## GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

### *PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.*

### HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 25.

IRISH CHURCH.

Mr. Sinclair said, that although he had been somewhat anticipated by the discussion which had taken place at an earlier hour in the evening, still he would wish to ask the noble lord—and he hoped his answer would be a little more explicit than it had formerly been—what steps His Majesty's Ministers were about to take with respect to the Irish Tithe Bill, and whether it was their intention to introduce a measure in accordance with the resolution which had been sanctioned by a majority of that House relative to the appropriation of the surplus revenues of the Irish church? The government were aware of the state of Ireland, and the feeling which existed on this subject in the country, and he hoped, therefore, the public would not be kept in the dark as to their intentions.

Lord John Russell said, that it was the intention of the government to propose a measure founded on the resolution relating to the appropriation of the surplus revenue of the church of Ireland, and he should be able to bring in a bill to that effect shortly after Whitsuntide, but he was not able to state the precise day.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

The Marquis of Chandos, after an able speech, in which he depicted the sufferings of the agricultural interest, brought forward another motion for their relief. It was as follows:—"That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, expressive of the deep regret which the House felt at the continuation of the distress experienced by the agricultural interest, and to express the anxious desire of the House, that the attention of His Majesty's government should be directed to the subject, with a view to reduce some portion of those burdens to which the land is subject through the pressure of local and general taxation."

The Earl of Darlington seconded the motion.

Lord John Russell disapproved of the address as far as it went, in calling for specific reductions of taxes. Already that interest had experienced benefit; and it would derive more from the improvement of the poor laws and the commutation of tithes. He moved as an amendment, "That the House directs the early attention of the government to the recommendation of the Committee appointed last session on the payment of county rates, with a view to the utmost practical alleviation of the burden of local taxation."

Mr. O'Connell could not avoid reminding the House of two facts which had been wholly forgotten throughout the present discussion. The first fact was, that there was such a place as Ireland, of which, in this instance, a total forgetfulness prevailed—(hear, hear)—and the next was, that in Ireland agricultural distress was as great, if not greater, than in this country. The resolutions, however, promised not one word of relief to Ireland; and as for what the noble lord opposite (the Marquis of Chandos) suggested as relief to the English agriculturalists, it amounted to nothing more than, as it were, the paring of a corn, or the curing of a sore finger. For both countries, in this respect, there was but one real remedy, and that was the mitigation of the horrors of the gold circulation bill (hear, hear.) For his part he saw no great difference between the resolutions and the amendment, at the same time he thought the latter more practicable. He must, however, reiterate that the distresses of the Irish agriculturists were in both wholly forgotten.—(Loud cries of divide.)

The Marquis of Chandos replied.

The House then divided, when there appeared—for the resolution, 150; for the amendment, 211; majority, 61. The House then adjourned.

*Tuesday, May 26.*

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY.

Mr. Robinson rose to propose his motion relative to the right of British subjects to a concurrent fishery on that part of the coast of Newfoundland, commonly called the French shore. The hon. member contended that this was not merely a question of local control, but one affecting the general interests of the country, and therefore one which deserved the attention of the house, and especially His Majesty's Government. Though twenty-one years had elapsed since the treaty was signed, yet no one was able to read it aright.—Therefore it was that he thought he was entitled to bring the subject under the notice of the house and government, in order that the people of Newfoundland might know whether they had a right to fish upon their own shores. He had frequently brought the question on before, but had yielded to the government upon one ground or another. When the Duke of Wellington came into office, he received a strong memorial from Newfoundland upon the subject of the great delay they had experienced. He, whatever government was in power, must now protest against any further delay—the French had a motive for delay, because they were now allowed undisturbed possession of a great part of the shore; but surely it was the duty of the government, now after a delay from 1814, to put a final settlement upon the words of the treaty. He was bound to admit that the pretensions of the French were not altogether without foundation, for there was a declaration annexed to the treaty, which in some degree countenanced them in their pretensions. The hon. member was proceeding to refer to the terms of the treaties bearing upon the question, when, forty members not being present, the House was adjourned till next day.

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In the discussion which took place on the Army Estimates being moved in the House of Commons on the 22d May, Mr. Hume made use of the following words—"I disclaim any intention of attacking the private character of Lord Hill. I object to him as I do to Sir R. Peel—because I do not like his politics; and on that account I would deprive him of his office, whatever his talents or capacity for business might be."

In the House of Lords on the 18th, the Earl of Wilton presented a petition, signed by 10,512 persons, inhabitants of Manchester, in support of the independence of the House of Peers, and praying their Lordships that they would not consent to any measure calculated to weaken the temporal and spiritual capacity of the Church of England and Ireland. At the head of the multitude of signatures to the petition was that of a gentleman of large landed property and great independence of character, who was himself a Roman Catholic.

In the House of Lords, Lord Brougham put a question to Lord Auckland, with the view of ascertaining whether the Admiralty had been informed of the great sacrifice of human life in the slave vessels captured by the British cruizers, and carried into Sierra Leone. He had been informed that six vessels, ladened with slaves, had lost each 150 men before reaching that port—900 men in all. Lord Auckland was ignorant of the subject, but should take the earliest opportunity of making the necessary enquiries.

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Many families in London have been completely ruined by speculations in the Spanish funds.

The 24th of May was the birth-day of the Princess Victoria, when she completed her 16th year: the day was celebrated at Windsor with great pomp.

Dr. Lardner, of London, has discovered a plan for propelling rail road carriages by air, instead of steam. The invention is about being tested in England.

*New Lord Chancellor.*—It is confidently reported in the Courts that Sir John Campbell is immediately to be raised to the Chancellorship, with the title of Lord Cupar. In corroboration of this, we are informed that he has refused to take any more briefs.—*Morning Chronicle.*

We rejoice to observe that Mr. O'Connell is losing no time in following up with a practical measure his late declaration in favour of Poor Laws for Ireland. On Wednesday he gave notice of a motion on that subject for some day in June next; and as the Ministry and he are on confidential terms, there is little reason to doubt that he will succeed in introducing into his country this session, the great blessing of a system of maintenance for the poor. On the previous day, another excellent measure in favor of Ireland, having for its object the general education of the people of that country, was introduced by Mr. Wyse. This is the true way in which to legislate for the Sister Island. Educate and preserve the poor from starving, and you render them at once peaceable, and by degrees civilized.

