



SUMMARY.

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

Lord Eldon held office as Lord Chancellor 24 years and 329 days, his pension is £4000 a year, which he has been receiving since April, 1827; the pensions of Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham are each £3000 a year. There are two Irish ex-Chancellors receiving each a pension of £3000 a year Irish currency—namely, Lord Manners and Sir E. Sugden; the former held office 20½ years; the latter 117 days.

On Thursday Sir Charles Price paid the fine of £400 and 25 marks, to be excused from serving the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, to which the Lord Mayor had nominated him with others. The Government has agreed to advance £270,000 to carry on the Thames Tunnel, £30,000 of which has already been paid.

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

Families in Great Britain and Ireland.—It appears from the population returns made up from the census of 1831, that the total of families in Great Britain is 1,414,174, of which there are employed in agriculture 961,184; in trade, manufactures, and handicrafts, 3,434,878; other families, 1,018,168. In Ireland, the proportions of the classes exhibit a remarkable contrast; the total of families being 1,385,066, of whom are employed in agriculture 884,339; in trade, manufactures, and handicrafts, 249,339; other families 231,288. Thus the agricultural proportion of the population of Ireland is a quarter more than double, and the proportion of trades, &c. above a quarter less than half these proportions respectively in Great Britain. In England and Wales there are 117 families for 100 houses, in Scotland 138, in Ireland 110.

The portion of the daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, lately married to a son of Prince Borghese at Rome, amounts to 1,000,000 francs, beside her jewels. A great operator in London, made in the recent fall of Spanish bonds, the clear sum of £500,000 sterling, or 2,400,000 dollars, and all without the actual investment of a penny.

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

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

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

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

SCOTLAND.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh on the 20th May. On motion of Dr. Macfarlane, the late Moderator, Dr. Thomson, one of the Ministers of Perth, was chosen to fill that officiating during the present session of the venerable Court, and was accordingly elected by Principal Dewar, and unanimously agreed to.

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

CHURCH IN GENEVA.—Dr. P. Macfarlane said, he had received a letter from the venerable company of pastors of the Reformed Church of Geneva, acquainting the General Assembly that they intended to celebrate, for the third time, the centenary of the Reformation, which was to take place on the 23d of August next, on which occasion they invited the Church of Scotland to unite their prayers with them, and, if convenient, to send a deputation to join them in celebrating the festival. Dr. M. read a translation of the letter, after which he stated, that on the receipt of the letter, he had written to a friend in Geneva, requesting to be informed of the present state of the Church there and of the doctrines which it taught; and from the information he had received, he was sorry to say, he could not propose to the General Assembly that they should express, in even the feeblest terms, their approbation of the principles of that Church, which was now about to celebrate the blessings of the Reformation. Least of all could he propose that the Assembly should send deputies on the occasion, and

so sanction the principles which were avowed and maintained by that Church. The time was when the Church of Geneva contained many men eminently distinguished for their learning and piety. Who had heard of the names of Calvin and Beza—names which would live in the recollection of the Protestant Church so long as it would last, or, in other words, to the end of the world. But the Church which had been adorned by these bright luminaries had fallen deplorably, and had long been in a declining state. As far back as the middle of last century, they had deserted and renounced the principles of the reformation to such an extent, that Rousseau claimed them as associates in the cause of infidelity. They, indeed, rejected the compliment which that author said he thus intended to pay them; but in another work he insisted upon claiming them. But the question now before the Assembly was, what was the present state of that Church? What was the character of her individual ministers? and whether there were any public acts which demonstrated that they were reviving to the life of Protestantism? He was sorry to say that the information he had received led him to believe that they were now nearly in the same state as Rousseau had already described. The subscribers of the letter which he had read were editors of a journal called the Protestant, which openly avowed Socinian doctrines. The Professor of dogmatical theology, elected and continued by the company of pastors, was an abettor of the same doctrines. Dr. M. then read a series of instructions issued by the company in 1817, in which they obliged every pastor to promise that, so long as he resided in Geneva, he would abstain from discussing the doctrines of the Divinity of Christ, Original Sin, Effectual Calling, and Predestination—that they would not oppose any minister who should deny these doctrines—and that if called upon inadvertently to mention them, they should adhere to the language of Scripture, without any attempt at explanation. There could be but one feeling in the Assembly, that they could not fraternize with men who avowed such sentiments. It would be to cast away the character of the Church of Scotland if they did so—it would be to sanction the principles of error—it would discontinue the reviving of religion in Geneva: for he rejoiced to say that there was a reviving in that quarter, and that one cause of this reviving had been sent, he believed to be, to endeavor to obtain the countenance of the Church of Scotland under these circumstances. It was the duty of the Assembly to answer the letter; certainly in all the mildness and gentleness of Christianity, but at the same time with the firmness of the Protestant reformation, and who are anxious to present them to the pastors of Geneva, and to the world at large, as the principles which they glory in, and to which as a Church they are determined to adhere.

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

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

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

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

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

IRELAND.

