GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

House of Commons--April 15.

THE CANADAS.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in rising to bring forward the motion, of which he had given notice, for a select committee to enquire into the evils which had existed in the form of government at present existing in Upper and Lower Canada, he trusted that the house would permit him to state the circumstances as briefly as possible. He would satisfy the House that the provinces of both Upper and Lower Canada were at present in a state of revolution, and should endeavour to show that this state of commotion had arisen from the continuance of bad government on the part of the English Government towards these Colonies. He should endeavour also to show to the House, that these evils had arisen from the rash and inconsiderate conduct of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary for the Colonies. The representation in the two provinces consisted of three powers—the Governor, who should bear some analogy to a king; the Legislative Council, which resembled the House of Lords; and the House of Assembly, which bore an analogy to the House of Commons. Yet there was not any analogy; for the Governor was sent there at the pleasure of the Crown, and was removable at the pleasure of a Minister. The Legislative Council had nothing more than a set of officers appointed to that situation to be remunerated for some previous services, and were therefore nothing more nor less than slaves of the Executive, in a word the Government of Canada was a complete oligarchy. He would beseech the House to attend to the character of the people over which that government presided. They were nearly allied to the people of America: accustomed to see a people self-governed; governed by democratic institutions, and in a state of great prosperity—a people governed by machinery, more like physical machinery than any thing else, from the even manner in which all its parts moved. Considering their condition then, the House could not be surprised that they, like the people of France, should demand to have a Government of their own. Was it to be wondered at that, situated as those high spirited persons were, and stung to madness by the tribe of Officials in England, they should have broken out into open rebellion. This first cause of complaint arose from the manner in which the government of the country choose to furnish its civil list. In this country the executive government was completely under the control of the house, and this occasioned the necessity of the house being called together annually for the purpose of having the civil list voted. The people of Canada wishing also to insure a regular House of Commons, determined only to vote their money annually. What was the consequence? The tribe of officials set up a loud cry against that. They said that was not the way in which it was done in England; they said the civil list was voted for the King's life, but the people of Canada contended otherwise, and that was the cause of the outcry. He would ask whether the people of Canada were not justified in pursuing the course they did? They had no other means of insuring an annual convocation of their House of Commons.—The House opposed to that proper system had actually sent out three successive governments to fight the battle against it. They dissolved the House over and over again, and when it was seen that the House had become more and more democratic, they at length seemed to yield to the wishes of the people, but unfortunately the Secretary for the Colonies was this evening again determined to reanimate the dying embers of the animosity that had prevailed, and to open all the wounds of strife afresh. Then with respect to the Receiver General, (and the right hon. Secretary opposite, would at once know what he meant by that) he was the receiver of the money of that country, and it appeared that he had never given any account to the representatives of the people. (hear) He was called upon to do so, and what was the consequence? It was found the receiver general had pocketed £100, 000 of the money of that country, and that he was, in fact, a bankrupt: (hear) what was done with him? He was put into the legislative council—(hear)—made something like one of our peers—(hear, hear, and much laughter)—his estates were not taken from him, and he paid about £2000 a year, from that £100,000, which was about one third of the interest. These things call loudly for investigation, and no one could wonder that so much clamour had been raised upon the subject. This, however, was not all: the executive council wishing to get out of the supervision of the house and gain a revenue, insisted that certain post dues had been improperly levied by the house, and declared them to be illegal. More than this, churches had actually been turned into barracks, and other things done quite sufficient to excite the people. The hon. mem. then read from a colonial paper, resolutions complaining of the course which was pursued by his Majesty's Government, and declared that one individual in the government at least was cognizant of the state of the colony. Although they had previously entertained a hope that government did not participate in inflicting the wrongs of which they complained. Mr. ROEBUCK, after making a variety of other observations, concluded with a motion for a Select committee to enquire into the means of remedying the evils which exist in the form of the Government now existing in Upper and Lower Canada.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion.

Mr. Stanley defended the conduct of the Government, and the language of his own dispatches as called for by the occasion. He contended that there was no country on the globe which enjoyed a greater freedom of suffrage in choosing their Representatives, or paid a smaller portion of taxation than the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. There was one prevailing abuse throughout the whole of the hon. and learned gentleman's speech, which was the assumption that abuses, known to exist in 1810 in the Canadas, in 1818, and in Sir James Craig's time, and subsequently still continued to exist. Now, he wished it to be understood that for a series of years this Government had been most active in taking every means in its power to remedy the evils which were found to exist in the Constitution of the Canadas, or in the administration of the laws there. He for his part was really desirous of instituting an efficient enquiry into the evils complained of. He should endeavour to attain that object by varying the terms of the motion by an amendment which he would submit to the House before he sat down. The government, he admitted, was now on its trial. (Hear, hear.) He solicited, nay, he would demand, that those charges, revived as they had been, should be either substantiated or refuted. (Cheers.) And he would when the time came, pledge himself to show, that ever since the report of the Committee on the subject in 1828, the conduct of the Government was a series of concession upon concession, which was only met by increased demands. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving as an amendment to the original motion, for a select committee to enquire into and report how far the grievances complained of in the petition of 1828 had been redressed, and how far the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the House on that occasion had been complied with.

Mr. O'Connell said he would recommend the original motion to be withdrawn, and to leave the Committee on the sole responsibility of the Government. As inquiry was to be conceded, observations were unnecessary; but he must make a remark as to the alleged perfect contentment of Upper Canada—(hear.) It existed in the majority of three in favor of England's proposal regarding the Civil List. A majority of three only! and that in an assembly of placemen and pensioners. Whether the same assembly would be re elected, remains to be seen; if so, this country ought not to complain; but still the majority of three did not shew such complete satisfaction as it was desired to make them believe existed. The fault was that justice was not done equally to the professors of different religions.—The great mischief was that the Legislative Councils had consisted of placemen, public delinquents and adventurers, with few exceptions. The Legislative Council, one branch of the Legislature, was entirely nominated by the Crown. Could such an anomaly be endured. There was not a Canadian, who deserved the name of man, who would not resist such an anomaly to the death. Such denominations, followed as they were by oppressing those of different religious faiths, led to the disasters of which there was too much ground of complaint. As to the case of Mr. Mondelet, who had been elected six or seven times in Lower Canada, the case was precisely similar to that of Mr. M'Kenzie, who had been expelled for a libel, and though re-elected six or seven times, he was not allowed to take his seat —(hear.) The powers claimed by the Houses were correct; they had the right of saying who were fit to continue members, and whether the regulations of election had been complied with. As to the massacre at Montreal, blood had been spilled as liberally as that of Ireland had been, and that blood remained unrequited. As inquiry, however, was conceded—and it would have been dangerous to refuse it—further remark was unnecessary.

