

EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.—By the packet ship Francis Dupan, Capt. Robinson, we have received Paris papers to the evening of June 7th, containing London dates to the evening of the 5th.—N. York Journal of Commerce.

At Paris on the 6th, French stocks experienced a slight advance; Don Miguel's loan fell 6 per cent. At London on the 5th, Consols receded, and left off at 92 1/2 for account. The money market was generally flat.

By a late ordinance of the French government, the tonnage duty on French vessels coming from Great-Britain, is reduced to one franc per ton. The measure has the effect, in consequence of the reciprocity between France and England, of reducing the duty on English vessels to the same extent.

The United States vessels are still burdened with the old duty of five francs per ton, amounting, on one of the packet ships, to more than five hundred dollars.

The Florence Gazette of the 24th May, has letters from Tripoli, which announce that the Bey has ordered the removal of his Regency. The number of the insurgents is very great, and imposing forces will be required to subdue them. The result, however, is not despaired of.

PARIS, June 6.—The Minister of the Marine has sent circulars to all the commercial ports, with orders to keep the offices for entering bills of lading for the cargo, and to send to London all that arrive from sea, and have been on shore six months. Previous orders had been issued to put all the ships which are afloat in the ports in repair, so as to be ready for sea on the first notice.

FRANKFURT, May 27.—We hear that the King of the French, in his desire to detect his efforts to the west of the English kingdom, which he finds impossible while he finds so many European questions, and among the important ones of Luxembourg and Switzerland, remain unsettled, is anxious for a general Congress, and we learn that overtures to that effect have been made to several Courts of Europe. The place of meeting will doubtless be in Germany, and probably Aix-la-Chapelle would be second time see the rulers of Europe within its walls. Our trade at this moment is very brisk, considerable orders having been received from several Courts of Europe, and our City is full of strangers, several of whom intend remaining some time in our delightful environs.

A second edition of the London Courier of the 5th June, containing a report from our correspondent at Plymouth, of yesterday's date, that the steamer Royal Tar had just left that port with M. Mendizabal, Col. de Gaud, and several passengers. Don Miguel is understood to be in the St. Agate, and Don Carlos in the Donagel, for the Mediterranean coast.

At the earnest solicitation of the British Minister at Lisbon, Don Pedro released Sir John Campbell from prison on the 25th of May.

In the House of Lords, June 4th, in answer to a question from Lord Lansdowne, Lord Melbourne said, "for the immediate information of the noble Lord, I can state that his favorite, Don Miguel, is at present safe on board a British ship of war."

Times Office, June 5.—We have received by express the Parlia papers of Tuesday. We find in the Monitor the official promulgation of the law fixing the budget of receipts for 1855, followed by a report of the Minister of Commerce pointing to the necessity of modifying certain provisions of the Customs' tariff, and an ordinance by which the modifications suggested are to be acted upon in future. By the extracts from Lyons, received on Tuesday in Paris, it appears that the fresh combination among the journeymen dyers had entered into, in consequence of which several establishments were at a stand still.

The Queen of Spain has shown her regard for the freedom of the press, by suppressing four of the liberal journals at Madrid.

The celebrated Catholic Bishop, Retored Dr. Doyle, died at Carlow, Ireland, on the 31st of May. Dr. Waldron, Catholic Bishop of Killarney, died at Araruee, on the 27th May.

The Dublin Court of Conscience have awarded 100s. a-day to emigrants detained three weeks beyond the engagement for sailing.

An address was presented to His Majesty, at the levee, on Tuesday the 27th of May, signed by 250,000 lay members of the Church of England, embodying a declaration of their attachment to the church, and praying His Majesty to support it in his rights.

AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL. LISBON, May 27.—It is eleven years to-day, since (the then infant) Don Miguel fled from Lisbon to Santarem, to destroy the constitution, and to usurp the throne of his august father. To-day news has reached Lisbon of his stipulating to retire from the Portuguese territory, which he has so long-dreaded with blood, and covered with misfortunes. Remarkable coincidence! So then it was the 27th of May when he began his crime, and it is the 27th of May which finishes his political existence and the career of his crimes and outrages. This morning, at 8 o'clock, the aid-de-camp of General Salanhala arrived at Lisbon, with the interesting news of the surrender of the army of the usurper, and immediately the intelligence spread through the capital with the rapidity of lightning.

It is impossible to describe the joy which took possession of every faithful inhabitant of Lisbon. Many rockets ascended the sky, and good wishes, congratulations, and good wishes, passed from one to another in every street—and no one could sufficiently express the emotions which filled his bosom.

SEVILLE, June 1.—By express received at half-past one o'clock this day, His Excellency the Secretary of War, confirms the important news of the decisive advantages gained in Portugal, and the surrender of the Miguelite and Carlist forces, and adds that the Pretender, in consequence of his having claimed the protection of the Secretary of the English Legation, who was at his Head Quarters, proceeded with his family to Lisbon, where instructions had already arrived from the British Government, applicable to such a conjuncture.

LONDON, June 5.—We have received a copy of the amnesty granted by Don Pedro to the adherents of the usurper.

AMNESTY.—Desiring to give an irrefragable testimony of clemency, and the continuance of love and indulgence with which his heart is constituted in behalf of the Portuguese, who, deluded or misled by error, by interested passions, or by extraordinary circumstances, have adhered to the usurper until the moment of his final downfall, and being resolved, in the great act of the moment of the most signal victories, impelled thereto solely by my ardent desire to rally around the legitimate throne of my august daughter all minds, all wills, and all hearts, with an entire oblivion of past opinions; and having thought fit, in the name of the same august Señors, to decree as follows:—

Article 1. A general amnesty for all political offences committed since the 31st of July, 1826, is granted to all persons who may submit, or shall offer to submit to the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, within 48 hours after the promulgation of this decree in the chief places of the districts, (Cabezas de Condado,) by presenting themselves to the local authorities, whom they will receive as safe conduct, such persons not having been previously obliged to submit by force of arms. Those who do not avail themselves of this amnesty, remain subject to the rigour of the law.

Sec. 1. The execution of the decree of the 31st of August, 1833, is suspended with respect to the persons comprehended in the amnesty, until the Cortes shall deliberate on their case.

Sec. 2. They shall have possession of their property, but not power to alienate the same until the decision of the Cortes.

Sec. 3. The amnesty does not include restitution of ecclesiastical, political, and civil offices, nor of Crown property, nor of orders, commanderies, and pensions; neither does it extend to offences against individuals, nor except from responsibility, to the prejudice of third parties.

Art. II. The military officers comprehended in the amnesty who shall, within the period prescribed in Article I. swear fidelity to the Queen's Government, shall retain their commissions legally conferred, and the Government will provide for their subsistence in proportion to their rank.

The Ministers and Secretaries of State of all the departments are to hold this decree to be thus understood, and cause the same to be executed.

"DON PEDRO, Duke of Braganza."
"JOSE DA SILVA CARVALHO."
"ANTONIO JOSÉ FRUELES."
"JOAQUIM ANTONIO DA AGUIAR."
"FRANCISCO SIMOES MARGUELO."
"Palace of the Necessidades, May 27, 1834."

UNITED STATES.

