

The three main functions of royalty, in all the European monarchies, are, that the King is the commander in chief of all the national forces, that he has a right of declaring war and peace, and that he is the fountain of all honor and personal distinction. Now, supposing him to be deprived of the last prerogative, how long would he be enabled to retain the two former? That is to say, when deprived of all independent power and splendour, how long would his own single strength and resources enable him to retain the above prerogatives against the agitation and humours of the populace in times like the present?

We do not intend to say, that in some state of things, and for a people very differently situated and characterized from what are the circumstances and condition, character and feelings, of English society, a republican government, with monarchical forms, might not possibly be the best mode of rule; in other words, that the American system might not be possibly practicable. But we do mean to say, that we have no right even to entertain this question under the actual circumstance of our possessing another form of government and constitution, and there being no shadow of a complaint that this government and constitution have passed into any thing like a cruel and intolerable despotism. But it would be an unnecessary discussion of first principles to argue that no man has a right to attempt a needless change in such things as governments, and for no purpose whatever to incur such horrible evils as must always accompany the dissolution of settled forms. We have too often argued these principles to require us now to return to this part of the subject, and we therefore dismiss it with the words of the old barons in the time of King John, "Nolumus leges Anglice mutari."

We have not, however, a moment's expectation that the proposition of Mr. O'Connell will be supported by any considerable portion of the House of Commons. However this body may be divided into parties, and some of them may be prepared to go great lengths, there is still such a feeling for the interest of property, and such a strong conviction in the minds of all men that it is absurd to put such interests to peril for the sake of merely party purposes, that we entertain very little apprehension of even fifty members being found to support a motion so extravagant as that of making an organic change in the constitution of the House of Lords. Every one, indeed, must see, that the immediate and necessary result of such a change would be that of submitting and subjecting everything to the house of Commons only; there would hereafter be only one power and one body in the state; the government would become a pure democracy; and, though the name and office of King might possibly be tolerated during the lifetime of his present Majesty, it can scarcely be expected that a Radical House of Commons would give a million or two a year, or even one half the money, for the establishment of a future Queen, when they could have a president for a twentieth part of the sum. We conclude, therefore, with this observation, — that if O'Connell's motion be carried, or any thing like it, his present Majesty will be the last of the House of Hanover who will ever reign in this country. Indeed, if one hundred members should be found to vote for any thing so truly revolutionary, we trust the King would instantly dissolve parliament and appeal to the people. We will venture to say that such renegades to the constitution would never again be able to force an entrance into the House of Commons.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 9.

Lord John Russell rose to move the order of the day on the Lords' amendment of the Irish Municipal Corporation. He said he wished to do it without any remarks which would tend to excite exasperation on a subject which so much was felt, but at the same time he thought that he should be deserting his duty if he were to propose to barter away the privileges of that House, or to diminish the rights of his Majesty's subjects, or to impair the well known principles of the constitution. They stood on this subject at present on the defensive. — The Noble Lord then alluded to the circumstances which had attended the passing of the Scotch and English Corporation Bills. The Noble Lord then adverted to the Irish Bill, which had been returned to them with the title amended, (Cheers) — with the preamble changed, (renewed cheers) — out of 148 original clauses in the bill, 106 had been removed, and 18 new ones added. — (Hear.) Such was the form in which the bill was returned to the House, and certainly, if it were the object of the other House to cultivate that harmony of which they had read, it could not be by the conduct pursued towards the bill. He was anxious to find some method by which consistently with precedent and usage, the bill could be adopted as it now stood. There were two methods, rejecting all the amendments, or restoring all the original clauses.

JUNE 11.

The debate on the Lords' Amendments to the Irish Municipal Bill was resumed last night, and we rejoice to add, concluded. The question having been put for the rejection of the Lords' amendment to the 4th clause, it was carried by a majority of 35, the numbers being, for the rejection 324, against it, 238. This gives an increase of 14 upon the division which carried the original Bill.