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

No subject can be more interesting, especially at this moment when a brighter dawn is just radiating upon a country which has been for so many centuries immersed in the midnight gloom of oppression and ignorance. With her political history is intertwined the memorials and recollections of her superstitions, her poetry, her music and religion, and the martial deeds of her warriors gleaming through mists of traditional legends, and the songs of her bards. These are marked in graphic traits on the map of Ireland's history, and render her a people as distinct as Italy, and far from the rest of the world in her national peculiarities, as she is separated from them by her insular position. Who so capable of portraying the wrongs and glories of Ireland as her own accomplished and learned bard? Who could paint them in more glowing colors, or whose erudition and ripened judgment and accurate discrimination, more adequate to the task? It was his pen who had already embalmed in his own immortal verse, some of the most thrilling events of his native land—it was his golden harp whose enchanted cords had already awakened in the bosoms of mankind, emotions and associations connected with the history of his native land, which will live as long as there remains a fibre in the human heart to respond to the sensibilities of human woe—or to the sublime creations of his poetry. It is a singular and remarkable fact, but one which we think not difficult to account for, that the greatest writers in poetry have been amongst the most profound and accomplished in prose. Could it be otherwise? A mind of high political construction like those of Milton, Pope, Byron and Moore, as it is unquestionably the highest order of intellect, must necessarily contain within itself all the attributes essential to a variety of prose whether it be history or any other subject of less poetic interest. It is the exhaustless power of production out of the vast materials of combination presented to it, that constitutes the gigantic lever of such minds. Nor does this power, commonly degraded with the epithet of imagination or fancy, inappreciate it as vulgarly thought from a close and intense exercise of reason and argumentation. While on the other hand this very fertility and elasticity of language and thought which enables a poet to group together historical facts under so many different points of view throws around the dull details of chronology, a beauty and charm of embellishment which at the same time like the varied calculations of mathematical problems, makes the nearest approach, in fact, to sound and judicious conclusions. Such is Moore's Ireland—though necessarily the multitude of facts which it

has been his design to place in as compendious and condensed a shape as possible, necessarily renders his work comparatively dry even for a plume so brilliant as his. The history is filled with evidences of deep research and an intimate and thorough knowledge of all that has been written upon it in classical authors, in the chronicles of antiquarians or the archives of public documents. It is brought down from one thousand years before Christ to six hundred and eighty-four years after, and is proceeded by a luminous chronological index which we wish authors on all didactic subjects would scrupulously imitate as a key of immense value to the reader. The remaining volumes in interest, are not yet issued from the British press. We need not recommend it as a stock work which would necessarily supersede all others, and which every one should possess.

UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An Old one.—The colored woman, who has been exhibited at Louisville, Ken., as being 101 years old, is travelling this way. The Wheeling Gazette appears to entertain no doubt of the truth of her age. She was formerly the property of Augustine Washington, the father of Gen. George Washington, and purchased of him by E. Attwood, in 1727. She has elicited every where the wonder of those who have seen her: her appearance fully justifying the fact of her age. She has been blind for 75 years, and her weight is only about 45 or 50 pounds: retains her faculties in a wonderful degree, and relates many interesting incidents of times long since past.—N. Y. paper.

COLONIAL.

From the Halifax Novelescent.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—From all the reports we have been able to collect, we are pleased to find that, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the appearance of the crops is sufficiently promising to warrant the belief that our Agriculturists generally will

reap a fair average, if not an abundant return, for their labors. The extreme backwardness of the spring excited many fears—and the heavy rains of late, have, in some few instances, injured the potatoes, but grass looks healthy, and though the mowers may be late in the field, there will probably be plenty of hay. On a very few of the Cumberland marshes, a grub has destroyed the grass effectually as to give them the appearance of having been burnt or obliterated, but the mischief has been by no means extensive. The distress and stagnation of the town have extended more or less to every part of the country—and are felt in the scarcity of money, the low prices of produce, and in many cases the sacrifice of property in the settlement of claims. But the agriculturists generally, who feel the necessity for greater exertion and economy—purchase fewer imported articles—and are alive to the conviction that, as prices decline, they must raise more and consume less. There is, besides, less money spent on spirituous liquors, and less time wasted in the bottle; the sum formerly dissipated in this way will be brought to bear upon their merchants' bills, and the health and time saved, will add value to the farms and augment their produce. There are croakers enough in the country as well as in town, but the more intelligent and sensible farmers already engaged in the agriculture of the Province to a state of soundness and prosperity, that it has not of late enjoyed. The languor of the Plaster Trade has been felt along the shores of the Basin of Mines, but Providence, which takes care to withdraw, has given the good folks a most abundant run of fine shad. From Cape Chignecto to Blomidon, they have been caught in great quantities. From 1,000 to 10,000 being sometimes taken in one weir.

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

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

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

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

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

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1835.

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

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

On the 3d of June, Mr. Ewart re-entered his native country, after a long absence, on the 23d July he would move his address to the Crown, 'in favour of the appointment of PERRIS for life.'

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

Upon an average of three years during the war, it is stated that Lord Eldon's net income (then Lord Chancellor) was £20,238, and in the year 1811 it amounted to the enormous sum of £22,737.

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

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

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

The Transport Ship Prince Regent, which arrived off the Harbour on Wednesday last, in 38 days from Cork, brought the first division of the 43d Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Colonel BOOTH.

On Thursday afternoon, the Steamer ST. GEORGE, four out of eight pigs in the pen.—The other branch of the fluid passed into the cupboards, demolishing their contents, and in its course struck Mrs. King and her son while sitting in their chairs. The latter seeing his mother's cap on fire, endeavoured to rise to go toward her, but found himself unable to move.—The other persons on coming back into the room, did not at first notice her situation, but soon discovered that life had fled, although she retained her position unchanged. The son recovered from the shock in a short time. There were only slight marks of violence on the bodies of the deceased.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE PRESS.—Mr. DURANT has disposed of the City Gazette establishment to Mr. W. TILL, who, in the last number of that paper, addressed the public as its Editor and proprietor. The first number of the second volume of the 'Christian Reporter and Temperance Advocate,' of which paper Mr. Till is also Editor, was issued on the evening of the 20th inst. on Saturday last.—We wish the new proprietor success in his undertaking.