[From the New-York "Truth Teller."]
SERIOUS DISTURBANCES.—Our readers must be all aware that the TAPPANS, and a blasphemous wretch nicknamed "the Rev. Mr. Cox," (which latter gentleman publicly declared that our Saviour was a Negro,) with various other hypocritical and villainous individuals, are endeavouring to free all the slaves throughout the Union at once, and have gone so far as to speak of producing an amalgamation of the whites and blacks. At the meetings of these disorderly and rash men the whites and blacks were indiscriminately mingled together, and Tappan and his confederates exulted the blacks while they spoke in very disrespectful terms of the Colonizationists. At the antipathy and impious proceedings the public very naturally and justly were much incensed, and determined to prevent the meeting of a band of conspirators whose whole course of conduct is calculated to produce the ruin and destruction of this happy Union. Under the influence of indignant feelings, they met on Wednesday night, to watch the proceedings of the abolitionists, and prevented them from accomplishing their nefarious purposes. Late in the night, they went to the house of Louis Tappan, broke the windows, shutters, and doors, removed the furniture into the street, and made a large bon-fire thereof. They then proceeded to the house of "the Rev. Mr. Cox's," and have done the same material injury.

We are sorry that these proceedings should take place, but are not at all surprised, the conduct of those who are inflaming the minds of blacks, and leading them into opinions and hopes which can but serve to injure them, is responsible in the extreme, and we hope that they may now be fully convinced that they are looked upon by the public, with an eye of censure and disgust. If the late proceedings had not been sufficient to convince them of these truths, we fear they will yet be handled more roughly.

The ruin already accomplished is great in churches, schools, rooms, and private houses. About 20 poor African families have had their all destroyed, and have neither bedding, clothing, nor food remaining—their houses are completely devastated, and their furniture a wreck, and the ruined and disconsolate tenants of the devoted houses are now reduced to the necessity of applying to the Corporation for bread.—One woman, with her little children, came to the alms-house, urging and solicited support for the day—she had been in comfortable circumstances, but every particle of her property was taken and destroyed, and with others, she sat among the ruins of her property, and wept over the desolation that had reigned.

Rollison, of 157 Leonard Street, a respectable coloured man, has lost about \$800, almost his all. The mob robbed as they went, and took every thing that was worth carrying off. At Rollison's house, 192 silver dollars, \$150 worth of jewellery, four valuable silver watches, a clock, and other property were taken, and the store and house almost destroyed. About 20 houses in all have been invaded, and the inmates ruined. Seven churches have suffered, and \$200,000 will not cover the loss. About 150 of the rioters have been taken, and imprisoned, many of them convicts and characters of the worst description.

Another Abolition Riot.—On the night of the 10th inst. (says the New York Gazette,) a riot took place at Norwich, Connecticut. It appears that some person from Boston had the evening previous preached an abolition sermon in the Rev. Mr. Dickerson's first Presbyterian Church in that City, which passed off quietly. The next evening, he made a second attempt, when a mob, headed by a band, marched to the church, proceeded up the broad aisle, took the person from the pulpit, and forced him to march before them, at the same time playing the rogue's march, till they actually drummed him out of the place, threatening, if he ever returned again, to "give him a coat of tar and feathers."

The New York Evening Post recommends a subscription to indemnify the poor blacks, whose property has been destroyed. It adds—"The conduct of the black population, generally, throughout these disorders, has been of the most exemplary kind."

The New York American expresses the opinion, that the Grand Jury of that city should indict Tappan, Cox, and the leading Abolitionists, as public nuisances, and properly remarks:—"Rigorous measures against all who are parties to the present commotions, will alone re-establish the majesty of the law."

A committee of merchants in N. York, have addressed a letter to N. Biddle, Esq. President of the United States Bank, recommending an extension of loans by that institution, to the amount of from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Mr. Biddle replied, that the Bank Directors would examine into the subject, and if possible extend its loans.

U. S. BANK.—We publish a correspondence between a Committee appointed at a highly respectable meeting of merchants in this city, and the President of the United States Bank. We are glad to find the consideration of the subject of an enlargement of discounts on the part of the Bank, has resulted in a determination to do whatever the wants of trade may require. The enlargement has already commenced here, in Boston, and elsewhere; and in fact, orders have been despatched on the subject to all the offices. A revival of confidence, of business, and of pleasure in doing business, may now be expected, and with the more assurance, as we learn that whatever the extent of the accommodation may be, it will be maintained until the expiration of the Charter, when, should

the Bank not be able to procure a modified renewal, we expect confidently that its affairs may be closed in a manner satisfactory to the commercial community, and so as to agitate the money market as little as possible.—N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

The New York City Debt has been reduced during the past year \$173,500. The value of the real estate held by the Corporation is estimated at five millions of dollars.

