## SUMMARY.

LONDON, February 5th.—Lloyd's books exhibit a fearful record of loss of life and property this morning.

We understand that Mr. Lack, the Secretary to the Board of Trade, retires from that office after a service of fifty years and upwards. The situation of Counsel to the Board, hitherto held by Mr. Stephen, will be abolished, and Mr. Lack's successor will discharge the duties of both offices, thus effecting an annual saving to the public of £500. Mr. Hay, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, retires upon a pension, and is succeeded by Mr. Stephen.—Mr. Le Marchant is to succeed Mr. Lack as one of the Secretaries of the Board of Trade.

The *True Sun* states "that Gen. Evans will not return to England, and give up the command of the British, as he is determined to remain in Spain until the contest is finally settled. He has, therefore, sent home his resignation as Member of Parliament for Westminster, which has been placed in the hands of Lord John Russell, who will move for a new writ for the city of Westminster." Sir Thomas Cochran will be the Conservative candidate.

His Majesty's brig *Leveret*, 10, Lieut. Bosanquet, captured on the 22nd of November last, off Sierra Leone, three vessels fitted out as slave ships, one of which had upwards of £7,000 on board in dollars, for the purchase of slaves. The *Leveret*, took out the new orders, under which vessels fitted out as slave ships, without any slaves being found on board, are to be detained—a measure which will totally destroy that detestable traffic.

The Duke of Hamilton and the Marquis of Landsdowne have been invested with the orders of Knight Companions of the Garter.

FAILURE IN LONDON.—The failure of an old and highly respectable mercantile firm, Messrs. Wm. Ward & Co. on Saturday, has occasioned very great regret among the merchants of every shade of politics. Mr. Ward is a Bank director, and a few years since, was one of the Members of the city of London, on the Conservative and mercantile interests. The liabilities of the house are variously estimated, but it is generally supposed that they will not much exceed £50,000. The failure of Mr. Ward is stated to have arisen out of some Chancery proceedings in which he was unfortunately involved.

Lord Melbourne has, upon a representation of the circumstances in which Mr. Hogg, the poet, has left his family, without any solicitation on their part, ordered a payment of £150 to be made from the Royal bounty fund to Mrs. Hogg.

We hear that Mr. Banim, the author of the "O'-Hara Tales," will have a pension, we believe, of £150 a year.

There was quite a "sensation" created in the gay circles of Paris by the singular beauty of the youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Canterbury.

VIOLENT GALE AT EDINBURGH.—Soon after mid-day on Wednesday a violent gale came on, from S. W., which blew for some hours with a fury quite appalling, stripping chimnies of their cans, roofs of their slating, and damaging windows exposed to the sweep of the hurricane; those in the back of the new barracks in the castle suffered; and while Dr. Chalmers was addressing the Presbytery in the Hall in North St. David-street, part of the glass of the cupola was dashed in, which caused a momentary alarm in the meeting. In exposed situations it was not only dangerous but difficult to walk the streets. A number of persons, male and female, were blown down in crossing at the foot of the Mound, some of whom received considerable injury, many had to save themselves by clinging to lamp-irons, and hats innumerable were blown away, some of them beyond recovery by their owners.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE.—Capt. Thompson, of the ship Trouton, has written to the owners of that vessel, describing the extraordinary escape of himself and crew from the perils of the sea, and from an attack of pirates, who boarded them whilst the ship was a wreck. Captain Thompson's letter is dated from Canton, July 11, and it appears that he left Singapore in the Trouton, on the 19th of June. On the 3d of July he encountered a severe gale, which carried away the masts of the Trouton, and the men were obliged to keep working constantly at the pumps to prevent the vessel from sinking. After being for three days in danger of sinking, he succeeded in reaching the Mandarin Cape, where the vessel was boarded by between three and four hundred men, armed with pikes and swords, who came to the Trouton in two large boats from the shore. Captain Thompson then proceeds to say:—