Mr. Hume declared that the granting of this inquiry was a triumph to Canada; it was a proof that the justice of their complaints could no longer be resisted. The conduct of the Government towards the Colonies was most censurable. If they wish to retain the Colonies, they must have the people with them. But to promote men who had been dismissed for improper conduct, and in the teeth of the feelings of the Assembly, was not the way to secure the affections of the Colonies.—Lord Ripon's conduct had been justly eulogised by the Assemblies, and had called forth thanks, while that of his successor, the right hon. gentleman opposite, had been the subject of unmingled censure. He was glad that enquiry was to be conceded, but he should not be satisfied with the composition of the Committee if it were to be selected from the mere supporters of Government.

Lord Howick contended that the conduct of the Government towards Canada, had been such as was consistent with, and required by the Canadian Constitution.

Mr. P. M. Stewart was of opinion that this country should assume the management of the Canadian revenue. He was also of opinion that Lower and Upper Canada should be united, under the same Legislature.

Mr. Roebuck having briefly replied, the original motion was withdrawn, and the amendment agreed to.

Mr. Secretary Stanley, in proposing the Committee, said, he had placed first on the list, the names of all those members of the present Parliament who had served on the Committee of 1828, and then filled it up with the names of those members, who, by their connection with colonial property, were most likely to assist its labours.

On the name of Mr. Hume being called—Mr. Hume rose to request it might be withdrawn from the list, as he had already to serve on no less than seven committees, and could not give that now appointed the degree of attention it deserved—(laughter.)

The hon. member's name was at once withdrawn, and that of Mr. Robinson substituted.

The following Gentlemen compose the select Committee on the affairs of Canada, with power to send for persons, papers, and records:—Mr. Secretary Stanley, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. F. Lewis, Mr. W. Wynne, Mr. E. Dennison, Mr. Loch, Mr. Fazakerly, Lord Sandon, Mr. Labouchere, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Goulburn, Lord Howick, Mr. A. Baring, Mr. Ellice, Mr. E. Stewart, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. Robinson, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. R. Grant, Sir M. Ridley, Mr. B. Carter, Sir H. Hardinge, Mr. H. L. Bulwer, Mr. Warre, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Warburton, Mr. P. Stewart, and Mr. Romilly.

TITHES.—Lord Althorp rose to bring forward the motion of which he had already given notice. There was one point upon which all were agreed, and that was, that wherever the right to tithes might exist, the right was not in the Landowner. The landlords clearly had no right to the tithes. Their properties, no matter if they were Church of England men or Dissenters, had been acquired subject to the impost—(Hear.) Their portion was nine-tenths; upon the other tenth they had no claim. And he believed that no complaint with regard to that portion had been made by dissenting landowners. The proposed measure would relieve the occupier from the litigation of which in the present form tithes were so productive, and of the irritation which naturally followed. As tithes were at present collected, they interfered with the outlays of capital, and prevented the employment of labour. The plan which he proposed would yield to the owners of this property a full equivalent—not for the legal claim, but an equivalent founded on the customary payment, and what would be considered as fair and equitable. The principle he would go upon was one which aimed at fixing the amount of tithes in proportion to the rent of the land—and if the rent fell, the tithe should fall in a similar degree. As it was difficult by the rent to ascertain the real value of the land, he would propose that the owner, and not the occupier, should pay the tithe.—When he said that the rent should be the standard, he did not mean the rentable value, but the actual value, which, in most instances, could be ascertained by the rent. The tithe should be larger where the lands were arable, and lower where it was under grass. Another difficulty lay in the way. The proportion of tithe was larger where the rent was low than where it was high, and pressed more heavily on those soils where much labour was expended than on those of richer quality. The principle ought to be, to grant the advantage to the poorer soils. The bill further proposed to give a power of redemption, and vested in the tithe payer the right to demand from the impropriator, lay and clerical, the right of redeeming the tithe at 25 years' purchase. He took that as the standard whereby to enable the present possessor to enjoy the same income by vesting the money in the 4 per cents. The mode of payment should be regulated by a clerical commission. The Bishop, and those whom he nominated, should constitute that Committee.-(Hear.) In order to facilitate this commutation, he proposed, in case the tithe-payer did not find it convenient to raise the money in order to purchase the tithe at once, to allow him to make a charge on his land after the nature of a mortgage, £4 per cent. interest; such interest, however, to be paid as a corn rent. This mortgage should not be subject to foreclosure, and should only be redeemable at the option of the borrower. The taking of tithe as a part of rent was not a new proposition. It was one which was made when tithes were commuted in Scotland. To those gentlemen, who said that the Scotch system got rid of the tithes without a fair equivalent, he would say that such was not the case, for even more than a fair equivalent had been given. A suggestion had been made to him which he thought very good and very fit to be introduced in some other measure, viz. to give the clergy now in possession of the glebe lands the power of leasing them for a longer term than they possessed at present. The noble lord concluded by moving resolutions to the following effect:—

"1st. That the collection of tithes in England and Wales shall cease and determine. That instead of tithes, the owners shall pay a fixed proportion to the annual value thereof to the tithe-owner; and that such proportion shall be ascertained in the several counties.

"2d. That all parties liable to such tithe may redeem the same by the payment of a sum of money equal to 25 years purchase."

Mr. Baring asked the noble lord whether the clergy were to be rated to the poor rate in these payments?

Lord Althorpe said, that rent being diminished in consequence of the existence of poor-rates, and tithes depending on the rent, tithes were already diminished on account of the poor-rate. It was his intention that the payments should be rate free.

Sir Robert Peel said, as the resolutions did not go into full detail, he saw no reason why they should go into any detail at all. Several points must be clearly understood, before any man could form an accurate judgment upon them.

Lord Althorpe said, he should have no objection to adopt words in his resolutions of a more general nature than those in which they were at present couched.