Lord Winchelsea declares, in a recent letter, that the condition of the Protestants of England, under the present domination of the Irish, is no better than that of the Jews before their dispersion.

NEW POOR LAWS.—*Disturbances in Bedfordshire.*—Disturbances occurred last week among the agricultural labourers in Bedford, and an express reached London, soliciting the assistance of the metropolitan police. The paupers demanded relief in money, and upon the refusal of their demands, they attacked the house in which the guardians were assembled, broke the windows, and threatened further violence. The local Magistrates became alarmed, and finding the civil force of the town wholly inadequate to the preservation of the peace, made application for assistance to the Home Office, upon which twenty of the metropolitan police were despatched to their aid. The appearance of this force immediately restored order, and through their exertions ten of the ringleaders have been arrested and lodged in prison.

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THE IRISH CHURCH REVENUES.—The return to an order issued by the House of Commons, on the 25th March, relative to the receipts and expenditure of the commissioners appointed under the church temporalities act, is now printed. It appears from this document that the present income received by the commissioners, from the suppression of bishopricks, and tax on livings, and other services, is £29,127 10s. 9d. The future income is expected to amount to £83,440 3s 3d of which £50,780 3s 3d will arise from suppressed sees, and £22,000 from the tax on livings. It is also estimated that about £22,000 per annum will be received from the abolition of sinecure dignities, prebends, &c. The average annual charge for the repairs of churches, and other expenses formerly defrayed by the vestry cess, but now paid by the commissioners, is expected to amount to £69,412 6s 4d. Of the £100,000 which the commissioners were empowered to borrow until their receipts equalled their expenditure, £46,000 have been expended, and the remaining £54,000 are required by them. If the future income of £83,440 3s 3d is considered as the only one to be depended on, it is calculated that the funds of the commissioners will never equal their expenditure; but if the contingent income of £22,000, estimated to arise from the suppression of prebends and sinecures, be included, the income of the commissioners will equal their expenditure in 1853, and the fund would be at its maximum in 1873, when it would amount to £105 440 per annum, which would leave a surplus over the estimated expenditure of £36,027 14s per annum. The debt on the fund likely to be created until the income equals the expenditure is £412,332 9s. Independently of the foregoing sources, £52,285 1s 4d have been received from the purchasers of bishops' leases, and it was expected that £88,623 14s 7d more would be received up to the close of this year. If the whole of those leases were purchased by the tenants, the total produce would be £1,507,050.

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The Melbourne Ministry are in the condition that the English Ministries have been in since the Reform Act came into force. The parties are so balanced that, *in the Commons* they are not sure of a majority on any of the great questions of the day. The Government is, therefore, without energy and respect at home, without any decisive system of policy, without the ability to meet the public wants of the country; all is unhinged and wavering. The existence of the one or the other party in the Commons, is made to depend upon fractions of the House—Mr. Stanley's party, or Mr. O'Connell's tail; who, by going over to one side or the other, overbalance the scale. It is what England seldom has been, and never ought to be—a Government of men and places, and selfish interests, and not of measures and principles. That the present Ministry have not the support of the King, the Peers, and the majority of the middling and farming classes on their side, is unquestioned; that they have not the characteristics, weight and talent, of the men who have generally governed the country, is also undoubted; that they insist upon some points which are desired by the country, and which those opposed to them would not grant, is true; but they are unable, and have not the ability and influence to satisfy these desires. They stepped into power by a fatal declaration to levy the Irish double tithe, (which they never can effect,) contrary to the recorded opinions and pledges of the greater part of their adherents, and against all chance of the peaceable government of Ireland, even with O'Connell on their side, who is great, not so much from his talents and character, as he is the prominent defender of Irish unjustly used.—*Neilson's Quebec Gazette.*


# The Courier.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1835.


We learn from private letters of a late date, received by the Ship *Amy*, from Greenock, on Monday last, that Petitions to Parliament, from the Merchants and Ship-Owners in nearly all the principal Ports of the Empire, were in the course of signature, praying that no alteration might be made in the Duties on Foreign or Colonial Timber and Deals.—We trust their exertions to protect and foster a trade so essential to the prosperity both of the Mother Country and her Colonies, will be successful.

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The *Boston Commercial Gazette*, of Monday last, received by the Schooner *Victory*, this morning, contains extracts from Paris papers to the 1st June, from which we make the following selections:

The report on the American Indemnity Bill was to be made to the Chamber of Peers on the 4th, and the debate to commence on the Monday following. The general impression was that it would pass as received from the Chamber, but some supposed the conditional clause would be stricken out.

Among the credits voted to Ministers by the Chambers on the 29th, was a sum of 5,940,000f. for constructing and establishing ten steam-boats for the conveyance of dispatches in the Mediterranean.

The Spanish intervention excites much interest. M. Thiers, it appears, is warmly in favour of an intervention in the affairs of Spain.—He makes it a *sine qua non* of his continuance in the Cabinet. Messrs. Guizot and Duchatel though not so tenacious, will follow him if he resigns. The Duke de Broglie will reluctantly assent to the intervention rather than lose M. Thiers. The King is of opinion that an armed intervention cannot take place without another quadruple treaty. The English Government are decidedly in favour of direct interference, and so the King of France has been informed by Lord Granville, in his interview with him. Marshal Claussel thinks 25,000, properly disposed in fortresses, and to keep open communications, would be sufficient. Marshal Gerard thinks 60,000 men would be required. Gen. Maison, the Minister of War, is opposed to the intervention, and M. Humann, Minister of the Treasury, as a matter of course.

The intelligence from Madrid contained in the Paris papers is from the 25th May, and from Bayonne to the 27th. Martinez de la Rosa, the prime minister, was said to be on the eve of departure for London, on a mission of importance, and to be succeeded by Count Torenor.