"On seeing their intention was to murder us, the mate and myself immediately jumped into the cabin and seized our pistols, with which we kept firing through the companion and skylights. The skylights were now torn to pieces and thrown overboard, yet seeing we were determined, none of them had the courage to enter the cabin; they then hove down firebrands with the intention of burning us. Our hopes of life at this time were but faint for I had already received two severe wounds in the right side, and had bled considerably. The cabins were now all in flames, and also the berths in which the mate and myself had taken shelter: death, at this time, in two of its most awful forms, presented itself, and we were left to the dreadful alternative of being butchered or burnt alive. It was at this awful crisis that the idea occurred to me of blowing the ship up with all on board, rather than submit; we now threw three barrels of gunpowder into the flames, which exploded, but from some unknown cause, did not take the desired effect, only springing one of the beams, and starting the deck planks, and the companion of the cabin. At the moment of the explosion I made my escape into one of the after cabins; this the mate could not do, the berth in which he was being on fire, and their spears pointed at him, through the door; how he succeeded afterwards in gaining the after cabin unhurt, is impossible for me to say; however, he got into the larboard cabin and myself the starboard. The larboard cabin being on fire, the flames and smoke soon drove him through the stern window into the sea, preferring, as he since told me, drowning to be burned alive. Here he swam for a considerable time, and had a great many spears darted at him, but fortunately was not wounded; at last, one, more humane than the rest of the villians, hauled him into the boat, and lashed him tight round the neck to a piece of timber that went across the stern of their boat. After the mate jumped overboard I found another barrel of powder, which I threw into the flames, but it had no effect. At this time I thought the mate had long since perished, and that myself and one of the seamen were the only living persons belonging to the ship. Shortly after I was surprised to hear the second mate call me by name, and beg of me to come upon deck and my life would be spared; but being in an exhausted state, from the loss of so much blood, and the cabin being on fire, I ventured, and on coming up the companion I received another severe wound in the head; and I really believe the villain would certainly have killed me if he had not been prevented by the rest. They then lashed me to the wheel chain, on my back, so tight as almost to stop circulation. Shortly after this they brought the mate from the boat, and lashed him alongside of me. They had by this time extinguished the flames, and were breaking and tearing every every thing to pieces. They soon found the dollars, and after breaking and tearing to pieces a great many valuable packages, and taking every thing we had, to make sure that there was no more, by ten p. m. they left us. After they were gone, and the mate had recovered, the people were found locked in different parts of the ship, the cook and myself most severely wounded, and also one of the seamen; the steward was also dreadfully burned from the explosion of part of the gunpowder. Fortunately the mate was but slightly wounded, and, after dressing our wounds, as well as he could, we got the ship to Macao on Wednesday morning, when the mate immediately went on shore and stated the facts to Sir George Robinson the superintendant of British Trade."

*Teas exported from China.*—The export of Teas from China to Great Britain, between the 23d of April, 1834, and the 30th of September, 1835, was—Of black Tea, 42,590,000 lbs.; of green, 6,489,200 lbs.—Total, 54,079,200 lbs.

To the United States in the season of 1834-5, ending on the 30th of June, 1835, the export was—Of black Tea, 42,797 chests; of green, 125,119 chests.

On the 22d November, upwards of two thousand houses, with an immense quantity of merchandize were destroyed in Canton by fire. Several lives were lost. The Europeans took advantage of the confusion and entered the city. A number of them were *bamboozed* for their presumption.

The coast of China is said to be swarming with pirates, who specially lie in wait for vessels in distress.

### United States.

INSURANCE.—The rapid and effectual resuscitation of the insurance companies is a legitimate source of congratulation. The fears and anxieties which attend upon every allusion to the subject of fire in a city which, like New York, sustains loss every year from that cause, to the amount of hundreds of thousands, are seriously augmented by the consciousness that insurance cannot be obtained, or if obtained, is of doubtful stability. The merchant trembles for his expected cargoes; the owner of houses entertains a realizing sense of the truth that riches take to themselves wings and fly away; and the tenant quakes when he remembers at night, the possibility that his elegant furniture may be nothing better than "nix" in the morning. It will be good news, therefore, to most if not all of our readers, that five of the companies have nearly or quite filled up their stock; the Howard, Firemens, Eagle, Equitable, and Merchants. They will recommence business without delay.

