowledge of this simple but important truth, and exert yourselves in your respective districts to allay angry and sectarian feelings where such may exist, and to excite and cherish harmony and concord.

Among the Laws passed by the two Branches of the Newfoundland Legislature, there is one with a very suspicious title—"An Act for preventing the mischiefs arising from the printing and publishing of Books, Newspapers, and papers of the like nature, by persons unknown, and to regulate the printing and publishing the same." A very honest man may have very ugly name, and so may a very useful law—but we shrewdly suspect that in this instance there is something "in the name."—An act to prevent the encroachment of Aliens on the Fisheries of the Island, and for the further protection of the said Fisheries, is also among the laws passed. In connexion with this subject the Newfoundland Times says:—

"It gave us pleasure, on the afternoon of Sunday last, to see H. M. Frigate *Belphoebe*, Capt. Tennett, enter the Narrows. We learn that Capt. Hope, of H. M. S. *Racer*, of whose patient and protracted visitation of our Southern-shore fisheries in the spring and summer of last year we spoke with gratitude at the time, has succeeded in calling the attention of His Majesty's Government to the encroachments of the French—and that the *Belphoebe*, with a trip which may be hourly expected, are likely to be certainly along our shore during the summer."

An Act for obtaining a census of the Colony, and other Statistical information; and an Act to authorize the erection of a Colonial House in the town of St. John's, and the raising by loan of a sum of money for the purpose, are also among the results of the session.—*Newfoundlander.*

LOWER CANADA.

Ice in the St. Lawrence.—The Master Carpenter of the Royal Engineers, had the curiosity to bore the ice in several spots yesterday, and ascertained its depth by means of a long pole with a crow-foot projecting at a right angle from the lower end, which, entering in the under surface of the ice as it was drawn back, enabled them to ascertain accurately the thickness. The results of the experiment showed, near the Lower Town market, eighteen feet thickness; at a distance further from the shore, seventeen feet, and still further out, on the spot where the hut was erected, the same depth. Two feet of the lower surface, in all these soundings, were found to be soft, and offered but little resistance to the gauging hook; proving that, notwithstanding the low temperature of the water, the under thaw has been considerable, and, with the action of the current, is destroying the accumulated masses of ice which have this year formed the ice bridge.—Since writing the above, we have seen Mr. Houston, who made the measurement, and learn from him that Captain Davy has ascertained the ice on the south shore, at a distance of four hundred and twelve feet from the extremity of his ship yard, to have accumulated to the thickness of forty feet.—*Quebec Mercury, May 5.*

The ice-bridge is still fast this day the 6th of May. Persons are constantly walking over it, and we saw many wheel carriages come from Pointe Levi to Quebec on it, several close together.—*May 6.*

The ice bridge on the St. Lawrence moved down in the night of the 7th to the 8th May. It was stationary a few hours on the morning of the 8th at 5, opposite Quebec, by a temporary check, but the whole channel upwards was then open.—*Gaz. May 9.*

THE SEASON, &c.—It is pleasing to observe the generally advanced state of vegetation, the dryness of many of the soils, and the almost total disappearance of the snow from the country, after so prolonged a winter. The crocus, and the varieties of our beautiful indigenous flowers that blossom on the immediate disappearance of the snow, are in full flower, and the willows and several trees pushing out their shoots and the bees at work.—The Agriculturist will begin his labors this week, and many elevated parts of the soil may be sown immediately. The grass and natural meadows have not suffered much by frost. The fodder has been sufficient in this vicinity for the cattle, which will go to grass in good condition. Some ploughing has been done. Prices of produce are temporarily high, hay 8 to 10 dollars, oats 2s. 6d., potatoes 2s. 3d.—*Ibid.*

The Upper Canada papers of the 1st instant, arrived on Saturday. Business is resuming its usual activity from Montreal to the upper Lakes, and the spring is not so backward. The refusal of the Supplies, and the abuse given by some of the papers to Sir F. B. Head, appears to have created a feeling of hostility to the adventurers that seek changes and innovations merely to gratify their restless fooleries, or to fill their own pockets out of the labours of the people.

