GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

HOUSE OF LORDS—June 12.

THE CANADAS.

The Earl of Aberdeen rose to move for a copy of the appointment of Lord Gosford as Captain-General and Governor of the Canadas, Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick.—The noble lord stated that he had no intention of embarrassing his Majesty's government, but only to elicit such information as seemed due to their lordships and himself relative to the state of affairs in Canada. After adverting to the progress of discontent in the Canadas during the last year, and the inquiries that had been instituted by a committee of the House of Commons, the noble earl proceeded to state that up to the time of the dissolution of the noble Viscount's (Melbourne) government no step had been taken for the purpose of carrying into effect the recommendations of that committee. Upon his own accession to office he made himself as fully acquainted with the Canadas as he could, and addressed a despatch to Lord Aylmer, intimating the intention of his Majesty to appoint a special commission with a view to the adjustment of the differences that unhappily existed. That intimation, he believed, had given general satisfaction, and ultimately a noble lord was appointed to the important office, and the necessary instructions placed in his possession. This was the state in which the noble viscount opposite found the matter; and had the noble viscount thought proper to proceed in the business, even with any alterations that might have been deemed necessary (if made in the same spirit,) he would have found him (Lord Aberdeen) most ready to render him any aid and assistance in his power. He trusted that the noble viscount would explain as he deemed it expedient to do so, what his Majesty's government really intended to do; whether it was intended to appoint a commissioner, in addition to the Captain-General, or not.

Lord Glenelg acknowledged his obligations to the noble earl for the manner in which he had introduced this subject to the notice of the house, as one wholly above party considerations. The noble lord also bore testimony to the impartiality and efficiency with which the noble earl had transacted the business of his office. As to the appointment made in reference to Canada, the noble lord stated that it was impossible for him to attempt to shelter himself under the reponsibility of the noble earl, his predecessor. It became him to inquire into the whole matter, and, having done that, to make such arrangements as he might deem to be necessary. Having done so, he, in conjunction with his colleagues, deemed it necessary to change the manner of proceeding. He regretted equally with the noble earl the necessity that existed of changing the person; and seeing the noble earl selected by his noble predecessor in his place, he would ask that noble earl whether his Majesty's government had not exhibited the utmost anxiety to avail themselves of his services. That had been found impracticable, and hence the change. It was the intention of his Majesty's government to appoint a commission of three, the chief of whom was to be the governor; and the commission was to be one of inquiry. The noble lord then proceeded to justify this course as most likely to lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the differences existing in the Canadas. It was necessary to institute an inquiry, and to render it satisfactory it should be carried on in the country where the difference existed, and by more than one person.

The Earl of Aberdeen exressed his regrer that his Majesty's government had deemed it necessary to adopt the course now explained by the noble lord opposite, as nothing stated by that noble lord had convinced him (Lord A.) that such a course was likely to give satisfaction.

The motion was then withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—June 5.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

Mr. W. O'Brien begged leave to withdraw a notice which he had given respecting a legal provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland. He had since had communication with the clergy in various parts of Ireland, and he found that they were opposed to the measure. He confessed that he regretted this, but under the circumstances, he did not think that he should be justified in pressing upon the clergy of Ireland a boon they were disposed to reject.

June 18.

Mr. Roebuck presented a petition from the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, complaining of additional grievances. In the course of a discussion on this petition, Sir G. Grey announced that the Commission tor that Colony was complete, and would appear in the next Gazette.—He stated that the Commissioners united with Lord Gosford were Sir C. Grey, who had been for many years Chief Justice of Calcutta, and Captain Gipps, late Private Secretary to Lord Auckland.

June 19.

Mr. F. Buxton moved for leave to bring in a bill to suspend the payment of the £20,000,000 compensation to the West India proprietors for one year, and for the appointment of a Committee to enquire whether the provisions of the emancipation bill had been complied with, which, he contended, they had not been in many cases by the stipendiary magistrates.

Sir G. Grey opposed the motion. It would be a breach of public faith, and dishonourable to the country, to delay the payment to those fairly entitled to it.

After a long debate the motion was withdrawn.

LONDON, June 28.

TITHES IN IRELAND.

Lord Morpeth brought forward his motion in the House of Commons, on Friday night, for leave to bring in a Bill for the Commutation of Tithes, and the promotion of the moral and religious education of the people of Ireland. Previous to which the following resolutions of the 7th of April were read :—

"That any surplus revenue of the present Church Establishment in Ireland, not required for the spiritual care of its members, be applied to the moral and religious education of all classes of the people, without distinction of religious persuasion, providing for the resumption of such surplus, or of any such part of it as may be required by an increase in the number of the members of the Established Church.