Talleyrand, it is said, has written a memoir against an armed intervention in Spain.

The French funds have undergone a very considerable fall, in consequence of the unexpected intervention in Spain.

The French squadron, lately fitting out at Toulon was on the point of sailing for Greece, but was detained by easterly winds. It consists of three ships of the line and a frigate.

Accounts from Constantinople state that a number of fires had lately occurred there, one of which destroyed 80 houses.

The cholera had broken out at Mogadore, (Africa.) Up to the 17th May, none but Moors and Jews had been attacked.

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The Transport Ship *Lord Wellington*, which arrived off the Harbour on Wednesday last, in 38 days from Cork, brought the first division of the 43d Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Colonel BOOTH. On Thursday afternoon, the Steamer *St. George*, Capt. Wylie, proceeded alongside, and took on board the detachment, about 300 strong, together with their baggage, &c.; and at two o'clock yesterday morning, she was safely piloted through the Falls by Captain William Eagles, and immediately proceeded to Head Quarters. The detachment of the 34th, at Fredericton, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Fane, is expected down by the return of the *St. George*, this afternoon, and, we understand, will immediately embark on board the *Lord Wellington*, for Halifax, to relieve the 96th, now doing duty in that Garrison.

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

The *Parmelia*, transport, which sailed from Cork in company with the Lord Wellington, with the second division of the 43d, to be stationed in this Garrison, has not yet arrived.

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

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STEAMER GAZELLE.—This Boat, we are happy to find, since her improvement, answers the expectation of the proprietor. She is now uncommonly stiff and goes fast—she went from Reed's Point round Partridge Island, and back to the same place, on Saturday evening last, in 28 minutes, equal to at least 12 miles an hour, and started on her voyage to Eastport, on Monday morning, in good style.—*Observer.*

LAUNCHED.—On Tuesday morning, from the Yard of Mr. John Haws, Portland, for JOHN M. WILMOT, Esq. of this City, the splendid copper fastened ship "*Manchester*," 645 tons register. In materials and workmanship, together with symmetry and capacity for carrying a large cargo, this beautiful vessel is fully equal if not superior to any ever built in the Province.—*Ib.*

Last Saturday, at noon, was launched from Mr John Owens's Ship Yard, in Portland, the ship "*Charlotte Douglas*," of 574 tons burthen.—This vessel is copper fastened, and having been built for Messrs. Owens & Duncan, under the immediate superintendence of the former, in a faithful manner, and of the best materials this Province affords, is pronounced by good judges a superior vessel.—*Gazette.*

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POLICE OFFICE, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1835.

A Court was held at this Office to-day—present the RECORDER, and Aldermen PORTER and VANHORNE.

*Martha M'Clure*, married woman, of the Parish of Lancaster, was tried on a charge for milking the Cows of Daniel Thomas, of the said Parish, without his will and consent, and feloniously stealing 17 quarts and 1 pint of Milk of the value of *four shillings and five pence* of the goods and chattels of the said Daniel Thomas, and was convicted upon her own confession and sentenced to one week's imprisonment in the Common Goal of this City and County.

As it is understood that the above crime is of frequent occurrence and an opinion being prevalent that it may be committed with impunity, it may be necessary to state, that His Honor the Recorder in passing sentence observed that the milking of Cows grazing on the Commons, or any other place, against the will and consent of the owners, and taking the Milk, was as much a larceny as stealing any other property. In the present case, the prisoner's age and sex, and apparent penitence procured for her the most merciful consideration the Court could award to such a crime.

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

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

The young woman who was saved was at first clear from the boat, and with much skill and judgment, supported herself and sister for a considerable length of time, with the aid of an oar. She was unable, however, to keep her sister in such a position on the oar as to prevent her drowning, and when she found that the vital spark was extinguished, she let go of her and endeavoured to save herself by getting upon the bottom of the boat, which, with the assistance of the two young men, she succeeded in doing.—*Eastport Democrat, July* 15.

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Commercial letters from Liverpool of the 27th May, received in Quebec, state, that in consequence of the prevalent opinion that Mr. Poulett Thompson would bring forward his motion in the House of Commons for a Committee on the Timber Duties, freights had risen, and that ships to Quebec had obtained 39s. a load for timber.

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The Quebec Mercury, in stating that the Officers of the Customs at Quebec have received a confirmation of their reference to the Hon. Commissioners of the Customs, that the articles in bond at Quebec or Montreal could not be removed without payment of duties to the free warehousing port of Kingston, being in another colony, adds that they have also decided another question:—

"A minute of the Board decides that a vessel built in the Colonies, and described in the certificate granted by the proper officers there, cannot be registered in the United Kingdom under another name, but must continue in that by which she is described in the said certificate."

Mr. Doucet is, we learn, appointed Collector in the Customs at the Magdalen Islands, and sailed hence on the 4th instant, for his station.

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WEST INDIES.—We have been favored with the perusal of a file of the *St. Christopher Advertiser* to the 23d ult. brought by the Brig *Clorinda:* there is little of general interest in the papers.—The Collector and Comptroller at Basseterre had been superannuated, and the office of the latter abolished, in accordance with a recent order of the Board of Customs. The Hon. Robert Claxton, Collector of the Customs at Tortola, was appointed to act in that capactty at Basseterre.

*From the Antigua Herald, June 6.*

It is with heart felt satisfaction that we are able to announce, that the gloomy forebodings, which overshadowed the land, and which none deplored more truly or more deeply than ourselves, are now beginning to disperse and to open up brighter views for the future. From several and very different authorities, we are able to state, that the re-action has at last commenced, and that the employer and the labourer are settling into their natural position. The latter has at length discovered that industry is necessary for existence, nor will he be long without learning that regularity, foresight, and self-restraint are all requisite to secure happiness and competency. We hasten to communicate these glad tidings, and to state that many people have returned to their old domiciles, eagerly and anxiously seeking for employment. To use the metaphor of one, to whose judgments we generally accede with pleasure, the life boat is righting herself, for the cork-side has got uppermost.

