EUROPE.

INSURRECTION AT LYONS.

(*Extract of a letter, dated Paris, April* 12.)

The following is the deplorable recital, published by the *Bulletin du Soir* of last night, and repeated by the *Moniteur* of this morning, of the first day's battle :—

"The Government has received this morning by Estafette, a detailed despatch containing the recital of Wednesday, 9th April. It presents a picture the most afflicting since French blood has been shed; but at the same time it gives assurance the most positive of the triumph of order and the laws. The following is the succinct recital of this day :—

"For some days past the public authorities were aware and expected a serious event. Every thing announced that the agitators, renouncing all hopes to vanquish in the capital, public power, sustained, as it is, by the National Guards and the Garrison, thought of making an effort in the Provinces. It was the unfortunate city of Lyons, our Capital of Industry, which obtained their deplorable preference.

"The *Mutuellistes* appeared little disposed to enter into this plan, and it is clearly shown that only those workmen who were connected with Political Associations have joined the anarchists.

"From the preceding night, the brave General Aimard had made all his arrangements, the Court of Justice was well guarded and reinforcements of troops called from the environs, had entered Lyons, or kept arriving.

"The Prefect proceeded to the Place St. Jean to judge of the state of things, and to concert measures with the Chiefs of the Army. Although the Tribunal was sitting, the Place St. Jean was nearly empty, and this desertion rendered it very evident that they intended to move in masse. In fact about eleven o'clock they appeared.

"A man read an incendiary proclamation—(this was a proclamation declaring Louis Philippe no longer King, proclaiming a Republic, and constituting a Provincial Republican Government at Lyons.) Some minutes after, the barricades were begun. The Prefect gave, without hesitation, orders to advance. The Major Ganeral Buchet, who commanded specially the Department of the Rhone, under the Lieut. General Aimard, immediately pushed forward his troops.

"The Gendarmerie commanded by the brave Colonel Cummet, and the infantry marched against the barricades with the greatest ardour, and succeeded in destroying them, notwithstanding a severe firing from behind them. The Prefect, who did not leave the troops, was present at the action.

"Every where the barricades were carried as soon as formed; still there were many killed and many wounded. It was not on the side of the troops that the greatest loss took place.

"The action which was the most serious was on the Place de la Prefecture. In the new provisional salle, the anarchists were entrenched in great numbers and with great strength, and were favoured by the new constructions. It was necessary to force the pallisades by cannon balls; they were soon destroyed, and those who defended them put to flight. The place was then occupied. A long firing then ensued between the troops and the insurgents, placed in what is called the '*galarie de l'orgue*,'—cannon were again employed. The troops forced the gallery and penetrated. A house full of riflemen who kept on firing was opened by means of mortars; a great number of prisoners were then made.

"Every where, however, the troops had the best of it—many encounters took place on the bridges, on the place 'des Terraux" and at the Croix Roussee. The cannon and the musquetry resounded for several hours, in the midst of this industrious city, and where no sound would ever have been heard but that of the looms, if the factious had not endeavoured to overthrow the Government.

"The troops showed during a contest of five hours, a firmness which ought to undeceive the criminal hopes of those, who, it is said, relied upon them. The Civil and Military authorities have rivalled each other in zeal and devotion.

"At four o'clock on Wednesday, the action was terminated.—Some guns were still firing in the small streets in the centre of the city, but the troops were taking repose."

Report of the second day's Battle at Lyons.—The Government is said to have received this morning, by Estafette, the news of the second day, Thursday's battle at Lyons. The third and fourth day's news, Government has not received—the weather is thick, and the telegraph is said to have been destroyed.

On Thursday, it is reported the troops of the Government made no way, and that they were discouraged, and the Republicans and the workmen increased considerably in number. It is also said that General Armand, recollecting how the Duke de Radusa was defeated at Paris in 1830, had not dared to attack the interior of the city of Lyons, and that, therefore, up to Thnrsday night the greatest portion of that city was in possession of the Republicans.

It is likewise said that on Thursday an insurrectional movement was made at St. Etienne, and that fears are entertained for the tranquillity of the South of France.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Napoleon, at New-York, the Editor of the New-York American has received London files to April 23, inclusive.

By this arrival we have received intelligence that the Queen Regent of Spain has caused to be issued a proclamation for the convocation of the Ancient Cortez of the Realm, which was followed by a decree consisting of 50 articles, specifying the qualifications requisite to becoming members of that body, which was to consist of a Chamber of Peers and a Chamber of Deputies. The Queen had formerly recognised the Government of Donna Maria da Gloria as Queen of Portugal, and sanctioned it by the appointment of an Ambassador to Lisbon. The prospect of the convocation of the Cortez, had given general satisfaction to the people.

A ridiculous report was current in London, that the Governments of France and England, to which Spain and Portugal were parties, had entered into an alliance for the settlement of the affairs of Portugal. "There is no doubt," (says the London Times,) "that England and France, in conjunction with Spain and Portugal, have come to the determination of disincumbering the Peninsula both of Don Pedro and of Don Miguel, as the preliminary steps to the tranquil arrangement of the Government of Portugal. But whatever measures may be deemed necessary to the accomplishment of this desirable object, armed interference will not be resorted to." Now there are two particulars which render this rumour absurd on its face. In the first place, although Donna Maria is nominally Queen, Don Pedro is Sovereign *de facto* of Portugal, and of course, Portugal, at this time, would not join in any arrangement, which was to exclude Pedro from the Peninsula : in the second place, as armed interference was not to be resorted to, Pedro would not be likely to quit a kingdom, where, by force of his own arms, he had just succeeded in establishing his daughter, a girl of 14, as Queen, and himself as Regent. The Editor of the London Times shows his ignorance in giving credit to such rumours.

Parliament assembled on the 14th.—A select committee was appointed on the 15th, to inquire into the political condition of the Canadas. In the course of the debate on this subject, much jealousy was exhibited of the growing power of the United States.—Mr. O'Connell had made a long speech in favor of the repeal of the Union, to which Mr. Spring Rice was to reply.