"That it is the opinion of this house that no measure upon tithes in Ireland can lead to a satisfactory and final adjustment, which does not embody the principle contained in the foregoing Resolutions."

The noble lord then proceeded to explain the features of the Bill. With reference to the first part of the Bill, he stated that the incumbents of the retained benefices are henceforth to receive seventy-five per cent. on the former amount of the tithe; of which five per cent. is to be charged on the perpetuity fund, and seventy per cent. to be paid in the shape of a land tax by the landlord. The tax is to be collected by the Commissioners of Land Revenues. It is proposed to remit the payment of the million which was advanced for the relief of the Protestant Clergy in Ireland; to make a general revision of the present tithe computation; to vest the property of minor canons and vicars choral in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, subject to existing interests and the discharge of actual duties; to carry to their account also tithes disappropriated from dignities, in case of vicarages or other cures being sufficiently endowed; and to enable tenants of bishops, instead of paying down the purchase-money of perpetuities, to give a mortgage at a reduced rate of interest, payable within a limited period. Next come the appropriation clauses, which form the peculiar features of the new bill. It is proposed that whenever a benefice containing less than *fifty* members of the Established Church shall become vacant, the Lord Lieutenant shall have power to suspend the presentation of a new incumbent to any such benefice. The principle, however, of *establishment* is to be retained, except in those benefices, forty-one in number, in which no member of the Established Church resides. Where even one such member exists, the incumbent of the neighbouring benefice is to attend for a trifling compensation to his spiritual wants, so that in point of fact no member of the Established Church in any part of Ireland, whether he be a solitary member of it in the midst of other religionists, or whether he form one of a large community professing that form of worship, can complain of being deprived by the bill of the assistance of a Pastor. Benefices containing fifty members of the Established Church and upwards, ascending the scale to 300, are to undergo regulation, with a view to adapt the salary of the *future* incumbent; for, be it observed, all existing interest are sacredly preserved to the duties which are to be performed. From these alterations a surplus will necessarily arise in the way pointed out in detail by the noble Secretary for Ireland. Such surplus is to be called the "Reserved Fund." It has been calculated that the sum of £47,898 11s. 7d. will arise from the suspension of presentations in Royal or Ecclesiastical patronage; and that the sum of £10,178 5s. 7d. will arise from the suspension of presentation to benefices in lay patronage. These sums amount to £58,076 17s. 2d., exclusive of glebes, of which no computation has yet been made.—The noble lord was followed by Sir Henry Hardinge, Lord Stanley, Sir Robert Peel, and others, who abstained from entering into the discussion of the measure at present, reserving to themselves the right on a future occasion of opposing it both in principle and detail. Leave was then given to bring in the Bill. No day was named for the second reading, Lord Morpeth stating that that must depend in some measure on the progress made with the Municipal Corporation Bill, which it was extremely desirable to get through the Committee without obstruction.

Mr. Fox Maule will, on 1st of July, introduce a bill for the total extinction of tolls on turnpike roads throughout England and Wales.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Adair has been appointed Ambassador at Berlin. His successor at Brussels is understood to be Lord William Russell, who is at present Minister at Stutgardt.

Election of Sheriffs.—Alderman Lainson and David Salomons, Esq. were on Wednesday elected by a Common Hall as Sheriffs for the ensuing year. Mr. Salomons being the first Jew who ever held the office of Sheriff, the election excited a good deal of interest.

Abolition of Governorships.—The governorship of Upnor Castle, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, will not, it is understood, be filled up; and the remaining governorships of forts and garrisons will be abolished or discontinued as they successively fail vacant.—*Globe.*

The Weather.—The change in the weather during the past week, as compared with that which preceded it, has been terrific. Ever since Tuesday we have had cold cheerless rains, and fires have become as common in our sitting-rooms as 'nosegays' of a more fragrant nature had been before. There is a good deal of grass cut round London, which we fear will be injured, and the distress consequent upon the wet, among the poor hay-makers, has been heart-rending.—*Bell's Life in London.*

This country, as well as Ireland, has been visited during the last fortnight with awful storms of thunder, lightning, and rain. The Dublin papers state that on Saturday se'nnight no less than 42 head of cattle were killed at Jobestown, near Tuller, by lightning, all in one field; some had their heads and horns burnt, some their shoulders. They were the property of different persons.

