NOVA SCOTIA.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

THE PETITION OF THE SUBSCRIBERS, REPRESENTING THE MERCHANTS AND SHIP-OWNERS OF HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your petitioners feel deep concern at learning that it has been in the contemplation of her Majesty's Government, to make a sudden change in the position of the Colonial Trade, by the proposed reduction of the duty on Baltic, and an increase on the duty on Colonial Timber, as they sincerely believe that such an alteration will be fraught with consequences of the most ruinous kind to the interests of all the British North American Colonies, and injurious to the interests of the Empire at large.

That the Canadas, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, are all largely interested in the manufacture and export of timber, and that in all respects, the trade and commercial prosperity of the different Provinces are so mutually interwoven by their vicinity and business connections, that any depression or discouragement affecting one or more of the Provinces in a staple of this magnitude, would almost instantaneously be felt throughout the whole extent, in the diminution of credit, the checking of enterprise, and the paralyzing the efforts now successfully going on to increase British capital and influence in this quarter.

That the Timber Trade of these Provinces gives constant employment to large fleets, and forms an extensive nursery for British seamen. That these vessels not only come out to this continent laden with the manufactures of the United Kingdom, which are exchanged here for timber, but they also afford the only practicable mode by which emigration to these Provinces is carried on—thus increasing the trade and revenue of the parent State, and filling up rapidly the wilds of this continent with British subjects, whose adherence to the Crown and Nation is secured by every natural tie. That in the event of any material check being given to this branch of trade the future emigration would be wholly and exclusively directed to the United States, as few of the class of persons who leave the mother country to settle in America, could find a passage to the Provinces, did not the low terms on which they are carried in the timber ships, enable them to do so.

That a large amount of capital is invested in various ways in this traffic, in mills, wharves, dwellings, and even whole towns and villages, built in many places at heavy expense, for the exclusive object of preparing and shipping timber and deals for Great Britain and Ireland, and from the infant state in which agriculture exists among us, owing to the comparative thinness of our population, and the almost total absence of local manufactures of any kind, these establishments would become reduced in value to a mere nothing, in case of any sudden alteration of the existing scale of duties.

That the Timber Trade had gradually increased in importance in these Colonies, from an early date, and when the subject of a similar reduction of duties on Baltic timber was agitated in Parliament a few years ago, the magnitude of interest at stake was then so considerable as to cause the most serious alarm and apprehension to all persons in trade in these Colonies, as well as the houses connected with them in Great Britain; but that as it was distinctly understood in the year 1835, that the project of favoring the trade of the Baltic powers at the expense of her Majesty's subjects, was deliberately and finally abandoned after full investigation, the public confidence increased the stability of our Colonial interests—so that your petitioners feel safe in stating to your honourable House, that at the present time, the amount of British capital engaged in this business, and particularly the permanent investment in buildings, machinery, &c., requisite to its being carried on, are double in amount to what they were in 1835, and that the detriment and damage that would now arise, if the proposed change of duties be adopted, would be infinitely more fatal to our commercial well being than if it had then been effected.

That the Fisheries of Nova Scotia must also suffer by any decay of the Timber Trade, as the vessels coming here to receive cargoes of timber usually bring out salt at a very low freight, thereby assisting the Fishery more powerfully than any bounty could do, and as there is now no existing bounty in favour of our Fishery; and we your Petitioners understand it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to allow hereafter foreign fish to enter the markets of the British West Indies on the payment of a small duty, the effect would at this conjuncture be most severe on the Fishing interests of Nova Scotia.

That your Petitioners are confident that the feelings they entertain, and the opinions they express on this subject, are the serious and deliberate views of all the people of Nova Scotia; and they know that in the Province of New Brunswick similar, and even stronger feelings are every where entertained on this matter. That the people of the Provinces in this warmly and most earnestly deprecating the removal of the present protection afforded to their Timber Trade, are wholly free from all motives and intentions of a factious or a political nature, being prompted solely by certain assurance that such a change must have a most calamitous effect upon the growing commercial interests of these Provinces; and being also well aware that the great trade and reciprocal intercourse, both arising from Commerce and Emigration, which now benefit alike the British Islands, and these distant but equally British communities, would languish and disappear under a system which may perhaps be theoretically right in its general principles, but is wholly inapplicable to the existing condition of these Provinces.