Mr. Baldwin, the missionary from Mr. Barnabas Bidwell, passed accidentally through Montreal, on Wednesday, on his way to England, with a view of getting a ministry like that of England, for one of her *dependant Colonies!* The proposition is absurd in itself. As to the rest of the mission, Mr. Papineau's and Mr. Roebuck's principles are, we suppose, Mr. Baldwin's; who, if he be the author of the consultation, on the subject of the resignation of the Upper Canada Executive Council, is a person of talents, not very dangerous either at home or abroad.—*Ibid.*

THE SEASON.—After two remarkable warm days the thermometer rising to 70° and 80° in the shade, it come on to rain last night with a westerly wind; in the night it veered to the north east, and this morning the ground was covered with new fallen snow, which has, however, disappeared in the course of the day. Of the winter's snow, only a few patches remain in the fields and in the woods, and vegetation and sowing are nearly as forward as usual at this date.—*Ibid, May 13.*

QUEBEC, May 16.—Sir John Colborne and Lady Colborne, and their party, after a day and a half's stay in Quebec, returned to Montreal on Saturday night, whence we understand Sir John takes his immediate departure for New-York, to sail, if possible, in the packet of the 24th instant.

Sir John's civil administration of the Upper Province during five years, from which he retired last winter, to take the command of the Forces in both Canadas, at Montreal, will be judged by history, and none will more frankly facilitate the means of judgment than Sir John himself. The social virtues and active charity of Sir John's family are the theme of general conversation among the best informed, and commanded respect in Upper Canada.

Sir John has from his early years devoted his life wholly to the military and civil service of the country. In the former, he ran through the services of the English army generally from Sir J. Moore's expedition to Waterloo.—*Ibid.*

It is understood that His Excellency Lord Gosford will not proceed to Montreal before some weeks.

Sir Charles Grey will, it is said, proceed on a visit to the United States, to return to a meeting of the Royal Commission at Montreal.—*Ibid.*

THE LIGHT HOUSES.—The new station at Heath Point, East end of Anticosti, at a cost of nearly £3,000, although completed, will not be lighted this season, for want of funds, which the Legislature have not supplied. Two men will however remain in charge of the Tower, with provisions therein for shipwrecked mariners.

The Trinity House, we learn, considered the Heath Point Light as one of those lights whose use to the trade might best be dispensed with on this occasion.

The general funds of the Trinity House, it is said, are insufficient to meet its expenses, which have been encreased in consequence of the building, by virtue of Acts of the Legislature, of several Light Houses and a Floating Light. The Board have suggested for several years to the Government and the Legislature the necessity of levying a small tonnage duty on ships passing these Lights, in order to provide for their maintenance.—*Ibid.*

The barges of the Steamboat Companies are now the prettiest craft on the river, since being rigged as three masted schooners for the Halifax trade. The neat and trim arrangement of their masts and yards give them an air of grace not commonly witnessed among our small vessels, and if we may judge by the opinion of some experienced seamen, they promise to be quick sailers.—*Montreal Gazette.*

KINGSTON, April 30.—In every part of the Province we hear of Constitutional Public Meetings being called to address Sir Francis Head upon the principles of his Government. In Brockville, Belleville, River Trent, Hallowell, Bytown, Perth, Cobourg and several other places, the local newspapers are filled with loyal Addresses and Resolutions.—*Kingston Whig.*

P. E. ISLAND.—The Legislature was prorogued on the 18th ult. Some days previous, the speaker laid before the Assembly, a Letter, or rather a Circular, from Mr. Papineau, speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada, accompanying some Resolutions of that Body on Colonial Grievances. Some discussion ensued, as to whether such a communication should be entered on the Journals of the House, which, as respects the Resolutions, was determined in the affirmative. A motion was then made, that the said Resolutions of the Assembly of Lower Canada should be taken into consideration in the next session of the Assembly, which was negatived.—*Pictou Bee.*

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor.—I take this method of asking you, if it is not a hard case that there are no *Circuit Courts* in our Province? I think so. Is there not a remedy? I cannot see why His Excellency our Governor—the King's Representative—the head of Civil and of Military affairs in the Colony, should withhold from the several Counties that justice, which the poor man has as much right to receive as the rich one, who, mind you Sir, never cares a fraction for the sum he may expend in going to Fredericton, but would consider it a tour of pleasure. I am told the *poor* Judges have not PAY *enough!* This is a pity—only £750 to £1000, especially in North America where there are such enormous salaries in excess. Do Mr. Editor, mention this to our Colonial Secretary—and, no doubt, he will furnish us with a few across the water, at half price, men of uprightness and integrity, and who will act equally in their places with as much impartiality as our Judges here now do.

I hope His Excellency will look at the evils arising out of this measure, especially to the poor man residing in more remote parts of the Province, who may, when he arrives at Fredericton, with his retinue of witnesses, not find his opponent willing to bring on the suit, and causing him to return as he went, with the loss of much valuable time, and perhaps of much money.—I am positive, when His Excellency comes to weigh the matter in his own mind, he will be convinced of the utility—of the benefit, and of the necessity for the Circuit Courts to be held as they were wont to be.—I shall wait for the issue, and *ad interim*,

Remain your's, A PATRIOT.