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

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

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

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

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—An excellent enquiry is still experienced for Timber; our stocks are fast reducing from an extensive consumption. A cargo of good St. John Pine was offered by Auction this week, the first lots sold as high as 25s. for the remainder more than 20s. per foot can be realized. The Red Pine sold at 20s. per foot, the white at 18s. per foot. Yesterday, a cargo of Planks, per John Porter, from Hbd. Staves at 24s. per foot, with Red Oak—Baltic of 12 in. at 18s. per foot, and at higher rates. Baltic of 12 in. at 18s. per foot, and at higher rates. Two cargoes of Danish middling sold this week a little under 2s. 3d. per foot.—Dent is a fair demand at our quotations.

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

New-Brunswick.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

FREDERICTON, JULY 13. At a Public Meeting convened this day by the High Sheriff of the County of York, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain measures relative to the Trade and resources of the Counties of York and Carleton, and for such other purposes as the said Meeting might see proper and expedient:

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

The following Resolutions were moved by James Taylor, Esq., and seconded by W. J. Bedell, Esq. Resolved, That the present prosperous condition of the Counties of York and Carleton, both in a Commercial and Agricultural point of view, is principally attributable to the trade of the said Counties, in the articles of squared and sawed Lumber.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The question solutions, and on motion Esq. took the Chair. On like motion Esq. took the Chair.

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On like

... party of young men... started from Campbell's... pleasure excursion. When... named Island, the boat... party were drowned. The... by holding on to... of Campbell to their... two miles. The names of... Tinker, aged 16... thankful Wilson, 16... of Miss Sally Ann Chapman... of the names of those saved... Barker, and Maria Wilson.

The question was then taken upon the original Resolutions, and they were carried in the affirmative. On motion of L. A. Wilnot, Esq., James Taylor, Esq. took the Chair. On like motion, Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to Peter Fraser, Esq., for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair. GEORGE LEE, Junr., Secretary.

THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. The general interest of this Province has been drawn into, is decidedly the result of that malign influence which has deteriorated her vital interests for some years past. However people may differ as to the origin and extent of this influence, its pernicious effects are widely felt and lamented. If the secret history of colonial management during the eventful period which has elapsed since His Majesty's Council were deprived of the guardianship and apportionment of the Crown Lands under the Royal Instructions, to the present day, when an individual may sell a hundred thousand acres to any other individual—if such a history were developed, it would enable us to arrive at truths which are now withheld in well sustained concealment.

Under the Presidency of the late highly respected Judge Bliss, the country was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of public affairs. When Sir Howard Douglas assumed the Government and announced to the Legislature "that a late appointment to a high official situation would enable him to lay open to the axe and the plough, large tracts of valuable land, which were then locked up in reserved superabundance," His Excellency little dreamed of the perplexities to which that policy would give rise, or of the difficulties he would have to encounter in controlling it. When the subsequent operation of this power amounted even to an interference with the exercise of the vice-regal prerogatives, it was not to be supposed that the powerful mind of Sir Howard would yield to a state of things that varied with efficient government, subversive of political order, and anomalous to the British constitution; but the only immediate corrective he could effect was the separation of the office of Surveyor General from that of Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Perhaps it is not generally known that the latter office superseded that of Surveyor General of Woods, which was long held by Sir John Wentworth, and yielded little or no emolument. Mr. Baillie first came to this country as Surveyor General with a salary of £250 sterling, and the fees arising from positions and grants. He was but a short time in the Province when he obtained the additional appointment of Commissioner of Crown Lands, with an annual salary of £900 sterling. The duties of these offices were found incompatible, and when Mr. Baillie got his choice of retaining either, he wisely made the best selection. Capt. Hurd's retention of the place of Surveyor General, to which he was appointed, was of short duration, and both situations were again filled by their former occupant. These changes were attended by those vacillating systems for the disposal of the Crown Lands and Forests, which followed in succession like waves on the sea shore, each including its precursor, and like it, after due turmoil and noise, ending in froth.

The consequences of these after-cure measures were—immense inconvenience to Mill Owners, obstruction to Timber Merchants and Lumberers, distrust and uncertainty in those who wished to acquire farming lands, and consequently the deterioration of settlement. A plain person might be simple enough to suppose it an easy matter to draw out the resources of the province in a kindly spirit, to husband them with economy for the benefit of the people at large, to encourage the most judicious and humane consideration of the privations he must endure, a benevolent disposition to alleviate them, and an ardent desire for his success; but, alas! how little he must know of the difficulties which mystification produces—the temper which the inflation of office begets—the profusion which cupidity, for sordid purposes, creates—the contempt which unexpected elevation speedily acquires for the humble and indigent—and of the prudent philosophy which teaches selfishness to seize on all within its grasp! Yet those, he must learn, have been the bane of this Province for years back, and it is only very lately that they have been removed. It is only very lately that whatever estimation some of the earlier measures of Sir Archibald Campbell may have been held, we are happy to record that on many late occasions he has acted with a promptitude, energy, and solicitude for the general weal that must have left a deep impression on the country; and we can witness an unequivocal expression of satisfaction by the people of this County, from recent convictions that His Excellency is engaged in the prosecution of such vigorous means as will correct the long existing mismanagement of the public lands, and remedy that neglect and disregard for the permanent prosperity of the Province, which is strongly evinced by the encouragement which is given to the present delusive value attached to the timbered tracts of the Crown.—St. Andrews Standard, July 16.

We have much satisfaction in announcing that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, actuated by the best motives, has given a cheque on the Bank, for the repayment of the Milltown Reserve purchase money, and has been pleased to appoint JOHN McALISTER, Esq. and others to superintend its application.—Ibid.

Mr. ELLIOTT, I understand that it is the intention of some young gentlemen of enterprising spirit, to form themselves into a "Youth's Delisting Society," if they are sufficiently encouraged in the attempt. The object of this society is to be, to be, and its originators well deserve the acknowledgments of every patriot. It is intended to make the use of the many interesting subjects which will be introduced for discussion. I sincerely trust that those who have commenced this formation, will not relinquish their creditable undertaking; but persevere, and have no doubt success will attend their efforts. Let not dissidence in any case retain her hold of them, but let them boldly and at once express their intentions publicly. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. St. John, 14th July, 1835.