Your Petitioners beg Your Honourable House to believe that these statements are capable of being most distinctly proved and established by a reference to facts and statistical information, such as they doubt not is within the ready access of many of the members of your Honourable House, as well as by the evidence of every merchant in Great Britain acquainted with the trade and business of these Colonies. And they would most respectfully represent to your Honourable House, that, in a measure like the present, when the interests of so large a body of her Majesty's liege subjects at a distance, are concerned, it will be borne in mind that they are wholly without representation in your Honourable House, and that they may be regarded on that account as entitled to a degree of consideration and kindness, in dealing with their property and prosperity; and that, at least time may be afforded to the Provinces, to be fairly and fully heard on a question to them of such vital importance, before a resolution be adopted which appears prompted by a temporary financial difficulty, but will inevitably destroy much of that capital and industry which are the sole sources of permanent revenue and advantage.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honourable House will take the foregoing into consideration, and definitively abandon the proposed measure respecting the duties on Baltic and Colonial Timber, as one at variance with the interests of these valuable and truly loyal Provinces, and calculated to diminish the amount of British shipping, injure the interests of the British manufacturer, and divert emigration from British North America to the United States. And as in duty bound, they will ever pray, &c.

GEORGE P. LAWSON,
STEPHEN BURNEY,
THOMAS WILLIAMSON,
J. LEANDER STARR,
SAMUEL B. SMITH,
J. G. A. CREIGHTON,
M. B. ALMON,
WILLIAM B. FAIREANKS,
JOSEPH FAIREANKS,
DAVID ALLISON,
MICHAEL TOBIN, JUNR.
} Chairman.

HALIFAX, 18th May, 1841.

From the Acadian Recorder.

DETENTION OF THE MAILS.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—The Admiralty will soon be made acquainted with the error committed in deviating from the original bargain with Mr. Cunard, in regard to the number of Steamers to be employed in conveying the Mails from England to Halifax, Boston and Quebec.

At the outset 4 large Steam Ships, and two branch ones were agreed upon, one of the latter to convey the mails from Halifax to Boston and back again, thereby giving time to the steamer from England to Halifax, in case of damage, to be repaired, and making a certainty of the mails not being detained, in case of accident to any of the steamers, which has now happened, and whereby at least 8 days will elapse before the Britannia can be ready.

By the present arrangement the mails may again be detained by an accident either in coming from England or from Boston, for the want of a branch or another steamer, as agreed for by the admiralty.

In place of the Mails being the only object, Mr. Cunard appears to have made the number of passengers his consideration, thereby sacrificing the interests of Halifax to the good people of Boston, as the steamers from England were expected to remain here until the day for returning.

I trust the Admiralty will insist upon the Penalty in the contract, viz: £500 sterling for every 12 hours' delay, and cause the original intention to be carried into effect.

Halifax, May 20, 1841. TRUTH.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, May 19.

Never have the sympathies of our citizens been so universally and painfully excited, as by the fearful accident which occurred on Monday. About eleven o'clock, a large portion of the cliff of Cape Diamond, extending about 250 feet, opposite the Custom House, gave way, overwhelming eight houses beneath a mass of earth and broken rock. The first motion of the mass was indicated by the falling of loose stones; sufficiently so to alarm the persons below, who made a rush to escape; but alas! too late—for immediately, the detached cliff, with a sort of undulating motion, forced the houses in one moving body to the edge of the lower street, where they fell over and were overwhelmed beneath the ruin. For about two minutes the air was obscured with dust, and upon its clearing away, the extent of the destruction was revealed; immense fragments of rock, weighing many tons, heaped over what had a moment before been a street of houses.

It is confidently reported that the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt, from Diamond harbour to the Upper Town, at between one and two o'clock during the preceding night. The collection of water at the summit of the cliff, may have assumed such an arrangement in the crevices of the rock, as to have caused the separation of the fallen masses by hydrostatic pressure.

The walls above on each side of the chasm at the summit, have been condemned as insecure; and indeed, many portions of the overhanging cliff seem to be supported merely by the accumulation below.

The houses in the lower street, in the vicinity of the ruin, have been abandoned.

The following list of persons known to have been in the houses at the time of the calamity, has been politely furnished by the City Clerk, and we fear it is yet incomplete:—

Williams' House.—Mrs. Williams and two children, dead; Jane Crawford and Ellen Reid, dead; Miss Williams and sister, uninjured.

Power's House.—Mr. Power, Mrs Power, and two children, uninjured; Mrs Hayes, do.; Patrick Hayes, (child) dead.

Considine's House—John Considine, dead; Joseph Considine, not found; Peter, Mary, and Michael Considine, (children) injured; Mary Ryall injured.

Connors' House.—Mrs Connors and daughter, dead; Mrs Gallagher, dead; Dominick Gauley, dead; Patrick Doherty, dead; Robert McKibbin, (Policeman) dead; John Fisher, dead; Eli M'Guire, not found; Mrs Connors' niece, not found.

Gaulin's House.—Mr Gaulin, dead; Mrs Gaulin, injured; Miss Gaulin, dead; Mr Gaulin's child, do.; George Jones, do.; Mrs Jones and child, do.; Lucie Labadie, do.; Leon Lennuis, do.; Dennis Fitzpatrick, do.; Henri Cote, do.; Francois Chartier, do.; Julie St. Laurent and her cousin Julie St. Laurent, not found.