Mr. Hume objected to the noble lord's plan, which could not be at all compared with the system adopted in Scotland, for by that system one invariable rate was established.

Sir Robert Peel urged the expediency of considering whether the principle of a voluntary arrangement between the payers and the claimants of tithes might not be advantageously resorted to.

Sir E. Knatchbull expressed his general approbation of the measure.

After some conversation, the resolutions were altered thus, on the motion of Lord Althorp:—

"That it is expedient to effect the commutation of tithes, and to abolish the payment of tithes in kind, throughout England and Wales, and in lieu thereof to substitute another payment to be made to the parties entitled to tithes; and that the power of redemption should be granted to the payers of tithes at a certain number of years' purchase."

They were then agreed to, and ordered to be reported on Thursday.

APRIL 17.

Mr. Ewart applied for leave to bring in a bill to allow prisoners in criminal cases the privilege of a full defence by their counsel or attorney.

Mr. Strickland rose to second Mr. Ewart's motion, when a respectable looking man in the gallery rose, and, exclaiming in a loud tone, "I present a petition in the name of the people," threw a document down into the body of the House. The house was then in a great confusion; there were loud cries of "Order," and the Speaker called to the Sergeant; but in the mean time a messenger had reached the stranger, taken him into custody, and conveyed him into an ante-room, where he gave his card, "Mr. Sparrow, 14 Angel Court, Throgmorton Street."

(From the Londonderry Sentinel, April 26)

STATE OF THE TIMES.—In this City, on Wednesday, considerable alarm was excited by the very painful rumours which were afloat, concerning the state of affairs in England. It was reported that a fearful insurrection had broken out in Manchester and Birmingham, that upwards of a hundred soldiers were killed by the populace, that the rail-road between Liverpool and Manchester had been partially destroyed, to prevent the speedy transportation of troops from Ireland, and that several vessels were obliged to put back with their cargoes to Dublin, because of the confusion which prevailed on the other side of the water. Of course the mails of Thursday were expected with the utmost anxiety, but so far were they from confirming those unfavorable accounts, we were agreeably disappointed to learn, that the whole was a fabrication, and that it originated in the sudden embarkation of a few regiments from Dublin to Liverpool. That there is some pretext for apprehension, however, because of the proceedings of the Trades Unions, is beyond doubt. No one can view their vast assemblies without consternation; their design evidently is to intimidate the Government by a display of numbers and organization, and to establish Republicanism. We should not feel compassion for the Whigs, if they alone were to be the sufferers, but it is to be feared that, like Catiline, they will involve the whole country in a common ruin, unless by a firm and determined stand, they at last put down what they have declared to be illegal. The country is now on the verge of a precipice, one step in the track of concession, and we are engulphed. The Trades' meeting in London on Monday passed over quietly, but it was owing to the absence of agitators, and the presence of a strong military force; a single blood-thirsty villain, possessed of capability to stir up the passions of the human mind, (and many such there are among their leaders,) might have raised a storm, to which the tornado would be as the evening whisper. The French revolution of '92 tells a direful tale of the atrocities into which men will launch, when unrestrained by law or moral obligation. Philosophers and clowns disputed the palm in cruelty: let the Ministers of our country therefore, take warning, before peace and order have taken their final flight.

IRELAND.—The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council met on Monday, and declared the baronies of Ballyboy, Ballybrit, Eglish, and Garrycastle, in the King's County, to be in such a state of disturbance and insubordination as to require the application of the provisions of the Statute, called the Suppression of Disturbances Bill.

THE IRISH GOVERNMENT.—The London Morning Post, a Tory journal, alleges that "so open a rupture" has taken place between Lord Wellesley and Mr. Littleton, as to render it impossible that they can continue longer in office together.

The Earl of Shannon, it is said, will shortly proceed to Castlemartyr, Cork, to make preparations for the reception of the King and Queen, who are expected to honour that princely seat with their presence.

Death of the Bishop of Killala.—Dr. Verschoyle, Bishop of Killala, died on the 22d April, in his 86th year. This is the third death which has occurred amongst the Irish Protestant Bishops within the last twelve months. In accordance with the provisions of the Church Temporalities' Bill, no successor will be appointed to Dr. Verschoyle, but the patronage of the diocese of Killala will devolve upon the Archbishop of Killala.

IMPEACHMENT OF LORD AYLMER.—CONDUCT OF MR. SECRETARY STANLEY.

"Oh! that temper of Stanley's!"—*Evening Post.*

When it was found necessary to remove Mr. Stanley from the Secretary-ship of Ireland, to the management of the Colonial Department, judging by his conduct in this country, we ventured to predict that he would not be long in his new office, before the baneful consequences of his system of governing would be exhibited in the discontent of those, over whom he had been appointed to rule. Our anticipations in this respect have been more than verified. The last accounts from Canada, through the New York papers, confirm the announcement of the impeachment of Lord Aylmer. A strong revolutionary feeling had been excited, and the "insulting and inconsiderate" despatches of Mr. Secretary Stanley were indignantly struck from the journals of the Parliament of Lower Canada.—*Dublin Pilot.*

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Sunday assure us, as much by the tone of their own remarks as by the facts they mention, that tranquility is restored, and is likely to continue. The late events can be regarded by no party as a matter of triumph, and we have no doubt that sorrow, even in those whose power was assailed, is the prevailing sentiment. The fetes that were to take place in consequence of the King's birth-day will be postponed, and we hope that reason will rise superior to fear before any other violent laws receive the sanction of the Chamber.—One of the Lyons papers asserts that the number of combatants on the side of the workmen did not exceed 600. The number of persons killed in Paris, in all 51, shews that as much as possible has been made of these seditious proceedings by the journals on both sides. The number of towns at which insurrectionary symptoms have been exhibited is said to be 53, indicating an extensive plan, by whoever it might have been organized.