A Resolution had passed the Representatives of Maine, and was before the Senate, to vote 5,000 dollars to be expended under the Board of Internal Improvements for the survey of the Rail-road from Belfast to Quebec.

## COLONIAL.

*From the Quebec Gazette, March* 14.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE QUEBEC CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the Quebec Constitutional Association, and of the Petitioners to the King and two Houses of the Imperial Parliament, was held at the Albion Hotel, on Friday evening last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of public affairs, as regards the objects of the Association and the Petitioners; and more particularly a paragraph, among others of a similar nature, in the Address to His Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, lately adopted by the House of Assembly of Lower Canada. Shortly after seven o'clock, there being from 400 to 500 persons present, Andrew Stuart, Esq. took the Chair, amidst loud and general cheering.

Mr. John Neilson said it was a duty incumbent on the Executive Committee, which had been entrusted by the Association with the charge of giving effect to its Declaration, and by the petitioners to give effect to their petitions,—it was the duty of that Committee to watch over the present state of affairs, not only as it existed here but also in the neighbouring Colonies, and submit its observations thereon to a general meeting of the signers of the declaration and petitions themselves. That had been done in the Report which had just been read; the substance of which was embodied in the Resolution that had been printed and distributed, and were now to be submitted to the meeting for approval or disapproval, as it might judge the most fit. It must be confessed that our situation is a singular one. A stranger on looking at the state of things in this country would say:—What is the cause of all this agitation? What is the cause of all this assembling of multitudes together? What is the cause of all this abuse of the British Government and dissatisfaction with the British Constitution, contained in the newspapers, as reported debates in the House of Assembly? Are those people oppressed, or heavily burdened with taxation? No; there are fewer taxes in this country than in any other. We do not pay here one third of the amount of taxes that they pay in the United States. We pay nothing but a slight duty on imported merchandize, which is here cheaper than in any other part of America, and we know nothing whatever of a Government tax-gatherer.—(Cheers.) We contribute a little in the towns for local purposes, but are we oppressed in that? Are we restricted in our personal freedom or in our opinions? Opinions are expressed freely, and even to licentiousness throughout the Province. We go and comes we please, and follow whatever branch of industry we think best, without being interrupted; and in religious matters no one interferes with us. No one is obliged to contribute to support a religion to which he does not belong.—(Cheers.) Such a state of things therefore, must astonish a stranger who hears of all the noise and complaints and threatened troubles in this country. What is it then that disturbs us?—It is because there are men among us who cannot be quiet.—(Cheers and laughter.) There are men who do not know what condition is good for them,—men who are constantly labouring not only to render the country worse than it ever has been, but to plunge it into a worse state than possibly they themselves can even imagine.—(Cheers.) They are not only labouring to destroy the real happiness of this country, but they endeavour to extend that destruction to other parts of His Majesty's dominions. Within the last four or five years there has been drawn from the provincial treasury upwards of £60,000 for the purpose of spreading trouble, not only here but in Upper Canada and elsewhere, and to pay agents in England to disseminate misrepresentations, in order to subvert the established Constitution of the country. We have seen the effects of these efforts. We have seen the British Government, instead of coming forward as it ought to have done, when it saw that there was not a question of reforming abuses, but a question of destroying that Constitution to which every Assembly for the last forty years had expressed its entire devotion, which the people of this Province had solemnly declared they would support only a short time before,—when, he said, the British Government saw this, it ought then to have taken other measures than what it had. But, by means of the agents alluded to, the British Government has been deceived, and the efforts of those agents had rendered the situation of this Province, and indeed all the North American Colonies more perilous than it has ever before been. What, actually, is the situation of this and the other Provinces, as far as regards increase in population and prosperity, compared with what they were? He could not speak from recent personal observation of the other Colonies, but he would speak from authenticated facts and say, that their situation did not warrant the attempts which are now making to subvert their established Constitutions and ultimately to cut asunder the ties which connect us with the Mother Countries.—(Cheers.) These Colonies since the Canadas became part of the British Empire, have increased in population and prosperity, he should say, in a more rapid degree than the United States of America.—(Cheers.) He spoke of the whole of the United States put together and the whole of the British Provinces put together, and facts warranted him in his assertion, that the latter had increased in population and prosperity in a greater ratio than the United States. The people of the present United States amounted at the time of the conquest of this country, to about 2,000,000, and they now numbered 14,000,000. The people of these Provinces at the time of the conquest did not number more than 100,000; they now amount to 1,400,000; so that, while the United States have multiplied seven times, these Provinces have multiplied fourteen times.—(Cheers.) Was there any evidence in these facts which could justify the outcry that had been raised against the British Government, the British Constitution, and our connexion with the Parent Countries? He himself recollected the time, when the trade of this part of the British North American dominions did not bring sixty vessels to the port of Quebec. That port now offered to the view of us all, 1,200 vessels in the course of the year.—(Cheers.) With respect to this Colony, he would say that it had been more prosperous than many of its neighbours, and if we were behind some, we had only ourselves to blame. In fact the very people who now declaim against the British Government, and who seem to think our connexion with Great Britain ought to be broke up, are those who have most benefitted by that Government and connexion. They have grown fat and kicked under the protection of the British Government.—(Great cheers and laughter.) These men are the first—not openly and professedly—but indirectly, to do every thing in their power to destroy the affections of the people of this Colony towards the Mother Country. Such a line of conduct is as ungrateful as it is impolitic and dishonest.—(Cheers.) The Province of Upper Canada—amongst whose representatives are some men who have connected themselves with those producing the disturbances in this Colony, is another proof of what may be effected by agitation. By their influence in the Assembly they have been able to give a colouring to the supposition that some people in Upper Canada are just as bad as certain people in Lower Canada.—(Cheers and laughter.) This very Province of Upper Canada, however, affords a very extraordinary proof of the growth and prosperity of a Colony in connexion with Great Britain. That Colony forty years ago, did not number more than 10,000 inhabitants, while at present it numbers 500,000, shewing an increase in population and prosperity of which there were few instances in the United States.—(Cheers.) Yet we are told that unless we have a "pure democracy"—(laughter.)—the Colonies will not prosper. By the plan proposed for that "pure democracy," we would, instead of a pure democracy, have a pure tyranny,—(cheers.)—a tyranny exercised by men who would derive their power from persons not sufficiently informed to be invested with such great power. It is the desire of that power—it is the ambition of that power, which is good when well directed, but infamous when badly directed, which has been the source of all our troubles for the last four or five years.—(Cheers.) It would therefore be our duty to continue steadfast in our exertions to resist exclusive power being conferred on any one body whatever, whether it might be in the House of Assembly, or the Legislative Council, or in the Governor.—(Cheers.) Let us take care that no power shall be vested in any single body, sufficient to endanger the liberties of British subjects. It was for this purpose that we associated together, and sent petitions across the Atlantic. It is now our business to support those petitions, doing our duty to our Government, to ourselves, and to all who live in the same country with us.—(Cheers.) Let us go on peaceably, quietly, and determinedly, and the result is not to be dreaded.—(Cheers.) We have already had favourable instances of the determination of the British Government, and he had not the slightest doubt that the British Government will maintain its authority in this country and do justice to all. He conceived that none of us desired more than that should be the case.—(Loud cheers.)