The Ministry appeared to have entered with zeal upon some important measures, viz. for the commutation of tithes—for the abolition of church rates, a tax particularly odious to dissenters, who were made to contribute for the repairs of churches in which they do not worship—for a system of national education, &c.

An immense meeting of the Trades' Union, to the number (the Times estimates) of *two hundred thousand*, paraded London and Westminster with flags and banners on the 22d, in order to petition the King for the mitigation of the sentence of certain Dorchester rioters. Every preparation was made by the authorities to preserve the peace, and the meeting passed off quietly and without effecting their object—the King having been advised to refuse to receive a petition from a multitude, or a deputation thereof, while the multitude were at hand, and in motion, as if to overawe the Throne.

On the 15th, a riot of more than ordinary seriousness occurred at Oldham, the borough represented by Mr. Cobbett, arising from a strike among the operatives for an increase of wages. A great number paraded, and went to the various cotton mills, in order to compel others to join them. In attempting to scale the wall of one which was closed against them, one of their number was killed by a ball from within, upon which they proceeded to demolish the buildings of such persons as they considered hostile to their cause. This state of disorder continued for two days, at the expiration of which order was restored by the efforts of the civil authorities and the military.

The Tonnage duty in the Port of London.—On the 1st of June a very important reduction is, we understand, to take place in the tonnage duty. A short time ago a deputation from the Thames Navigation Committee, consisting of Mr. Hunter, the Chairman of the Committee; Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Bridges, accompanied by Mr. Tyrrell, the Remembrancer; Mr. Scott, the Chief Clerk in the Chamberlain's Office; the four Members for the City of London, Mr. Young, M. P. for Shields, and Mr. Wigram, from the shipowners, waited on Lord Althorp, Lord Auckland, and the Hon. C. P. Thomson, to confer with the Government on the tonnage duty in the Port of London; and it is calculated, from what transpired at that interview, that on the day above-mentioned that duty will be reduced from about £48,000 to £8,000 per annum, the original debt being nearly all paid off, and the harbour and port of London service, under the management of the corporation, requiring no more than £8000 a-year to defray the expenditure under the head of taxation.

The accounts from Portugal continue favorable to the cause of Don Pedro. On the 12th April, a body of the Miguelites, from Santarem, made an attack upon St. Ubes, but were repulsed with considerable loss. A short time previous, Lord Howard de Walden and Admiral Parker proposed to Don Miguel to leave the Kingdom, with an assurance of a liberal income, an amnesty to his followers, and a recognition of his right to the throne in default of issue of the Queen; but the proposition was rejected.

War had been declared against Naples by the Emperor of Morocco.

A rumour prevailed at Pera on the 25th March of a serious insurrection at Aleppo. Ibrahim Pacha had returned to Egypt, in consequence of the illness of the Viceroy, which was produced by his grief at the desertion of Osman Pacha. The Turkish fleet, destined to blockade Samos, sailed on the 21st.

FRANCE.—Paris dates are to the 21st April inclusive. Order had been restored at Paris, and in all parts of the kingdom.

At Lyons, the operatives were returning to their work. The injury and loss, besides that of life, occasioned by the sanguinary tumults in that city, are spoken of as very great and distressing.

The Journal du Paris of the 18th, says—"Government has to-day received despatches from Lyons, and from all parts of the kingdom where the anarchists had attempted disturbances. Order is re-established every where."

The Courier Francaise says—"that the number of persons who perished at Paris on the 13th and 14th of April was 12 soldiers, 28 insurgents, or inhabitants of the streets in which the combat took place, and 11 persons killed by musket shot, whose bodies were deposited at the Morgue, the place for the deposit of all persons who are found dead in the streets or river, whence they may be taken away by their friends."

BELGIUM.—The disturbances in Brussels had given to King Leopold a pretext to revive an old law for the exclusion of foreigners from the kingdom; and many, accused of fomenting disturbances, had accordingly been sent off.

Brussels, April 19.—We are assured that some deputies of the opposition have arrived at Brussels, on the invitation of one of their colleagues, for the purpose of concerting together before the 22d, respecting the accusation to be brought against Ministers, on account of the expulsion of foreigners.

An order of the day, issued by the Minister of War, and which has been communicated to all the military authorities, enjoins the officers of all ranks not on active service, in case that troubles should break out at Brussells, to repair immediately—viz. the general and superior officers, to the War Office, where they will await the orders of the Ministers. In other places they will go to the residence of the commandant of the place. The other officers will proceed immediately to the office of the commandant of that place, from thence they will receive their orders.

Several more royal decrees have been issued, enjoining foreigners to quit the kingdom.

An article in the Courier Belge, under this date, after entering into a long statement relative to the correspondents of several London Journals in Brussels, adds that a decree of Leopold had just been addressed to the correspondent of the Morning Herald, ordering him to quit the kingdom, in the (now usual) time of 24 hours.

COMMUNICATION.

[For the Courier.]

TO THE ROYAL COMMERCIAL BANK COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,

I perceive by your prospectus that you are willing to hear the opinion of the public relative to the amount of Capital to be named in your Charter, and I understand, for this purpose, some members of your Committee have lately waited upon sundry gentlemen in this city (the monied gentlemen, no doubt) for their opinions, and as they did not honor me with a visit for this purpose, you shall have it through the medium of Mr. Chubb's paper.

Before I go farther, let me tell you, Gentlemen, that I can see no reason—no necessity for your waiting to consult a whole community upon a question like this; for be assured if you ask a capitalist, he will tell you—make your capital small; and however unexceptionably you may reason with him, and shew him that his prosperity is identified with the general prosperity of the country, and that nothing would more obviously give an impetus to the prosperity of this country than the introduction and employment of such an amount of foreign capital in it, as would bring down the rate of interest, and increase the value of real estate; yet, he will be "of his own opinion still." Ask an old independant merchant, and he will also tell you to make your capital small;—ask him his reasons, and he enumerates a long list of the mischiefs of banking, and charges upon it every mischief he can find or think of. Ask the young merchant, and he will tell you to make your capital as large as you can, and get as much of it from abroad as possible. Now, Gentlemen, I am much mistaken, if you would not get answers something like these to assist you in your decision: you must therefore after all, decide for yourselves.