MARRIED. On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Thomas McAlister, to Isabel, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Sandall, Esquire. Same evening, by the same, Mr. Nathan L. Hampton, to Frances Maria, fourth daughter of Mr. Thomas Addison, of this city. On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Alfred Ludlow, Esquire, of New York, to Jane Maria, youngest daughter of David Hatfield, Esquire, of this city.

At Fredericton, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M., Mr. Michael C. Harris, to Miss Sophia Louisa Charlton, both of St. Mary's Parish.

DIED. On Saturday morning, Mr. Adam Wilson, in the 54th year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to lament their loss. At Milltown, St. Stephen, on the 26th June, Mr. Stephen B. Lovejoy, aged 30 years. At St. Thomas in the East, Jamaica, on the 25th Mar, of apoplexy, the Hon. GEORGE CUTHBERT, President of the Council for that Island.—He was for many years President of the Council, and on two occasions administered the Government of that Island with credit and satisfaction.

Port of Saint John. ARRIVED. 245. Monday, ship Margaret, Ellis, London, 58—Croskshank & Walker, ballast. 246. Wednesday, Transport Ship Prince Regent, Holton, Cork, 38 days—with the first division of the 43d Regiment. 247. Friday, ship Sedulous, Pierce, Exeter, 46—W. H. Street & Ranney, merchandise. 248. Edmund, Strang, Philadelphia, 6—J. Wishart, flour. 249. Brig Thomas & Williams, Reed, Newfoundland, 24—R. Rankin & Co. ballast. 250. John & Mary, Coxon, Belfast, 49—R. Rankin & Co. passengers. 251. Temperance, Dickson, Quebec, 24—J. T. Hanford, flour, beef, and pork. 252. Glorinda, Carr, St. Kitts, 16—S. Gould, rum, sugar, and molasses. 253. Saturday, sct's Congress, Robbins, Quebec, 27—J. T. Hanford, flour. 254. Victory, Best, Boston, 4—Wheeler & Gove, ballast.

255. Sarah Ann, Mackie, Montego Bay, (Jam.) 24—Ratchford & Lugin, rum and sugar.—Bridg Billow, Burgess, of Halifax, for Quebec, sailed in company—spoke her on Sunday's night, in lat. 40° 28', long. 67°—all well. Left brig Sultan, Phelan, of this port, to sail in about a fortnight.—Sct's Alert, Longmore, hence, had sold at Montego Bay, and sailed for Kingston.—On the 28th ult. saw the brig Emiline, Parsons, of Boston, from Havana, ashore on Point Pedro. 256. Brig John & Mary, Coxon, Belfast, 50—order, passengers. 257. Tarbolton, Anderson, Newry, 51—order, passengers. 258. The Day, sct's George & Sarah, St. John's, 18—Charles McLaughlin, molasses. 259. Dexter, Field, Boston, 3—1. Ketchum, ordered, 18. 260. Morris, Morris, Boston, 3—Chas. McLaughlin. In the Roads, at anchor, Transport ship Parnell, from Cork, with the 2d division of the 43d Regt. Signalled, a ship and brig.

CLEARED. Ship Arundel, Brown, Hull, timber. James Leason, M. P. Bide, Cork, do. Liverpool, Johnston, Liverpool, do. Protector, Dall, Londonderry, do. Margaret, Reardon, on a whaling voyage to the South Sea. St. Andrew, Garrison, Liverpool, timber. Lochiel, Hurd, Dundalk, timber. Charlotte, Anderson, Sligo, do. James, Price, Cork, timber. Sea Horse, Williams, Cork, timber, &c. Sch't Bee, Marr, Cork, do. Friendship, Garrick, Antigua, lumber. James Clark, Peters, Boston, plaster. Catherine Mc Gill, Thomas, N. York, plaster.

SHIPWRECK.—The barque James, Pettinell, of this port, bound from Philadelphia to Quebec, was wrecked on Sing Island, coast of Newfoundland, on Saturday night the 20th of June, in a gale of wind and thick weather—all hands saved. The James was a new ship, on her second voyage. A brig called the Nathaniel Graham, from Cork, went ashore about half an hour after the James, 4 miles to the Eastward of the spot where the James was lost, and went to pieces in an hour after she struck. She had forty-eight souls on board, crew and passengers, of whom only seven were saved. A ship was also reported to be lost about 30 miles further to the eastward, but her name was not known. [The above intelligence is contained in a letter from Capt. Pettinell to Mr. J. Holman, of this city, one of the owners of the James.]

At Philadelphia, 11th inst. sct's Cordeila, Crowell; and at New York 14th, brig Helen, both from this port. Cleared at New York 6th inst. barque Neptune, Hills, St. John, N. B. Savannah 2d, ship James & Thomas, Pierson, for St. John, N. B. At St. Augustine Bay, March 19th, ship Thomas Millidge, of St. John, N. B. 800 barrels oil. In St. Augustine Bay, Madagascar, March 29, whale ship Mary, Hawes, of New-Brunswick, with 1000 barrels black and 80 of sperm oil. The brig John McCallum, Baker, master, in 18 days from St. John, N. B. sailed by the brig, arrived at St. George's, on 28th June.—Bernada Gas. Ship Tallahassee, at New-York, fell in with, lat. 47, long. 30, ship Wm. Pitt, of Liverpool, lumber loaded, waterlogged and abandoned; masts standing, and rudder gone; had been stripped of every thing but her anchors and standing rigging.