The New-York Commercial of Thursday contains, a list of the deaths of thirty persons who died on the previous day from exposure to the heat and drinking cold water. They were all laborers, and mostly natives of Ireland.—The decidedly hot weather commenced on Saturday and became gradually more close and oppressive until Wednesday, when it seemed to have arrived at its highest point. Many branches of Mechanical business suspended operations on that day. A lad who ventured out barefooted was badly burnt, and had to be carried home.

The ice house belonging to the City of Philadelphia, near Fairmount, took fire on the 8th instant, at midnight, and was destroyed, with all its contents. It is not stated how the fire originated, but we suppose it must have been a case of spontaneous combustion.

The Courier.

By the English Mail, this morning, we have London dates to the 5th of June, and a vessel at Halifax brings Liverpool papers of the 10th—the extracts add little to the intelligence received through other channels.

FEMALE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—As a call is now made upon public liberality for some additional support towards keeping this useful establishment in existence, we have much pleasure in giving, from the first report of the Committee, a very favourable account of the progress and benefits of this praiseworthy institution.

The House of Industry was opened on the 27th of February, when two women and five children, were received into it. During the following month six women and thirteen children were admitted, and the number has since increased to fifteen women, four young girls capable of working, and twenty children. Hitherto much time has been occupied in preparing the necessary articles of bedding and clothing, for the use of the inmates, and in forming the habits of neatness and cleanliness, and in teaching the girls to read, and to sew, and in the various duties of the poor. The success which has attended their labours, the women appear contented and happy, and many of them do a much greater amount of work than when they first entered; the children are taught to read, and some of the little girls begin to sew very neatly. Two girls and a boy, for some time in the house, have been placed out as servants, and it is the earnest desire of the Committee, to make the institution not only a place of refuge for the destitute mother, but a nursery in which her daughters may be trained up to become useful domestics. With this view, they have received into the house several girls, whose parents, though in great poverty, do not come under the class of sufferers to be relieved by the want of means alone prevents their taking any more. Of late, the rapid progress contributed during the winter, a great part was necessary for the purchase of furniture, fuel, and clothing; and as the proceeds of the women's work have not yet been sufficient to pay for their food, the remainder is nearly exhausted, and the Committee must therefore solicit for that support which will enable them to prosecute the undertaking, so valuable to the poor, and important to the community in general. The proceeds of the women's work, not including what was done for the use of the house, have been about £19.

EMIGRANTS.—The number of Emigrants arrived at this port, since the 24th of June, is 1144, viz. 893 adults; 87 between 12 and 14 years of age; and 164 under 7 years.

TREASURY WARRANTS, up to Number 357, are now payable on demand at the Treasurer's Office.

CITY GUARD.—Mr. Charles Whitney has been appointed by the Common Council, City Guard, in the room of B. C. Chalmers, Esq.

CHOLERA AT QUEBEC.—We regret to learn by the annual extract from letters to a Mercantile House in this City, dated 15th July, that this dreaded scourge is prevalent in Canada.—"The Cholera has again made its appearance—but am happy to say that I do not think it is nearly as bad as it was in 1832."