Now, Gentlemen, for my part I would say, if you wish to establish a Bank to serve a few individuals in Saint John alone, I can see no reason why you should wait to deliberate upon it, but make it as small as your charter will admit: but if you wish to make a permanently efficient and extensively useful one of it, make it as *large* as your charter will admit. Never mind the exclamations of weak-minded individuals, who have perhaps never made a single enquiry during their lives into the extent of the resources of the country. Such people will cry out,—you cannot expect to get any interest from £150,000 put into a Bank in this Province. This, Gentlemen, is a very important matter of enquiry, as no man would like to have any thing to do with an establishment that would not pay at least legal interest. Let us enquire into it.

First, then, your capital is £150,000 *paid in*, and your Charter allows you to issue three times the amount of it; but tho' this is allowed by your Charter, it is idle for you to think of issuing more than the same amount of paper that you have of paid in specie. I am borne out in this opinion, by the fact, that the Bank of New Brunswick could scarcely ever keep more than £70,000 of their paper in circulation, and when the two establishments are in operation, this amount must necessarily be reduced to, at least, £1 of paper for each pound of paid in capital. This fact, then, proves that your £150,000 of paid in capital will put it in your power to do £300,000 amount of business for the whole province, & not more. Now, if it can be proved that £300,000 will be safely employed in this Province, it is at the same time proved that every man who invests money in your Bank will receive (deducting his proportion of the expences of the institution) *compound interest upon double the amount* of his paid in stock, besides the certain advantages of having his stock at a premium. Interested people will, of course, deny all this, but let us see how far we are borne out by facts in our opinion.

So great has been the increase of the trade and population of this Province, that the Bank of of New Brunswick which, about fourteen years ago, did the business of this place with ease, but which, it is asserted, does not now do more than one sixth part of it; and I think most of the commercial people of this city will be compelled to admit this; then supposing that the public owes the present Bank £75,000, (I have stated double the amount the capital for the issues of both Banks) and we are brought directly to the conclusion that the present Bank leaves upwards of £300,000 of good business, for which the merchants of this place and this Province are now compelled to seek credit either in the United States, in England, or at home from private capitalists. It will perhaps be denied that there is four or five times as much business to do in this Province as the present Bank does: but it is useless for any person to assert that in a new country, where capital is scarce, and when in a single sea-port town, as is the case with St. John, upwards of 30,000 tons of shipping (worth nearly £280,000) is owned by resident merchants, and in a province, the annual imports of which amount to between eight and nine hundred thousand pounds, with nearly the same amount of exports; I say when we view the enormous amount of business transacted in this province, we are quite safe in asserting that not more than *one sixth* part of it is met by the present Bank.—You shall hear from me again, next week. Your's, &c.

AN OLD-COUNTRYMAN.

St. John, N. B. May 29, 1834

The Courier.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1834.

From Boston papers of Saturday last, we have extracted a few items of European intelligence to the 23d of April. The accounts from England are not of much importance.

France, it will be seen, has again been the theatre of violent tumults, which, for a time, threatened to overthrow the Government of Louis Philippe. At Lyons and Paris, the insurrectionary spirit appears to have taken deep root. The suppression of the liberal presses by the Ministry, while it shows how anxious the Government were to mislead the people by the publication of such statements only as would suit their views, is also strong evidence that the disaffected party is so numerous and influential as to be greatly dreaded. Private accounts state that the military in many instances had recourse to a system of butchery alike disgraceful and heart-rending: if fired upon from a house, they entered it and proceeded, without restraint from their officers, to wreak their vengeance on its inmates, unmindful of age, sex or condition. It is related that in one dwelling, which the troops entered in this manner, forty-seven persons were put to the sword! A letter to a gentleman in New-York, estimates the number of persons killed at Lyons at 1200; 500 in one church, 300 in another, and the remainder believed to amount to 400.

HIS MAJESTY'S Birth Day was observed as usual by the Troops in this Garrison, and at the different Public Offices on Wednesday last.

WHALE FISHERY.—Several Whales having of late been seen in the Bay, near the entrance of this Harbour, the boats of the whale ship *Margaret Rait*, now in port, went in pursuit of them, and succeeded, on Saturday last, in capturing one, of the *hump-backed* species, measuring nearly forty feet in length, and 7 or 8 feet in diameter through the thickest part. It was towed into the Harbour on Sunday by the steamer *Maid of the Mist*, and was a great curiosity to those who had "never seen a Whale." It produced only six barrels of Oil.

Another Whale, which had been harpooned on the Tuesday previous, but effected its escape at the time, was discovered dead in the Bay, and towed into Dippo Harbour by Messrs. Leavitts pilot boat on Monday last.

YORK ELECTION.—A Writ has been issued for the election of a Representative in General Assembly for the County of York, in the room of the late William Taylor, Esq.—The Poll is to be opened at the Court House in Fredericton, on Monday the 16th of June. We do not observe that any candidates have yet come forward.

DISTRICT MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionaries of the New-Brunswick District, was holden for the present year, in St. Stephens, in the County of Charlotte. It commenced on Thursday the 15th May, and was concluded on Friday the 23d. The services connected with this meeting were highly interesting and beneficial. Congregations were unusually large and attentive, and an interest in favour of Methodism was evidently excited, which will not speedily subside. On Monday the 12th, Alexander W. M'Leod and George Johnson, having finished their term of probation, were solemnly set apart, by imposition of hands and prayers, to the work of the Ministry. During the performance of the Ordination service, a deep degree of solemnity prevailed throughout the crowded congregation.—On the Tuesday following, the Annual Meeting of the Missionary Auxiliary Society for the New-Brunswick District, was held in the St. Stephen's Chapel. Several animated and appropriate speeches were delivered,—an increasing concern for the Mission cause was evinced,—and a collection of upwards of eleven pounds, in behalf of the funds, was liberally raised.—The Stations of the Preachers for the present year, are as follow :—

St. John,—The Rev.		Sampson Busby.
,,	,,	William Smithson.
Fredericton,	,,	Enoch Wood; Mr Bannister, Assist. Mis'y.
Sheffield,	,,	Albert Desbrisay.
St. Stephens,	,,	John B. Strong.
St. David's,	,,	George Johnson.
Annapolis,	,,	Arthur M'Nutt.
Bridgetown,	,,	George Miller.
Westmorland	,,	Michael Pickles.
Peticodiac,	,,	Alexander W. M'Leod.
Sussex Vale,	,,	Henry Daniel.
Miramichi,	,,	Richard Williams.
St. Andrews,	,,	William Shepherd.
Woodstock & *Wakefield*.		Samuel Joll.
Bathurst,	,,	Richardson Douglas.