#### HOW TO GRASS THE PIG WITHOUT SETTING THE HOUSE ON FIRE.

At the very time when Mr. O'Connell was calling for Reform of the Peerage in his address to the people of Great Britain, Mr. Shiel, at a Dublin meeting, was repudiating any wish for organic change. While the one was proving that the irresponsible power of the Lords was incompatible with good government, the other was endeavouring to make his hearers believe that there was some method of reconciling the interests of the people and the privileges of the Peers. The member for Tipperary in effect says, "Let us raise a great storm about the House of Lords which may frighten them into granting our demands; but, when we set about frightening them, let us be sure to apprise them distinctly, that though we intend to make a terrible noise by which we hope to scare them from their evil purposes, it is our resolution not to attempt the only thing they have to dread. Let us hold forth on their injustice, and show all the mischiefs they do to the country, confessing to them, at the same time, that we have no intention to retrench their powers of injury."

Now we confess our inability to understand how the Lords are to be alarmed by agitation, while they are to be assured that recourse will not be had to the organic change which is the only thing they have to fear.

If Mr. Shiel would frighten spoiled children with a bugboo, he should not so frankly explain that it will be quite harmless, notwithstanding the terrible figure which will be made of a broomsick, a sheet and a scooped pumpkin, with a pair of rushlights to serve as flaming saucers.

Mr. Shiel thinks that by a vast agitation throughout the united kingdoms the measure now in dispute may be wrung from the Lords. We cannot see for our own parts why the House of Peers should yield, when it is told that it has no organic change to apprehend, and therefore nothing but a clamorous scolding to undergo; but if mere noise could weary the Lords into concession, the accompanying disturbance to the country would be rather a heavy price to pay for every good measure.

Charles Lamb, in one of his pleasantest papers, tells us that that pig was first tasted by mankind after a fire in which some sucklings had been burnt, and that the people among whom this happy accident occurred, having thence got a strong taste for roast pork, and being strictly observant of precedent, set a house on fire whenever they wanted to roast a pig. For ages this custom was continued, but at last the expense and terror of the conflagration became so grievous, that one of those great spirits which are born for the emergencies of nations, rose up and suggested that pig might be roasted without setting a house on fire. At first there was prodigious merriment at the innovation, and it was said that the necessity of setting a house on fire for a dish of pork was a salutary check to any excess of pig; but the great bulk of the people, who could not afford to burn their houses once a month, and who suffered from the alarm and tumult of frequent conflagrations, supported the reform proposed by the sage, and pigs were thenceforth roasted by fires brought within the limits of grates, and under control.

Now it seems to us high time that we should have our roast pig without setting the house on fire. A conflagration for every suckling of improvement with which the nation proposes to treat itself appears to us a most barbarous and expensive method of accomplishing the object. We shall be told that the agent (opinion) has always ultimately effected the purpose, but by bringing it to bear upon its material within new bounds, the thing will be done with more certainty and with incomparably less trouble and cost to society.

By setting fire to three nations we dress our pig in the Lords, but would not the apparatus of a register stove, with its bars and limits, be preferable? Opinion is our fire, and its useful and powerful application is to iron-bound fuel.

There are some people, however, who really seem to prefer the most uncertain, circuitous, costly, and troublesome mode of attaining public objects. Measures of reform secured without a struggle would be to them as shooting sitting game is to sportsmen, or like incomes to Irish parsons without the salt of Exchequer suits, or the pleasures of sitch-hunting with the dogs of war. Mr. Shiel, who is content to wrangle on with the Lords, and wants no organic change, represents this class in the Commons, resembling his countrymen, of whom the song goes—

These lived a young man of Ballynacazy,  
Who wanted a wife to make him uneasy.

They want an uncontrolled, domineering viceroy of a House of Lords, to make them uneasy. Should there be a creation, we shall hope to see Mr. Shiel included in it, under the title of Lord Ballynacazy. And here let us observe that a creation appears to be the sovereign specific which Mr. Shiel has in view for the disorder in the State.

During the struggle for the Reform Bill, loud was the demand for a creation, but lately this temporary shift has been dismissed from men's views, and we have considered the renouement of it as a sign of the ripening judgment of the public on the Peerage question. A creation would only give a short relief, and would increase the difficulty of the ultimate reconstruction of the House; for the new Peers would soon catch the spirit of the

institution, and when infected, a much larger creation would be necessary to overrule the increased number of Obstructives and carry a measure of organic reform. No cure of the vice of irresponsibility is to be effected by extending it to a greater number of persons. Men of average virtue may be spoiled by it, but the institution will not be improved.