27th May, 1836.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1836.

We are without later dates from England.

The Spring is stated to be remarkably backward throughout Great Britain, &c. as well as in the United States and North American Colonies.

Yesterday and to-day the weather has been delightful and very favorable for agricultural and other out-door employments. The clear atmosphere and pleasant warmth of the sun, is indeed cheering to every person, after the recent long course of unpleasant weather.

The ice at Quebec gave way on the 8th of May, being later by several days than known for many years past.—The Quebec Gazette has an extract from the archives of the Jesuits, that "in 1754, the river St. Lawrence was frozen over with smooth ice, and only went away on the 9th of May; the same year the Thames was frozen."—The ice in the river opposite to the city of Quebec was from 17 to 20 ft. thick.

The first vessel at Quebec from sea this season, was the ship *Canada*, from Greenock, arrived on the 11th May; and by rather a singular coincidence the first steamer at Quebec from Montreal was also named the *Canada*, and arrived on the same day, 11th of May.

The Miramichi Gleaner, in noticing a recent examination of the Gloucester County Grammar School, at Bathurst, speaks in high terms of the character of the institution, and of the exertions of the Principal, Mr. C. Lloyd, late of Halifax.

Several extensive Fires have lately occurred in various towns in the United States.—On the 4th inst. about 20 houses were consumed in New York, in North-street, Second-street, and Avenues D. and C., including the Union Market, built of brick at a cost of about $15,000.

On the night of the 10th inst. a destructive Fire broke out at Nantucket, the most extensive one that ever occurred in that town. The loss of property is estimated at over $100,000; the fire broke out in the building known as the Washington House, and extended to several valuable stores, which were destroyed with great rapidity.

On the night of the 12th inst. the town of Poughkeepsie, was visited by a calamitous fire, which destroyed several valuable stores, dwellings, &c. and the loss is set down at about $30,000.

The town of Greenbush, near Albany, experienced a destructive fire on the 13th inst. Nearly one third of the village is said to be in ruins, thirty buildings being consumed before the flames were extinguished. Loss estimated at $25,000.

The extensive factory belonging to the Troy India Rubber Company, has also been entirely destroyed by Fire.

The New-York Legislature have already during the present session granted 27 Bank Charters, with an aggregate capital of $9,130,000. The capital of one of the Banks, to be located in New York, is $2,000,000, and another in Brooklyn of $1,000,000.

Astor's Hotel in Broadway, is now open for the reception of visiters.

The income of the American Bible Society last year, amounted to $104,899.

DINNER TO THE BRITISH MINISTER.—On Saturday, 7th inst. says the Baltimore Patriot, a public dinner was given to the Hon. Mr. Fox, the new British Minister to this country, as a testimony of personal respect, and as an evidence of good feeling towards his country, for its kind offices exhibited in its recent mediation between France and the United States, and which has resulted in restoring those amicable relations that are so important and which have so long and so happily subsisted between both countries. The entertainment was served up in a most sumptuous and elegant manner, and the occasion was enlivened with several appropriate addresses and sentiments.

SLAVE TRADE.—It is astonishing (says a New-York paper) to what an extent the slave trade is carried on, notwithstanding the efforts made by Great Britain to prevent it, and the pretended but unreal efforts made by this and other countries to the same effect. Recent accounts from Brazil represent the whole coast as swarming with slave vessels. It was even said that the trade was never so brisk in any former period,—although now illegal, and subjecting the parties concerned to heavy pains and penalties.—If we look to the coast of Africa, we find still greater evidence of the flourishing condition of the slave trade, where numerous captures are made by the British cruisers.

☞ At a Meeting of the Directors of the *Saint John Bridge Company*, on the 26th instant, CHARLES HAZEN, Esquire, was unanimously chosen a Director, in the place of THOMAS JONES, Esquire, resigned.