(*Observer*.)

LAUNCHES.—Three new ships were launched last week : one on Tuesday, from the yard of Messrs. W. & I. Lawton, in Portland, named the *Athol*, 365 tons, owned by John Robertson, Esq.—Two on Saturday, one of which, the *Orient*, 450 tons, was from Mr. G. Thomson's yard, contracted for by John Robertson, Esq. for a house in Belfast. The other, named the *Louisa*, about 325 tons, was built by Messrs. Appleby, at the Lower Cove, for Mr. George Ball.—They are said to be good and substantial vessels.—*Ibid.*

Lieutenant-Governor Young, of Prince Edward Island, on his way to England, went passenger in the Cordelia from Halifax for Boston on Tuesday last.

CAPTAIN BACK.—Mr. Buchannan, British Cousul at New-York, has received a letter from Captain Back, dated 7th December last, at Fort Reliance, East end of Great Slave Lake. Capt. B. was in fine spirits, and his expedition had met with no obstacles.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.—The Times, in speaking of some scheme of systematic colonization in Australia, and Mr. Under Secretary Hay's efforts to defeat the views of Lord Goderich in the matter, uses the following language :

"The disgrace and canker of our public business is the bum-burocracy of England, the sitting portion of each department which is left behind upon every change of Administration; which nestles, and burrows, and propagates, and perpetuates itself, and becomes at last identified with the routine of office, and hands down the clerk-craft from age to age, giving to ordinary official transactions a certain superficial resemblance to what is called 'regularity,' but rendering the substance of things impervious to any principle of amendment, which would exact the slightest shock to prejudice, or disturbance of habit, or, worst of all, the most distant sacrifice of emolument, from those patriarchs of the back stairs and writing desk,—your tribe of Under-Secretaries and confidential clerks.—These immoveables, these *adscripti glebæ*, these nominal serfs, are the real tyrants of a Minister."

It is to offer up incense before these false Gods—and barter their own independence, and the interests of their country, for some distant hope of preferment, that so many pilgrims from the Colonies annually dare the billows of the Atlantic.—*Novascotian.*

Fifty-six Admirals, seven retired Admirals, and sixty-three Generals, have died since His present Majesty's Accession to the Throne.

GOOD FORTUNE.—James Drummond, the poor pinman of Biddick, in the County of Durham, has been at length duly served by a Jury, heir to the Earldom of Perth.

Head-Quarters, Fredericton,
26th May, 1834.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The General Inspection for the present year to be conducted in the following order, viz.

Corps to be inspected by Lt. Col. TURNER.

1st Batt. King's County—First Division at Seely's point, Long Reach, on Friday, 4th July.—Second division at Kennebecasis, on Saturday 5th July.

3d Batt. King's County—At Hampton Ferry, on Tuesday the 8th July.

2d Batt. King's County—At Sussex Vale, on Thursday the 10th July.

1st Batt. Westmorland—First division at Pitfields, on Friday the 11th July; Second do. at the Bend, on Saturday, 12th July; Third do. at Shediac, on Monday, 14th July.

2d Batt. Kent—At Cocagne, on Tuesday the 15th July.

1st Batt. Kent—At Richibucto, on Thursday the 17th July.

2nd Batt. Westmorland—First division, at Charter's, near Memramcook bridge, on Monday the 21st July; Second do. at Sackville, on Wednesday the 23d July.

4th Batt. Westmorland—At Bay Verte, on Friday the 25th July.

3d Batt. Westmorland—At Hopewell, on Monday the 27th July.

2d Batt. Charlotte—At Magaguadavic, on Thursday the 28th August.

1st Batt. Charlotte—At St. Andrews, on Saturday the 30th August.

4th Batt. Charlotte—At Saint Stephen's, on Monday, 1st September.

3d Batt. Charlotte—First division at Indian Island, on Thursday, 4th September; Second do. at Grand Manan, on Saturday the 6th Sept.

1st Batt. St. John City Militia—At Saint John, on the Sands, on Saturday, 13th Sept.

Saint John Rifle Batt.—On the Sands, on Monday, 15th September.

Saint John Sea Fencibles—On the Sands on Tuesday, 16th September.

1st Batt. St. John County—At Manawagonish on Monday, 13th October.

2d Batt. Saint John County—First division at Loch Lomond, on Wednesday the 15th Oct.; Second do. at Quaco, on Friday, the 17th Oct.

At a Meeting of the Members of the Bar, resident in Fredericton, held at the Attorney General's Office on Monday, the 26th May, 1834, in consequence of the death of the late Chief Justice SAUNDERS :

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL in the Chair.—It was moved by the Advocate General, and unanimously resolved, That the Members of the Bar do attend the funeral of our late lamented Chief Justice in full robes, wearing crape hat bands in the usual form of Mourners; and also that they do wear crape on the left arm until the end of next Trinity Term, as a mark of the high respect and esteem they entertained for him during his life.

And further resolved, that notice of the above resolution be given to the members resident in other parts of the Province, and be also published in the next Royal Gazette.

[From the Halifax Journal.]

MR. MUNRO,—I have much pleasure in handing you for insertion the following highly complimentary letter from the Underwriters of this town to Capt. Fitzgerald. The reward is justly merited by Capt. F. and truly honorable on the part of the Association.

Halifax, May 14, 1834.

SIR,—The Committee of the Halifax Marine Insurance Association of Underwriters, having had under their consideration the great exertions made by you, in saving the property insured by them on board your vessel when stranded in the river St. Lawrence, on your voyage to Quebec in November last, and also in consideration of your general good conduct on that occasion, have requested us to present you together with their approbation and esteem, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.