Young's House.—Miss Young, dead.

O'Sullivan's House.—Ann Sullivan, injured; Mrs McCluskie, not found; Mrs McCluskie's infant, uninjured.

Roy's House—All the family, (five in number) uninjured; Augele Guilmet, injured.

RECAPITULATION.—Dead, 26.—Saved, 22.—Not found, 6

The religious ladies of the Hotel Dieu, with their characteristic benevolence, have received seven of the injured persons into that establishment, although there were no vacant beds in the regular wards at the time of the calamity. It is almost unnecessary to say that every care, skill and attention is shown to the unfortunates on the part of the Medical attendants, as well as the Nuns, and that the whole of these cases promise to do well. Their names are Peter Considine, aged about 12 years, injury of head, face, and ancle; Michael Considine, aged 3 years, much bruised and burnt about the head and neck; Madame Gaulin, injury of left thigh and ancle; Mary Ryall, injury of head and foot, aged 30 years, cousin to the Considines; Angelique Guilmet, injury of the hip; Ann Sullivan, aged 15 years, injury of the spine; Mary Considine, aged 18 months, injury of the head and arms, and fractured thigh; Mrs Considine chanced to be from home when the disaster occurred, and is the only member of this family uninjured.

The Coroner held an inquest on the bodies of the following persons previous to one o'clock, this day:—Robert McKibbon, Mary Connors, Margaret Connors, Dominique Grealy, Patrick Doherty, Mary Gallagher, Jane Crawford, John Considine, John Fisher, Patrick Hayes, Mary Williams, Emanuel Williams, Rose Ann Williams, Ellen Hall, wife of Robert Reed, Margaret Young, Henri Cote, Joseph Gaulin, Julie Gaulin, and Marie Gaulin.

The following have since been found:—Dennis Fitzpatrick, George Jones, Madeline Jones, his wife, Madeline Jones, an infant, Leon Leonais, Lucie St. Laurent, Francois Chartier.

The exertions of the Military, the Mayor, several members of the Corporation, Mr Symes, Justice of the Peace, and the Police, have been meritorious; and Mr. Wells, foreman of Mr Black's ship-yard, with a number of the hands employed in the yard, have been conspicuous among the citizens who assisted in searching for and recovering the bodies of the sufferers from under the ruins of the houses, and the masses of rock under which they were buried.

It would not be doing justice to the character of benevolence which the citizens of Quebec have always maintained, to suppose that they will not do every thing in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the survivors of the present calamity.

The distress, besides the wounds which no human assistance can relieve, must be severe. We saw yesterday morning an industrious Irish woman, who supported herself and family by selling on the market, who could not be kept away from the place where some parts of the bodies of her husband and two children were visible under the rocks, while the labourers were making efforts to reach the mangled remains. Altogether the marks of blood on the pieces of dress and furniture scattered among the ruins, extending across two streets blocked up by the fallen masses, and the numerous dead bodies, horribly disfigured, collected under a shed on the wharf, presented a heart rending and appalling spectacle.

A Funeral procession of 17 bodies proceeded from the Lower Town Church to the Roman Catholic Cathedral this morning, preceded by a numerous body of the Clergy, and followed by a great concourse of people. A solemn funeral service was performed for those lamented victims of the late accident.

May 20.—After our paper went to press on Tuesday, two bodies were found, yesterday three others, and this morning one, a youth of the name of Considine, being the last of this family missing, and making thirty two founddead in all up to this time.

SHIPS, COLONIES, AND COMMERCE.—On the 21st Oct. 1805, the conqueror of the most of continental Europe stood on the heights of Ulm to behold the captive army of Germany defile before him. While every head around him swam with the giddy intoxication of the spectacle,—while every eye in the vanquished thousands who crowded past was turned with involuntary homage towards the hero who had filled the world with his renown,—the steady mind of Napoleon regarded only the future; and, discerning through the blaze of present glory the shadow of coming events, he said to those around him, "Gentlemen, this is all well; but I want greater things than these; I want ships, colonies, and commerce." On the day after these memorable words were spoken, on the 21st Oct., 1805, the combined fleets of France and Spain were destroyed on the waves of Trafalgar by the arm of Nelson, and a few dismasted hulls riddled with shot, alone remained of the vast armament which had so recently threatened the British Empire.—*Allison on Population.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR,—The Colonial Church Society, whose professed object is the being instrumental in bringing many souls to God, was alluded to in a document lately published in some of the public journals, in terms that are calculated to produce an unfavorable impression in regard to it. The Institution is nevertheless a truly excellent one in its operations as well as its design. The speech of the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, at the Fifth Annual Meeting of that Society in April last, may tend to place it before your readers in a just point of view. You will do me a favour by the insertion of it.