MONTREAL, March 24.—On looking over the list of Bills which have received the Royal Assent, we cannot really find one involving any grand and general improvement either in principle or fact, and which can in reality be deemed a gain to the Province at large. They nearly all repeal, amend, revive, extend, continue or add to pre-existing Acts—are generally local in their application, or special in the benefits they hold out to certain classes of the community. We find no change in the Judicature system—no amelioration of the Criminal law—no reform in penal discipline—no relief from feudal incumbrances—no alteration in the law of mortgages—no appropriations for those leading improvements of the country, called for by the circumstances in which we are placed—no encouragement for the investment of capital in the advancement of the country's prosperity. The *longest* session of our Provincial Parliament has been productive of the *least* benefit, and the Province must continue to remain the most improveable and the least improving Colony of Great Britain.—*Gaz.*

The winter has been this year prolonged to a most unusually late period. The quantity of snow and ice in the country is still great, and even our streets presents an accumulation, which it would apparently require a long succession of summer weather to remove. Frost and snow yet hold their dominion over us, and though there are occasionally some symptoms of dissolution, our hopes have been so often excited, that we now have almost settled into a state of despondency as to the appearance of spring—some birds have, however, appeared, which is tolerably cheering. Our climate is in many respects most variable. The grain has on one occasion been sown by the 25th March, and on another a May-pole has been planted on the *St. Lawrence.*—[Ib.