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KINGSTON, (JAM.) JUNE 15.—By His Majesty's Brig *Serpent*, which arrived here on Friday last, from the Caymanas, we learn that the negroes, lately declared free by our worthy Governor's Proclamation, have left the service of their former masters, and avowed their intention of establishing *a town of their own!!* The consequences of this are, that the females of the families of their late owners, are obliged to perform the most menial domestic offices, while the males are tilling the soil for subsistence. This is a striking specimen of what will be the condition of Jamaica in the year 1840, notwithstanding the anxiety of Lord Sligo and his TOADIES to impress a belief that the system is *now* working—and that it will ultimately work well!!—The Special Magistrate can be of no further use in the Caymanas, as his mission, which was never legal, must now terminate as a matter of course.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

FREDERICTON, JULY 13.

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

Peter Fraser, Esq. was called to the Chair.

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

The following Resolutions were moved by James Taylor, Esq. and seconded by W. J. Bedell, Esquire:—

*Resolved*, That the present prosperous condition of the Counties of York and Carleton, both in a Commercial and Agricultural point of view, is principally attributable to the trade of the said Counties, in the article of squared and sawed Lumber.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The question was then taken upon the original Resolutions, and they were carried in the affirmative.

On motion of L. A. Wilmot, Esq. James Taylor, Esq. took the Chair.

On like motion, *Resolved*, that the thanks of this meeting be presented to Peter Fraser, Esq. for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

GEORGE LEE, Jun. *Secretary.*

### BYE-ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

The name of the Commissioner appointed to expend several sums in Charlotte County is Benjamin Babb, and not Benjamin Robb as in last Gazette.

JAMES CAMPBELL, instead of Wilford Fisher as in last Gazette, to expend £50 from the Chamcook settlement to the road near Leonard Bartlett's, at Waweig, Parish of St. Andrews; £15 from St. Stephen to Chamcook lake, to go between Lots Nos. 49 and 50, in the Parish of St. Andrews.

ROBERT WATSON to expend £31 from Samuel Crabtree's in Saint Stephen, to Hitching's mill in St. James', instead of Benjamin Babb, as in last Gazette.

KING'S COUNTY.

D. B. WETMORE to expend £10 from Henry Piers' to Peters' mills.

JOHN M'KEEL to expend 10*l* from settlement of John Trott and others to the Yorkshire road; 15*l*. from the Yorkshire road to Timothy Flanagan's, one half between widow Lynch's and Bicket's; 10*l*. from Andrew Hamilton's to the County line near Paisley's on the road to Short's; 10*l*. from Thomas Wallace's to the parish line on the road towards Britain's mills; 10*l*. from settlement of John Crabb and others in rear of Greenwich hill to the shore; 30*l*. towards building a bridge over the creek near Greenwich hill; 5*l*. 11s. to improve the public landing and the road thence towards Grant's near Zebulon Jones'

HENRY A. SCOVIL to expend 10*l*. from the West Scotch settlement to Belleisle Bay near old Church; 5*l*. from John Henderson and others to the main road leading from the Scotch settlement; 10*l*. on the road leading to the east Scotch settlement, leaving the great road near the Scotch Church, to Thos. Shearer's; 5*l*. on the road leading from the Belleisle and Mill stream road to Redstone's mill in the Irish settlement; 10*l*. from Redstone's mill to Alexander Burnett's; 10*l* from the main road near Samuel Raymond's to Ely Northrop's and others; 15*l*. from Ezekiel Foster's to Abel English's; 10*l*. from Gershom Kierstaid's to Alex. Kennedy's; 20*l*. from Ezekiel Foster's through the English settlement to Queen's County line; 10*l* from Belleisle to settlement of Sprague, Henderson, and others; 15*l*. from Gillies' to the great road near Burnett's, Kennebeckasis; 15*l*. from Isaiah Kierstead's to James Gonong's.

The Hon. GEORGE H. HAZEN to expend 10*l*. on the road from Moses Innis' to the widow Matthis'; 10*l*. from widow Matthis' to Barnes' near Little River; 10*l*. from William Conners' to the river by way of M'Vay's saw mill; 10*l*. from the Ward creek road near John Fryer's to the cross road near Joseph Killan's; 20*l*. from John Hallett's to the head of the settlement on Trout creek; 10*l*. from Wm. Price's on the old Cumberland road to Thomas Herriott's; 20*l*. to aid in building a bridge across Trout creek on the road between the main road and M'Evanson's; 10*l*. from Samuel Carson's to Charles Gailey's; 10*l*. from Gidney's brook to Musquash below Ellison's on the new road; 10*l*. from John Little's to Abraham Parlee's; 10*l*. from Richard Jordan's to the cross-road below William Marr's; 10*l*. from Daniel Campbell's to John M'Monagles; 15*l*. from Walker's on the old Cumberland road to the burying ground, Sussex, one half for a bridge near Nicholas Roache's; 10*l*. from Deforest lake to Sidney Baxter's; 10*l*. from Hayward's mill to the settlement of Thos. Stableford and others; 10*l*. from Crawford's mill brook to Matthew Smith's in the Irish settlement; 10*l*. from Peter King's to the Maxwell road; 10*l*. from near Eli Yeamans' to Corey's farm in Hampton; 15*l*. from Gilbert Stockton's to William Beach's; 10*l*. from James Nowlan's to Ryan's mill; 10*l*. from the lower line of Sussex to William Baxter's; 25*l*. from widow Spence's to the Patticake; 10*l*. from near Gilead Secord's to the settlement of Caleb Spragg and others; 10*l*. from Beech's to Butternut ridge; 10*l*. from Hale's to the mountain settlement near Colpitt's.