*Sincerum est nisi ris, quodcumque infundis occidit.*

Unless as the means of passing a bill for the Reform of the Peerage, within the frame of the constitution, a creation should not be recommended. It is a wretched expedient even in its short period of success, as it manifestly makes the institution a mere instrument of the crown—a packed jury, as it were. Among the peculiarities of the House of Lords is this, that the only remedy for its disorders cannot be used without damage. The infusion of a number of new Peers is a drug which, while it gives a temporary stimulus, drives nails into the victim's coffin," according to the expressive vulgar saying.

There is but one rational alternative. Either to make choice of good government and the means necessary to it; or, on the other hand, to prefer the House of Lords as it is, & with it to take its concomitant evils. Responsibility or irresponsibility—good government, or misrule—such is the alternative—make the election of one and give up the other, whichever it be, for the two are not to be reconciled. As Bayle says upon another similar question between two things, "the conjunction of the properties of a square and of a circle. You must necessarily make an option between them; if the conveniences of a round table do not satisfy you, make a square one; and do not pretend that the same table should furnish you with the conveniences both of a round table and of a square table."

So we say, choose responsibility or irresponsibility, but do not complain that irresponsibility will not harmonize with the opposite principle and give the same results. The House of Lords is the only exception to the principle of responsibility in the polity of our country, and is the working of the exception such as to recommend the principle? If so, let it have its scope; repeal the Reform Bill, and restore the rotten boroughs, the machine will then run smooth as of old on the road to ruin. Where, but in the Lords, do we find an irresponsible authority?—The powers of the Crown are responsible through its Ministers: it is true that the responsibility is not now exemplified in decapitation; instead of taking off the heads of bad servants of his Majesty, it is now the fashion to take their places from them, and loss of office is probably not less dreaded in these days than the loss of the head in former times. An ex-Minister on the conviction benches is about an equivalent to a head over Temple Bar. The responsibility of Ministers is their removability, and this is the responsibility with which we desire to affect the Lords. We need not repeat, after having so frequently discussed the subject, that of all the plans of Peerage Reform yet proposed, we prefer that of Mr. O'Connell—an Elective House, eligibility consisting in the Peerage birth or creation, and the choice vested in large bodies of the people. To many minds, we are aware, such projects now appear like castle-building, and so would have seemed the plan of the Reform Bill six months before it was introduced into the House of Commons. Two years before it was accepted by the nation, a man who had anticipated such a change would have been treated as a lunatic. The Cardinal Do Retz remarks on the wisdom of observing the distinction between things difficult and things impossible, and as the Roman Poet has it, Time, in its revolutions, brings about events which the Gods themselves durst not promise to their votaries.

On the 11th the Commons received the Lord's Amendments of the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill, by a majority of 86. Thus the first act of the drama has been performed—we trust it may not end in a bloody tragedy.

This proceeding of the Commons, is a direct assertion of their power, exercised in a violent manner—neither conference nor compromise, that we can discover, has been talked of, except we may gather a slight disposition towards the latter feeling in Lord John Russell's introduction of the subject. The two Houses are in collision, and it depends on the country's decision whether the Lords' doings or those of the lower house, are most in accordance with constitutional government.

That the Lords would not have risked such extensive alterations in the Irish Bill, as to have changed it both in letter and spirit, except they were assured of their strength, to carry their point in any emergency, must we think be the conclusion arrived at by all who have paid passing attention to their proceedings. And it must be remembered, that though the present Ministry have a majority of the Commons at their back, yet this is no criterion by which to judge of the general feeling—a great change in which, we are satisfied has taken place, since the last dissolution of Parliament. The present Ministry with all their opportunities have acquired strength, but it is not in public estimation, i. e. in the confidence of those who have a stake in society, and in the country.

The whole aim and intention of the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill, as passed by the Commons, is as far as we can perceive by the debates, to place all the powers of such bodies in the hands of the Catholics—a state of things, which would be worse than before, when they were wholly usurped by the Protestant interests. To do away injustice on all sides, the Lord's amendments went to neutralize the power of both, and to dispose of such influence under other laws, which would be beneficial to posterity. This can easily be perceived, would not satisfy O'Connell, the virtual head of the Ministry, and who by the Commons' Bill would be virtual King of all Ireland, as he is now of its Roman Catholic inhabitants; and hence the Commons' rejection on the Lords' wisdom. Every unprejudiced person must confess, that measures to ally instead of increase party animosity, are most likely to better at the present time the condition of Ireland—the opinion of her agitators, are however averse to pacification, for then their occupations would be gone. The Lords' version of the Irish Municipal Bill, had this object in view, as no other party could make opposite powers, as of old, the

pivot of abuses of instruments of political corruption or undue preponderance.