I am yours, very faithfully,
AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

"The Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL said that he addressed the meeting with the less difficulty, because he believed that they were superior to the prejudice which would condemn any institution merely because it was old, or new. An old institution might be of perpetual adaptation to the wants of man, and with all the force of youth might have all the wisdom of experience; or it might be a relic of past barbarism. A new institution might be likewise the offspring of fancy, an abortive experiment, a momentary mania, or it might be the expression of a long smothered desire, the remedy for an imperious want, which, like the Pastoral-Aid Society, might spring at once into gigantic existence, (hear, hear!) because the appropriate antidote for an acknowledged evil. We should not therefore ask whether an object be new or old, but whether it be wise, and well principled. He might also have felt somewhat embarrassed by the recollection that he had no long list of patrons to offer to their notice, not because the course of a society must be like that ascribed by the poet to the literary adventurer.

"Toil, envy, want, the patron, and the jail," that the patron was the penultima in a series of disasters, ending in ruin; but because the patronage of the wise and good would invariably follow usefulness; and as their objects were good, they would with the blessing of God, eventually obtain adequate support. On the other hand, it might encourage him in addressing the meeting to think that he addressed them, not on behalf of strangers, whose only claim was their misery or their sin, but in behalf of their own Colonists, speaking their own language, and united to them by so many other ties. (Hear!) The condition of the Colonists was most important, from the consideration, that while there was already a great scarcity of employment, both in rural and manufacturing districts—the Highland moortineers, the labourers of Devonshire, the tenants of the mud huts of Ireland, and a large suffering population in commercial and manufacturing cities, being compelled by distress to emigrate; the population of Great Britain and Ireland, according to MacCulloch, was increasing at the rate of 413,000 per annum. And this might be matter of exultation rather than grief. Was it not glorious to this country to be sending out in a christian fill the wilds of the earth with a free and enlightened population, and to make its influence almost ubiquitous; not by its force in war, but by its commerce, and its arts, its language, its literature, and its religion? But whether the Colonists of Great Britain should be its glory or its shame, depended on the direction given to their energies, (hear.) They had heard that day some specimens of the system of instruction so generally acknowledged and deplored. To meet that want, this society had come into existence, its objects being to send out Clergymen, Catechists and schoolmasters to our countrymen in the Colonies and in foreign lands wherever they might be found to need them. But here he might be asked, why they should not leave this duty to be discharged by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts? He answered that they had seen this want with pain, that year by year it had gone on increasing, and that they were compelled to do their utmost to remedy it. The Colonists were not provided with instruction; they saw no prospect of their being provided, and they had done therefore what they could to provide them. Several gentlemen had said that the Society was animated with no spirit of rivalry to the more ancient institution. He believed that nothing could be more true. But as it was sometimes said, that whatever might be their *intention*, the effect was to produce schism in the colonies, he wished to go further and to show one or two points of difference between the two Societies, which rendered the separate existence of their Society necessary. (Hear, hear.) As to the apprehended schism he could only say that the Missionaries sent out by their Society would faithfully preach the Gospel to the people, and if any schism were caused by their labours, it would only be of that kind predicted by our Lord, when he said, "I came not to send peace, but a sword"—and that sort of schism in society which arose from the full preaching of Christ, they were not at liberty to avoid. Passing therefore from that imaginary ground of objection to the society, he wished to direct their attention to one difference in the principle of the two societies. He believed that it was the principle of the ancient society to give a larger discretionary power over their Missionaries to the Colonial Bishops than this society would give them. Both societies would place their Missionaries under episcopal jurisdiction. Both would wish the Bishops to have power to restrain immorality or heresy. But while one society would, unless he was mistaken, place all their missionaries in a condition resembling that of Curates in this country, the other would place them in the condition of Incumbents. The Colonial Church Society would give them all the power possessed by the Bishops of Great Britain. If he understood their practice rightly, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel would give them a great deal more. According to the practice of this latter society he believed that the Colonial Bishop nominated the Missionary, placed him in his sphere of labour, and could remove him. If the Bishop should complain of any Missionary, that complaint would be decisive; if a Missionary should complain of any Bishop, that complaint must come through the Bishop himself. All the Missionary correspondence he believed now passed through the hands of the Bishop. The Colonial Church Society, on the other hand, would correspond directly with their Missionaries, and this he conceived to be an advantage, because otherwise he did not see how Missionaries