The Crops.—The country papers are unanimous in describing the luxuriant appearance of the crops. Wheat was hardly ever known to look better, and the showers of last week have much improved the Lent corn.—*Ibid.*

The wheat crops in Ireland look most luxuriant.

Good bacon is said to be now selling by the side, at Chichester, at the unexampled price of 2½d a pound.

Emigration.—The total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom in the last year was 76,222, being an increase of 13,695 on the number of the former year. Of these 32,799 sailed from Ireland. The Irish emigrants in the last year exceeded those of the former by 10,604.

The great distress which prevails among the labouring population of Mayo, is solely attributable to a failure of the potatoe seed in the Spring. The central committee of that county have a balance of 3,000*l.* in their hands of the former English charitable loan fund, which they are anxious to apply to the mitigation of the existing distress. Major Warburton is on a tour of inquiry there by order of government.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The lamented Judge Vandaleur having departed this life, the vacant seat on the Bench has been offered to Sergeant Perrin, who has accepted it. Sergeant O'Loghlen will, in consequence, be promoted to the Attorney Generalship; and Mr. Woulff, K. C. is to be made Solicitor General.—*Ibid.*

Dreadful occurrence at Newcastle.—An awful occurence took place at Newcastle on the 9th June. Part of the wall of the new market, which is erecting in Nun's Field, suddenly fell to the ground with a tremendous crash, and buried a number of the workmen beneath the ruins. There were about 700 men employed on the building, one hundred of whom were supposed to be working at or near the part which fell. Ten persons, whose lives were despaired of, and four dead bodies had been taken from the ruins during the evening.—The wall is supposed to have been struck by lightning.

Explosion at Wallsend.—We regret to announce that a number of persons have lost their lives by a dreadful explosion in the coal mines of Mr. Russell, at Wallsend. From accounts which have been received relative to this melancholy catastrophe, it appears that at the time of the explosion there were no fewer than 104 colliers in the mine. During Friday week the bodies of two men and nineteen boys were brought up, and on Saturday morning three more. The total loss of life has not yet been ascertained, but there are unfortunately too many reasons for stating the number of victims at 98. It is stated that in the year 1821 there was an explosion at the same colliery by which 75 lives were lost.

DEATH OF MR. WM. COBBETT, M. P. FOR OLDHAM.

This powerful and original writer died on Thursday, at ten minutes past one, P. M. at his farm, in Surrey, aged 73. He retained his faculties till the last moment, and died with perfect composure. Cobbett was a self-taught man in the true sense of the word. His father possessed a small piece of ground at Farnham, in Surrey, and Cobbett himself was brought up as a common labourer. In 1783, he quitted his father's roof, and repaired to London, where he succeeded in finding employment in the office of an attorney. Having enlisted as a common soldier, he was sent to Nova Scotia, and attained the rank of Serjeant Major. On the return of the regiment to England, he became involved as a prosecutor in a court-martial, but did not await the issue. He left England for France, and sailed from a French port for the United States, where he maintained himself for some time by teaching English to Frenchmen. At that time the French, or democratic party in America, were loud in their abuse of England, and Cobbett was induced to espouse the cause of his mother country. He published a succession of pamphlets, under the assumed name of *Peter Porcupine*, written with great force and vivacity, some of which were reprinted at the time in England. He was convicted of a libel against Dr. Rush, and subjected to heavy damages. In 1801 he returned to England, and established a morning paper, under the title of *The Porcupine*, in which he warmly supported Mr. Pitt. That paper, however, soon failed, and he shortly afterwards set up *The Register*, which has been continued to the present time. Cobbett commenced his career as a public writer in England under very favourable circumstances. He was powerfully patronized by the Ministry. Mr. Wyndham went even so f r in the House of Commons as to declare that a statue of gold ought to be erected to him. His health was drunk at Tory dinners throughout the island. His letters on the subject of the Treaty of Amiens produced a great sensation both here and on the continent.—Of this production it was said by the celebrated Swiss historian, Muller, that it was more eloquent than any thing that had appeared since the days of Demosthenes. It is generally understood that Mr. Pitt gave offence in some way to Cobbett; for on his return to power, Cobbett lost no opportunity of attacking his ministry with great bitterness. Of Mr. Wyndham he long continued to speak favourably, but to him he became also hostile. From a Church-and-King man, Cobbett became, in 1805, a Radical. In 1810 he was sentenced to two years imprisonment in Newgate, and a fine £1000. From an idea that he would be deprived of his liberty, under an anticipated suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, he left England for America in 1817, whence he returned when the suspension terminated. It had long been a great object of his ambition to sit in the House of Commons, and after the passing of the Reform Bill he was returned for Oldham, through the influence of Mr. Fuller, an extensive manufacturer at Todmorden. By his death a vacancy takes place for Oldham.

