

THE new Schooner **SACKVILLE PACKET**, E. ATKINSON, Master, will sail for Westmorland on Saturday next and will continue to run during the Season. For Freight or Passage (having excellent accommodations,) apply at the Office of Messrs Kinnear & Pidgeon, or to the Master on board at Messrs. Pagan's, Wharf. July 30, 1822.

Notice.
THOSE Persons who have given Notes to JAS. CUTLIP, Esq. previously to January, 1819, are informed that unless the same are paid or renewed before the 1st of April next, they will be put in suit.
W. B. KINNEAR,
Atty. for Jas. Cutlip, Esq.
August 6,

For Sale,
TWO excellent BUILDING LOTS, 50 by 800 feet each, fronting on King's Square, nearly opposite the residence of Doctor Paddock.—For terms, (which will be liberal) apply to
CROOKSHANKS & JOHNSTON.
July 13.

The Subscriber
Offers for Sale on reasonable terms for Cash or Approved Credit—
BEST Staple CORDAGE, 2 1/2 to 7 inch, Twice laid Ditto, ANCHORS, from 80 lb. upwards, GRAPPLES, 40 to 50 lb. HERRING NETS, MACKAREL Do. 3/4 and 4 inch mesh, Seal TWINE and Bank LINES, Mariners COMPASSES, 2 Nine inch CABLES, of improved Patent Cordage.—ALSO,
Old Madeira and Port WINES.
THOMAS HEAVISIDE.
July 27.

HOGSHEADS first quality Sugar and Molasses, just received from St. Lucia, via Halifax, and for Sale by the Subscribers at their Store in St. John Street.
W. HARRIS, & Co.
May 28.

PATENT, new 9 inch CABLE, may be had very low.—Apply to
THOS. HEAVISIDE.
June 25.

To Lease for a term of Years,
LOTS Nos 990 and 991, each 40 by 100 feet, fronting on Queen-street, and situated between Prince William and Germain-streets.—For particulars apply at this Office.
June 18.

LAND SURVEYING.
THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. A. LOCKWOOD, a Deputy Surveyor, begs leave to assure his Friends and the Public that he will pay the strictest attention to any commands they may entrust him with, and flatters himself that his knowledge of Surveying and moderate charges, will enable him to give general satisfaction.
None of his papers are copied in the nearest manner, at his house in Dock-street, opposite the Dwelling-house of the Hon. WILLIAM BLACK.
C. WHITNEY, Dep. Surveyor.
June 22.

NOTICE.
THE HALF PAY and MILITARY ALLOWANCE due to OFFICERS residing in New Brunswick, for the period ending 24th JUNE, 1822, will be payable at this Office from the 15th inst.
Assist. Commissary General's Office, St. John.
13th July, 1822.

SOUSED SALMON.
FOR SALE.—Apply to the Subscribers.
GEORGE WATERBURY
EDWARD LAKE,
Nelson Street.
July 9.

CLARET WINE.
A Few doz. Superior CLARET WINE for Sale by the Subscribers at their Store in St. John Street.
W. HARRIS, & Co.
July 9.

Superfine Flour.
ARRIJS just received, per the Independence from New York, for Sale by
MERRITT & VANDORNE.
July 30.

The Subscriber has just received from DUBLIN,
A quantity of Irish Mess Pork, Beef, Hams, Also, on hand,
Lisbon and Cadiz Salt.
July 16, 1822. ALEX. EDMOND.

PENSIONERS
Of Kilmainham and Chelsea Hospitals, (RE informed that their Pensions for the period ending 24th of September, 1822, are payable at this and the Commissariat Office at Fredericton.
Assist. Commissary General's Office, St. John.
13th July, 1822.

For Sale.
JUST Received and for Sale by the Subscriber, 100-bbls. TAR, cheap for cash.
JOHN ROBERTSON,
N. Market Wharf.
July 23.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by the Subscribers.
50 bbls. Tar,
10 boxes Button Blue,
5 cases Mens' Hats,
5 bbls. Coffee,
1 case Printed Cottons.
July 16. KINNEAR & PIDGEON.

LOAF SUGAR.
DOUBLE and Single Refined LOAF SUGAR, of an excellent quality, may be had by the hhd. or smaller quantity, of
THOS. B. MILLIDGE,
Market Square.
July 20.

FOR SALE,
A FEW FEATHER BEDS, of a superior quality.—Also, a quantity of low priced MATTRESSES, of different sizes, which will be Sold cheap for prompt payment.—Apply to
THOMAS NISBET.
July 27.