could feel that dependence which was necessary to enable them faithfully and energetically to discharge their ministry. (Hear hear.) He would illustrate this point. Let it be imagined that the Bishop of any Colony should exceedingly dislike that moderate Calvinism which seemed to him (Mr. Noel) the doctrine of the thirty-nine Articles, and the doctrine of the Bible; and should say to the Missionaries placed under him, that if they should preach such Calvinism he would recommend to the Society to withdraw their salaries; would they not be under great temptation to be unfaithful? Or suppose that they should think the efforts of such a society as this to be exceedingly necessary to the colony, and should feel it their duty to support it; but the Bishop should intimate that their salaries should be withdrawn if they did, would not this impose a yoke upon their consciences which they ought not to be compelled to bear? No man (he thought) however excellent, should wield so large a discretionary power. (Hear, hear.) Some years since, the late Bishop of Peterborough had introduced eighty-seven questions to be put to candidates for Ordination. These led to some cases of hardship, one of which was brought into the House of Lords; not a single Prelate supported these questions, and only one temporal Peer; and thus they fell into disuse. But imagine that the Bishop should have had the power of saying to all the incumbents of his diocese, "if you preach contrary to the doctrine implied in these eighty-seven questions, I will dismiss you from your livings;" would not the effects upon the diocese have been most disastrous? Now, unless he greatly erred, he would have had in one of our Colonies, a power resembling this, according to the practice of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; but according to that of the Colonial Church Society he would not have it. The one would place the Missionary under a discretionary power of the Bishop not known in this country, except with reference to Curates; the other would give him all the power recognized among us with respect to Incumbents, and no more. There was a second point to which he must call their attention. They too well know that there were certain doctrines which had lately grown up in their church, of which Tract 90 was a specimen. There were many Clergymen who preached these doctrines. He thought the prevalence of them one of the greatest disasters which had lately befallen the Church of England. And should we send out such Missionaries to our Colonies, to preach the atonement with reserve; but to preach forms and ceremonies; to exalt the Sacraments, but to depreciate the preaching of Christ crucified; to inveigh against the duty of judging of Scripture for ourselves; and to place traditionary exposition in the room of our unfettered examination of the Word of God: then, when the Colonies asked for Bread, we should be giving them a stone. But the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel being composed of all parties, all might look to be represented by its Missionaries; and he feared that such men might be found among those sent out to teach our colonists. The Colonial Church Society, on the other hand, would send out none but Evangelical labourers, none but those who believed the thirty-nine articles, in their full, plain, literal sense. Men who had no other aim than to save souls by bringing them to believe on our Lord Jesus Christ. From the concurrent operations of this society, he therefore judged that men of Evangelical sentiments would more readily find employment in the older society, then the older society would be stirred up to greater exertions; that it would give more information to the country of the state of the colonies and would diligently investigate the more neglected parts of our colonial possessions. In the colonies it would have the effect of giving greater independence to Evangelical Missionaries, and of furnishing many places, now overlooked, with useful labourers. In support of his views he might mention that he had been in common with others, entreated by clergymen from the colonies to proceed in the good work, from which they augured the most important results; and he had in his possession a letter signed by three clergymen, in which they stated that the majority of the clergy, in the diocese to which they belong, heartily wish it success. Some timid or prejudiced persons might augur evil from its operations; but he believed it to be heartily approved by all the most pious clergy in the colonies, and that every pious colonial Bishop would heartily consent to that Scriptural imitation of the discretionary authority which, only taking away the power of doing evil, would leave all the power to do good. (Hear, hear.) If it were objected that the Colonial Church Society should not continue its course at this moment because the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel had recently increased in energy and improved in spirit; he must observe that this fact constituted one of the arguments why they should proceed with increased zeal, because that improvement in energy and spirit, which he heartily hoped would proceed, had been coincident with, and if their early existence had contributed to this improvement, their progress would certainly confirm it. Mr. Noel then detailed some of the positive results of their operations in the past year. One agent alone, Mr. Richardson, had traversed Nova Scotia, and visited New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, everywhere directing the people to the duty of providing for themselves Christian instruction. He had formed in the last year, one auxiliary, one day school, and ten Sunday schools. He had formed twenty libraries of religious books, and a depot of Bibles and Tracts, from which large numbers of volumes had been circulated. And he then concluded by inviting the meeting to zealous co-operation with the Committee in the good work which they had undertaken." (Cheers.)