Our Quebec papers are only to the 14th, and do not mention this intelligence.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—We have been furnished by the author with a copy of a work, recently published in London, entitled "Letters to the Right Hon. E. G. S. STANLEY, M.P., upon the Existing Treaties with France and America, as regards their Rights of Fishery upon the Coast of Nova Scotia, Labrador, and Newfoundland; the Violations of these Treaties by the Subjects of both Powers, and their effects upon the Commerce, equally of the Mother Country and the Colonies; with a general view of the Colonial Policy, shewing that the British Dependencies are now prepared to pay the expenses of their Local Governments, and to contribute to the support of the Empire, in a manner fully commensurate with the Commercial advantages derived from them; and that their preservation, as integral parts of the Empire, is essential to the Commercial Prosperity and Political Supremacy of the British Nation."—By GEORGE R. YOUNG, Esq. of Halifax, Nova-Scotia.

These various subjects are handled in a masterly manner by Mr. Young, and his Letters, altogether, show an intimate acquaintance with the subjects of which they treat, and display much originality of thought, and a knowledge of the various and important information which it contains, the book itself will be eagerly sought after by many in the Colonies, we will occasionally enrich our columns from its valuable contents, for the information of those of our readers who may not be so fortunate as to procure copies.

A few years since, the subject of the Colonial Fisheries was repeatedly discussed by writers on our pages, and the blindness or ignorance of the British Diplomatist in their negotiations with France and New-Scotia, and we expressed our belief that the British Government, by the Treaty of Paris, ratified in 1814, granted privileges to the French which have been construed by the Court of Versailles into an exclusive right to the Fisheries on the West coast of Newfoundland, to the exclusion of British subjects, which the wily Americans are permitted to enjoy the benefits resulting from a participation in the trade! After giving a supposed opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown upon the claim of the French to an exclusive right of Fishery on the West coast of Newfoundland, and we expressed our belief that the British Government, by the Treaty of Paris, ratified in 1814, granted privileges to the French which have been construed by the Court of Versailles into an exclusive right to the Fisheries on the West coast of Newfoundland, to the exclusion of British subjects, which the wily Americans are permitted to enjoy the benefits resulting from a participation in the trade!

LOTTERIES.—Some weeks since, a friend handed us a number of the North American Review, containing a table of the subject of Lotteries, nearly the whole of which appears on the last page of this day's impression. The arguments used by the lecturer, and the remarks of the reviewer, are strongly opposed to that species of gaming, so general in some States of the Union for many years past, and in this quarter, where no such extensive schemes exist, the article, we think, will be read with attention.

RIOTS IN NEW-YORK.—It appears that the destruction of property by unprovoked mobs, is not confined to the Old World; but has recently been extensively practised in the New.—On the nights of the 9th, 10th, and 11th inst. the city of New-York was the scene of most violent outrages; several places of the city were burnt, and many persons injured, and several private dwellings were forcibly entered, and, in some cases, ravaged of their contents. The houses thus partially demolished or rifled, were principally occupied by persons of colour, and influential members of the Anti-Slavery Society, who were previously advertised the indiscriminate amalgamation or marriage of the whites and blacks!

PORTUGAL.—Commodore Hamilton, of the schooner Sea Flower, at this port, confirms the account of the surrender of Don Miguel and Don Carlos, and states that all was quiet at Lisbon, when he sailed, on the 12th June.