Arrived at Halifax, on the 14th inst. H. M. S. Forte, Commodore Pell, Havana, 18 days, 33 days from Jamaica—with the loss of 3 men, and 84 sick on board with the yellow fever. We are sorry to state that the Forte displayed the yellow flag at the Fort yesterday on coming up the harbour, and that there has been, and still is, much sickness on board of her. We believe the only communication which has taken place with her has been by signals. She has gone into Bedford Basin, and we suppose will land her sick on Miller's Island—a pleasant, airy, retired spot, where every attention can be paid to them.—Halifax Gazette, June 15.

From the Quebec Mercury, June 25. The following account of the loss of the brig, Capt. Gilmore, of Belfast, has been left at our office by the surviving crew:—The brig, timber laden, left St. John, New-Brunswick, on the 14th May, for Belfast, and on the 16th encountered a heavy gale, which strained the rigging and occasioned her to make a great deal of water. No danger was apprehended until the 20th, when a tremendous gale sprang up from North and East, and the ship was borne to leeward. On Sunday, 21st May, storm trysail, all hands pumping, but the water still gained on her, and the shipped water increased. On Monday, 22nd May, although all hands were at the pumps, the leak still increased, and at 11 p. m. had reached the cabin floor, a few buckets of water were got out of the cabin, also a barrel of water, the rest of water, all of which were hoisted into the main-top, to be used as the vessel began to break up rapidly, and the cargo to float out. At 12 p. m. the foremast fell through the bottom, until bro't up by the lower yard resting on the deck. The captain and crew, 15 in number, with six steerage passengers, then embarked in the long boat, with about five gallons of water, five pieces salt beef, and a little bread, so saturated with salt water, that it was of the consistency of pap; a dog was also taken into the boat, which in the sequel they killed, and the dog devoured, after drinking his blood, which afforded them great relief. The compass was unfortunately broken, and the boat, so that they had nothing to steer by but the stars and the sun. This occurred in lat. 41° 30', north; long. 55° 20', west. Cape Race being about 420 miles distant. From the time of leaving the ship until the Saturday following, May 30, the boat was kept before the wind, a severe breeze blowing from the north, which threatened to swamp the long boat. On this day, James Savage, seaman, became insane, and jumped overboard, all efforts to save him were unavailing. On Sunday, 31st May, Mr. Robinson, seaman, expired, and on the next day, Mr. Wm. Robinson, the cook, also died. On Monday, Mrs. M. Morley, passenger, and her two infant children, expired, exhausted with their sufferings. On Tuesday, Samuel Nugent, a passenger, James Scott, apprentice, and William Savage, apprentice, died. On Wednesday, at 3 p. m. saw a sail to the S. E. which proved to be the brig, Capt. W. Davidson, who received the survivors, 12 in number, on board. Hugh Macneally, seaman, died shortly after, and on Thursday, 4th June, John Mullin, seaman, on the Wednesday following, both men, the three men whose names appear in the notice of thanks given below, were put on board the Wauchock, Capt. Young. The remainder have since returned to their homes, and are all well, and others are in a weak state from their sufferings. The whole of those who died drank salt water to excess, and became insane before death ensued.

The following is a list of the survivors.—Capt. Gilmore; Wm. Kelly, first mate; Hugh Smith, second do.; John M. Stewart, seaman; Charles Stevens, R. Jones, and Alex. Stuart, seamen; Andrew Close, apprentice; Samuel Martineau, husband of the female and father of the children who died in the boat; and Margaret Crouch, passenger.—M. Carthy has since been taken to the Marine Hospital in a very exhausted state, and has two of the crew.

We, the undersigned, being part of the crew of the brig Jesus, of Belfast, Capt. D. Gilmore, from St. John, N. B. to Belfast, which lately foundered at sea, and being put on board the Wauchock, Capt. Young, to be taken to their homes, we return him sincere thanks for his kindness and attention to us, in our distressed circumstances, which, together with his gentlemanlike conduct, will never be erased from our memories. CHARLES STEVENS, JOHN M. STEWART, JOHN M. STEWART, JOHN M. STEWART.

MAILS. MONDAY. From Fredericton, at 11 A. M. TUESDAY. From Halifax, Digby, &c., by the Boat. From St. Andrews and Eastport, by the Boat, at 8 P. M. WEDNESDAY. From Halifax, Miramichi, &c. &c., at 1 P. M. From Fredericton, Quebec, and Gage Town, at 1 P. M. From St. Andrews, by land, at 10 A. M. THURSDAY. From Fredericton, Quebec, &c., at 1 P. M. From St. Andrews, by the Boat. From St. Andrews and Eastport, at 8 P. M. SATURDAY. From Halifax, Miramichi, Fredericton, &c. at 10 A. M. From St. Andrews, by the Boat. From St. Andrews, by land, at 8 P. M. From Halifax, Annapolis, &c., at 7 P. M.

The Office will be open on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from half-past 7 till 8 o'clock,—and from half-past 6 till 8 on Saturday evenings, to close the above Mails. CHARLES DRURY, Post Master. 21st July, 1835.

Provincial Vaccine Establishment. Central Station—SAINT JOHN. DOCTOR BOYD will give attendance at his residence in Prince William-street, from 11 to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY and FRIDAY in each week, for the purpose of Vaccinating the Poor, Gratis. 21st July, 1835.

20 P. UNLS. Demerara RUM, (proof 18); 50 barrels PORK; 1 pun. dry HAMS.—Received per schooner Fox, from Halifax. For sale by 21st July. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Lever Watches, &c. The subscriber has received per ANSA MARIA, from Liverpool. AN assortment of Patent Lever and Vertical Watches;—JEWELLERY, consisting of fine Gold fancy set Finger Rings; ditto enamel'd Brooches and Breastpins; fine Gold top and dress Ear Rings; Gold set, Carvel, Coral, Cornelian, and black top and dress Ear Rings.—Which he offers for sale, together with his former Stock, consisting of Silver, Plated, and Britannia Metal Ware; 25 barrels SUGAR, 25 barrels SUGAR, Telescopes, &c. &c. WM. HUTCHINSON. Coffee House Corner, St. John, N. B., July 21st, 1835.