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1841.

The steamer North America has not yet arrived from Boston. She probably did not reach that port until Saturday or Sunday, owing to the density of the fog along the coast during nearly the whole of last week.

The steam ship *Britannia* arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening, in 38 hours from this port, having proceeded with caution on account of the fog. She sailed for Liverpool on Saturday, with about 100 passengers; among the number were His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, Family, and suite; Judge Carter and Lady, &c.

The steamer Maid of the Mist, on her trip to Windsor last week, during the thick fog, broke part of her machinery, and in putting into Wilmot, got ashore and received some damage about the keel, which caused her to leak considerable. She returned to this port on Sunday morning.

The Halifax papers deny, "by authority," the statement of our contemporary, the *Courier*, that Lord Falkland is shortly to succeed Lord Sydenham as Governor General of British North America, and the succession of Sir John Harvey to the Government of Nova Scotia.

The draft of an ordinance is before the Common Council of this city, for preventing vessels of more than 200 tons loading or discharging cargoes in the Market Slip.

His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke has promised to transmit the petition of the Common Council on the Timber Duties subject, to the Home Government, with his best wishes for its success.

The Court of Quarter Sessions and General Sessions of the Peace, for this City and County, was opened this morning.

The weather has been delightful for several days past,—highly favourable for Agricultural operations.

Lord Sydenham was rapidly regaining health at the latest dates from Montreal.

BIBLE SOCIETY OPERATIONS.—The Rev. James Thomson, the accredited Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, arrived in this City, on the 17th ult. from Montreal, via Boston, with the intention of visiting the several existing Branches of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary, and establishing new ones. On Monday, 24th ult. he went to St. Andrews, with a view of holding a Public Meeting there on Tuesday. On the other days of the past week it was his intention to hold Meetings at St. Stephen's, Mill Town, and St. David's. In returning to St. John, this week, he will stop at St. George's and form a Branch there. On Friday evening next a public Meeting will be held in St. John. On the following Monday Mr. Thomson will visit Musquash, and on Wednesday he will proceed to Quaco. After that, the following places will be visited in their turn,—Milkish, Greenwich, Long Reach, Kingston, Hampton and Norton, Springfield, Wickham, Jemseg, Gagetown, Sheffield, Grand Lake, Maugerville, Oromocto. Should the same success attend Mr. Thomson's labours in this Province, which marked his operations in Canada, we shall have the pleasure of seeing many new societies established and the drooping ones revived.

The Depository of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society (Mr. Deveber's store, Market Square,) has just been replenished by a large importation of Bibles and Testaments, at prices unusually low.

The Rev. Mr. ROSS, of Yarmouth, N. S., preached with great acceptance, three successive Sabbaths, to the Congregation of St. Stephen's Church, in this city. The Rev. Mr. WISHART, of Shelburne, N. S., is expected soon to occupy the same pulpit for some weeks.

Williams, the man convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to two years imprisonment at hard labour, who escaped from the House of Correction on the 22d ult., was retaken in Eastport on Saturday last, and brought back to this city by those two very active and persevering Police Officers, Messrs. J. Stockford and McGaghey. We understand the Officers express their best thanks to Major Kirby, Commandant in Eastport, for his authority and sanction in taking the prisoner, and we would assure the gallant Major, and other parties in the United States, that the authorities in St. John duly appreciate his services, and will reciprocate them should any occasion unfortunately occur to do so.—*Communicated.*

The ship *Paragon*, from Liverpool, for Halifax, lately run down at sea, (as stated in our marine intelligence,) was full freighted with a cargo of British Merchandise, valued at £100,000, for the Halifax market, the loss of which (says the Recorder) will affect many Merchants and dealers there and throughout the country.

Another false report respecting the steam ship President.—A report was circulated in the early part of the present week that 14 persons, belonging to the President, steamship, had arrived at St. Pierre, Newfoundland, but it has since been ascertained that they escaped from a vessel which was wrecked on her passage to Philadelphia.—*Halifax Recorder of Saturday last.*

A Large Fleet.—Two hundred and twenty-eight square rigged vessels arrived at Quebec on the 20th and 21st May. About 25 others remained unreported, and 14 more were telegraphed.

Thirty six square rigged vessels arrived at Miramichi during the week ending on Tuesday last.—Three hundred and thirty nine emigrants arrived in the same space of time.

Upwards of 1000 Emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, arrived at Prince Edward Island between the 10th and 21st of May, all in good health.

McLeod has been transferred from the custody of the Sheriff of Niagara County to the Sheriff of New-York. His case had not been decided at the last accounts from that city.

Several houses were lately burnt down in Yonge street, Toronto. It was the largest fire that has occured in that City.

An Emigrant Society has been formed in Fredericton. The following Gentlemen are the office bearers for the current year:—

Hon. Thomas Baillie, President; Hon. G. F. Street, 1st Vice-President; The Surveyor General, Ex-Officio, 2d Vice President; James Taylor, Esq. Treasurer; Robert Gowan, Secretary. Committee,—Lt. Col. Hayne, L. A. Wilmot, Esq., Charles Fisher, Esq., Rev. Mr. Dollard, Venerable Archdeacon Coster, Rev. Dr. Birkmyre, B. Wolhaupter, Esq., Isaac Kilburn, Henry Jones, James A. Miles, Allan M'Lean, Lewis Huestis, Esquires.

At a Public Meeting held in the Court House, at Richibucto, on the 7th April, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society, the Chairman, George Pagan, Esq., having stated the objects of the meeting, a Society was immediately formed under the title of the "Kent Agricultural Society," and a number of Rules passed for the government thereof, and nearly twenty three Pounds subscribed towards its funds.

The following persons were appointed Office Bearers for the present year.