GENERAL AGENCY AND PETITION OFFICE.—We strongly recommend to the attention

of the public, the advertisement in another column under this head. Such an office at Head Quarters has long been a desideratum of no slight necessity and importance, and as it is now undertaken, the advantages to be derived from it, the Surveyor General, for instance, must always act for the benefit of the Crown, and for that alone; and this he is bound to do strictly and conscientiously. The Applicant cannot therefore, reasonably expect that his interests will be studied in the same way by that officer, in which such an Agent as the present will do it.—He cannot talk unreservedly to the Surveyor General;—to the Agent he can, and that always in the most confidential manner. He has now then a double advantage. He will, in the first place, secure a thorough and patient investigation of every document that may throw light upon his interests; and that by one who, from long and intimate acquaintance with all the public documents, can effect it in an infinitely less space of time than the Applicant himself could, in the hitherto accustomed way. And in the next place, his case will be laid before the Surveyor General in the clearest and most manageable shape, from its being founded upon such facts and documents as that officer is already fully acquainted with, or made so by the instrument prepared by the Agent; and therefore, no doubt, questions can be created or delayed. This is of the utmost moment. Thus the Applicant, if he should be from the country, will hardly be detained in town above an hour or two, instead of having, as is often the case, to wait many days upon expenses, and then being sometimes obliged to wait his business unattended for all. For the Agent, being solely devoted to this business, would rapidly follow up every enquiry, check every official document that came before him, and be able to send off the required papers in the most perfect and satisfactory manner. We conceive, that the Surveyor General's office itself, will likewise have reason to be gratified with such arrangements, which must save them an immense deal of time. We are fully assured that it is often desirable to prevent mistakes; but this, from the peculiar and insurmountable difficulties attending the business, cannot always be the case. This is now obvious. The Executive, also, will gain not a little in the saving of trouble, which is often very needlessly given, and be rejoiced, we are certain on all occasions to see representations in such a form as shall lead, without the delay and trouble arising upon defective Petitions, to the award of justice, and the protection of the interests of the public at large. We believe we need not say anything further in favor of this undertaking, which is obviously fraught with advantages of no common order; and we well know that the Applicant is sure of meeting with the most perfect and satisfactory manner, the strictest integrity and impartiality, and the protection he can repose implicit confidence. His trust will be considered sacred; his letters, when necessary, confidential; his rights protected; and his wrongs, through his instrumentality, redressed. Our perfect assurance of the truth of all these statements, we intend to lay them before the public; and if it should be thought that our notice is somewhat lengthy, it will also be remembered, that the subject is one of the highest importance.—Frederick Watchman.

PORT OF QUEBEC.—Number of Emigrants arrived since the opening of the navigation this year, to the 15th July, as follows:—

From England, 4569
Ireland, 15,313
Scotland, 1771
Lower Ports, 214
Total, 22,067
Number arrived to corresponding date last year, 13,995

THE GOLD BILL.—Neilson's Quebec Gazette of the 11th inst. says—"The Gold Bill, as it is called, which has just passed into a law in the United States, will operate important changes in the currency of this Province. A new coinage of gold for the United States, is immediately to be issued, and the Eagle is on an assumed average standard of the value of gold, to be fixed at ten dollars, halves at five, and so on. But the Eagles, halves, &c. already coined and in circulation, are declared on the same standard, a legal tender, at the increased value of 10 dollars, 66 cents, and the parts in proportion. American Eagles and their parts, now current here at \$10, will then move off to the States. The new coin will come very slowly.

But besides this, foreign gold coins are made legal tenders in the United States at augmented rates, fixed upon this assumed standard of the value of gold. The English Sovereign, legally current in the Province, at 22s. 2d. Halifax currency, but practically current at 23s. to 24s. as offering a means of remittance to England, is declared worth about 24s. 2d. Halifax currency. The English Sovereign will move to the States also, or pass at the increased rates.

The Spanish and French gold coins, containing 236 grains of pure gold, and containing 100 grains of silver, are somewhat reduced, particularly the latter. Their rates will be fixed also by the American law, but they may be passed off by the ignorant at the old rates.

The standard of silver which is assumed, will also effect considerable changes, we suppose, in the value of silver coins; but we have no means of ascertaining this.

Under these circumstances, (the Gazette adds) surely the Legislature of the Province will no longer delay taking some steps to retain a few pieces of gold and silver in the Colony, of real value, and of great utility, and an extraordinary aptitude for this kind of convenience."

Yarmouth, N. S. July 19.—The weather for the last fortnight has been unusually sunny, accompanied with almost incessant fog, the wind varying from S. E. to S. W.—Herald.