WANTED to purchase—Mexican and Spanish DOLLARS, for which the highest premium will be paid. Enquire of BENJAMIN SMITH. 21st July.

JAMAICA SPIRITS & SHRUB. Just received by the subscriber. 30 P. UNLS. superior Jamaica SPIRITS, & 3 Puncheons SHRUB. JOHN WALKER. July 21.

Wanted to Charter immediately. A VESSEL of about 800 to 850 Tons Register, to proceed to Cognac and take on board a Cargo of Timber and Deals, and carry the same to a Port in Great Britain. Apply to 21st July.—J. & H. KINNEAR.

QUEBEC FLOUR, &c. The subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms: 400 B. RLS. Fine & Fine Middlings FLOUR, 30 do. Prime PORK, 48 barrels Prime Mess BEEF. Now landing from brig Temperance, from Quebec. Also, by the Congress. 75 lbs. fine Middlings; 13 casks TONGUES. July 21. JAS. T. HANFORD.

RUM, MEAL, &c. 40 P. UNLS. high proof Jamaica RUM, 75 bags Ship Biscuit; 120 barrels Corn Meal. Now landing, and for sale by 21st July. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Per Schooner SARAH ANN, From Montego Bay, The Subscribers are now receiving: JAMAICA RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES, Ginger, Mahogany, Fustic, Lignumvita, &c. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN. 21st July.

FOR SALE, THE HOUSE and Premises belonging to the Estate of the late HENRY BY CUMMING, deceased, in Queen-street at present occupied by Dr. BOYLE—possession will be given on the 1st November next, if sold on or before that day—if not, Dr. BOYLE will let the same from 1st November until 1st May thereafter. Also, for Sale or to Let: The Brick House and Premises, near the corner of Prince William and Queen-street, belonging to the Trustee of the Estate of ANDREW LYBURN.—If sold, possession will be given immediately,—and if not sold, it will be Let until first May next. W. & F. KINNEAR, Attorneys for Heirs and Trustee. St. John, 21st July, 1835.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. THE regular Quarterly Meeting of this Society will be held at the Asylum Chapel:—the evening of Tuesday the 28th inst. The chair will be taken and the business of the friends of Temperance and the public generally is respectfully requested. A collection, in aid of the funds of the Society, will be made. By order of the President. G. BLATCH, Secretary. 27th July, 1835.

SALT and COALS.—About 6000 B. USHELS SALT, 40 Chaldrons warranted best ORREL COALS; Per ship Anna Maria, from Liverpool, now discharging at Hatfield's wharf. Wm. JARVIS. 14th July.

Tea, Sugar, Flour, Paints, &c. Just received and for sale by the subscriber: 30 C. CHESTS fine Congo and Bohea TEAS, 6 small chests genuine SOUCHONG—imported expressly for family use. 50 barrels prime Jamaica SUGAR, 30 barrels Canada FINE FLOUR, Griffin's patent SCYTHES and SICKLES, ass'td sizes, 2 pipes MALT WHISKY. Also—at very reduced prices: White, black, green, yellow, and blue PAINTS, of excellent quality. JOHN V. THURGAR. 14th July.

CANADA FLOUR, &c. Per "British Tar." Now landing from the above vessel. 500 B. RLS. Fine and Middlings FLOUR, 49 barrels Biscuit, 110 boxes SOAP. For sale by 14th July. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber intending to leave the Province, requests that all accounts against him may be handed in on or before the 10th August next, and all those indebted to him are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney forthwith. 11th July. WILLIAM WYMOND.

Pocket Book Lost. LOST in this City, about a month ago, a blue Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing 20 Notes of HAND—one a joint Note for £10, drawn by Caleb Wetmore and John O'Connell, in favour of Moses Kenney, and dated 1st November, 1833, with an endorsement on the back for £3; the other for £25, with interest, drawn by Thomas Renshaw, in favour of Robert Wetmore, dated 1st June, 1833, and endorsed by both parties to the Subscriber. There was also a 4s. Corporation Note in the Pocket Book.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing said Notes of Hand, as they are of no value to any person but the owner.—A reasonable reward will be paid the finder of the same, on returning them to the Subscriber. EDWIN FAIRWEATHER. St. John, 7th July, 1835.—3p

Steam Boat Notice. IN future a STEAMER will ply Three times a week to Eastport and St. Andrews,—going also to St. Stephens on the Monday and Friday trips,—and returning on the following days. A Boat will also go twice a week to Digby and Annapolis, formerly, on Mondays and Fridays,—returning on Tuesdays and Saturdays. JAMES WHITNEY. St. John, 24th July, 1835.

FOR LIVERPOOL, The fine A 1 copper-fastened Ship Sir Robert H. Dick, JOSEPH HALL, Commander; WILL sail on or about the 25th inst. For Passage, (having two elegantly finished Cabins, with every necessary accommodation for Passengers,) apply to Captain HALL, on board, or at the Store of JOHN ROBERTSON. 7th July.

SHERIFF'S SALE. To be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the spot: THE HULL and SPARS of a new VESSEL, lately launched, now lying in the Creek near Daniels', in the Parish of Hopewell. She will register about 120 tons, and is said to be well built.—The same having been levied upon by virtue of two several executions against Charles Bishop and John Bishop. W. P. SAYRE, SHERIFF. Dorchester, 13th July, 1835.