EBENEZER SMITH to expend 10*l*. for building a bridge near George Robinson's, senior, from John Barnes' towards Loch Lomond; 10*l*. from John Barnes' farm to Titus'; 25*l*. for improving the Shepody road from Nethery's to M'Lauchlin's; 15*l*. to assist in building a bridge over the Hammond river at Salmon Hole on the road to Fletcher's settlement; 5*l*. to assist in rebuilding the bridge near Sherwood's; 10*l*. on the road from lot granted to Alex. Henderson across the river to the school house near Tweedale's on the north side; 10*l*. from the Shepody road to James Campbell's, senior, on the south side; 10*l*. from Alex. Henderson's to the road leading from Joseph Barnes' mill to Loch Lomond; 10*l*. from James Smith's mill to Andrew Bull's; 10*l*. from John Sherwood's to Robart Marshall's; 10*l*. from Noah Tabor's to David Faulkner's; 20*l*. from Deforest's lake to Tweedale's brook through the Salt Spring settlement.

JAMES REID to expend 10*l*. from near Brittain's mills on Nerepis to the Parish line towards Wallace's; 10*l*. from Moses Kemble's in Westfield to the back settlement; 15*l*. from near the Ferry House, on north side of Nerepis to near James Reid's; 10*l*. on the road from the settlement of Mitchell, Ready, and others, in rear of Grand Bay to Nerepis road.

SAINT JOHN COUNTY.

BENJAMIN L. PETERS to expend 15*l*. for the road leading to Sand Point; 50*l*. from Blakslee's farm to Little River for repairing or rebuilding the bridge over the said river and the road over the Marsh; 10*l*. from Little River to Anthony's farm; 15*l*. from Anthony's south line to the mills at Mispeck river; 20*l*. from Little River to Loch Lomond; 40*l*. from the Forks at the Loch Lomond road near Little River to Black River, including the bridge at the latter place; 8*l*. from Little River leading to Mount Prospect; 10*l*. from the Black River road to west beach Cape Spence settlement; 10*l*. from Emerson's creek to Gardner's creek; 10*l*. from Gardner's creek to the Parish line of Tynemouth ten mile creek; 20*l*. from Frog pond to the bridge near Cody's, Loch Lomond; 30*l*. from the fork at the black settlement road near Cody's, to Ellison's creek in the Black River settlement, to be expended from Stack's mountain to the shore; 30*l*. from the bridge near Cody's to the Black settlement and thence to the Caledonian and Hibernian settlements; 20*l*. from the rear of Cody's farm to Wilmot's; 10*l*. from the bridge near Cody's to head of the first lake; 30*l*. from the Westmorland road through the Golden Grove settlement; 15*l*. from the public highway near Delaney's, to the Kennebeckasis opposite the Brothers.

EDWARD MARTER to expend 25*l*. from the Church on the Quaco road to Barns' mill, to be laid out on Quaco road, No. 1, and Barns' mill and Church roads where it is most required; 25*l*. from the forks of the Quaco road near the head of the first lake to the Parish line near Brand's farm adjoining Cother's; 20*l*. from Quaco to the County line near Tabor's; 15*l*. from the Parish line near Jones' to old Quaco road, 25*l*. from Smith's farm at the head of the Lake to VanHorne's; 50*l*. from VanHorne's farm to Quaco; 20*l*. from M'Britney's farm to Tynemouth, and from thence to Quaco; 35*l*. from Johnson's on the old Quaco road through the Ryan and Milligan settlements, and to the new Shepody road; 10*l*. from Tynemouth to Quaco road; 12*l*. for a road passing John Howard's towards Quaco.

JAMES MORAN to expend 15*l*. from New Ireland to Salmon River.

JOHN GILLIS to expend 20*l*. from Dipper Harbour to the Saint Andrews road.

JAMES COLE to expend 15*l*. from Cole's mill to Croft's mill, and thence to the Irish settlement, and from thence to Black Beach on the shore of the Bay of Fundy.

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*An Act in addition to the laws now in force for establishing a legal Tender in all payments to be made in this Province.*

Passed 24th June, 1835.

WHEREAS from the extensive circulation of the Spanish milled Dollars and the Dollars of Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Central America, it is deemed expedient and desirable that the said Dollars should pass current and be a legal Tender in this Province.

*Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly*, That from and after the passing of this Act the Spanish milled Dollars, the Mexican Dollars, the Peruvian Dollars, the Chilian Dollars, and the Dollars of Central America, and all the aliquot parts of the said respective Dollars shall pass current and be a legal Tender in all payments to be made in this Province, the Dollars respectively at five shillings each, the aliquot parts at the same rate and proportion which such aliquot parts respectively bear to the Dollars of which they are parts.

[*From the Nova Scotian, July* 1.]

SIR JAMES KEMPT.—The Canadian papers furnish full reports of the evidence given by Sir James Kempt, before the Parliamentary Committee, on the 9th May, 1834. The objects of the examiners appear to have been, to ascertain whether the Reform suggested by the Canada Committee in 1828, had not been carried into effect, and for a time give general satisfaction; whether it would be possible to carry on the government without a permanent Civil List, and whether it would be safe, in case the Assembly still refuse such a provision, to suspend the operation of the act by which the Revenues, formerly at the disposal of the Crown, were given up. He says, generally, that the views of the Canada Committee were fully carried out, except as regarded the financial questions, which were reserved by the government at home—that very general satisfaction was expressed throughout the country, Mr. Papineau, and others, signing the complimentary addresses, presented on his leaving the Province. He does not think the suspension of the act of relinquishment would be attended with any dangerous excitement—but says, they would not bear the imposition of new taxes by the Imperial Parliament, or any violation of the act of 1791.