The Influenza at Paris.—For the last ten or twelve days an epidemical complaint has attacked most of the patients in Salpetriere. From the striking resemblance it bears to the influenza which preceded the cholera in 1832, its intensity, the number of persons attacked, and its extension to some individuals in the town, and in the department of Seine et Oise (Arpajon, Montlheri, &c.) it merits the attention of practitioners. It commenced in Salpetriere among some of the incurable patients in St. Leon Ward, the least healthy division of the establishment. Since that time it has extended through most of the wards, and has in many cases terminated fatally. It commences in general by pain in the throat, shivering, and cephalagia; in slight cases, the symptoms subside at the end of three or four days, but sometimes far different is the result, the disease becoming rapidly aggravated, attacking the head, chest, or abdomen, and frequently terminating fatally in twenty-four hours.—*Medical and Surgical Gazette.*

BELGIUM.—The Brussels papers arrived today, inform us that some of the members of the Opposition are to bring in an accusation against the Ministers, on account of the expulsion of the foreigners, more of whom have been sent away. These papers bring no other news; but an order of the day, directed to the military, indicates that the Government is not fully assured of the continuance of tranquility.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. CHUBB,—

SIR.—Having, with much surprise, read in the *City Gazette* of the 5th instant, a Postscript, inserted by the Editor—Mr. Durant—wherein he insinuates, that I refused, on his application, to lend him a *Cork paper* of the 26th April, thus depriving him of an opportunity of laying before his readers the latest news. As, in giving publicity to the matter, (in a manner which I conceive is as *ungentlemanly* as it was *uncalled for*,) Mr. Durant has not stated facts as they actually occurred, I beg the favor of being allowed, through your paper, the privilege of thus publicly contradicting his "*Postscript*," and stating the the case as it took place.

On the morning of Thursday last, having occasion to call with Mr. Thomas Wallace, on some business, which I having arranged with him, was just going out of his store as Mr. Durant came in —for what purpose, I, of course, could not at that time know; he went at once to the counter, and took up some papers that lay there, and after looking at the dates, put them down again, without once addressing any person in the store, to my knowledge.—Mr. Wallace, while he was looking at the papers, said to him, I believe, Mr. Durant, that Mr. Delap has a Londonderry paper of the 26th April; and on Mr. *Wallace* asking me if I had such a paper, I said to *him*, "I had a Londonderry paper of that date, but I had lent it last evening to a friend;" and in a few moments after I left the store, having business elsewhere requiring immediate attention. I do not subscribe for and but seldom advertise in the Gazette, and it did not occur to me at the time that Thursday was the day on which it was published, and not having the *honor* of Mr. Durant's acquaintance, I did not think of making the inquiry, nor of offering to send for the paper for him, (which I would most willingly have done had he given the least hint that he wished me to do so); but as Mr. Durant did not think it worth his trouble to make a single inquiry respecting it, I concluded at once in my own mind that he either did not want it, or he might perhaps have later dates through some other channel —especially as extracts from Irish papers to the 26th April were published in the *Observer* of Tuesday. As for the *Cork paper*, mentioned in the "Postscript," I never saw it, nor heard of it, but there.

The above, Mr. Chubb, is, as far as I can recollect precisely, a statement of the matter as it took place; and I am therefore at a loss to account for any sufficient reason why Mr. Durant should have thought proper to drag my name before the public in so unhandsome and unprecedented a manner. If Mr. Durant wishes to satisfy himself or any of his friends on this point, (having, by this time, I presume, got rid of his spleen,) I beg to refer him to Capt. Vaughan, of the Brig *Ambassador*, or to that gentleman's brother, Mr. David Vaughan, who, as well as Mr. Wallace, were in the store at the time, and must have heard Mr. Durant ask me for the paper, and my refusal of it, if either took place; neither of which, I can assure you, Sir, was the case; as nothing could afford me greater pleasure than giving to the public any late or interesting information I might at any time be in possession of. Hoping the necessity of the case will be my excuse for thus obtruding on your columns,

I am, Sir, your's, respectfully,
7th June, 1834. JAMES DELAP.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1834.

The *Ambassador* sailed from Londonderry on the 1st of May, but only brought papers to the 26th April, with which we have been kindly favored by Capt. VAUGHAN.—A few extracts will be found in our preceding columns.

EMIGRATION.—A great number of Emigrants have been landed upon our shores during the present week, and many more are daily expected to arrive. We find by reference to the returns in the Treasurer's Office, that the whole number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of St. John alone, since the commencement of the present year, amounts to 2840—of whom 2302 are adults; 211 between 7 and 14 years of age, and 327 under 7 years of age. By far the greater proportion of these people sooner or later find their way to the United States—few, comparatively, become settlers in this Province.

YORK ELECTION.—Lemuel Allen Wilmot, Esq. Barrister at Law, has offered himself a candidate to supply the vacancy in the representation of the County of York, occasioned by the death of William Taylor, Esq.—The election commences on Monday the 16th inst. We subjoin the principal part of Mr. Wilmot's address to the Electors, contained in the Fredericton *Watchman* of Tuesday last:

"The duty of a Representative is becoming more and more arduous and important as we rise in the scale of political worth. Every branch of our Trade and Commerce is growing with a rapidity which bespeaks the genius of an enterprising people being exercised. To encourage and promote our Trade, foreign and domestic—to arouse and bring into action the slumbering, because uncalled-for, energies of many of our fellow-countrymen—and to direct our enterprise into those channels which will bear us on to general prosperity—these should be, *peculiarly*, the objects of our Legislature.

"But while these things should never be lost sight of by your Representatives, they should watch with parental jealousy over the operation of those Laws which more immediately affect your *private* rights. *Here* it is where the Lawyer is better qualified, from his profession, to discover what requires amendment. Every man in the Country is concerned in our Juridicial Institutions. The way to the redress of our private grievances *may be* too steep—it may be too rugged and forbidding—*forbidding*, however, it should not be:—Justice should always be easily approached, while she kindly and invitingly holds out redress to the injured—or, it may be, in most cases, preferable to endure the wrong than adopt the remedy.—Whether this is the case with us, they best know whose every-day business it is to conduct applicants for redress to the Throne of Justice.

"Gentlemen, I am ready, and willing to serve you.—*Your* interests are truly *mine*. I feel attached to the *Country* as my father-land, and to the *People*, as my neighbours and fellow-citizens: and if you should repose that confidence in me which would induce you to elect me as your Representative, while I live I shall not forget or neglect your interests.—GO ON AND PROSPER."

QUEBEC.—On the 26th ult. the telegraph announced twenty-one square rigged vessels—wind fresh from the eastward. During the seven preceding days, no less than 103 square rigged vessels had arrived. Ten vessels with passengers were performing Quarantine at the date of our last advices. The total number of deaths which have taken place at Grosse Isle since the opening of the navigation, amounts to ten; five of which were children, the eldest six years old, and some of them in a dying state when landed. No case of Cholera had occurred either on shore or afloat at the Station this season.