The dates from Toronto are of the 22nd instant. The rumour of a dissolution of the Assembly is not given upon authority likely to be well-founded. The Assembly have, however, passed a resolution declaring as want of confidence in the new Council. Sir Francis had no other alternative, when the Council declared that they were to be his masters, but to offer them a *congé*. The Assembly had better try to shew that he had not reason and justice on his side, than indirectly censure. It is easy, as our House has so well shewn, to pass resolutions innumerable; and talk much. Reason must prevail at last here, and in England where they are not likely to be biassed by our quarrels.—*Quebec Gazette.*

HALIFAX, April 6.

The Legislature was prorogued on Monday. The Governor's Speech is made up of regrets—and we are not sorry to see them, for it is of less consequence to displease the Executive than to displease the people; although, unfortunately, during their term of service, some members have been rather tardy in adopting the opinion. We only hope they may come back with half the spirit they have displayed this winter upon some questions, although we are not very sanguine.—The Speech delivered by Sir Colin Campbell was as follows:—

*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,*

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

I thank you in His Majesty's name, for the supplies you have granted for the Public Service during the present year. It shall be my study, as well as my duty, to see that they are faithfully applied.

I am concerned to observe that the usual grant to the Inspecting Field Officers of Militia, has been omitted, but I confidently trust that next Session you will continue that grant, as the means of maintaining that constitutional arm of defence and security of the Province, in a state of efficiency.

I regret that the Union of King's and Dalhousie Colleges, as submitted to you at the commencement of the Session, and as recommended by His Majesty's Government, has been postponed. I trust that in the next Session you will co-operate in accomplishing this measure, as it is evident that there are not means within the Province for maintaining two Colleges, without depriving some of the useful public Seminaries and Parochial Schools of part of the grants now so liberally made to them by you, for the education of the children of the great mass of the people, who are so widely dispersed in this Province.

I also regret that a more favourable consideration has not been given to the improvement of the Great Roads and Bridges, leading from the Capital through the Province; I regret this the more as I had been led to entertain better hopes by the resolution expressed by you in the last session.

In now relieving you from further attendance in General Assembly, I cannot but convey to you my best acknowledgments, for the zeal and ability with which you have discharged your Legislative duties; and I am sure that, upon your return to your respective homes, you will continue to inspire and cultivate those sound principles of loyalty and affection to our most Gracious Sovereign, and attachment to the Parent Kingdom, which alone can promote and secure the real interests of this happy and contented Colony.

The Members of the House of Assembly dined together on Monday at Medley's Hotel. We were not present, but we have an invisible reporter always at hand, against whom the House, even in its convivial hours, cannot close its doors. He states that the entertainment was sumptuous, abounding in every luxury of the season, and the raciest and richest wines. William Lawson, Esq. Father of the House, occupied the President's Chair, supported by S. G. W. Archibald, Esq. the Speaker, and W. Crane, Esq. late Speaker of the Assembly of New Brunswick—L. O. C. Doyle, Esq. acted as Vice President. The evening was spent in "the feast of reason and flow of soul," and all past political differences seemed "lost on the tide of the cup."—Some of the Toasts follow:—

The King, God bless him.

Sir Colin Campbell.

Chief Justice and Legislative Council—all quarrels about *Brandy* are forgotten over our *Wine.*

The Legislature of New-Brunswick—a speedy redress to their complaints.

The People—our masters. *We are their most humble servants.*

Our worthy and long tried Speaker—may it be long ere the mandate of his Sovereign calls him from the service of the People. *By the Vice President.*

Our Guest, W. Crane, Esq. as a Delegate about to proceed to England—may he shorten his voyage by getting "half seas over" to-night.