Sir James employs a very capital phrase when he says the chief officers in the Colonies should enjoy 'a reasonable independence'—we think so too; but not salaries that are unreasonable and exorbitant. The following answer to the 110th question is fraught with sound sense—and we only regret that the rules laid down have not been always followed in the Colonies:—"The government can exercise no influence in such matters. Any Governor who would attempt to do so could not long administer the government of a British Colony. A Governor of a North American Colony *cannot hope to rule by patronage.* The offices at his disposal are so few that he could not establish any influence by such means, and his only chance of conducting the Government with success, is to do the business of the country, as far as depends upon himself, in the very best manner in his power, *in his appointments to office to select only those persons who were fit*, to be perfectly just and impartial in all his proceedings, and I may add *to have no partisans in either House of the Legislature.*"

QUEBEC, JULY 1.—The delay which has taken place in passing the Ordnance Estimates, has occasioned the works on Cape Diamond to be suspended; such work only is now going on as is indispensably necessary to protect from injury that which has already been commenced. This has thrown a number of artificers, such as masons and carpenters, as well as first-class labourers out of employment, and on Tuesday evening, 30th June, we learn that not less than 150 of these persons were discharged, many of whom had been employed on the King's Works for the last fourteen or fifteen years, and had refused employment at higher wages from private individuals, under the impression that the usual employment would be afforded on the Cape. It is not probable, even if the estimates for the public works carrying on under the Ordnance Department are approved, that the circumstance could be officially notified in a shorter period than two months from this time. The season for work will then be nearly over, and it is feared much distress will ensue to the persons who have been thrown out of work. Fortunately for them, there is no glut of labour this year from Emigration, and the lumber trade may, for a time, assist them, as we learn hands are still in demand at the Coves and Wharves, where able men may yet earn good wages.—*Mercury.*

In addition to what is stated by the Mercury, respecting a large number of persons having been put out of employ on the 27th ult. on the military fortifications, &c. we learn that, yesterday, all the workmen, but a few labourers and a mason or two, and the staff, were discharged.—*Neilson's Gazette, July* 3.

JULY 6.—The weather is still unsettled, and cool at nights. During last week, the thermometer must have been several times very near the freezing point. This has not been favourable to the grain crops, which have not advanced lately as rapidly as they did, and are generally in much less healthy condition. Insects of several kinds have also done them considerable injury, and in many places have almost destroyed the whole crops of cabbages, turnips, and even potatoes, extending their ravages to a very large part of the production of gardens. The earliest green peas, in very favourable positions, are now ready for table.—*Ibid.*

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Accounts from a considerable part of the Labrador coast, which are true of the whole, we believe, state that although the seals this year abounded, yet the weather was so unfavorable for setting the nets, that scarcely more than half the usual supply of oil for the season, was made.—The catch of furs during the last year was exceedingly small, indeed almost nothing.

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MONTREAL, JUNE 29.—We have been informed that 4000 barrels of fine flour were purchased a few days ago at Prescott, at 24s. per barrel, to be re-shipped to the United States, and 1500 barrels, not inspected, but supposed to be fine, were sold on Saturday in town, at 24s. 9d. per barrel.—*Herald.*

JULY 1.—The import of fine Flour, from Upper Canada, since our last report, has been heavy, and the market has been languid. Holders of prime brands are, however, firm in demanding 26s. 3d. and we cannot learn that sales of such have been made lower. A lot of 500 brls. fine, of prime brand, has been sold, *deliverable at Prescot* the 15th July, at 25s., 90 days. Superfine is very scarce, and 31s. 3d. per brl. was this day paid for a lot of 250 brls. from the "Yonge Mills." About 1200 barrels U. S. flour are in course of shipment from hence to Burlington, Vermont, by way of the Chambly Canal. It is consigned to parties there, who guarantee the shippers a return of 28s. 9d. for fine, and 31s. 3d. per brl. for superfine, within 90 days.—The demand for Provisions for consumption is good, and we have heard of a few sales for shipment—say 200 barrels Canada Prime Mess Pork, deliverable in Quebec, at \$16, 90 days; and 50 brls. old U. S. prime, re-inspected, at \$13½.—Prime Beef has realised \$8½ per barrel.—For Rum, the demand is inconsiderable, and large sales could not be made unless at a reduction; 25 puns. Grenada, proof 1 *a* 5, were sold by auction to-day at 3s. 2d. per gallon. Molasses are a shade lower; 20 puns. having brought by public sale 1s. 11d. *a* 2s. per gallon.—For Sugar there has been a moderate demand, but the market is by no means lively. A parcel of 35 hhds. very good Trinidad, has been sold at 43s. 6d. by private sale, and a small quantity of pretty fair St. Lucia, in tierces and barrels, has been placed at auction at 41s. *a* 44s. averaging 43s. per cwt.—*Courier.*

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LIVERPOOL, May 23.—An excellent enquiry is still experienced for Pine Timber; our stocks are fast reducing from an extensive consumptive demand. A cargo of good St. John Pine was offered by auction this week; the first lots sold as high as 22¾d. for the remainder more than 22d. per foot can be realized. The Red Pine sold at 20½d. and the Planks at 3d. per foot of 2 inches. Yesterday, a cargo of Planks, per John Porter, from Halifax, went off by auction at 2¾d. to 2⅞d. per foot, with Red Oak Hhd. Staves at £4 12s. 6d. per thousand. Hardwood is very unsaleable, and at lower prices, so also is Quebec Oak.—Baltic Timber experiences a more ready sale, and at higher rates; two cargoes of Dantzic middling sold this week a little under 2s. 3d. per foot.—Deals are in a fair demand at our quotations.—Quebec Staves have declined considerably, selections have been made at about £60 per mille, with still a tendency to decline.

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THE ARMY.—Major Airey, now Military Secretary at Quebec, we learn, proceeds in a short time to Nova Scotia, to join his Regiment, the 34th, of which he will take command, in the absence of the Lieut.-Colonel.—*Montreal Gaz.*

*From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July* 7.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.—It is with emotions of the deepest regret that we announce to our readers that JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, departed this life at half past six o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Marshall was born in Virginia, on the 24th Sept. 1755.

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EXTENSIVE FIRES IN NEW YORK.—A fire broke out in New York on Saturday morning between twelve and one o'clock in the brass foundry of Griffith & Morgan, rear of No, 91, Henry Street, which destroyed the buildings in which it originated, together with the brass foundry of Jones & Emerson, adjoining; loss estimated at from 10 to \$12,000. It also destroyed the two story wooden building No. 87, the two story brick building No. 91, and the three story brick building No. 91, Henry Street, and considerably injured the rear of two or three other houses fronting on East Broadway, and a large brick stable belonging to Mr. Smith.