CANADA AFFAIRS.—We have inserted a condensed report of the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Roebuck's motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of the present disturbed state of the two Canadas.—*Neilson's Quebec Gazette* of the 26th ult. in remarking on this subject, says—"It will allay all rumours of sudden changes, by the fact of a Committee of the Commons having again been appointed *to inquire if the Commons' Report of* 1828, *on the Canadas, has been followed up.* This was moved by Mr. Stanley, in an amendment to Mr. Roebuck's motion, the latter consenting to withdraw his.

"In the interval of time, Mr. Stanley is to introduce a Bill to make the Governor and the Judiciary independant of the variable supply of the Assembly. It might be inferred from this, that the other financial accounts of the Colony will remain without the payment of arrears of salaries, and continue unpaid for some time. It is impossible to draw any correct inference from the debate, although this appears not improbable.

"Mr. Stanley has taken the view of the ninety-two Resolutions which it might be supposed he would. They are, he says, a 'revolt of words,' —a description sufficiently expressive and characteristic. He distinctly states, however, that—although not wishing, nor being prepared, to recommend the legislative union of the two Provinces—should the Assembly continue to withhold from the Colony the just consideration of English constitutional principles, he can see no remedy but in an union.

"We are very much inclined to think that an union would make matters worse. The Committee will, no doubt, take information on that head."

Casualty.—On Thursday, JAMES, son of *Barney Dogherty*—a fine boy of 6 years old, was missed in a way which caused the greatest alarm for his safety;—the fears of the parents were too soon realized by the finding of the lifeless body on Friday morning, at Bonsall's Slip.—The Coroner's Inquest have returned a Verdict of "Accidental death by Drowning."

POISONING OF WHALES!—Mr John Lewthwaithe, of Rotherhithe, has proposed to make use of harpoons charged with prussic acid, for the speedier destruction of whales. The Ann Elizabeth, of London, Capt. Kendrew, took out, on her last voyage to the South Seas, half a dozen harpoons constructed on this plan by Mr. Lewthwaithe, for the purpose of trial. In a letter which has been received from Captain Kendrew, he states that he had made one experiment, but that the fish was only "paralyzed for a few minutes" —owing, it was presumed, to the poison being in too small a quantity. He had several bottles of highly concentrated acid with him, however, and meant to try the effect of administering it in larger doses.—*Mechanics Magazine.*

[From the Weekly Observer.]

MR. CAMERON,

SIR,—As I consider myself in duty bound to state a few particulars respecting the loss of the Barque *Charlotte Langan*, of this port, while on her passage from Liverpool to Philadelphia, I will feel particularly obliged by your giving the following a place in your journal.

Before abandoning the vessel we had been ten days constantly at the pumps, and were almost exhausted with fatigue, when on the morning of the 10th of May we had the melancholy mortification of finding both pumps completely choked, and the vessel filling fast. She had seven hundred tons of salt on board.—About 3 P. M. with the dismal prospect of the vessel going down with us, we were obliged to take to the boats, taking with us as much provisions as we could with safety, and in two hours afterwards the ship sunk. We were three days in the boats, during which we encountered two heavy gales which threatened every moment to swallow us up; we suffered greatly from wet and cold. In this perilous situation, when every hope was clouded with despair, our drooping spirits were cheered with the welcome sight of a small schooner at some distance, which proved to be the *Waldemore*, of Province-Town, U. S. We were fortunate in being discovered, but not until we were within one hundred yards of our preservers, as there was a very heavy sea running at the time. We were almost immediately hoisted on board, completely benumbed with wet and cold, and were treated with the greatest kindness and humanity by Captain HALLYARD and Crew.—Dry clothes were given to each of us, and provisions cooked with every possible despatch; and in a short time, we were restored to a state of comfort, which a few hours previously we little expected ever again to enjoy. Capt. Hallyard immediately bore up for the laud, and carried us safely and comfortably into Louisburg, Cape Breton.—I can assure you, Sir, we have every reason to be grateful to that Divine Being "who plants his footsteps on the sea, and rides upon the storm," for this manifestation of his Providential care in sending to our aid the humane Capt. Hallyard to rescue us from a watery grave,—for whose disinterested kindness and civility to myself and crew I shall ever remember him with gratitude and respect. I am, Sir, your's &c.
JAMES SIMPSON.
St. John, 2d June, 1834.

[From the Saint Andrews' Standard.]

TO THOMAS WYER, Esquire.

Sir—During the last session of the Provincial Legislature, I was not a careless observer of the proceedings of the House of Assembly, and had the satisfaction of being convinced that you neither truckled at the footstool of power, nor abandoned the interests of your constituents. Believing you still to be under the influence of the principles which then governed your conduct, I am about to call your attention to a subject in which the interest of both the counties of Charlotte and Carleton are deeply concerned.

The practicability of making a new line of Road between Oak Bay and Woodstock, at a very moderate expense, seems now to be admitted on all hands. Mr. Allan, your Deputy Commissioner, ran a line last summer from the upper part of the County of Charlotte through the lands dividing the Scoudiac from the Magaguadavic waters and the streams falling into the Saint John.—He came out at what is called the Howard Settlement, whence a road leads to the main river. He reported very favourably of the line for the purpose of a road, and that the whole tract of land was of a description well adapted to cultivation. Several persons, I am credibly informed, had made previous explorations from Oakhill to the place where the above line begins, and all declare the result to have been highly satisfactory. From Oak-hill to St. Stephen there is at present a good road. Upon referring to a map printed by authority with a view to the sale of Crown Land last season, it appears that it would be advisable that the contemplated road should come out at Oak-bay instead of Oakhill, in either point of view, however, it would make the distance from the shores of your county to this place short of fifty miles, and the land all the way is reported to be of a superior quality. Much has been said about the military route, pompously styled the Royal Road, which keeps the interior far to the eastward of our settlements, and even if it were completed would be of no practical utility to us.

No man acquainted with the localities, if the expression may be allowed, can for a moment doubt the practicability of making the contemplated road, in fact, it is a matter of notoriety that several respectable individuals of your County made verbal and written propositions to the government to open this road upon condition of being remunerated by an equivalent in land, but, for some reasons not known, it is said their terms were not acceded to.