We are, Sir,
Your most ob't serv'ts,
H. YEOMANS & SON.

To Mr. E. B. Fitzgerald, Master of the late Brig Mary Elizabeth, of Halifax.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The melancholy accident mentioned in our last, that of a child being run over by a stage coach, has resulted, as was expected, in death. The little sufferer, a fine boy, lingered in pain and at rest, sensible and insensible, by turns, until Tuesday, when he expired.—The Verdict returned by the Jury, on the Coroner's Inquest, is—Manslaughter against the coachman, and a deodand of £50 against the coach, and £100 against the horses. It was deemed necessary to make an example in this case, by making those in the fault feel the severity of the laws: and altho' we must acknowledge the propriety of so acting, and the melancholy importance of the particular circumstance, we cannot but commiserate the driver of the coach, who will have the very heavy responsibility involved in the charge against him, beside the painful consciousness of being unintentionally the instrument of evil and suffering. The individual alluded to, we understand to be an industrious honest man.

On this subject, it should be recollected, that tho' one coach and driver bears the punishment, two were equally culpable. The Mail coach did the evil, while racing against the opposition coach. That both did not cause much more evil, has to be attributed to fortunate circumstances, or providential interferences. We trust that in future, while going through the town—even at the allowed pace—bugles will be sounded from the coaches, as is the invariable practice in other places, to warn persons of their approach.—*Halifax Rec.*

QUEBEC TRADE, May 14.—The port is filling with great rapidity. The telegraph signalized this morning EIGHTY ONE square-rigged vessels, between the port and the Quarantine Station. When these shall have arrived, which may be expected by to-morrow, the number of vessels in port on the 15th May, will be about 160, a greater number than in any preceding year, at the same date.

QUEBEC, May 19.—The extraordinary cold experienced here from the 13th to the 16th inst. was attended with snow at Montreal, Lake Champlain, and along the St. Lawrence, up to Kingston. It extended as far as New-York, where ice of the thickness of a dollar was formed on the night of the 13th. Here, the weather has been gradually getting warmer since. Saturday, Sunday, and to-day the thermometer has ranged after noon from 60 to 70 degrees. The frost has nipped a few tender vegetables in gardens; and in places where the soil was wet, and the field grains had just sprouted or swelled, it is supposed some damage will follow. Generally speaking, however, nothing was sufficiently advanced to suffer much. With the exception of the willow, the alder, and a few others, no trees are yet in blossom, and the buds of the white birch and aspen have scarcely began to discolour the naked grey of the forest branches.

The Lower Canada Society for promoting Agriculture has received from London a second parcel of the *Victoria* or *Caracas Wheat*, a description of grain which comes to maturity in 75 days, or two months and a half. To this country this wheat will prove of great value, because it will ripen without the risk of suffering from the frost, the cause of failure once in five years in our common wheat.

A correspondent at New York says :—"The city is full of rumors, so that we scarcely know what to believe. I have, however, the highest confidence in the opinions of disinterested testimony, of first rate intelligence, standing, and means of information, who, having returned last night from Washington, after a long stay there, expresses his unqualified convictions, *that there is not the slightest prospect of any considerable change in the present posture of the Currency Question, as it concerns the country at large.*

We learn, says the National Intelligencer of Thursday, that Mr Stevinson was yesterday nominated to the Senate, by the President, to be Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and Mahlon Dickerson of New Jersey, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in May, - - -	£50	2	5
Withdrawn do. - - -	214	1	10

Committee for June :
Thomas Barlow, and Geo. D. Robinson, Esqrs.

MARRIED,

On Saturday evening last, by the Revd. Dr. Gray, Rector, Capt. Israel S. Lawson, to Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late Lawrence Dowling, Esquire, of this City.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. John Craft, to Miss Margaret Clarke, both of the Parish of St. John.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Alexander Findlay, to Miss Sarah Denison, both of this City.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. George L. Lovett, to Miss Olivia Sophia Prince, both of this City.

On Thursday evening last, at Upper Cove, Carleton, by the Rev. F. Coster, Capt. Francis Leavitt, Jun. to Miss Catherine, daughter of the late Samuel Theal, Esq.

At St. Paul's Church, Halifax, on Saturday morning last, by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, Thomas Barlow, Esq. of this City, to Eliza Hoosse, eldest daughter of Mr. John W. Morris, of Halifax.

At Fredericton, on Tuesday the 20th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Somerville, T. Emerson, Esq. to Ann, fourth daughter of the late Capt. William Bailey, H. P. Loyal American Regiment.

DIED.

At Fredericton, on Monday evening, the 26th instant, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Mary, consort of William Pepperall, Esquire, Quarter Master, 34th Regiment, in the 35th year of her age.

On Saturday the 24th inst. after a short illness, deeply and universally lamented, the Honorable JOHN SAUNDERS, Chief Justice of this Province, and President of His Majesty's Legislative Council, in the 80th year of his age. He was descended from an ancient and respectable family in England, distinguished for their adherence to the Royal cause in the reign of Charles the 1st. He was a native of Virginia, where his Grandfather, on his emigration from the Mother Country, originally settled and obtained great possessions. Destined for the profession of the law, he was pursuing his legal studies, when the Earl of Dunmore, then Governor of Virginia, appealed to the loyalty of His Majesty's subjects in the year 1775. With the zeal and attachment to the cause of his King, which remained unshaken and unabated during the whole course of his long life, he, at that very early age, raised a troop of Horse by his own interest, and at his own expence, and joined the Royal Standard. During the whole of that unhappy conflict he was engaged in the arduous and dangerous service of a partizan Officer—was present at most of the general engagments, and, under the command of the gallant Colonel Tarleton, bore an active part in many of the brilliant achievements of that distinguished officer. His active habits and decision of character, combined with his sound judgment and knowledge of the country, rendered his services eminently valuable. He immediately became a favourite and most useful officer,—was constantly assigned to duties of peculiar trust, toil, and danger—was twice severely wounded, and shared in the laurels won in many a hard fought field. At the close of the war, (the unfortunate termination of which deprived him of two valuable estates, which he inherited from his father,) he repaired to England, became a Member of the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar.