President, George Pagan, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Hon. J. W. Weldon, Esqr. James Hannay, Thomas Powell, William Hannington, William M'Leod, and Albert B. Smith, Esqrs.; Treasurer and Secretary, Mr. David Wark; Committee, James Long and Le Baron Drury, Esqrs., Messrs. John Dougherty, John Clarke, Thomas Johnson, Colin Rankin, James Hutchinson, William Doherty, Robert Dysart, John Carruthers, James Thurratt, and David Gifford.

GREAT CARGO.—The Mobile Register of the 11th inst. reports the clearance at that port of the ship *Queen of the Ocean* of St. John, for Liverpool, with 3125 bales of cotton!—This noble vessel is owned by Mr. Alexander Yeats, and registers 1064 tons, old, and 1196, new measurement.—*Courier.*

THE BRITTANNIA.—At 12 o'clock, to-day, his Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey and family, went on board the Britannia. His Excellency was accompanied to the wharf by the — Regt., with full Band, and as he stepped on board, a salute was fired from the Citadel.

At half past 12, the Britannia backed out from Cunard's Wharf, and waited in the harbour half an hour for the mail officer to come on board. The noble vessel was in excellent trim, and she lay with her bows towards the ocean, the steam roaring and puffing from her pipe, like the panting of a racer to be off at full speed. As soon as the mail was on board, she began to move onward,—and precisely at one o'clock, darted down the harbour.—*Halifax Post.*

NEW PENAL COLONY.—Sir Charles Grey gave notice of a motion, to be made on the 11th May, for a Select Committee to consider the fitness of the territory of Labrador for the purposes of a penal settlement.

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,

For the week ending on Friday.

8856 Bushels Wheat, 1347 barrels Wheat Flour, 100 do. Rye Flour, 803 do. Corn Meal, 370 do. Bread, 100 kegs Crackers, 771 bags Corn, 24 casks Spirits, 14 puncheons Rum, 145 hhds. brown Sugar, 37 hhds. and 14 brls. Lastard Sugar, 97 hhds. refined Sugar, 40 casks Treacle, 116 casks Brandy, 118 casks and 100 cases Geneva, 25 casks Whisky, 12 casks Aqua Vitæ, 89 casks and 21 barrels Wines, 380 chests Tea, 224 barrels Pork, 487 do. Beef, 25 bales Bacon, 95 kegs Butter, 20 kegs Lard, 2718 tons Coals, 685 tons Salt, 99 barrels Coal Tar, 113 barrels Tar and Pitch, 475 boxes Candles, 2256 boxes Soap, 70 boxes and 3 barrels Starch, 115 bags Pepper, 59 bags Coffee, 10 boxes Candy, 231 boxes and 52 cases Raisins, 129 crates and 25 hhds Earthenware, 281 boxes Tobacco Pipes; 85 kegs, 10 boxes and 14 brls. Tobacco; 20 barrels Tallow, 20 casks Cheese, 858 boxes and 60 crates Glass, 21 casks Vinegar, 40 tierces Rice, 21 boxes Cigars, 23 barrels Varnish, 10 do Turpentine, 21 chests Indigo, 360 kegs Gunpowder, 711 M. White Oak Staves, &c.; also several hundred tons each of Iron, Nails, Spikes, Cordage, Copper, and Hardware; a large quantity of Ships' Fittings, Oakum, Canvas, Paints, &c. and packages of every description of Dry Goods, almost innumerable and too tedious to particularize.

MARRIED,

On the 17th ult. by the Reverend the Rector of this Parish, Mr. John M'Neill and Miss Ann Chantler, both of St. John.

On the 27th ult. by the Reverend the Rector of his Parish, Mr. John Campbell and Miss Catherine M'Gowan, both of St. John.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Samuel Robinson Mr. Jeremiah Johnson, to Miss Susan Maria Williams, both of this City.

At Fredericton, on Saturday evening last, by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, Mr. Edward Yardy, Printer, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Smith, all of the above place.

DIED,

On Saturday morning, after a lingering illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Anning, aged 58 years.

Yesterday Morning, Caroline Peackanham, daughter of Lewis Burns, Esq. aged 18 months.

On the 23d May, at his residence in Hampton, K. C., Mr. George P. Forrester, in the 34th year of his age, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

At Halifax, on the 22nd inst., James B. Franklin, Esq. aged 77 years.

At Bridgetown, (N. S.) on the 28th inst., after a protracted illness, in the 28th year of his age, Jesse Wheelock, Wesleyan Missionary.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

Monday 17th May—Barque Albion, Ebrington, Cork, 46 days—R. Rankin & Co. 171 passengers—(*Omitted last week.*)

Sunday—Brig Dealy, Sterrart, Bantry, 45—Lewis Burns, 141 passengers.