Liverpool Coal.
N lots to suit Purchasers, for Sale. Apply to
Wm. STRICKLAND.
July 16.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

MELANCHOLY EFFECTS OF THE LATE THUNDER STORMS.

A Newcastle paper states that "the thermometer in the shade has been repeatedly above 80, particularly on Tuesday (4th inst.), when it was 82; the morning of that day was excessively sultry, and in the latter part of it violent thunder-storms, accompanied with heavy showers of rain, were experienced in different parts of the country. The storm was particularly severe in the neighbourhood of Netherwitton, about five o'clock in the afternoon, when a mare and foal were killed by the lightning, and a tree split. Much about the same time, we regret to state, a farmer's servant, named Edward Ogle, was struck dead by the lightning, as he was ploughing in a field, at Abshields, near Morpeth; the horses escaped unhurt. Storms also passed over Bedlington, and many other places about the same time."—On Wednesday last (5th inst.), a female at the farm of Gellywrenvair, in the parish of Elangafelach, was struck dead by lightning. The electric fluid came down the chimney into the kitchen, where the deceased and two others were sitting. The cap and hair of the sufferer were much burnt. Her two companions escaped without injury.—The following is an extract of a letter dated Wexford, June 6:—"We never experienced a more dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, than that which visited us on Tuesday. A dark morning, and a dense, hazy sky, the usual precursors of such visitations, gave intimation of its near approach. About ten o'clock the storm commenced; from which moment till three o'clock, when it ceased, scarcely a minute elapsed without two or more peals of thunder, some of them tremendously loud and awful. Fearful and tremendous were the powers of the storm, melancholy and destructive its effects. A widow, of the name of Cogley, was struck dead by the lightning at Sledagh, and her house set on fire; but the flames were extinguished before she made much progress. At Cleary's Town, two miles from Sledagh, a woman named French was killed while in the act of spinning. Her daughter, who was spinning by her side, and two servant boys, were laid prostrate on the floor; but they soon recovered. The chair on which the unfortunate woman sat, and her wheel, were broken to pieces. Her cap was much torn, but no other part of her dress was injured. The electric fluid rent the walls of her cabin in two or three places.—Two cows, belonging to a man named Nicholas Murphy, were killed at Saunderscourt; and another, the property of Mr. Nicholas Redmond, at the Rocks."—After a sultry day on Monday last, the neighbourhood of Stamford was visited by one of the most severe storms of lightning ever experienced in the county. It commenced between seven and eight o'clock, and continued till nearly 11 o'clock. The lightning was extremely bright, and very awful. It was attended with a very great intensity and continued for some time through the village. The noise which it produced had ever experienced. The noise was accompanied by a whizzing noise and strong sulphurous smell, and the thunder ensued so instantaneously, that the inhabitants were not aware what mischief it was occasioning, though all persons in the neighbourhood of the church supposed their own houses to be falling. In the morning, it was discovered, however, that the spire of the church had been much injured, upwards of ten feet having been struck off from the top of it, and some of the stones carried to the wonderful distance of 170 yards.—The iron spindle of the weathercock had acted as a conductor to the lightning; and the electric fluid, after demolishing the top of the spire, had passed to one of the windows lower down, and forced out a large part of the wall of the steeple on the north-east side. From this point the lightning descended into the church, which it filled, and where its shattering effects are visible in nearly all the lower windows in the body of it. The solid walls have been in several situations pierced through by the subtle fluid, whose course is wonderfully traced. Under one of the arches of the south aisle it seems to have meandered without doing much mischief; as there is a burned zigzag mark on the stones, an irregular dotted line of smoke, presenting one of the most singular evidences of the harmless presence of electric phenomena ever beheld, the marks, we understand, will be allowed to remain as a memorial of the visitation.—Several of the pews on the south side of the church are shivered to pieces, and the walls are much damaged. In the chancel and body of the church, which has been handsomely new pewed within a few years, little damage is done. At a distance, the venerable edifice, from its elevated station, shorn of its top and picturesque fancie which towered above the trees, looks dismally. The spire was picked up on Tuesday morning in a paddock 60 yards distant from the steeple, in a west direction; and the same ground was covered with the stones, as if they had been discharged from artillery. Had they been driven eastwardly, they must have greatly damaged the houses of Lady Ann Noel and the Rev. Mr. Hardyman, which are within thirty yards of the church, and have not been injured in even the least degree. The parish clock was stopped by the concussion, and the strong iron spindle of the weather-cock was bent and precipitated amongst the bells. It is remarkable that this visitation at North Luffenham has happened exactly on that day twelvemonth (the 10th of June) which saw the similar dilapidation of Carby church and steeple, five miles east of Stamford. The effects of the storm were also severely felt on the premises of Captain Orme, at Edithweston. A large new building standing within 20 yards of his own house was rent from top to bottom; the electric matter cutting through the freestone sills of all the windows, and removing stones of great size to a considerable distance.—Captain Orme, who was standing at the door of a neighbour opposite, was struck across the head at the same moment with great violence, and remains to this hour sensible of the shock. "The building now presents a most frightful appearance."—The lightning passed through the strong arch of a cellar under it, and exploded there, scattering desolation,