In 1790 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of this Province, succeeding the late Judge Putnam, and was soon after called to the Council. In these highly important situations his immediate usefulness to this Province commenced, and in the discharge of his varied and arduous duties he soon gained the entire confidence of the Government, as well as of the whole country. He was elevated to the seat of Chief Justice on the death of the late Chief Justice Bliss in 1822.

As a Judge on the Circuits in this extensive Province he was unwearied in his exertions until a late period of his life.

Possessing an excellent education, a discriminating mind, and a sound judgment, with the highest integrity of purpose, he heard with patience, weighed with deliberation, and decided with firmness: nor were his firmness and decision of character, on the Bench, less conspicuous than his urbanity of manners and placidity of temper. His ever kind demeanour towards the younger members of the Bar has always been felt most sensibly, and the grateful remembrance of it can never depart from their minds.

A disciple of the old school, he was unwavering in his political principles—a firm supporter of the prerogative of the Crown, and not less regardful of the just rights of the Subject.

In social life, every individual of his acquaintance will well and long remember his courteous deportment to every one, and they cannot soon forget the vivacity and wit which always enlivened his conversation, without ever wounding the feelings of the most sensitive.

Remarkable for his humanity, benevolence and charity, in him the poor have lost a friend indeed.

His enduring patience, his unvarying equanimity of mind, and his steady resolution in the discharge of his duty, distinguished him to the very last. He attended Court on the 12th and 13th against the earnest solicitations of his family, who thought him too ill to endure the fatigue; but to their importunities on the subject he replied, with a sentiment which had been his guiding principle through life, "I must do my duty." From that day he was confined to his bed, and, during the remaining brief period of his existence, his bodily sufferings, though severe, did not draw forth from him a single murmur or complaint.—He died as he had lived, a sincere Christian, and a good man; and whether he be viewed in his public or private capacity, he has left a bright example for imitation.

To sum up his excellent character in a few words, it may be said of the late lamented Chief Justice, that, having spent nearly sixty years in the Civil and Military service of his King, he at last died at his post in the discharge of his duty, and has not left behind him a man of whom more good or less evil can be spoken.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Monday, ship Granville, Wray, Liverpool, *via* Boston, 6 days—W. Flaherty, ballast.

Tuesday, brig Isabella, Williams, Barbados, 24—N. Merritt.

Wednesday—Brig William & Robert, Holmes, Liverpool, 40—D. & P. Hatfield, salt, &c.

Friday—Ship Try Again, Haycock, N. York, 7—to order, ballast.

Schr. Edward Preble, Greenlaw, New-York, 9—I. & J. G. Woodward, assorted cargo.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

May 26.—Neptune, Brown, Newry.
27.—Hannah, Byram, Hull.
29.—Latona, Smith, Port Rush.
Wm. Rippon, Lee, Sunderland.
Beverley, Lawson, Liverpool.
Peggy, Rusland, do.
31.—St. John, Nichol, do.
Pacific, Tozer, do.
Mary Ann, Payson, Kingston.
Edwin, Carr, Cork.
Orient, Ekinhead, Belfast.

CLEARED.

Ship Ellen, M'Kay, Liverpool, timber.
Quebec, Baxter, Port Glasgow, do.
Branches, Everitt, London, oil, timber, &c.
New-Brunswick, Green, London, timber.
Brig Hunter, Murray, Londonderry, deals.
Lerwick, Moran, Barbados, lumber, &c.
Breakwater, Rowland, Glo'ster, timber.
Elizabeth, Smith, Dundalk, deals.
Schr. Conductor, Norton, Baltimore, spars.
Elizabeth, Hammond, Halifax, rum.
Amenia, Babcock, New-York, plaster.
John, Doggett, Boston, salt.
Darius, Baker, Philadelphia, gypsum.
Brisk, Rush, St. Kitts, fish & lumber.

The ship Hannah, of Hull, Capt. Ralph Byram, which arrived here last week from Cork, brought in Captain Borie, Monsieur Louis Lebas, Supercargo, and 14 seamen, belonging to the French brig *La Victoire*, who were taken from that vessel on the 14th April last. The La Victoire was from Dieppe bound to the Grand Bank, with salt and stores for a fishing voyage. In consequence of boisterous weather, she sprung aleak; and although part of the salt and every thing which could lighten her were thrown overboard, and the pumps were kept constantly going for three days and nights, the leak gained on them. The crew were quite exhausted with fatigue, and the brig was settling fast, (the water being over the salt in the hold,) when the Hannah hove in sight, and on a signal of distress being hoisted, immediately bore down to their relief, and they were providentially rescued, but with the loss of every thing belonging to them. Captain Byram is of opinion that the brig went down in a very short time after she was abandoned.

To the skill and good management displayed by Capt. Byram in taking them from the wreck, in a heavy sea, the crew of La Victoire consider themselves indebted for their lives; and for the very great kindness they received from him, during six weeks they were on board his ship, they profess themselves extremely grateful. On their arrival at this place, lodgings were provided for them by His Worship the Mayor, and arrangements made for their immediate return to their native country, to which we wish them pleasant voyages.

Schr. Boxer, Fields, hence, at Boston, 23d instant.—Mary-Ann, Nixon, at Philadelphia, 16th.

The brig Elizazeth, of this port, bound to Sligo, was taken into Jura, (one of the Hebrides,) on the 5th April, water-logged, with two of the crew dead in the tops.

A Whale Ship, which arrived at New-Bedford on the 11th May, passed, on the 3d, the wreck of the schr. Water Witch, of this port, from St. Kitts.—[This is supposed to be the same wreck from which Capt. Storer, of the brig Luna, from Boston, bound to Mobile, took one man on the the 30th ult.—the remainder of the crew, four in number, were reported to have perished with hunger.]

Cleared at Savannah, 14th inst. barque Liverpool, Johnston, of this psrt, for Liverpool.