In what position do we now stand? The county of Carleton is in many of its interests rather opposed to York County. Independently of this fact, when we reflect upon the difficulties under which we labour, in bringing our necessary supplies 160 miles up the river—in frequently being obliged to purchase them at third hand, under the accumulated profits of each successive seller—in carrying our produce to market the same distance, with the expense incidental to its conveyance; the most superficial observer must see at a single glance, that the prosperous condition of our people, by the operation of these disabilities, is materially injured. Successful competition with the farmers of the down-river counties is entirely out of the question, and if the present state of things continue, the great body of our people must make up their minds to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" all their lives.

Let us suppose the road, of which we have been speaking, carried into effect, and then view the other side of the picture. In the first place, we shall be within 50 miles of a sea-port town, at which we can directly obtain all our own necessaries as cheaply as they can be procured at St. John, free from the profits of intermediate sellers, and exempt from the charge of at least a hundred miles carriage. Secondly, our produce, having acquired similar facilities with respect to transportation, will find a good and ready market at St. Andrews; and a reciprocity of trade and interchange will immediately follow, mutually advantageous to both places. Besides all this, may we not reasonably expect that the lands along the road will be speedily settled; a large tract be subjected to cultivation; its resources developed; the means of subsistence augmented; and population, the true riches of the country, increased?

I have endeavoured to point out some of the consequences which would be likely to result from the adoption of these views of this important matter. One of my motives in thus addressing you, is that public attention may be drawn to this letter, and that the subject proposed may be examined in its different lights and bearings; another is, to solicit your aid as one of the Representatives, to bring the question at a suitable occasion under the notice of the House of Assembly. In selecting you in preference to your colleagues, I hope they will not consider me as wishing to make any invidious distinction. I have heard and know your sentiments, which coincide with my own: I am personally acquainted with you; with them I am not: but I feel quite satisfied that they would willingly co-operate with you in any measure, which shall have for its object the advancement of the true interests of the Country.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
A FREEHOLDER.
Woodstock, 16th May, 1834.

JUBILEE AT ST. STEPHEN.

On Monday the 26th instant, being the *Fiftieth Anniversary* of the Landing of the LOYALISTS at St. Stephen, that place was the scene o festivity and rejoicing. Every demonstration of respect for the memory of our sires was displayed; a salute of Fifty guns was fired from the parade, and returned in the best feeling and spirit by the Americans, on the opposite side of the River. Major Marks entertained a large party at dinner. The Ladies partook of the celebration at a Ball in the evening.

Few now remain who can remember the time when the loyal Refugees first sought a retreat from the domineering anarchy which demanded the sacrifice of their principles and the abandonment of their allegiance to the British Crown; but the number is now great and widely extended, of those who have heard the tales of hardship and distress, which attended the exodus of our fathers. They suffered through evil report and through good report. They endured the calamities of privation, unwonted toil, and inclemency of climate with patient and heroic fortitude; but strained every effort of industry to protect and provide for their families in a waste of wilderness far removed from the fellowship or assistance of other society. We must ever hold in reverence and admiration that display of pure and patriotic principle which determined them to leave "a fine cultivated country, to dwell in an inhospitable wilderness, rather than tarnish the purity of their allegiance:—some of them suffered the loss of considerable wealth,—many of them left comfortable homes,—and all of them rejected the proffered protection of a novel government, which their principles could not approve and which their loyalty to their Sovereign would not allow them to accept."

When we reflect upon what the country was when the Loyalists first landed in it, and contemplate its present appearance, we may well exclaim with the poet—

> Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
> Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
> And glittering towns, and gilded streams, and all
> Inspiring vigour, Liberty abroad
> Walks unconfined, even to thy farthest cots,
> And scatters plenty with unsparing hand.

United States.

NEW MINISTERS.—The President has nominated Mr. Stephenson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, as Minister to England, and Mr. Dickinson, as Minister to Russia. To the latter gentleman, it is thought that the Senate will make no objection, but the confirmation of the former may be regarded as somewhat doubtful. The Speaker's bed about this time, must be thorny.—His constituents, at home, have abandoned him, and gone against the Tory Idol, and if the Senate will not allow him to hide himself at a foreign court, his case will be deplorable indeed. He is unquestionably possessed of strong talents, and had he served his country with half the zeal he has served his party, he might now be in a situation to do the State some service.

THE BANK COMMITTEE have made a long and outrageous Report against the Bank, and recommended that its officers be required to appear at the Bar of the House of Representatives, and answer to a charge of contempt, for not obeying its unexampled and extraordinary demands.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—An "*Old Countryman*," was not received by us until this morning, and consequently too late for publication today.—We would thank our correspondents, in future, to send their communications direct to this Office.

MARRIED,

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. William M'Onisber, to Miss Diana Floyd, both of the Parish of St. Martins, County of St. John.

DIED.

On Monday last, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John M'Namara, in the 38th year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and seven children to lament their loss.

On Tuesday morning, James Henry, eldest son of Mr. Christopher Lockhart, aged 8 years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Sunday—Ship Protector, Bell, Londonderry, 37 days—S. Thompson, passengers, coals, &c.
Brig Breeze, Robinson, Dublin, 47—J. M. Wilmot, wine and passengers.
Northumberland, Chesop, Sunderland, 46—to order, coals.
Maria, Wiley, Cork, 37—P. Besnard, pork and passengers.
Leslie Gault, Hughes, Londonderry, 40—Angus M'Kenzie & Co. passengers.
Thomas Tyson, Wilie, Maryport, 39—John M. Wilmot, passengers.
Monday—Ship Perseus, Price, Londonderry, 38—Master, passengers.
Brig Zephyr, Crow, Sunderland, 40—R. Rankin & Co. coals.
Ambassador, Vaughan, Londonderry, 32—J. & W. Delap, passengers.
Schr. Mary-Ann, Nixon, Philadelphia, 12—Jas. K. M'Kee, flour.
Caroline, Hamilton, Boston, 8—Wm. Vaughan, assorted cargo.
Tuesday—Schr. Boxer, Fields, Boston, 2—I. Ketchum, assorted cargo.
Jane, Brown, Antigua, 16—D. & P. Hatfield, rum, &c.
Wednesday—Ship William Ewing, Garrison, Liverpool, 40—J. Wishart, merchandise.—On the 7th May, in long. 22, 30; lat. 50, 22, fell in with the wreck of a brig water-logged—nothing standing but her bowsprit—the sea making a clean breach over her; could not ascertain her name—supposed her to be an American.
Brig General Coffin, Hardenbrook, Demerara 21—E. Barlow & Sons, rum, &c.
Schr. Ripley, Ricker, Eastport—J. Robertson, flour.
At Quarantine.—Brig Trafalgar, from Galway.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

May 31.—Granville, Wray, Liverpool,
June 2.—Louisa, Rusland, Liverpool,
3.—Try Again, Heacock, Cork,
4.—Thomas Tyson, Wylie, Ireland,
Lady Campbell, Simpson, Greenock
Cupid, Thomson, Newry,
6.—Isabella, Williams, Hull,
Maria, Wylie, Cork.