and proving the vanity of human imagination, which has been known to impel people to seek safety in cellars and similar obscure retreats.

The Generosity of Englishmen.—Not to Ireland alone, but to all the world, when all the world is in distress. The Spanish, the Portuguese, the Greeks, have experienced the benevolence of the English heart; and poor, degraded, humbled, subdued Ireland, is at this moment in the act of partaking of those charitable dispensations which the wealth of a generous and enlightened people enables them to send forth. Our paper of to-day contains the proudest record of the human heart, a whole nation, strangers to the sufferers—fellow subjects it is true, but still strangers—giving out their utmost means to mitigate the agony of their sorrows. Generals, officers, soldiers, clubbing their pay—erecting their military bank, on which the starving Irish may draw! Why, this is a spectacle of human benevolence which is sufficient to obliterate whole ages of oppression.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The trade of this city, as is generally the case after the spring shipments have been completed, has become less brisk; it is said that one house alone has paid off 720 weavers. It cannot be inferred from this that the manufacturing business is worse; but only after so much experience the manufacturers are more cautious; and the workmen being less scarce, the quantity of goods can be at any time more easily obtained.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Information having reached the Secretary of State's office that a Mr. Turner, who had several days sojourned at the Prince Regent Hotel in this town, and who, we have heard, is an officer in the British army, was about to embark for France with martial drawings in his possession, the exportation of which good policy ought not to permit. A messenger was despatched, who arrived on Monday se'night, at the moment the packet he had embarked in was about to sail, and with a custom-house officer went on board, and requested he would deliver up the drawings in question, with which Mr. Turner cheerfully complied, and proceeded on his passage—ample proofs that no part of the transaction was of a treasonable complexion.—Thus is solved "the mysterious public private riddle."—*Brighton Paper.*

We have received the following communication from a correspondent, but we cannot vouch for its correctness: "It is now confidently understood that a Royal Marriage is now on the tapis. There are upwards of one hundred and fifty workmen at present constantly employed at the Pavilion at Brighton. The directed alterations in, and additions to, the Royal Edifice, are upon an extensive and superb scale, and are ordered to be completed as speedily as possible. It is conjectured that the meditated improvements cannot be executed in less than two or three months. During this interval Courts are to be held, and entertainments given to the Royal Visitors from Denmark. It is also understood that the mission to Copenhagen, and the consequent necessary arrangements, will be fully perfected within the above period, and that the Royal Nuptials will be subsequently celebrated with a splendour and magnificence hitherto unrivalled in this country."—*Morn. Herald.*

Extraordinary.—There is at present a clergyman residing in Lincolnshire whose servant was lately executed for robbing him, attended by very uncommon circumstances. The man was born in the clergyman's house; was christened by him, married by him, hung for robbing him, conveyed back to the village and buried by him.—*Rockingham Advertiser.*

The Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield has undertaken the relief of his extensive tenantry in the neighbourhood of Newport in the most benevolent and judicious manner. Besides purchasing a vast quantity of seed potatoes, he has directed a large bog to be drained, which will give incessant employ to one hundred men; and has also ordered different roads through his estates to be repaired.

From the Scotsman.

The Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and that of Perth and Stirling, have petitioned Parliament against Mr. Canning's bill for admitting Roman Catholic Peers into the House of Lords. As a spirit of this kind is often infectious, we should not be surprised to see our other provincial Church Courts follow the example. We have often eulogised our National Church as one of the purest and most rational that ever existed; and we are sorry to see the sanction of its venerable name lent to proceedings of this description. Our clergy are placed in a great measure beyond the influence of those causes which have propagated persecution in the world, and are the more inexcusable when they betray an intolerant spirit. A good education ought to raise them above the narrow prejudices that spring from ignorance. Placed among an intelligent people, they have no occasion to assume a bigotted spirit, in order to court popularity. Enjoying moderate revenues and living generally in fixed situations, they have few objects of worldly ambition to seduce them from the path of truth and charity. Men's opinions must in some degree be taken from the tone of thinking that prevails around them; and sixty or an hundred years ago, when the bloody deeds of popish churchmen formed part of our nursery education, harsh sentiments, towards the Catholics might be excused.—But in the present day, and in the existing state of this country, with all the lights which the last hundred years have afforded us, it is lamentable to think that these old and mouldy doctrines, which set the heart of man against man two centuries ago should be dug up, and sent abroad to sow hatred and rancour once more over the face of society.—It may sound harshly to say so: but we are persuaded that a genuine zeal for religion never was the source of intolerance and persecution.

History proves abundantly, that in proportion as churches have become rich, idle and luxurious, in proportion as the lust of power and dominion have taken possession of the hearts of the clergy,

and they have assumed more of a worldly and selfish spirit,—they have become intolerant and tyrannical. No sect ever pursued heretics with such unrelenting cruelty as the Jesuits, who were notoriously lax beyond all other classes of Catholics, in their views both of the doctrines and the moral precepts of Christianity. Our readers know that we deplore the pernicious influence of the Catholic religion upon the morals and the sentiments of a large portion of mankind. But is this any reason for keeping up restrictions and exclusions, the effect of which is to wed men's spirits more firmly to their errors. The highest distinction of Protestantism in our opinion has always been, that resting upon the solid basis of reason; and boldly appealing to this standard, it disdains to use force or fraud to put down its adversaries, or to secure any advantages to itself. Our National Church and that of England must no doubt be supported. But we pity the drivelling of those who can see danger to our establishments in the admission of a score of Catholic Peers into the Upper House, and at the utmost, another score of Catholic gentlemen into the House of Commons. We should be glad to know too what new light has overspread the Church since 1814 or 1815, when a resolution in favour of the Catholics was passed by a great majority of the General Assembly, on the motion of Lord Meadowbank, then Lord Advocate. We can discover no circumstance to account for the change. The Clergy are decidedly the best educated body in the country; and it will indeed be lamentable if they employ the influence which education gives them, to revive and strengthen prejudices of which even the ignorant are beginning to be ashamed.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

West India Trade.—The next arrival from England will probably bring the news of the passing of the act for the opening of the W. I. Trade to our vessels, and to a part of our produce. If the act passes in the form in which it is given in the abstract of it published in our paper of to-day, it will be in the power of the British Executive government by an order in council, to prohibit the intercourse with this country, if we do not allow to British ships trading to this country the privileges granted by the act to our ships. To meet such a case, an act of Congress was passed at the close of the last session, by which the President of the U. States, on satisfactory evidence being given to him that the ports of the British colonies or islands have been opened to the vessels of the U. States, is authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that the ports of the United States shall be thereafter open to the vessels of Great Britain employed in the trade between the United States and such colonies or islands, subject to such restrictions as the President may by such proclamation, make and publish, any thing in the act concerning navigation, and the supplementary act to the contrary notwithstanding.

We have heard a doubt expressed whether a limited opening of the ports of the British islands to the importation of our produce, like that proposed in the bill would be regarded as such an opening of those ports, as under the act of Congress here recited would authorize the President to issue his proclamation opening our ports to British vessels from those islands. Some of the most important articles of our produce, especially of the produce of this part of the country, are still according to the sketch which we have of the British bill, excluded from those islands, among which are beef, butter, candles, cheese, corn, fish, lard, meal, oil, pork, soap, and shoeks. The staple articles of produce of the southern states are mostly admitted. Notwithstanding the number and importance of the exceptions to the articles admitted, and although some of the same articles are admitted from European ports, we presume that the President will consider the act of Parliament, if it passes, as opening the ports of the West Indies to our ships, in the meaning of the act of Congress, especially, as it places our ships on the same footing in this particular with British ships.—*Boston D. Adv.*

ICE-BERGS.

The following novel account of an Ice-Berg, is from a Review of Kotzebue's Voyage of Discovery, in the last number of the Quarterly Review.