Ship Isabella, Wood, of this port, from Liverpool, at New-York, was struck by lightning at 7 A. M. on the 15th April, in lat. 49, 11, long. 31, 50, which carried away the fore and main topmast, came down the foremast, and shattered the starboard side of the deck, and went out under the fore chains;—the injury done to the side of the vessel not ascertained. Capt. W. was knocked down twice—the first time insensible.

The brig Robert William Harris, Ferrie, 25th March from Liverpool to St. John's (N. F.) and Quebec, with a general cargo, struck a piece of ice, on the 23d April, in lat. 47, 46; long. 50, and sunk in twenty minutes after. All hands saved by the Economy of Newcastle, after being 5 days in the boats, during which time several of the men were severely frost-bitten. Subsequently they were taken on board the Symmetry, Cram, and arrived at Quebec on the 11th instant.

Dreadful sufferings at Sea.—The Antwerp Journal states that Captain Wood, of the American brig William Thatcher, lately arrived in that port, fell in with the hull of a ship, in long. 40½, latitude 47, 23, on the 11th January, and immediately sent his boat, and brought from her two men, who were nearly exhausted. From them he learnt that she was the Lucy, of Padstow, in Cornwall, homeward bound, from Canada, with a crew of 11 men. She was upset in a gale of wind on the 31st December, and the Captain and one of the men were washed over and drowned. The remaining nine clung to the sides, till the foremast and mizen mast gave way, and the ship righted. Their only nourishment for eleven days was a single dead rat and six candles. On the 9th, at the close of day, they saw in the distance a three mast ship, but she bore away without noticing them. On the 11th, the cook was carried away by a wave, having no strength to hold on any longer; and by the 15th the rest were all dead from starvation, when the pangs of hunger overcame all other feeling, and the two miserable men left made a horrible repast upon the carcase of the last who expired. This resource even was snatched from them by the sea; and they were on the point of partaking of the fate of their comrades, when they were rescued from it by the arrival of the boat of the William Thatcher.

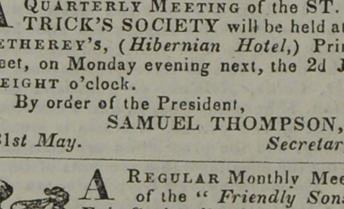
RICHIBUCTO, May 28.—The brig Juno, arrived here last night from Newfoundland, having on board the master, crew and passengers, 223 persons in number, of the barque Proselyte, of Newcastle, James Turnbull, master, from Limerick, bound to Quebec—which vessel went ashore on Flat Island, on the coast of Newfoundland, in a fog, on the 10th inst.—One boy and the passengers' luggage lost. They are very destitute of every thing.

HALIFAX, May 22.—*Arrived*, schr. Thomas Wyer, Beck, St. John.—23d, schr. Sable Island, Darby, Sable Island, 4 days; she was built on the Island; no wrecks since last advices; brig Caravan, Doane, Grenada.—24th, brig Swift, Morrison, Egersound, (Norway); barque Ceres, Henry, Sligo, 47 days, with 172 passengers, bound to St. John; brig Margaret, Williams, St. Vincent.—25th, H. M. Racehorse, Capt. Sir J. B. Home, Portsmouth, 32 days.—26th, ship Brunswick, Capt. Blake, Cork, 35 days, with 4 companies of the 83d Regiment, under the command of Major P. Crofton—the remainder of the Regiment was to leave in about ten days; brig Griffin, Griffiths, Grenada.

St. John's, N. F. April 12.—The Hebe, of Brigus, which arrived here (4000 seals) picked up three men belonging to the schr Sidney, Fogarty, of Halifax.

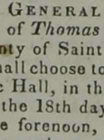
The Mary, Bransfield, which arrived here, on Thursday last from the ice, had the misfortune on Wednesday week previously, to lose 24 of her hands, in a gale of wind, which sprung up after the boats, in which they were embarked for the purpose of taking seals, had left the vessel. The Mary was compelled to get men from other vessels to navigate her into this Port. Many of her crew were men of family.—*Star.*

This Spring is represented as the severest that has been experienced for many years, and the catch, it is feared, will not turn out so prosperous as the first accounts led us to expect. The loss too, of vessels and men, we fear, will be great.



A QUARTERLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held at Mr. NETHEREY'S, (*Hibernian Hotel*,) Princess street, on Monday evening next, the 2d June, at EIGHT o'clock.

By order of the President,
SAMUEL THOMPSON,
31st May. *Secretary.*



A REGULAR Monthly Meeting of the "*Friendly Sons of Erin Society*," will be held at Mr. Netherey's, (Hibernian Hotel,) in Princess-street, on WEDNESDAY evening next, the 4th of June, at 7 o'clock.

JOHN GALLIVAN,
31st May. *Secretary.*

A GENERAL MEETING of all such creditors of *Thomas Heaviside*, late of the City and County of Saint John, (an absconding debtor,) as shall choose to attend, is requested at the Masonic Hall, in the City of Saint John, on Monday, the 18th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to examine and see the debts due to each person ascertained.

Dated at the City of Saint John, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

JAS. T. HANFORD, } *Trustees*
S. L. LUGRIN, } *for all the*
JAS. WM. BOYD, } *creditors.*

ESTATE OF

James Robertson, Junior.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES ROBERTSON, Junior, late of the City of Saint John, Merchant, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to JAMES WILLIAM BOYD, Esquire, Attorney and Barrister at Law, at his Office on the North side of the Market Square, the accounts having been placed in his hands for collection; and all persons to whom the said Estate is indebted, are requested to present their accounts to

GEORGE MURRAY, } *Execu-*
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, } *tors.*
St. John, May 31st, 1834.