Our two patient Chairmen, Messrs. Rudolf and Lovett—may they be enabled by their Constituents to "*report such progress*"—as will allow them "*to sit again.*"

Many a humorous and eloquent passage lent wings to old time, and as the adjournment does not appear on the Journals, we cannot precisely say the time; the Assistant Clerk thinks it was "the *grey* of the morning."—*Novascotian.*

# THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1836.

An arrival at New York from France has furnished intelligence from London to the 16th February, two or three days later than previous advices. The extracts in the American papers are without any interest.

SHIPWRECK.—We regret to have to announce the total loss of the fine new Whale Ship *Thomas Millidge*, owned by Messrs. G. D. Robinson & Co. and N. S. Demill, of this city, together with her cargo, just returning from her first voyage of 21 months, with 1000 barrels black, and 400 of sperm oil, a number of tons of whalebone, &c., within a few miles of her destined port, having run on the rocks near Musquash between 7 and 8 o'clock on Sunday morning last, in a very dense fog, and the wind strong from S. W.—Left Pernambuco early in March, and by an observation had on Friday last found themselves south of Grand Manan, they then ran for the Bay, but fog setting in that night, could not descry the land in any direction; on Saturday night lay to, and on Sunday morning shaped their course as they judged by the soundings, for Partridge Island at the entrance of this harbour, but the tide and wind setting the ship in-shore, rocks and breakers were all at once discovered immediately ahead, both anchors were instantly let go, but too late to save the vessel, as she swung round on the rocks, and all efforts to save her were of no avail,—part of the crew continued by her till evening, doing what service they could, when she began to break up, the casks of oil floating out of her and staving against the rocks, and yesterday morning the ship had wholly disappeared.—The crew consisted of 32 individuals, who, by the loss of the cargo, (from the proceeds of which their pay was to be derived, they being, as is customary in whaling ships, on shares,) which was uninsured, are truly in a pitiable state, many of them having likewise lost their clothes, and stand in need of the generous sympathy and assistance of the public.—A Meeting was, we rejoice to learn, held this day, and measures adopted for raising subscriptions for the relief of those unfortunate men in the period of their calamity,—several handsome sums were subscribed at the meeting, and we hope and believe that our fellow citizens, whose kind charities are ever ready on such occasions, will liberally respond to the call that will be made upon them.—A copy of the proceedings at the meeting is subjoined.

N. B.—It is feared that but very little of the cargo will be saved; boats are engaged in endeavouring to secure as much of it and the materials of the ship as possible. We would direct the attention of such persons as may be engaged in this business, or who may accidentally pick up any of the articles, to an advertisement of the owners in another column, guaranteeing salvage thereon, if faithfully reported to them.

☞ At a Public Meeting held this day at the News Room, to take into consideration the best means of affording relief to the Crew of the late ship *Thomas Millidge*,—JAMES KIRK, Esq. being called to the chair, it was unanimously resolved, that in consequence of the destitute and distressed state of the Crew of the late ship Thomas Millidge, Whaler, cast away in the Bay of Fundy, without saving any thing from the wreck of said vessel—That a subscription list be opened for their benefit, and that the following Gentlemen, viz., Captain JONES, WILLIAM HAMMOND, C. C. STEWART, and E. J. BUDD, be a Committee for that purpose, as well as for the proper distribution of the amount so collected. April 12.

We have great pleasure in inserting to-day an Address from the Aldermen and Assistants of the Common Council to His Worship the Mayor, on his retiring from his official duties, and we have no doubt that the expressions thus conveyed to His Worship will be responded to by the whole community.

It will be observed that it bears the individual signature of every member of the Council with the exception of the Assistant for Sidney Ward, who is absent from the Province.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., 9th April, 1836.

SIR:

As the period is now approaching when your Worship will retire from office, we the undersigned, Members of the Common Council, avail ourselves of the occasion to express to you our deep sense of the impartial manner in which you have presided at our deliberations, and the very efficient and dignified way in which you have discharged the duties of Chief Magistrate of this City and County during your Mayoralty.