John Wesley, Davis, Cork, 32—R. Rankin & Co. 99 passengers.

Monday—New Brigantine Robert Bruce, Porter, St. Martins, ballast.

Tuesday—Ship British Queen, Dudne, London, 49—Wm. Hammond, general cargo.—In endeavouring to enter the harbour in the fog, grounded on the N. E. Bar of Partridge Island, but it being flood tide at the time, was got off without damage.

Barque Recovery, Bowman, New-York, 7—James Kirk, ballast.

Rowena, Williams, Cork, 40—to order, 198 passengers.

Brig Norna, Whitburn, Newport, (Wales,) 47—Adam & Davidson, iron and coals.

John & Richard, Clarke, Sunderland, 38—H., J. & D. Mackay, coals.

Gratitude, Forest, Cork, 44—J. M. Wilmot, 148 passengers.

Saint Lawrence, Westman, Newcastle, 42—H., J. & D. Mackay, coals.

New brig Ella, Young, Digby, (N. S.)—A. B. Thorne, ballast.

Wednesday—Barque Louisa, Davies, Cork, 28—R. Rankin & Co., 180 passengers.—Got ashore near Beaver Harbour, in the fog, and is very leaky.

Montreal Packet, Stewart, Dublin, 55—R. Rankin & Co., coals—and 183 passengers, who were to have been landed at New-York.

Brig Wilkinson, Banks, Belfast, 45—R. Rankin & Co. 65 passengers.

Sister Ann, Gibson, Glasgow, 48—to order, general cargo.

Addington, Austin, St. Thomas, 13—John Kerr & Co. sugar.

Victoria, Hamilton, Glasgow, 25—Munro, Wallace & Co. general cargo.

Brilliant, Parker, New-York, 8—R. Rankin & Co. flour, &c.

Mary Alice, Dale, Cardiff, 44—Wm. Carvill, iron and coals.

Fremds, M'Lean, Westport, 50—Master, 143 passengers.

Caroline, Kirkpatrick, Ballyshannon, 30—R. Rankin & Co. 85 passengers.

Schr. James Clark, Beck, Boston, 3—Master, assorted cargo.

Thursday—Barque Liverpool, Spence, London, 66—E. Barlow & Sons, ballast.

Royal William, Driscell, Cork, 50—Wm. M'Cannon, 140 passengers.—At Quarantine.

Friday—Schr. Challenge, Valpey, New-York—C. M'Lauchlan, assorted cargo.

Saturday—Brig Westmorland, Whitehead, London, via Cork,—W. H. Street, general cargo.—The W. was dismasted on the 12th inst. but by rigging jury-masts, succeeded in getting into the Bay, and was towed off the harbour by the steamer Nova-Scotia.

Schr. Cumberland, Woodward, Boston, 4—order ballast.

Ship Provincialist, Neil, Philadelphia—H., J. & D. Mackay, ballast.

Monday—ship Jane Augusta, Bogart, Liverpool, via New-York—A. B. Thorne, coals.

Schr. Pembroke, Rice, Philadelphia—J. & R. Reed, flour and wheat.

Tuesday—ship Mary Campbell, Simons, Londonderry, 52—James Kirk, 273 passengers.

Schr. Minetty, Crowell, Halifax—rum and sugar.

CLEARED.

Ship Meteor, Brown, Hull, timber—Robert Rankin & Co.; Canton, Nicol, Liverpool, timber—R. Rankin & Co.

Brig P. I Nevis, Thomson, Baltimore, plaster.

Wave, Spencer, Nassau, timber—John Wishart.

Schr. Wave, Rogers, Baltimore, plaster—Master; Margaretville, Mack, Boston, plaster—J. E. Chipman; Britannia, Kinney, Halifax, tar and limestone; Fame, Kinney, Halifax, salt and fish—Wm. Hammond; Free Trade, Jones, New-York, ballast—Master.

Ship Wallace, Toohig, from Liverpool for this port, cargo salt and coals, went ashore at Murr Ledges, near Grand Manan, on the 23d inst. and we learn is a total wreck, crew saved.

Cleared at Halifax for this port, 25 ult. Brig Diana, Wilkie, with dry goods from Aberdeen.—28, schr. Ion, Kelly, and Minetty, Crowell, for do.

Spoken, May, 13th, lat. 38 37, long. 62 50; Ship Thetis, of this port, 7 days from Savannah, for Liverpool.

Brig Susanna, at Saint Andrews, spoke, in lat. 42 20, long. 64 18, Ship British American, hence for Belfast.—(No date given.)

Pilot Boat Fleets, of Saint Andrews, spoke on the 24th inst., off Moose Peva, ship Macao, from Londonderry, with 350 passengers, all well, for St. John. Imports: Corinette, of Newcastle, bound to Saint John, at anchor off Cross Islands. Machias, in a dangerous situation.

Arrived at Quebec