27th May, 1836. D. ROBERTSON, *Sec'y.*

ANOTHER WHALER.—On Thursday evening, a copper and copper fastened Ship of about 400 tons, called the "MECHANIC," built for the *Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company*, was launched from the Ship Yard of Messrs. OLIVE, in Carleton. She was visited on Friday by many of our citizens and others, who take an interest in the new branch of trade from this port, for which she is intended, and has been pronounced a beautifully modelled and faithfully built vessel, admirably adapted for her intended pursuit. This, we believe, is the fifth vessel built in the Province expressly for the Whaling trade. We heartily join in the good wishes for her success, which have been very generally expressed.—*Courier.*

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On the 18th instant, an attempt was made by *John Murphy*, a settler on the old Quaco Road, in this County, to murder *Solomon Burchell*, of that place, by discharging a loaded gun at him. Burchell was dangerously wounded, and is not expected to survive. Murphy has absconded. He is represented in the Hue and Cry, which has been issued by Alderman Van Horne, for his apprehension, as a person about 50 years of age—5 feet 6 inches in height—stout made—full face and red cheeks—is a little bald, and has lost two of his front teeth.—We have not heard any particulars of the cause which led to the commission of this outrageous act.—*Ib.*

ROBBERY.—Mr. John O'Dougherty, of Gagetown, was some time ago robbed of £160. The thieves were traced to this City by Mr. O'Dougherty, and apprehended on Saturday morning, on board a vessel bound to Hopewell. They were two sisters, by the name of Cairns, the eldest of whom appeared to be about 18 years of age, and were servants in the house where the robbery was committed. They underwent an examination on Saturday morning, at the Police Office, when a considerable part of the money was found in their trunks, &c.—*Ib.*

The subject of our difficulties, we have little doubt, is likely to occupy the time of both Lord Glenelg and Lord Melbourne, who have taken much interest in them, and who are sincerely willing to remedy every grievance possible, on condition of retaining a rightful and just authority on the affairs of the colony.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Indians in the United States.—A late report to Congress states the number of Indians who have emigrated to the country beyond the Mississippi at 31,348, and those yet to remove at 72,181. The number of Indians south of Lake Superior and east of the Mississippi is 8,231, while those entirely independent tribes between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains amount to 150,341. Total under the supervision or within the reach of the General Government, 253,370.

From the Novascotian, May 18.

Meeting of the Nova Scotia Auxiliary Bible Society.—A numerous and highly respectable Meeting of this Society, was held in the upper room of the Acadian School on Monday evening. The Chair was taken about 8 o'clock by his Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, who was assisted by the Honorables Henry H. Cogswell and Joseph Allison.

The Rev. I. W. D. GRAY, (of St. John,) after the Report had been read, rose and addressed the Chair as follows:—

Having been requested to move the adoption of the Report we have just heard, I undertake the duty with great pleasure, because the report itself contains much interesting intelligence, and because the object which it advocates is one which I esteem of paramount importance. To a heart that truly feels the value of the Gospel, few subjects can afford more delightful anticipations than the prospect of its universal prevalence. The scriptures abounds with promises which assure us, that the dominion of Christ and the rich blessings of his Kingdom, shall one day be extended throughout the world. These promises must be dear to the hearts of God's faithful servants; and just in proportion as they are so, must every institution that furthers their accomplishment, be regarded with feelings of affection. This, it is Sir, that warms so many hearts, at the present day, in behalf of that great Institution, the British and Foreign Bible Society. It is regarded, and justly regarded, as one of the most honoured instruments of spreading throughout the earth, the kingdom of the Son of God. If, with a map of the world in our hands, we examine one of the general Reports of the Parent Society, it would seem impossible to escape the conviction, that it has been formed for mighty ends, and that, in connexion with kindred Institutions, it may, under the blessing of heaven, convey the Bible to every inhabitant of the world. I venerate this Society, Sir, because of the grandeur of the object which it proposes; viz. to convey the light of God's revelation throughout the length and breadth of the earth. I venerate it, Sir, because of the judicious means which it employs for that end, sending forth the scriptures in their purity, the scriptures in their simplicity, unencumbered by human comments and human additions. I venerate it, Sir, because of the evident token of God's blessing having rested upon it. If we wish for evidence of this, let us look at the Report which has just been read. That Report informs us that the funds of the Society have rapidly increased during the past year, amounting to the sum of £108,000. It informs us that, since the formation of the Society, it has circulated nine million copies of the Scriptures! Who can estimate the effects of sending forth a single Bible, much less the moral results that may flow from the millions circulated by this Society? It is conveying this precious boon to all classes and descriptions of men, to the emigrant, the convict, the emancipated slave; and the influence of its labours is beginning to appear in various countries throughout the world. In the general Report for 1834, we had, I recollect, some interesting details in regard to France, to Greece, and to Madras, as well as other parts of India, in all of which its operations have been felt and blessed. For these reasons, Sir, and others that might be added, if time would permit, I venerate this Society, and regard it as one of the noblest Institutions of modern days. It is, therefore, gratifying to find that its worth is felt and acknowledged in this Province, and that several of the branches in connexion with it are efficiently engaged in its cause. To one fact mentioned in the Report, I beg to advert before I sit down; the remittance of £18 from the Ladies' Auxiliary Society at Newport; and I allude to this for the purpose of remarking, that we have found these associations extremely useful to us in St. John. I am not prepared to state the amount of subscriptions which have thus been obtained, but I know that one lady has handed in upwards of £30, which she herself has collected in the past year. I am unwilling to trespass longer upon the time of the meeting, and therefore beg to move the resolution entrusted to me, viz.