CLEARED.

Ship Independence, Griffith, Kinsale, timber.
St. John, Nichol, Liverpool, do.
Pons Ælii, Havelock, Cork, timber,
Athol, M'Cready, London, timber.
Brig Charity, M'Lay, Kinsale, timber & deals.
Zephyr, Brown, Hull, do.
La Plata, Douglas, Kingston, (Jam.) fish.
Schr. Mary-Ann, Nixon, Philadelphia, plaster.
Edward Preble, Greenlaw, New-York, do.

The Ambassador left at Londonderry, brigs Eleanor, Hegarty, and Daniel O'Connell, Warnock, for this port, to sail early in May.

Schr. Congress, Robbins, hence, at Quebec on the 24th ult.—Brig Allegro, Walker, of this port, from Demerara, at Quebec on the 25th.

Barque Sarah, hence for Liverpool, out 14 days, was spoken in lat. 44, 50, lon. 52, 28, by the Barque Houghton, at Richibucto—all well.

On Thursday the 8th ultimo, the brig Isabella, bound to Quebec, got ashore on the S. E. end of the Island of St. Paul, at 3 o'clock in the morning, in a thick fog; they were so nigh the rocks that in cutting away the foremast it fell against them, which enabled the passengers, 163 in number, to get on shore,—almost all, however, in a state of nakedness, and all nearly perishing with cold. Three or four large fires were lighted, and when a little recovered from the fright and cold, they proceeded to look for the station house, and about ten o'clock they fortunately arrived there, in a most pitiful and exhausted state, when the person in charge got them a little warm tea, and distributed what clothing he had among the most destitute, which was the means of preserving many lives. Had not such an institution been on the island, the most part of the passengers would have perished with cold and hunger in a few days. —Capt. Morris and 36 of the passengers arrived at Miramichi on the 26th ult.—the remainder had proceeded to Quebec.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

We learn that the passengers in the Isabella, (ninety-seven in number,) lately wrecked at Cape Chat, were picked up by the schooner Congress, arrived here. It appears they all put off from Cape Chat in the long-boat, with a view to come up to Quebec, but were driven down six miles below the place from which they started, where they were picked up at midnight. They were then in a very distressed condition, and Captain Robbins not having sufficient provisions and water to bring them up to Quebec, put back to Gaspe, the wind being then ahead. They were all landed at Gaspe, with the exception of a family of four persons, who have arrived in the Congress. The humane and generous conduct of Capt. Robbins, deserves the greatest praise.—*Quebec Gazette, May* 26.

The Retreat, at Quebec, from Alloa, brought up the master, nine of the crew and four passengers, of the Scarboro' Castle, from Hull to Montreal, with a general cargo, which vessel was abandoned, dismasted and leaky, in long. 41, on the 30th April.

The brig Moon, of Sunderland, Captain Phillips, bound to Quebec, has been wrecked on St. Paul's—Crew saved.

The Patriot, Anderson, from Aberdeen to Quebec, run ashore on the reef off Cape Rosier, (Gaspe,) on the 7th ult. in a dense fog, and in two hours after she was full of water.—Crew and materials saved—vessel expected to be lost.

The New Bedford Gazette gives the following account of St Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, furnished by Capt. Brock, of ship Margaret Rait, of this port:—"The Cape is in lat. 31 32 S. lon. 18 21 4 E; St Simon's bay is a very capacious and safe harbour at all seasons of the year—distance between the Hairylip and Cape Point about 16 miles. Vessels intending to touch there during the winter season, will find it to their advantage, during a northwester, to beat up on the Northern shore of False Bay, taking care of the Reef south of Seal Island, and not to go nearer the shore than said Reef. In the summer the S. E. and the S. W. winds prevail, it will be found best to keep the S. W. side about 2 miles off shore, so as to keep between the Trident or Whittle Rock and the land. On the Whittle Rock there is a beacon placed by the naval establishment there, after passing which, there is no hidden danger for vessels in the channel between the Roman and Noah's Ark to the inner anchorage of St. Simon's Bay. There are no branch Pilots established here, although there are two licensed to act; vessels may refuse to take their assistance as they may think proper. Ships may be hove down in St Simon's Bay, and thoroughly repaired—and obtain all sorts of supplies and provisions."

The Swallow, at Halifax, fell in with the brig Idas, of Liverpool, N. S. on the 16th of May, in lat. 36 5, long. —, totally dismasted and abandoned—cargo fish and lumber—vessel perfectly tight.

The Corsair, at Hallifax, passed, 21st May, lat. 48½, long. 47, the quarter deck of a schooner, from the after part of the main hatchway to taffrail—masts gone 4 feet above deck, pumps hanging by the coats, green companion, with door opening on larboard side; two circular holes in after part, only one stauncheon on starboard quarter, and a small part of the side painted black & two white streaks, apparently a vessel of 100 tons and not long in the water.

ANOTHER SHIPWRECK.—A report reached town on Saturday, of a Brig from the West of England, with 280 passengers, having been totally lost in Manchester Bay, only seven persons saved. —*Halifax Journal.*

Another "Coffin-ship" Foundered.—Another 10 gun brig, a "coffin-ship," has gone. The Thais packet has foundered at sea; at least no tidings of the vessel have been heard of since she sailed from Falmouth on the 12th December for Halifax. In the name of Heaven, how long are our brave fellows destined to find a grave in the depths of the Atlantic, victims to the culpable sluggishness, or something worse, of the Naval Executive. Last session, the Secretary of the Admiralty promised a better class of vessels should be provided. Where are they? To our Sailor King—to William the Fourth, Sir James Graham's master, we appeal on behalf the sacrificed tars of England. We are sure HE will not be deaf to our remonstrances.—*English paper.*

ST. ANDREWS, May 25.—*Arrived*—Ship Ava, Cantler, Liverpool; brig Susan, M'Dougall, Barbados.