Cobbett was, perhaps, the greatest egotist that ever lived; and as every thing that he did, and every sentence that he uttered, was important in his own estimation, he is the constant theme of his voluminous writings. It would be in vain to deny that William Cobbett was one of the most powerful writers that England has ever produced. He felt keenly and observed accurately, and he never failed to make a strong impression on his readers. As an advocate he was without an equal. In that first of requisites—the statement of a case—he particularly excelled. He instinctively seized on the circumstances which favoured the views he wished to support, and he seldom failed to produce the impression at which he aimed. What he could not effect by direct statement, he attained by inuendo. But, after all, Cobbett was not a wise man. We question if, in the whole course of his life, he ever set himself seriously down to discover the truth. He was a man of impulses. William Cobbett was the object towards which the thoughts of William Cobbett were continually directed. Hence the changes of opinion with respect to all subjects and all men. There is not, perhaps, a question which he has not by turns advocated and opposed—there is not a man whom he has not by turns praised and abused. Hazlit supposed this change of opinion was the result of a fickleness of disposition, and that without this fickleness he would also have been without his freshness. It is certain that it was always sufficient to be in the way of William Cobbett to incur his enmity, and become the object of his abuse. As a reasoner, in the proper sense of the word, Cobbett did not rank high. He never saw the whole of a subject, and his views were, therefore, always partial.—But give him a special case, and he could make more of it than any man. His illustrations were peculiarly forcible, and whatever he had to describe, he described well. His "Rural Rides" contain, perhaps, the very best descriptions of English scenery that ever were written. His descriptions of rural life in Pennsylvania, when he left England in 1817, are also admirable. Being an accurate observer, his language was always graphic. His style was always racy and idiomatic. In his earlier productions he was somewhat declamatory, and indicated a familiarity with French writers. As he advanced in years his language and style became more Saxon.

Though Cobbett upon the whole was a good speaker, he was not a good debater, and therefore was not in his element in the House of Commons. He could get on well enough in a lecture, when he had all the talk to himself; but he could not bear opposition with temper, and he had not a command of resources sufficient for the exigencies of a discussion. What he might have been had he entered Parliament at an earlier period of his life, we know not; but he was evidently too old, at seventy years of age, to cut a figure as a ready speaker. He made one or two good speeches; but he repeated himself, and always made the same speech. To a certain extent, indeed, his *Register* was liable to the same charge of sameness; but his happy illustrations and descriptions made you forget that you had heard the same opinions repeated by him a hundred times before. He has left a widow and a large family. Two of his sons are at the Bar, and are, we believe, exceedingly well liked. One of them wrote the well-known description of the turning up of the Rats, quoted by the *Quarterly Review* as one of the happiest of Cobbett's effusions. No man could have occupied the public so constantly with himself, as Cobbett has done, without possessing great talents. Take him with all his faults as a writer, and he will still be an extraordinary man. Mr. Cobbett died but one fortnight after his last prediction, that he had full ten good years yet to live!—*Weekly Dispatch, June* 21.

The French Chamber of Peers has passed the bill for the indemnification of the American claims, including the amendment carried by the Deputies, to the effect that no part of the indemnity shall be paid until Congress has expressed its disapprobation of President Jackson's offensive message.

The *Reformateur*, Paris journal, or its editor, has been condemned anew to 3000 francs fine and six months' imprisonment.

The King of the French seems very desirous of strengthening the interests of his family by marriage alliances. Besides having plotted for the marriage of his second son, the Duke of Nemours, to the Queen of Portugal—in which he has been disappointed by the interference of our government, he has, it is reported, successfully negotiated a treaty of marriage between his oldest son, the Duke of Orleans, and a daughter of the King of Wirtemberg. This would connect his with the Imperial house of Russia, the Princess being a niece of the present Emperor. It is said that when the match was proposed some time ago, Nicholas indignantly forbade it as being derogatory to his family; but the King of the barricades has since then conducted himself so like a king of "the right sort," by trampling on the principles which made him what he is, that the Czar is now inclined to overlook the original plebeianism of his title. Attentively considering the whole policy of Louis Phillippe, both domestic and foreign (and the two are completely dovetailed) we cannot but regard him as a most suspicious ally of Great Britain as concerns the Spanish question, even although the Queen Regent of that country happens to be the niece of his consort.—*Londonderry Journal, June* 23.