We beg leave to assure your Worship that you have our best wishes for your future happiness, and that we will always retain a grateful recollection of your urbanity and uniformly courteous and gentlemanly demeanour in all our official intercourse with you. We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HENRY PORTER, | Aldermen. | JOHN KNOLLIN, | Assistant Aldermen. |
| GEORGE A. LOCKHART, | | ROBERT RAY, | |
| THOMAS HARDING, | | IRA MOSHER, | |
| GREGORY VAN HORNE, | | | |
| WILLIAM OLIVE, | | ROBERT SALTER, | |
| GEORGE BOND, | | JOS. BEATTEAY, | |

To

WILLIAM H. STREET, Esquire,

Mayor of the City of Saint John.

SAINT JOHN, 11th APRIL, 1836.

*To the* ALDERMEN *and* ASSISTANT ALDERMEN *of the City of Saint John.*

GENTLEMEN:

I have received your letter of 9th instant, by which you are pleased to convey an expression of united satisfaction with the manner in which the duties of the Office from which I am about to be removed have been discharged. To fulfil those duties efficiently and well, I need hardly remind you, requires more experience than a twelve month's tenure of office can possibly afford,—the disadvantage thereby caused to the public interest, induced on my part a desire to compensate by diligence for the defect. To find my exertions have drawn forth from you a public expression of your approval and satisfaction, is flattering to my personal feelings, and while I cannot pretend to merit the handsome compliment paid, I receive it as rendered to my intentions of doing all things in my official capacity, according to the best of my judgment, to promote the true interest of the Corporation, and as far as that object may have been in any limited way realised, it is rather the result of your decision upon the matters which may have produced it, than of any act of mine.

Accept, Gentlemen, my thanks for your good wishes for my future happiness, and permit me to reciprocate the same to each of you.

I have the honor to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

W. H. STREET.

NEW MAYOR.—The gentleman selected for the office this year—JOHN ROBERTSON, Esquire—is one of our most active, enterprising and successful Merchants; and, we have no doubt, will discharge the duties of the office both faithfully and creditably. Mr. STREET, we are persuaded, retires from office with the good wishes of his fellow citizens.—*Courier.*

The weather for two or three weeks up to Saturday last has been very clear and pleasant for the season. On Saturday a dense fog set in, which continued all that day and Sunday, with occasional heavy showers. On Sunday night there was sharp frost, with some light snow, and also again last night,—to-day the air is cold. The Rivers remain unbroken.

The new ship Sultana, M'Auley, register 394 Tons, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a cargo of 671 tons Timber, 9000 feet of Deals, 4 cords Lathwood, and 6000 White Oak Barrel Staves.

At a meeting of Merchants and Underwriters, held at the Office of I. L. Bedell, Esq. on Tuesday, 5th April, 1836, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

I. That a Committee of Twelve be appointed for the management of the business of Underwriting in this City during the ensuing year—three of which to form a Monthly Committee, whose duty it shall be to examine all applications for Insurance, and to fix the rate for each risk—and either to write their names upon the Policy, or to furnish the Broker with a Memorandum, stating what they, or the major part of them, may consider as the fair rate.

II. That A. S. Perkins, David Hatfield, Hugh Mackay, James Kirk, Henry Chubb, John Walker, Robert Summers, John Ward, jun., William Jarvis, James Whitney, E. DeW. Ratchford, and John Wishart, form the Committee for the ensuing year—and that A. S. Perkins, David Hatfield, and Hugh Mackay, be a Committee for the present Month.

III. That before the opening of any Policy, the Broker obtain the opinion of the Monthly Committee, or a majority of them, upon each risk and the rate to be fixed for such, with a Memorandum under their hand stating the same.

IV. That all applications for Insurance be made in writing, and state the particular nature of each risk, with the name of the vessel, her age, materials, &c. and also the name of the master.

V. That the Monthly Committee will attend every day, (Sundays excepted,) at the Office of I. L. Bedell, Esquire, at ten o'clock, except in cases of sickness or absence from the City.

SAINT JOHN RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.—The First Annual Meeting took place on the evening of this day, 4th April—quite a large and respectable number of persons were present.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson took the Chair, and opened the meeting in a short address, explaining the causes why it had been called together.