On a promontory, which juts into the south-eastern part of the bay, the party who had landed made a "singular discovery."
"We had climbed much about during our stay, without discovering that we were on real icebergs. The doctor who had extended his excursions found part of the bank broken down, and saw to his astonishment that the interior of the mountain consisted of pure ice. At this news we all went provided with shovels and crowds, to examine this phenomenon more closely; and soon arrived at a place, where the bank rises almost perpendicularly out of the sea, to the height of a hundred feet, and then runs off, rising still higher. We saw masses of the purest ice of the height of a hundred feet, which are under a cover of moss and grass; and could not have been produced but by some terrible revolution. The place which, by some accident, had fallen in, and is now exposed to the sun and air, melts away, and a good deal of water flows into the sea. An indisputable proof that what we saw was real ice, is the quantity of mammoth's teeth and bones, which were exposed to view by the melting, and among which I myself found a very fine tooth. We could not assign any reason for a strong smell, like that of burnt horn, which we perceived in this place. The covering of these mountains, on which the most luxuriant grass grows to a certain height, is only half a foot thick, and consists of a mixture of clay, sand, and earth; below which the ice gradually melts away, the green cover sinks with it, and continues to grow; and thus it may be foreseen, that in a long series of years the mountain will vanish, and a green valley be formed in its stead. By a good observation, we found the latitude of the tongue of land 66 d. 15 m. 36 s. north. vol. i. p. 219.

CASUALTY.—Can a Jailer, being in custody, escape from himself?—This question was lately moved in the court; at Charlestown, S. C.; but the decision involved another issue, and it is, therefore, still open to discussion.

It will be granted that he ought with the custody of others, who over himself. The best man, in charge of himself, is the public of the custody of others. The today, indeed, is, that of our own have always an eye upon your same table, if to sleep in the same with the same tongue, if to walk if to breath from the same lung, of vigilance, attention and care they are to be found.

In our opinion, therefore, guard for himself—because he is himself.
It is not construed to be a prisoner carried by a sheriff jail? He is not out of custody, jailer is with him? But if he is fortiori, he can never be out of the (the jailer) controls himself, the one cannot go where the other.

The error consists in identifying jailer, which is not more correct a court house and a judge; when on the circuit, is he not jail, for the purposes of justice the prisoner affixed to his person. To escape from jail is no offence from custody. No man can self. A jailer, therefore, being dy, cannot escape by his own will.
Courier.

A judge, suspected of bribery for having a dirty face. I please said the clerk, but my hands are clean.
DISH WELL SEA.

A friend of Kent asked him the table of the table. A dish of water before Kent. A guest opposite not know, took the pepper-box extremely fond of this dish, we had the whole contents over it took out his snuff-box, and ash, saying, "and I am extremely snuff."
H. M.

THE ST

Saint John, Tuesday

ARRIV. ENGLISH for June. MAILS
1. HALIFAX, by the Land.
1. DITTO via Digby.
Bank of New
DIRECTOR for the Week.
DISCOUNT DAY.
BILLS, intended for DISCOUNT with the Cashier before the Dis-
Usual Hours of Business, from
On the Discount Day.—from
By order of the H. M.

The Digby Packet of Saturday nothing new. We have with making a few extracts received by last Mail, which altogether devoid of interest.

We are indebted to a particular following extract of a letter dated "We are at present extremely ing the arrival of the Packet from spect to learn that the Intercomms will have passed and received the the Yankees are on the watch to ral having approached the anchorage sent law, they are authorized."

A Report is in circulation has been rejected in the House majority of 42.

On Friday evening last a table meeting of Merchants of the City took place in Mr. pose of taking into consideration of ascertaining the practicability of connecting, by a canal, the waters of the Bay of Fundy. His Honor Judge Cliche spirit in works of this kind ing honoured the meeting was called to the chair. After a explanation of some matters object from the Chairman, a suggestions from other Gentl Resolutions were moved and Resolved, That a Committee to adopt such measures as might for procuring a Survey, a pence of opening a Canal be day and the Bay Verte.
Resolved, That the Comm engage with some competent States, to make such Survey and that the sum of £250 tion to defray the expense.
Resolved, That the Hon MAN; HUGH JOHNSTON, THOMAS HEAVISIDE, CH LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, E to carry the objects of the object.—*Courier.*

The editor of the Nation mentioning on the decision of published in our last in relation of at the close of the that the amount which will citizens of the United States will not fall far short of two Boston Palladium.

PIRACY.—Mr. M'Lauder in Miramichi, having the Earl of Dathousie brig near the entrance to the proceeded with a crew of 1 of 9 or 10 tons burthen, to the wreck lay, with the inst ing away the hull, but on when within a few miles necessary for all hands to lan in charge of Samuel Stevan