It is with these views of the equal influence, which they bestow—the impossibility that in the present state of Ireland, the same laws which govern England can be applied—and the tranquillizing effect, so necessary to an application of English privileges to their full extent, to that unhappy and agitated country, to which the Lords' amendments would lead,—that we look upon the alterations in the Bill as showing more of wisdom, than the pertinacious stand of the Commons, which may bring about a political convulsion, dangerous enough to shake the prosperity which is now so apparent throughout Great Britain, and which it should be the study of her statesmen to promote and encourage.—Times.

#### COMMUNICATION.

[For the Colonist and Advocate.]

MR. EDITOR—

You will confer a favour on a Subscriber, by giving insertion to the following:—

Sir—I am informed that in a certain department in this Province, that certain (should be) Scientific young men who have never crossed the Atlantic in search of wisdom, have set up a standard of perfection of their own creation, leaving over all the tedious rules of schoolastic studies, and supplying the deficiencies by actual practice, and a wisdom peculiar to themselves.—They have attempted to prove, the utter uselessness of Geometry and Algebra in the application of an abstract science, now all Mathematicians will agree with me, when the various branches of Mathematics, that they are as barren as the earth without the influence of the sun, and as inactive as the body without a soul; this being permitted, what shall these wise men be, who could not demonstrate the 5. 1. Euclid (if they can, let them do it according to the enunciation,) and do not know a simple equation in Algebra. One of the individuals is a great Philosopher, he has discovered a new property in the Magnetic Needle, Lightning struck the Needle and reversed the poles, a wonderful discovery, known to the tyros in Philosophy. Mr. Editor, in order that I may not trespass on the columns of your valuable paper, I will only give two passages for the solution of these knowings, in order to show them the necessity of the knowledge of Geometry and Algebra. In some one of the eleven stations below, an error has been committed, either in the chaining or bearing require, which station, and whether it was in the bearing or chaining without protection, or going to the field a second time, with a geometrical construction, and a nominal process, when corrected, the arc of the semi figure is required, with a numerical proof, in the most concise form.

1	.....	N. 71	20	W	.....	500
2	.....	N. 22	50	W	.....	2000
3	.....	N. 37	25	W	.....	2800
4	.....	N. 67	30	W	.....	800
5	.....	N. 10	35	E	.....	1100
6	.....	N. 65	40	E	.....	1400
7	.....	S. 63	45	E	.....	1900
8	.....	S. 39	25	E	.....	2000
9	.....	S. 13	00	E	.....	1500
10	.....	S. 25	30	W	.....	1250
11	.....	S. 47	35	W	.....	1190

In a quadrilateral figure, two of its sides being parallel, but not equal, and the lines that join the extremities of these parallel lines towards the same parts are not equal or parallel, require the segment of either of the end lines; from which you draw a line parallel to the side lines, will divide the figure into two equal parts, with a general rule to solve all such questions expressed in the most simple terms.

I trust the above questions, after testing the efficiency of their system of Practice, may so humble them in their own eyes, as to cease them to acknowledge that Science is not obtained by intuition.

The solutions to be left at the Colonist's Office, within three Calendar Months.

#### HIBERNICUS.

### THE COLONIST AND ADVOCATE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1836.

#### Bank of New-Brunswick.

SOLOMON NICHOLS, Esquire, President  
Director this week, ———— Thos. Barlow, Esq.  
Discount Days, ———— TUESDAY and FRIDAY.  
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.  
BILLS OF NOTES for Discount, must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.

#### COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

CHARLES WARD, Esquire, President.  
Director this week, ———— Peter Duff, Esq.  
Discount Days, ———— TUESDAY and FRIDAY.  
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.  
BILLS OF NOTES for Discount must be lodged before three o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.

#### BEA ULESS BUT FAITHFUL.

We have English dates to the 17th June, from which we have compiled our News of the week.