PUBLIC CONTRACT. THE Subscribers, Commissioners of the MARINE HOSPITAL, will receive Tenders for Building an addition to the Hospital in this City; and will exhibit plans and specifications, including information as to the periods of payment, and the time when the Building must be completed, at the Office of Messrs. LEITCH BARLOW & SONS.—Sealed Tenders to be left at Messrs. BARROWS, prior to 12 o'clock on the 1st August. W. BLACK, R. M. JARVIS, R. W. CROOKSHANK, JOHN WARD, JES., THOMAS BARLOW. St. John, 14th July, 1835.

JUST RECEIVED.—25 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER; 15 half-barrels Wine Biscuit; 1 ton best Oakum; 50 barrels Philadelphia Rye Flour; 50 barrels Corn Meal. July 14. LOCKHART & CRANE.

Frechold Property for Sale. FOR Sale, the valuable PROPERTY of the late CHAPMAN JUDSON, of this city, deceased, situated on the east side of Germain-street, adjoining Mr. Raymond's property—consisting of Lot No. 129 and part of Lot No. 128, as laid down on the map of the city, fronting 60 feet on Germain-street and running back 100 feet the same breadth, and thence 100 feet further back, by 50 feet wide, making in the whole a frontage of 200 feet,—its whole length on the north side fronting on Corporation property, which will eventually become a public Street or Lane.—If not sold by private Sale previous to the 1st of October next, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction. The property is free of all incumbrances. For further particulars apply to EWEN CAMERON, Attorney for the Heirs. St. John, 13th July, 1835.

TOBACCO, COFFEE, &c. 6 B. AGS Prime COFFEE, 1 do. COCOA, 10 Kegs do. TOBACCO, 4 dozen Sct's Sneths, 4 bales Hops, Now landing ex sct's Heroine, from Boston, and for sale low by WHEELER & GOVE, Nelson-street. July 7.

New and Fashionable Goods. The subscribers have received per ships Athol, from London, Beverley and Emigrant, from Liverpool, Louis Garland, from Greenwich, and Ann, from Belfast. AN extensive Stock of Fashionable GOODS, suitable for the Season, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail on the most favourable terms for satisfactory payments. PARKS & HEGAN. 9th June, 1835.

MOLASSES & SUGAR. 17 H. BLS. Antigua Molasses; 7 barrels do. SUGAR;—just received by the schooner Sarah Ann, via Brier Island, and will be sold on reasonable terms as landed, by JAS. T. HANFORD. 23d June.

DER schooners Prosperity, Abigail, and Nelson, from Halifax,—650 Brs. Canada FINE FLOUR. 23d June. JOHN ROBERTSON.

HATS, HATS. Just received per "Liverpool" from Liverpool: GENTLEMEN'S first, second, and third qualities of HATS, Mens' and Youth's Plated Hats, Boys' and Children's bris, drab & brown Hats, together with the remainder of those received by the ship Margaret,—and a general assortment of his own manufacturing, on hand,—will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. C. D. EVERITT. Cash and the highest prices given for FURS.—Grand Plaster of Paris for sale. Market-square, St. John, 23d June.

English Leather. THE subscriber wishes to make known to his customers in St. John, and the Province generally, that he has received by the late arrivals from England, a lot of very superior LONDON LEATHER, which he is ready to make up to order at the shortest notice. J. O'DONNELL, Corner of Prince Wm. and Princess-streets, opposite the Bank of New-Brunswick, 12th May, 1835.

Furniture Establishment. JAMES GANNAWAY WISHES to inform the public in general, that he carries on the CABINET-MAKING business, in all its branches, in the House directly opposite Mr. Distrov's brick building, Germain-street, where he sells FURNITURE of the best quality on the most reasonable terms. All orders from the Country punctually attended to. 19th May.

New Boarding House. MRS. WILSON begs leave most respectfully to inform her friends and the inhabitants of St. John, that she has opened a BOARDING HOUSE for permanent and transient BOARDERS, in that House in Prince William-street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Cook, and hopes by strict attention to receive a share of public patronage. St. John, May 19th, 1835.

Frechold Property for Sale. THAT large and commodious Brick BUILDING in St. John-street, owned by the Subscriber, and adjoining the extensive Brick Stores of Nehemiah Merritt, Esquire.—There are a large and convenient Store and back Room on the lower flat, and four Rooms each on the second, third, and fourth flats, with a spacious Garret. In rear of the House is a small Yard, in which there is a constant supply of excellent fresh Water, and a convenient Wood House. Should these Premises not be sold by Private Bargain before Saturday the first of August next, they will on that day be offered at Public Auction; and if not then sold, will be Let for a term of Five Years. For terms and further particulars, apply to WILLIAM WYMOND, on the premises. 9th June, 1835.

STORE TO LET. TO LET,—That commodious STORE in Prince William-street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Angus McKenzie, & Co. For terms, apply to JOHN WALKER. St. John, May 19th, 1835.

TO LET, THAT well known STAND for Business, in King-street, occupied by HENRY BLAKESLEE, Junr., a superior situation for transacting Country Trade.—Persons wishing such a stand will enquire at the Store of BLAKESLEE & ESTEY, North Market Wharf. Rum Sellers need not apply. 9th June.