Resolved, That the Report be received and adopted, and that it be printed and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

Mr. W. PAYOR, Jun. in rising to second the Resolution, should only observe, that it would be presumptuous, in him, after the excellent address that had just been delivered, to enlarge on the character of the Report, or the operations of the Parent Institution. He sympathized warmly in the objects for which they had met, and he wished success to those operations in every quarter of the world. The Resolution was then put and carried.

Colonial Bank.—From an advertisement in Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of the 8th April, it would appear that an Institution, bearing this title, with a Capital of £2,000,000, in 20,000 shares of £100 each, was about to be organized. The terms of a Charter, it is said, have been adjusted with his Majesty's Government. A liberal reservation of shares—(applications for which exceed the amount)—is to be made for residents in the Colonies. The precise objects of the institution are not stated—but the more competition the better. These Colonies only want Capital and labor to develope their resources rapidly—and whatever tends to bring into them either or both of these, must do them a service.—*Novascotian.*

Colonial Bank.—A company is about to be formed in the city, chiefly among the merchants connected with the West Indies, for a 'colonial bank,' an undertaking of higher character and with more extensive objects than the common run of projects with which the money market is inundated, in this high tide of abundant capital and prosperous commerce. The plan is not yet fully detailed, but it is understood that a bank will be fixed at Kingston, in Jamaica, and that its operations will extend over the whole of the West India Islands. The want of such an establishment has long been felt by all persons who have money transactions to conduct in those colonies, where terms are occasionally submitted to, both in drawing and in taking of bills, with greater disadvantage, perhaps, than in any other parts of the British possessions.—*London Times.*

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ASTRONOMY.—A Series of Letters from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Hayden, bearing this title, have been published in the Halifax Times—and as they are about to be reprinted in a cheap form, we deem it our duty to recommend them to the patronage of the public. Mr. Hayden is a ripe scholar and a most assiduous student. Astronomy is his favorite science, and he has, from the fulness of his mind, poured into a few short letters a vast amount of curious and valuable information. We take, as a specimen of his style, the following notice of the planet Saturn.—*Novascotian.*

"Of all the planets, Saturn presents us with the most singular example, when viewed through a powerful telescope. He appears surrounded by a double concentric Ring, separated by a space of nearly 3000 miles, and distant 20,000 miles from the surface of Saturn. The Rings revolve round the planet at the rate of a thousand miles per minute. These rings of immense breadth, are only 100 miles thick. These luminous rings must afford a magnificent and a brilliant spectacle to the inhabitants of that planet. During its fifteen years summer the night must be enlivened by the bright reflection of this brilliant arch, extending its luminous curve from the eastern to the western horizon, while even during the day the sun must be materially assisted by its light. There is no planet in the Solar System, whose firmament will present such a variety of splendid objects as that of Saturn. The various aspects of his seven moons, one rising above the horizon while another is setting; a third approaching the meridian; one entering into an eclipse, while another is emerging from it; one approaching as a crescent, another gibbous; and sometimes all of them shining together in one bright assembly; the majestic motion of the rings, at one time illuminating the sky with their splendour, and even eclipsing the stars; at another time casting a deep shade over certain portions of the planet, and opening to view the wonders of the starry firmament; are scenes worthy of the majesty of the Almighty Creator to unfold, and of his creatures to contemplate, and to fill their hearts with devout gratitude and praise for his wondrous works."

The Hon. Edward Livingston, late Minister to France, died at Red Hook, yesterday, of a short illness.—*N. Y. Star.*

The *Mormons* in Larne County, Ohio, are erecting a temple at an expense of $40,000. A more extraordinary sect, it is stated, has not sprung up since the days of Mahomet.

A young lady advertises in the Opelousas Gazette, for that very desirable appendage to a household—a husband—in the following terms:—"My complexion is brunette, eyes and hair black, nose Grecian, mouth small, neck slender, bust proportionately full, height 5 feet 3 inches, ancles and hands delicately formed—fortune about $30,000."