Before the above mentioned fire was subdued, another broke out in Sixteenth Street, which burnt through to Seventeenth Street, extending the whole length of Seventh Avenue between these two Streets, and destroyed upwards of 30 houses, together with the Methodist Church for colored people.

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*A Village Destroyed—Five Lives Lost.*—A slip from the office of the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, dated June 23d, ten o'clock P. M. says—A gentleman who has just reached here from Canton, in Foulton county, brings us information of a most disastrous hurricane having passed over the village on the 18th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M. That place contained about 35 houses, and in a few minutes two thirds of them were levelled with the ground; only 3 escaped uninjured. Five persons were killed, one a Mr. Swan, and three children. One child was killed in its mother's lap; one was blown a quarter of a mile, and found dead next day, shockingly mangled. One store (Mr. Foster's) was blown down, and the goods scattered over the prairies. A great number of persons were seriously injured.

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*Passengers in the Ship Elizabeth Bentley, for Liverpool*—The Rev. Samuel Joll, Wesleyan Missionary, Mrs. Joll, and family.

☞ The Rev. STEPHEN BAMFORD, of Windsor, N. S. will preach in the Wesleyan Chapel in this City, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 6 o'clock.

### MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Thomas M'Avety, to Miss Isabell, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Sandall, Esquire.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Rector, Mr. Nathan L. Hampton, to Frances Maria, fourth daughter of Mr. Thomas Addison, of this City.

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

At Eastport, (Maine,) on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gale, Mr. James Drake, late of Fredericton, to Miss Elizabeth R. Harris, formerly of Cornwallis, N. S.

### DIED.

This morning, Mr. Adam Wilson, in the 54th year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to lament their loss. Funeral to-morrow, (Sunday,) at ½ past 4 o'clock, from his late residence in Duke Street, when the friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

At Milltown, St. Stephen, on the 26th June, Mr. Stephen B. Lovejoy, aged 30 years.

At Varennes, Lower Canada, on the 29th ult. the Rev. Mr. Deguise, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Quebec, and late Curate of the Parish of Varennes, aged 76.

## MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

*Sunday*—Ship Anna Maria, Stickney, Liverpool, 56—William Jarvis, ballast.

Brig Timandra, Stickney, Halifax, 11—William Jarvis, ballast.

Eliza, Grant, Liverpool, 44—E. Barlow & Sons, salt, coals, &c.

Schooner Maria, Perry, Yarmouth,—C. M'Lauchlan, molasses.

*Monday*—Ship Amy, Green, Greenock, 35—Scovil & Summers, coals.

Margaret, Ellis, London, 58—Crookshank & Walker, ballast.

*Tuesday*—Schooner British Tar, Reynolds, Quebec, 23—Ratchford & Lugrin, flour, &c.

*Wednesday*—Transport Ship Prince Regent, Holton, Cork, 38 days—with the first division of the 43d Regiment.

*Friday*—Ship Sedulous, Pierce, Exeter, 46—W. H. Street & Ranney, merchandise.

Edmond, Strang, Philadelphia, 6—J. Wishart, flour.

Brig Thomas & William, Reed, Newfoundland, 24—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

John & Mary, Coxon, Belfast, 49—R. Rankin & Co. passengers.

Temperance, Dickson, Quebec, 24—J. T. Hanford, flour, beef and pork.

Clorinda, Carr, St. Kitts, 16—S. Gould, rum, sugar and molasses.

*This morning*—Schr. Congress, Robbins, Quebec, 27—J. T. Hanford, flour.

Victory, Best, Boston, 4—Wheeler & Gove, bal.

Sarah Ann, Mackie, Montego Bay, (Jam.) 2[illegible]—Ratchford & Lugrin, rum and sugar.—Brig Billow, Burgess, of Halifax, for Quebec, sailed in company—spoke her on Sunday last, in lat. 40.28, long. 67—all well. Left brig Sultan, Phelan, of this port, to sail in about a fortnight. Schr. Alert, Longmire, hence, had sold at Montego Bay, and sailed for Kingston.—On the 28th ult. saw the brig Emeline, Parsons, of Boston, from Havanna, ashore on Point Pedro. On the 4th inst. lat. 24.30, long. 79.30, spoke the American ship Orleans, from Mobile, for Liverpool—out 30 days.

ENTERED—FROM NOVA-SCOTIA.

July 10th—Schr. Mechanic, Margeson, Wilmot, 8000 staves and live stock; Albion, Crosscup, Annapolis, ballast.

11th—Rainbow, Armstrong, Parrsboro', 30,000 ft. deals; Two Sons, Cook, Wilmot, 7000 feet deals & 1000 staves.

13th—Mary-Ann, Gilliland, Sand Cove, codfish, barley, butter and eggs; Industry, Kenney, Barrington, stone ballast and passengers; Henry, Hardie, Annapolis, ballast; Lark, Smith, Granville, 21,000 feet deals & live stock; Hope, Crouse, Bay Shore, 5000 feet deals and 50[illegible] staves; Mayflower, Gilliat, Annapolis, 6000 staves.

14th—Schr. Jane, Lamey, Cumberland, 8000 ft. deals, 150 bushels barley, and oatmeal, butter, pork and hams; steamer Maid of the Mist, Reed, Annapolis, 15 oxen, 5 horses, and passengers.

15th—Schr. Two Sons, Young, Digby, fish barrels.

16th—Schr. William Gilbert, Jenkins, 18,000 ft. deals and 50 bushels barley.

17th—Schr. Dolphin, Titus, Digby, ballast; Henry, Wyman, Wilmot, 12,000 feet deals and 4000 staves; Brothers, Slocomb, Wilmot, 9000 ft. deals and live stock; S. W. G. Archibald, Morrison, Londonderry, 45,000 ft. deals; Blossom, Wickwire, Cornwallis, 15,000 staves.

18th—Schooner Ann, Wood, Apple River, 30,000 ft. deals; Echo, Tanch, Digby, smoked herrings, eggs and live stock; Admiral Digby, Wright, Digby, eggs, shad and live stock; Chance, Reagh, Wilmot, 6000 ft. deals, 6000 staves, with live stock, eggs, hams, cheese and potatoes.