AUCTION SALES. VALUABLE SALE. The subscriber will commence at 11 o'clock TO-MORROW (Wednesday), the 22d instant, to dispose of an extensive assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, of the Spring Importation, which will be positively sold to close Commitments—comprising among other articles, the following: 450 P. PIECES book, jacquet, cambric, and tape check MUSLINS, 50 ditto printed Muslins and French Ginghams, 50 ditto Regatta Stripes, 400 do. fashionable light and dark printed Calico, 100 do. bishop's lawn, imitation Scotch and cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, 100 do. Shirting Stripes, Apron Checks, and Home-spuns; 100 do. beetled and white Shirtings, Linens, and cotton Hollands, 75 do. printed Drills, black and blue Shalloon, Merinos and Stuffs, 50 dozen ladies' and children's Boots and Shoes, 20 do. tanned Tippets and Collars, fancy Dress sets, &c.—One case gents. ready-made Clothing, One case silk PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, 500 pieces and remnants fancy bonnet Ribbons, 100 dozen assorted Combs; 60 do. stout Braces, 200 lbs. cotton Balls; 200 do. patent linen Thread, 100 reams pot, letter and wrapping PAPER, Rolls Carpeting; a few pieces superfine Broad Cloths; a great variety of gents. Stocks, Cravats, and Paris Fronts, Silk and cotton Shawls; extra fine Table Covers and Doilies; Muslin Cravats, Imitation Cashmires; bobbin Quillings and Laces, Edgings, blank lace Veils, rich Vestings, Girdle de Nap and Persian SILKS, Printed Gapes and imitation satin Squares, A good assortment of Hose and Half-hose, 15 M. Quills, 20 dozen Kid Gloves, 500 gross Buttons and Studs, assorted kinds, 200 lbs. Sail Twine, 1 lbm. Wrapping Twine, 20 gross Patent and common Watch Glasses, 20 boxes Fig Biscuits, 20 Kegs Mustard, 50 Copper Kettles, With a great variety of other GOODS. Terms:—Under £15, Cash on delivery; from £15 to £50, Three Months credit; from £50 to £100, Three and Six Months; over £100, Six Months—Approved Endorsed Notes. St. John, 21st July, 1835. JOHN KERR.

HOUSE ON PETERS' WHARF, BY AUCTION. On SATURDAY, the 1st August next, at noon, will be sold by the subscribers, at their Auction Room, in the three-story HOUSE, on the South side of Peters' Wharf, occupied by Mr. W. G. Brown, a Tavern and Grocery. The building has lately been well finished for the above purpose, and rents for £42 per annum. Terms:—One quarter, Cash; the remainder in one, two, and three years, with interest and security. 21st July. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

On TUESDAY the 4th August, will be sold by the subscriber at his Auction Room—without reserve: LOT No. 48, fronting on the Shore of the Bay of Fundy, in the Parish of Portland, and near West Beach, so called—said Lot adjoining the property of John Dowd, and containing 400 acres. Terms at Sale. JAS. T. HANFORD. 21st July.

PHENIX FOUNDRY. THE Subscribers having made arrangements for carrying on the FOUNDRY and ENGRAVING Business, under the Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & Co. beg leave to inform the Public that they are now prepared to execute any Orders in the above line, at their Establishment on Pond-street, East side of the Mill Bridge, where they will cast Ship and Mill Work, Stoves, Castles, Franks, Floughs, &c. Jack and other Screws cut, Engine Work, Turning Lathes, &c. finished in a superior manner. Orders left at the Foundry, or at the Store of E. BARLOW & SONS, will be punctually attended to.—The Subscribers trust from their endeavours to give satisfaction, to merit a share of public patronage. THOMAS BARLOW, JOHN STEWART, GEORGE FLEMING. Three or four active Lads wanted as Apprentices; apply as above. St. John, 1st July, 1835.

Flour, Corn Meal, Pitch & Tar. Just received per sct's Cordeila, from Philadelphia: 30 B. RLS. RYE FLOUR, 35 do. CORN MEAL, 30 half-ditto Superfine FLOUR, 40 barrels PITCH and TAR. Also, Per sct's Boxer, from Boston: A few dozen best American SCYTHES, Dorels dried Apples, 6 dozen best Brooms, 5 dozen painted BALS, Jack and 20 sets Wooden Measures. Per brig Halcyon, from New-York: 20 half-barrels Genesee Superfine FLOUR, 30 barrels Pilot and Navy BREAD, 30 half-barrels and kegs best Butter Crackers, 10 dozen best BROOMS; 5 do. brush ditto, 3 tierces White BEANS.—For sale by DANIEL C. PERKINS, No. 5 South Market Wharf. 30th June.

ENGLISH CHEESE. Received per Sir Robert H. Dick, from Liverpool: A FEW Hampers of ENGLISH CHEESE. Also—15 hogheads BRANDY. JOHN WALKER. 7th July.

FLOUR, BEEF, & PORK. The subscribers offer for sale low—the Cargo of the sct's Prudent, Captain Billingsly, from Quebec: 400 B. BARRELS Canada FINE FLOUR, 80 ditto Prime BEEF, 30 Barrels Prime Mess ditto, 20 ditto PORK; on early application. July 7. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

LANDING. Per brig P. L. Needus, from Baltimore: 464 B. RLS. Superfine and Fine FLOUR, 50 half do. do. ditto, 264 brs. Rye FLOUR; 200 do. Corn Meal, 100 do. Navy and Pilot BREAD. 50 do. Tar and Pitch; 5 tierces RICE. June 9. D. & P. HATFIELD.

EDWARD DRURY, From Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, GENERAL HARDWAREMAN, Dealer in warranted Tools, Saws, Files, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, &c. &c. (Tool Chests fitted up for Gentlemen, Farmers, &c. ready for use.) WILL shortly have on hand an assortment of superior CUTLERY, of every description.—E. D. pledges himself to have none but such Goods as he can with confidence recommend at the most reasonable terms. CIRCULAR SAWS. E. D. having had twenty-five years' experience in the use of these Saws, on a large scale, offers his services to fit up and instruct in the use of them, (being acquainted with their intricacies,) on the premises of any Gentlemen or Company, on reasonable terms. All Saws fitted up by E. D. will be warranted to answer the purpose intended, or no charge made. Store in St. John-street. St. John, N. B. June 23, 1835.—4