Commercial Bank,

To be Established by ROYAL CHARTER, *at the City of Saint John, N. B.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a SUBSCRIPTION for Stock in the above Bank has been opened by direction of the Committee, and that the Subscription List is deposited at the Office of M. H. PERLEY,
May 31. *Solicitor to the Committee.*

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER,

The good Brig
ISABELLA,
Is ready to receive a Cargo, and can be sent to sea immediately. Apply to N. MERRITT.
St. John, May 31, 1834.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per brig WILLIAM & ROBERT, *a further Importation of*

Jewellery & Hardware,

Among which are :

RICH gilt-mounted tortoise-shell COMBS; Gold-spangled Top ditto; BANDENNS for the Head; Mosaic Ear Rings; gold and jet Bracelets; Purse Tassels and Slides; Buckles; Tubesnaps; gold, plated, and silver Pencils; Silver Toothpicks; Emery Baskets; Cases Knives and Forks, Fruit Knives; Pickle Forks; Silver Thimbles; Leads for patent Pencils; Toasting Forks; Bronze Ink Stands; Candlesticks; Tapers; card Racks; mixed and paper Pins; Best W. C. Sharps, double long Darning; superfine bead Needles—drill eye between; Thimbles; gilt and florentine Buttons, of all sizes; hair Brushes; Ivory Combs; Horn Touper Combs; and a large variety of other articles.

All which is offered, along with her former Importations, low for Cash or approved payment, both at wholesale and retail.

May 31.—4w *SUSAN FARLEY.*

Genessee Flour, Corn Brooms, &c.

Now landing, ex Sch'r. Edward Preble, Greenlaw, Master, from New-York :

SUPERFINE Genesse FLOUR—in barrels and half barrels; ditto ditto Middlings; Superior Corn BROOMS; Tierces of White PEAS; 1 Case of PALM LEAF HATS.

May 31st. *B. TILTON.*

STRAW BONNETS, &c.

The Subscriber has received—

2 CASES containing Ladies' Pearl, Tuscan, and fancy *BONNETS*; Ladies' and Childrens' imitation Tuscan, Dunstable, Rice, and Devon ditto; Boys' Tuscan, Dunstable, and Devon *HATS*.—Black and colored Gro de Naples—*watered*; crimped Satins, Gauze, Lutestring, and Satin RIBBONS; Cotton and Burmese Crape Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Blonde Quillings; Jacconet Footings, Hosiery, *&c. &c.*

W. DOHERTY.

Dock-street, 31st May, 1834.

HATS & CAPS.

THE Subscriber has just received per ships Beverley, and John Bentley, from Liverpool, part of his SPRING IMPORTATION of

HATS & CAPS,

of various descriptions; and having selected them himself from several different manufactories, when in England, he is confident that he can and will serve his Friends and the Public upon as reasonable terms and prices, as any Persons in this City, either with English, or those of his own manufacture, wholesale or retail. C. D. EVERITT.

C. D. E. daily expects a quantity of HATS from LONDON, of a very superior quality, expressly made to his order.

Market square, St. John,
May 31, 1834.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY.

The Subscriber has received per John Bentley, *from Liverpool, a further Supply of*

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF :

SILK and Valencia Vesting, colored Gro de Naples, Norwich Crape, silk Handkerchiefs, colored Muslins, French Ginghams—(new patterns,) plain and corded Ginghams, Sewing Silks, fashionable Prints, furniture ditto, rolled Jaconet, colored lining Cottons, white and colored Counterpanes; Thibet-wool, rockspun and plain Shawls; shirting Linen, Union ditto, diaper and damask Table Cloths, 9-4 brown Sheeting; 5-4, 6-4, and 9-4 white Cottons; grey and twilled Cottons, printed Jeans, striped Nankeen, glazed and cloth Caps, Stationary, &c.

May 31st. *CHARLES R. JARVIS.*

W. H. Street & Ranney,

Have received by various recent arrivals an extensive addition to their present choice stock of *WINES, &c.*—The following are comprised in their present stock:

500 DOZENS PORT—*from one to three years in bottle;*
600 Dozens Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Marcella, Lisbon, and Bucellas; Sauterne, Lafitte, Larose and St. Julien CLARET;
Fine sparkling CHAMPAGNE, in pints and quarts;
4 Pipes, 6 hhds. best old Port,
10 Pipes, 14 hhds. 7 qr.-casks low-priced Port,
15 Pipes, 10 hhds. 20 qr.-casks Madeira,
4 Pipes, 4 hhds. 20 qr.-casks Teneriffe,
3 Pipes, 4 hhds. 16 qr.-casks Sherry,
2 Pipes, 4 hhds. 8 qr.-casks Marcella,
1 Quarter-cask MALMSEY,
2 Puncheons Cambletown WHISKY,
1 ditto very fine old RUM,
Pipes & hhds, Cognac Brandy and Geneva,
16 Hhds. Alloa ALE and Table BEER,
26 Ditto London Brown Stout and Pale Ale,
30 Casks bottled double brown Stout,
Cheshire, double Gloucester, and Cheddar CHEESE;
Wine and Beer CORKS, *&c. &c.*

May 31st, 1834.

IRON, SPIKES, &c.

Per John Bentley, from Liverpool :

300 IRON Knee MOULDS, 100 casks sheathing, boat & other NAILS; 100 bags Spikes, 4 to 9 inch; 20 tons best refined IRON, assorted—flat, square, and round;
20 tons common do. do.
4 tons best Parish-picked OAKUM, &c. &c.

Ex Brig Cupid, from Newry :

70 barrels Prime Mess PORK,
1 hhd. very superior Irish HAMS.

Per Elizabeth, from Halifax :

50 barrels Prime PORK—(*Canada*)—
8 pipes Madeira WINE,
300 sides Sole LEATHER.

May 31. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

JAMAICA RUM.

40 PUNCHEONS, now landing, for sale by
May 31. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Glebe Land to Let.

THE Church-Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of *Westfield, King's County*, are desirous of Letting the GLEBE LAND of said Parish, situated on the Nerepis Road, adjoining Col. NASE'S Farm, in lots not exceeding fifty acres, for terms of years under seven. This is considered one of the finest tracts of Land in the Parish; and would be, for Emigrants not possessing money to purchase, a most desirable situation. For further particulars, apply to the Church-Wardens of the said Parish; Capt. COFFIN, *Nerepis*; or Mr. B. LYONS, *Long Reach.* *May* 24.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my Wife, LUCY ANN, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to caution all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date. THOMAS FANJOY.

Milkish, 27th May, 1834.

FOUND, lately, a bunch of KEYS.—The owner can obtain the same by applying at this Office. *May* 31.