COASTWISE.

July 11th—Steamer Maid of the Mist, Reed, St. Andrews, passengers; schr. Rainbow, Grant, St. Martins, ballast; St. Patrick, Mullowney, St. Martins, ballast; Russell, Clark, Peticodiac, 25,000 feet boards and 600[illegible] feet deals.

13th—Schr. Nelson, Dickson, Dorchester, 30,000 feet deals.

14th—Schr. Helen, Halcrow. Dorchester, 21,000 feet deals, and 10 barrels oatmeal; Zealous, Mainland, Peticodiac, 9000 feet deals; steamer Gazelle, Smith, St. Andrews, passengers; Maid of the Mist, Reed, Digby, do.

15th—Schr. Elizabeth, Fitzgerald. Hopewell, 30,000 feet deals; Wave, Tynan, Point Wolfe, 41,000 ft. deals.

16th—Schr. Diligence, Grady, Mispeck, 40,000 feet deals; Margaret, Campbell, Magaguadavic, 24000 ft. deals; steamer Maid of the Mist, Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.

17th—Schr. Three Brothers, Stiles, Hopewell, 35,000 feet deals; Elephant, Kiffin, Lepreau, 96,000 ft. deals; Despatch, Halpin, Mispeck, 40,000 feet deals; Pallander Craft, New River, 45,000 feet deals

18th—Schr Alert, Wane, Black River, 32,000 ft. deals; Isabella, Pangbourne, Le Preaux, 40,000 ft. deals.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

13th—Britannia, Pyne, Sligo.
15th—Charlotte Douglas, Stephenson, Cork.
18th—Carouge, Bryson, Londonderry.
Portland, Leadbeater, Greenock.

CLEARED.

Ship Nancy, Rodgers, Grangemouth, timber.
Elizabeth Bentley, Robertson Liverpool, do.
Arundel, Brown, Hull, timber.
James Lemon, M'Bride, Cork, timber.
Liverpool, Johnston, Liverpool, timber.
Protector, Dall, Londonderry, timber.
Brig Walker, Irvine, Hull, timber, deals, &c.
Leslie Gault, Hegarty, Londonderry, timber
Charlotte, Anderson, Sligo, deals.
Lochiel Hughes, Dundalk, timber.
Schr. Spray, Price, New-York, plaster.
Bee, Marr, Cork, deals.
William, Fowler, Boston, assorted cargo.
Friendship, Garrick, Antigua, lumber.
James Clark, Peters, Boston, plaster.

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Brig Abigail, Lawrence, hence at New York on the 9th instant.

Spoken, June 25th, lat. 42.18, N. long. 63.59, W. brig St. George, Garrick, 4 days from St. Andrews.

Off Madagascar, 2d April, whale ship Thomas Millidge, of this port, with 600 barrels black and 100 of sperm oil.

In St. Augustine Bay, Madagascar, March 29, whale ship Mary, Hawes, of New-Brunswick, with 1000 barrels black and 80 of sperm oil.

Cleared at Savannah, July 2d, ship Joseph & Thomas, for St. John.

The wreck of ship William, of Liverpool, timber loaded and full of water, was boarded on the 2d June, lat. 45.2, long. 26.19, by the ship Potomac, arrived at New-York.

The brig John M'Callum, Baker, master, in 18 days from St. John, N. B. laden with lumber, arrived at St. George's, on the 28th June.—*Bermuda Gazette.*

Schrs. Lavinia, and Elizabeth, hence at Halifax, on the 13th inst.

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Arrived at Halifax, on the 14th inst. H. M. S. Forte, Commodore Pell, Havanna, 13 days, 3[illegible] days from Jamaica—with the loss of 3 men, and 14 sick on board with the yellow fever.

We are sorry to state that the Forte displayed the yellow Flag at the Fore yesterday on coming up the harbour, and that there has been, and still is, much sickness on board of her—We believe the only communication which has taken place with her has been by signals—She has gone into Bedford Basin, and we suppose will land her sick on *Miller's Island*—a pleasant, airy, retired situation, where every attention can be paid to them.—*Halifax Gazette, June* 15.

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Comparative statement of Arrivals, Tonnage, and Settlers, at Quebec, to the 3d July, of the past and present year:

| | Vessels. | Tons. | Settlers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1834 . . . | 468 | 125,197 | 18,820 |
| 1835 . . . | 469 | 136,697 | 5,853 |

[*From the Quebec Mercury, June* 25.]

The following account of the loss of the brig Jessie, Capt. Gilmour, of Belfast, has been left at our office by one of the surviving crew:—

The Jessie, timber laden, left St. John, New Brunswick, on the 14th May, for Belfast, and on the 16th encountered a heavy gale, which strained the vessel, and occasioned her to make a great deal of water. No danger was apprehended until the 25th May, when a tremendous gale sprung up from North and East, and the ship was hove to under close reefed main topsail and storm try-sail,—all hands pumping, but the water still gained on her, and she shipped some heavy seas.—On Sunday, 24th of May, although all hands were at the pumps, the leak still increased, and at ½ past 11, A. M. had reached the cabin floor, a few buckets of bread were got out of the cabin, also a barrel of bread and a cask of water, all of which were hoisted into the main-top. The captain ordered the long boat to be cleared.—On Monday the vessel began to break up rapidly, and the cargo to float out; about 9, P. M. the foremast fell through the bottom, until brought up by the lower yard resting on the rail. About an hour afterwards, the mainmast got out of the step, and shortly afterwards was carried away a few feet above the deck; by this accident, the provisions secured in the top were lost. The captain and crew, 15 in number, with six steerage passengers, then embarked in the long boat, with about five gallons of water, a few pieces salt beef, and a little bread, so saturated with salt water, that it was of the consistence of pap; a dog was also taken into the boat, which in the sequel they killed, and the flesh devoured, after drinking his blood, which afforded them great relief. The compass was unfortunately broke in putting it in-