The Ariel Steam-boat, recently invented at Cincinnati, by a man named Mason, is thus described in a late American paper—"It is about ten feet long, the ribs being covered with silk, in order to render it very light. The engine, of two horse power, is placed in the middle, and turns four vertical shafts, projecting over the bow and stern, into each of which are fixed four spiral silken wings, which are made to revolve with a sufficient velocity to cause the vessel to rise. Over the whole is fixed a movable silken cover, designed to assist in contracting the gratifying force, at the same time tending to assist in its propulsion forward. The whole boat, including the engine, weighs 60 pounds, and has cost about \$300."

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 7.]
We, the undersigned, in behalf of all the passengers just arrived by the Brig Ann, from London, do hereby return our grateful thanks to Capt. Swinford, for his great care and attention to the health and comfort of each person on board during the voyage, and more particularly for his able and judicious conduct on the night of the 13th May, in extricating the vessel from her perilous situation off the rocks of Instrahall, where we were in the most imminent danger of perishing; and as a further testimony of our gratitude, we would recommend any of our friends and acquaintances wishing to emigrate to America to come by him.

David Ritchie, John Smith, Thomas Owens, Joseph M'Call, John Watson, Wm. Kyold, Alexander Doyle, Wm. Brokens, John Shiel, Peter M'Loughlin, John M'Cooy.

POSTSCRIPT.

HALIFAX, July 23.
The English Packet arrived last Saturday, bringing dates to the 8th June—they contain nothing of additional importance.

The brig Lady Dunmore, arrived on Tuesday, in 37 days from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 11th June. The following paragraphs have been gleaned from one of that date:—

As we stated last week, Lord Mulgrave and Mr. More O'Farrell, have declined the appointment to the south of England, from New Orleans, by the British Lady Dunmore, arrived on Tuesday, in 37 days from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 11th June. The following paragraphs have been gleaned from one of that date:—

Port of Marnichi, July 17.—Arrived, ship Janet, Laird, Liverpool.—18th, brig Hannah, Underhill, Newfoundland.—21st, ship Nancy, Rodgers, New York.—Capt. R. saw on the 31st, the brig Lady Dunmore, from New Orleans, intended to be timbered, but was blown away—she was standing in for the land;—sank George, Day, Liverpool.

Port of Baltimore, July 17.—Arrived—brig Saint Nicholas, Morgan, Aberdeen.—21st, brig Victory, Donnell, London.

Port of Richmond, July 18.—Arrived—brig Lion, Crow, New York; Mentor, Hipsell, Exmouth.

Port of Digby, July 18.—Sailed on the 16th instant, brigantine Norman, Tobin, Antigua—fish, &c.

possibly have weighed with him in the course he has taken, and which, all circumstances considered, was, perhaps, the most judicious he could have chosen. But, that it is his refusal to accept office under government did not spring from any distrust in the ministry, with whose principles he fully coincides, and whose motives in tendering him the appointment he duly appreciates.

The Earl of Radnor, who was invited to accept office under the administration, has, we have just learned, declined.

The offices of Vice President of the Board of Trade, the Postmaster-General, and a seat at the Treasury bench, are not yet filled up.

The Irish Church.—We understand that the commissioners to be appointed to inquire into the revenues of the Irish Church and their appropriation are to be twenty in number: ten English and ten Irish.

In the first week of July His Majesty will spend three days at Woolwich, to attend the embarkation of the Queen, and to inspect the Artillery, Marines, and Dock-yard.

The South Pole.—Capt. Ross is at Copenhagen, where he is getting some ships built of deal to go to the South Pole.

A motion of great importance to the Colonies, made in the British House of Commons by Mr. G. T. C. Young, "That the Treaties called Reciprocity, may not be renewed with the Northern Powers of Europe," has been lost by a majority of 65.—Halifax Times.

Passengers in the Sarah Henrietta, from London.—Honorable Thomas Baillie, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Lady and Family.

Passengers in the ship Isabella for Liverpool.—Captain Hooke, Lady and Family, and Capt. Connelly.—24th Regt.; and Mr. Wm. Harding, in the Eliza for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Tisdale, and Miss Tisdale.