After which, a hymn was sung, when the following resolutions were moved and adopted.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Busby, and seconded by N. Disbrow, jun. Esq.

1st. That the report now read be received, adopted, and printed, under the direction of the Committee, and that the following Gentlemen be the office bearers for the ensuing year, four of whom to form a quorum.

The Rev. R. Wilson, Rev. Mr. Busby, Rev. Mr. Casewell; W. B. Kinnear, L. H. Deveber, N. S. Demill, J. Wishart, J. Kinnear, Peter Duff, Esquires, Messrs. Gilbert T. Ray, Zebulon Estey, William Whiteside.

Moved by Mr. Geo. Blatch, and seconded by W. H. Robinson, Esq. Assistant Commissary General.

2d. That this meeting, while it laments the comparative inadequacy of the Society's means for the moral and spiritual wants of our population, yet return thanks to Almighty God for the recent increase of its exertion, and the prospects of usefulness which are opened up.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Casewell, and seconded by Mr. N. S. Demill.

3d. That next to the circulation of the Bible, this Meeting considers the circulation of Scriptural Tracts as more likely than that of any other production, to promote, under the divine blessing the diffusion of Christian Knowledge and practice among men.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Wiggins, and seconded by S. Huyghue, Esq.

4th. That this meeting highly approves of the loan system of Tract distribution, which has been introduced by the Society, and would therefore encourage the voluntary distributors in their work, and excite others to the same labor of love.

The several gentlemen who moved the above resolutions made very interesting addresses to the meeting, bringing forward circumstances and anecdotes, which proved the strong claims of the Society on public support, and the benefits which have resulted, and may yet result from its operations. The meeting was again addressed by the Rev. Chairman, after which another hymn was sung, and the persons assembled retired apparently much pleased.

SAINT GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—At the Meeting on Monday evening, 4th inst. the following Gentlemen were chosen Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

H. BOWYER SMITH, Esquire, *President.*
JOHN V. THURGAR, Esquire, *Vice President.*
ISAAC L. BEDELL, Esquire, *Treasurer.*
Mr. A. R. TRURO, *Secretary.*

ORPHAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—We have learned with much pleasure that a Society of this description has been recently formed in our city. The object of this institution is to collect from those inclined to aid in the benevolent undertaking a fund, whereby they may be enabled to found an asylum for the maintenance and education of destitute orphan children during their minority. The Society is governed by a code of rules, with a perusal of which we have been favored, and we doubt not that the spirit of liberality which they breathe, extending the benefits of the institution to all without regard to their religious principles, will strongly recommend the Society to the encouragement and protection of the public.—*Courier.*

## CHARTER OFFICERS

*For the current year,—elected on Tuesday last.*

KING'S WARD.—Henry Porter, Esq. Alderman; Mr. John Knollin, Assistant; Mr. James Floyd, Constable.

QUEEN'S.—George A. Lockhart, Esq. Alderman; Mr. Robert Ray, Assistant; Mr. Ebenezer Herrington, Constable.

DUKE'S.—Thomas Harding, Esq. Alderman; Mr. William Hagerty, Assistant; Mr. William Aikin, Constable.

SYDNEY.—Gregory VanHorne, Esq. Alderman; Mr. John Sandall, Assistant; Mr. William Fallis, Constable.

GUY'S.—William Y. Theal, Esq. Alderman; Mr. James F. Lilly, Assistant; Mr. Leonard Woodworth, Constable.

BROOK'S.—George Bond, Esq. Alderman; Mr. Joseph Beatteay, Assistant; Mr. James Irwin, Constable.

The Common Council unanimously re-elected John R. Partelow, Esquire, Chamberlain for the ensuing year; and His Worship the Mayor re-appointed Mr Joshua Bunting to the office of High Constable.

The following persons were appointed by the Common Council additional Constables for the several Wards, viz.:—

*King's.*—Messrs. Lewis Fairweather, Joseph M'Maugh, Edward Bennison.

*Queen's.*—Messrs. R. W. Nowlan, Levi Lockhart, James Smith.