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The two Houses we regret to state, are brought into collision on the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill, how it will terminate we can form no conception. The Lords are perfectly constitutional, so also are the Commons, still the question is unsettled, and by what means they will adjust the difference, no one can possibly divine. It is a delicate position, both parties have taken, and must we if fear, if pertinaciously persisted in, be productive of a breach that will not readily be healed.

BANKING.—In another column will be found the Advertisement of R. Carter, Esq. The accredited agent of the Colonial Banking establishment in London, from which it will be seen that there is a favourable prospect of the Establishment of a Bank for the accommodation of the City: a consummation devotedly to be wished. This City from the first day in which Banking commenced, within its border, has been held in pecuniary bondage the want of a circulating Medium, was not removed by the establishment of a Bank in St. John, but a system of rigid monopoly was created, this being the case, it must be a matter of gratification to all, save the GAMBLERS, that accommodation commensurate to the absolute necessities of the Province is about to be afforded. We hail it as the dawn of better days.

PECUNIARY.—We would inform our Subscribers, that the third quarter of this Paper has commenced, we expect all who wish well to the Establishment, will comply with the terms. PAYMENT QUARTERLY AND IN ADVANCE.

LAUNCH.—On Tuesday last, from the ship yard of Mr. George Thomson, Portland, a fine burdensome barque of 800 tons, called the IDEA, in every respect a superior vessel.

LAUNCH.—A fine new ship of 420 tons burthen (old measurement) was launched from the ship yard of Jas. Delap, Esq. on the Bay Shore, on Thursday last, and towed into this port by the steamer Maid of the Mist on Friday. Good judges pronounce her to be a substantial and well built ship. She is owned by Messrs. MILES & THOMAS, of this City.

REGATTA.—Under the patronage of the Admiral. At a meeting of the Officers of the Navy and Garrison, and Gentlemen of the Town of Halifax held this day according to advertisement—it was decided that a Regatta shall take place on Wednesday 17th August, and that a meeting be held on Monday next at two o'clock at the Naval Store keepers Office, in the Dock Yard, for the purpose of electing a Committee of management.

Halifax, July 20, 1836.

This announcement will, we have little doubt afford a good deal of pleasure. Regattas are the natural pastimes of a commercial people. They formerly created much interest, and gave great satisfaction to all ranks and classes of the community.—*Association.*

On Friday, the 22d inst. a Coroner's Inquest was held at Westfield, (King's County,) on view of the body of William Read, a native of Scotland, who, it seemed, for some time past, had been in a state of mental derangement, and who, it was supposed, was accidentally drowned by falling out of a boat.—Verdict accordingly.—*Courier.*

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—Last Thursday evening a pilot boat schooner was launched at Sand Point, Carleton; immediately after the vessel had entered the water, a swivel on board was discharged, the wad from which struck the head of a lad, named Irvine, who was standing at the door of a shed a few feet distant and fractured his skull. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but proved entirely unavailing, and he expired the same night.

The Coroner's Inquest is as follows:—"That his death was in consequence of an injury received in the head by powder fired from a swivel, which swivel was loaded by William Soely, and touched off with fire by John Speers."—*Baz.*

#### UPPER CANADA—THE ELECTORS.

We have just received the following letter:—Our elections have just closed, gloriously for the province. The returns give 15 Radicals and 47 Conservatives!!! but this is not all—the latter are all men of property, and character, who will attend strictly to the real interests of the country.

Our spirited Governor may now remedy every real grievance that exists, and I doubt not we shall at once return to that prosperous & cheering state of things from which a set of demagogues have kept her back for the past two years. I write in haste with the hope this may give you the first cheering account of our regeneration. The Welland is in good order, and doing an excellent business in spite of all the fishhooks circulated by our enemies and rivals to the contrary. July 9, 1836.

#### MARRIED.

On Wednesday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Rufus Brown to Miss Elizabeth Trutes both of Monkton parish, county of Westmorland.

On Thursday by the same Mr. James Gibby, to Miss Margaret Gore, both of the parish of St. John.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. G. L. Wiggins, at Port Isaac Village, Mr. James Lepton, to Miss Catherine Carleton.

At Portland Village, on Thursday morning by the Rev. G. L. Wiggins Mr. P. Edgett, of Hopewell, to Miss Caroline Graves, of the former place.