NOTICE.—To-morrow (Sunday) morning, July 27, Sermons will be preached in Trinity and Saint John Churches, in this city, in behalf of the Female House of Industry, and a collection in aid of the funds of that Institution will be taken at the conclusion of the services.

A Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Curtis, in the Baptist Chapel, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at six o'clock, in behalf of the Female House of Industry, and a collection in aid of the funds of that Institution.

MARRIED.

On Sunday last, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. Andrew Parkinson, to Miss Anne Walsh, both of Annapolis, N. S.—and Mr. William Foley, to Miss Margaret Manning, both of this City.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. John Woodworth, youngest daughter of Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie, all of this City.

On Monday evening, of a decline, Mr. Alexander Kirk, in the 47th year of his age, a native of Grangemouth, by Falkirk, Scotland.

On Tuesday evening, of a decline, Mr. John Woodworth, youngest daughter of Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie, all of this City.

On Wednesday evening, Philip Henry, son of Mr. Rowland Bunting, aged 2 years and 7 months.

On Friday night, on Friday night, the 18th inst. Emily Maria, aged 3 years, daughter of Mr. George Blatch, of this City.

At Halifax, on Friday the 18th, Mary Isabella, daughter of Lieut. Lyster, R. A. aged 8 years.

At Horton, N. S. on the 14th inst. in the 12th year of his age, Thomas, only son of the late Thomas Hatchford, Esq. of Hantsborough.

At Yarmouth, (N. S.) on the 3d inst. Mary, second daughter of Mr. Henry Saunders, junior, aged 26 years.—On the 15th inst. Duncan Alexander, trader, aged 44 years.—On the 14th inst. Adolphus, infant son of Mr. Wm. Perry.—On the 15th inst. Ebenezer, infant son of Mr. Ebenezer Flagg, aged 3 years.

At Pictou, on the 19th inst. after a short but very severe illness, Owen Cotton, Esq. Keeper of His Majesty's Warehouse at that port, aged 47 years. Mr. O. was a native of Dublin.

At Wilmington, (N. C.) on the 24th ult. Sir Charles F. Peabody, Esq. late His Britannic Majesty's Consul for the State of North Carolina.

MARINE JOURNAL.—PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED, Sunday—schooner Isabella, Pangbourne, Halifax, 15—50 tons.

Mary Jane, Bliss, Boston, 4—four.

Monday—ship Kirkkila, Carlisle, Philadelphia, 8.—J. Robertson, ballast.

Tuesday—brig Ann, Swinford, Philadelphia.—Wm. Smith, ballast.

Sch. Sea-Foiler, Hamilton, Lisbon, 38.—Ratchford & Lugin, salt.

Wednesday—brig Sarah Henrietta, Smith, London, 40.—Croskell & Walker, ballast.

Sch. William V. Vane, Boston, 4.—Scovill & Summers, flour.

New ship James Lennox, Vaughan, Quebec. This morning.—Brig Gulnare, Hugsdon, New York, 8.—J. Hugsdon, flour, &c.

ENTERED FOR LOADING. 22d—Ship John, Russell, Liverpool.

Brig Robert Burns, Messinger, L'derry.

24th—Ship Kirkkila, Carlisle, Hull.

25th—Ship Kirkkila, Carlisle, Hull.

Scipio, Grindley, Liverpool.

CLEARED. Ship Sherbrooke, Wilkie, Liverpool, timber.

Jane, Kyle, Liverpool, timber.

Brig Frederick, Young, Reay, Hull, ditto.

Katherine, Marshall, Belfast, ditto.

Eliza, Green, Boston, plaster.

T. M. Smith, ditto.

Lieut. Star, Lloyd, Baltimore, (Ire.) do.

Nevanston, Bowen, Sligo, do.

John Barry, Ash, Sunderland, ditto.