MIRAMICHI, May 21.—*Arrived*, brig Hannah, Cleaugh, Newcastle; Satisfaction, Foster, Boston; William Ash, Randle, Newfoundland.—22d, brig Lady Helen Mar, Richardson, Greenock. 23d, barque Ross, Thompson, Newcastle; brig Warsaw, Coates, Bordeaux.—26th, brig Thornley Close, Cowper, Sunderland; Jane, Tweedie, Maryport; Crown, Whitefield, Sunderland; Caledonian, Beamitt, Hull; Isabella, Fitzgerald, Newfoundland.—27th, brig Aberdeenshire, Martin, Aberdeen, via Halifax.—29th, Bark Teviotdale, Chambers, Liverpool.—30th, Ship Waterloo, Frost, Hull; Nancy, Winch, Newcastle.—June 2.—Brig Themis, Anderson, Sunderland; brig Pilot, Jones, Liverpool.—3d. brigs Harry, M'Kinnon, Whitehaven; Lord Ramsay, England, Biddeford; Danube, Dymond, Philadelphia.

BATHURST—*Arrived*, brigs Celerity, Fitcham, Exmouth; Aurora, Dawson, Exeter; Bequest, Burfield, Dartmouth; Isabella, Grant, Bideford; Progress, Robson, Newcastle; Actæon, Rouledge, Sunderland; Hylton, Beale, Exeter; Hugh Wallace, Hunter, Newcastle; Amber, Dodd, New Haven; Northumbria, Mills, Blythe; Agenora, Smith, Dublin; Heron, Coolledge, Newcastle; Phœnix, Robson, Portsmouth; barque England, Hunter, Newcastle; brig Mariner, Colie, Sunderland; Richard & Ann, Smith, Dublin; Ann & Margaret, Muirhead, Newcastle; Horta, Wood, Cork; Agnes, Malcolm, Newry; Nancy, Atchison, Newcastle; Susan, Alexander, Jersey; barque Ocean, ——, Carlisle; brig Walker, Irvine, Newcastle; Vansittart, Murray, London; Highlander, Mitchel, Halifax; Fawcett, M'Minn, Workington.

RICHIBUCTO, May 20.—*Arrived*, barque Venus, Kirkly, Hull.—27th, brig Juno, Hammond, Newfoundland; Intrepid, Butt, do.—28th, Brig Terrys, Parkin, Hull; Hoghton, Hunter, do. Isabella, Carruthers, Carlisle.

HALIFAX, May 29.—Arrived, brig Henrietta, Kenna, Carbonear.—30th, brig Corsair, Williams, Liverpool, 38 days.—brig Micmac, Tobias, London.—June 1st, brig Eden, Powell, Cork. —2nd, Whale-ship Susan & Sarah, Coffin, Pernambuco, 31 days—1750 brls. black, and 250 sperm oil; brig Jane, Burk, Waterford; schr. Elizabeth, St. John, N. B.; Tweed, Whiddon, Porto Rico.—3d, brig Tamer, Adams, Trinidad; Royal William, Morrison, Antigua; Mona, King, St. Lucia; Richard, Watkins, Philadelphia; James Hunter, Eaton, Trinidad.

A CARD.

CAPTAIN BOREE, (late of the French brig *La Victoire*, shipwrecked on the 14th of April,) who, with his second Captain, LOUIS LEBAS, and his crew of sixteen men, were received on board the Barque *Hannah*, being about to leave St. John, wishes to express his gratitude to Captain RALPH BYRAM, for his kindness, which was continued for fifty days, with a disinterestedness highly creditable to the British character.—He would also return his sincere thanks to BENJAMIN L. PETERS, Esquire, Mayor of this City, who, immediately after the arrival of these unfortunate people, procured every thing that was necessary. His gratitude is likewise due to several other Gentlemen of this City, who kindly offered to assist him, and particularly to M. H. PERLEY, Esq. who, in his official capacity, acted with a liberality worthy of remark. *St. John, June 7.*

A CARD.

THE undersigned are happy to give their testimony to the generous and humane conduct of Captain ROBERT WYLIE, of the brig MARIA, during the passage from Cork to St. John, N. B.; and avail themselves of the opportunity of publicly acknowledging their gratitude as a token of their esteem for him, and reverential regard for his future welfare.

JOHN STEWART,
E. STEWART,
JEANNETTE FOWLER,
Cabin Passengers.
JOHN BURSON,
JEREMIAH MURPHY,
DANIEL O'SULLIVAN,
JOHN PRIOR,
DENNIS MULLANE,
PATRICK SHEA,
MICHAEL LONG,
WILLIAM BAKER,

And ALL the Passengers on board, with no small degree of pleasure, signed the above.
Brig MARIA, *June 3d*, 1834.

Contracts for
Washing & Repairing.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
St. John, N. B. June 7th, 1834.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, by the respective Officers of the Ordnance until Thursday the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, from persons disposed to enter into an agreement for One Year, commencing the 1st of July next, for WASHING and REPAIRING such quantities of the following Articles of Barrack Bedding as may be required at this Post.

The Tenders for Washing or Repairing, to be separate, and to express the rate in Sterling for which each article will be Washed or Repaired. —Payment to be made quarterly.

	at — each — Sterling.		
Palliasses,			
Bolsters,	"	"	"
Blankets,	"	"	"
Sheets,	"	"	"
Rugs,	"	"	
Round Towels,	"	"	
Gowns,	"		
Waistcoats,	"	"	
Trowsers,	"	"	
Night Caps,	"	"	

The usual security will be required for the due performance of such Contracts as may be entered into; and any further information may be known on application at the Ordnance Office, St. John, any day (Sunday's excepted,) between the hours of Ten and Four.

CANADA PORK.

20 BARRELS Prime Mess PORK;
15 ditto ditto ditto;
Just received by
May 10. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.