At the same place, on Thursday evening by the same Mr. N. Churchill, of Wakefield, to Miss Mollinda Hoyt, of Portland.

At Fredericton, on the 19th inst. by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M., Mr. William Hammond, of Prince William, to Miss Rebecca Long, of that place.

On Thursday, 26th of May, at the Church of St. Rock at Paris, and afterwards, the British Embassy, the Lord Stafford, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Caton, Esq. and grand daughter of Charles Corroll, of Carleton, both of the State of Maryland, in the United States, & sister of the Marchioness of Wellesley and Marchioness of Carmarthen.

#### DECEASED.

On Saturday last, Agnes, infant daughter of Isaac I. Bedell, Esq. aged two months.

At Portland Village, on Wednesday morning, very suddenly, Mrs. Jane Carlow, aged 64.

At Sussex Vale, on Friday the 22d, instant, aged 8 years and 9 months, Martha More, sixth daughter of Joshua D. Gilday, Esq.

At Grand Lake, on the 9th of June, Mrs. Lydia Brill, in the 76th year of her age, wife of Mr. David Brill.

In St. Stephen, on the 11th inst. Mrs. Sally, wife of Nehemiah Marks, Esq. In this afflictive dispensation of Providence, the inhabitants of St. Stephen, have met with a great loss.—There are many, especially among the poor, who will long cherish in grateful remembrance the worth and virtues of Mrs. Marks. Her benevolence though the sphere of her acquaintance. Her mind and heart were always open to supply the wants of the destitute. Her worthy disposition, and amiable deportment, won for her the respect and esteem of all that knew her.

#### MARINE LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

#### ARRIVED.

Monday—Ship Mobile, Gourley, Belfast, 54—Wm. A. Dougan, 147 passengers.

Sch. Sir Howard Douglas, Paid, Boston, 4—B. Tilt, rice and oranges.

Wednesday—Sch. Francis, Fields, Boston, 3—Barlow, & Ketchum, assorted cargo.

Edward Preble, Bowman, Boston, via Esport.—Chas. McLaughlan, flour.

Steamer Maid of the Mist, Smith, Portland—passengers.

Thursday—Brig Mary Ann, Payson, St. Domingo, 17—Barlow & Ketchum, mahogany, coffee, &c.

Sch. Thistle, Rest, New York, 7—J. & T. Robinson, flour and tobacco.

Friday—New ship Mohawk, Drake, Annapolis—Millby & Thomas ballast.

Saturday—Ship Relief, Perrin, Plymouth 46—George Ball, ballast.

#### CLEARED.

Ship Saint George, Fay, Newry, timber.

Calcutta, Reid, Liverpool, do.

Calista, Jamieson, Dublin, timber.

Bigg Hinde, Custard, Hull, timber.

D'Arcy, Phillips, Newry, timber.

Gambia, Robbins, Berbrice, fish and lumber.

Charles, Dudge, Demerara, do.

Sch. Elizabeth, Vaughan, Halifax, ass'd cargo.

Medora, Parry, Quebec, ballast.

Alfred, Gravett, Rye, timber.

Roy, Lingley, New York, plauer.

Mary Elizabeth, Greenlaw, Eastport, do.

Victory, Kinney, Philadelphia, do.

Edward Preble, Bowman, Boston, do.

Ship Beverly, Lawson, hence, at Liverpool, 10th June; Branches, Huggins, at Belfast; and brig James Price, at Cork.

Arrived at Quebec, 14th June, brig Union, V. Faughan, from Jamaica; 16th, sch. L. E. Esperance, L. Bull; St. John; 17th, Bachelor, Caldwell, do.—Cleared, 17th ship Glasgow, Stephenson, Greenock.

Arrived at New-York, 13th inst. sch. Redgouche Packet, from St. John; 16th, brig Eliza, Mahon; do; 16th, sch. Dilligence, Brier, do.—Cleared, 20th, sch. Spray, Nowlan, St. John; Catherine, Howard, Passabourough.

Spoken on the 20th inst. lat. 28 50, long. 62 40, brig Morning Star, from St. Andrews, for Montego Bay.

Sch. James Clarke, Cronk, 42 days from River Gambia, Africa, arrived at New-York on the 20th inst.