There is a rumour very prevalent that the Emperor of Russia has given permission to the exiled Poles to enter into the service of Don Carlos; in which case they will receive a pardon, and, after the contest is over, will have permission to return again to their native soil.

The Spanish Expedition.—The preparations for the equipment and departure of the volunteer force for the service of the Queen of Spain are proceeding with considerable activity. By the contract which has been taken, we understand the troops will be landed in Spain at the rate of £8 each. The entire force will be 10,000 men; to be divided into 8,448 infantry, 552 rifles, 700 cavalry, and 300 artillery.

Madrid, June 17.—An alleged Carlist conspiracy was discovered here last night, and the cure of one of the parish churches and 60 other persons arrested in consequence of it. It is said that it was the intention of the persons compromised to open the prison doors, the chief gaoler having been gained over by money, and to dress the criminals in the uniform of the Urban Militia, prepared for the purpose, and then to direct them to the houses of the principal Liberals, whom they were to massacre, and afterwards, if joined by the people, they were to attempt the proclaiming of Don Carlos.

UNITED STATES.

From the Boston Weekly Messenger, July 29.

Insurrection of Slaves.—We have copied from the Philadelphia Gazette an account of a projected insurrection among the slaves in Mississippi. The Nashville (Tennessee) Banner contains the following extract of a letter from Mississippi addressed to a gentleman in that city, which appears to confirm the story of the Gazette.

"I take a few moments from the awful distress and confusion existing here, to inform you that this (Hinds) and several adjoining counties, have been under arms, day and night, in our defence, expecting every moment to be burned up or have our throats cut by the Negroes. A dreadful alarm exists, particularly among the females.

"An insurrection has, it appears, been on hand among the negroes, for the last six months, headed by white men. The massacre was to have commenced on the 4th of July.—Their plans were well laid, and, no doubt but that thousands of whites would have been murdered, had we not been saved, only a week before the time, by a faithful negro man who was in all the secrets, and was to have been high in command, and who revealed to his master the whole plan; and to convince him of its reality, placed his master in a position where from his place of concealment, he could overhear one of their night meetings, at which the whole scheme was discussed.

"A great many negroes were, in consequence, taken up in Madison county, from whom the committee found out who the white leaders were. About ten negroes and five or six white men have been hung without any form of law or trial, except an examination before the examining committee.—They are still going on trying and hanging. It appears from a confession that Dr. Cotton made, that their route was to have commenced at some place above this, and to proceed thence through the principal towns, to Natchez, and then on to New Orleans, murdering all the white men and ugly women—sparing all the handsome ones and making wives of them—and plundering and burning as they went.—Dr. Cotton, after being condemned upon a negro testimony, made a confession and disclosed the whole plan. He is an old confederate of a man by the name of Murrell, now in the Nashville Penitentiary."

Mob Justice.—Information was received from Vicksburg yesterday, by the arrival of the steamboat Scotland, that a serious act of mobocracy took place on the 6th inst., in the town mentioned. It appears that a den of gamblers existed in that place which had become obnoxious to the citizens.—On the 4th of July the gamblers were refused permission to participate in the celebration, whereupon they became insolent, and notice was given to them by the citizens to leave the place. This they disregarded, and remained. Two of them, in consequence, were taken, and made to go through the ceremony of tarring and feathering, so well known and so often practised in the west. These two left the place, but the others, five in number, armed themselves, and made a fortress of their establishment, to which the citizens repaired, and having forced the doors, rushed in. Dr. Bodley, the first person who entered, received 11 balls through his body and fell dead instantly. The death of the Doctor excited the people to the highest degree of wrath; and having seized the gamblers, they lost no time in hanging the whole five, who remained suspended 24 hours.

[*From the Natchez Courier, July* 10.]

More news from Madison, Hinds, and Warren.—A gentleman from above brings us the following news. While at Spring Hill on the 6th, from Madison county, they stated that they had hung at Livingston several negroes and two white men, Cotton and Saunders, both steam-doctors, and occasionally preachers. They had obtained from Cotton a list of about fifty white men, who were concerned in the conspiracy to excite the negroes to rebellion, fourteen of whom they had already caught, and had them in chains at Livingston. They had but a few minutes previous caught another, named Rawson, and said they were near four others that they meant to have before morning. The next morning our informant went to Squire Sharkey's, where a number had assembled. Squire S. said that the Madison men should not take the prisoners out of the county—a disagreement was the result, and they were discharged. This same company caught and confined a man by the name of Blackman.

Having reached Vicksburg, our informant inquired the particulars respecting the affair there, and was informed that that city had been a rendezvous for gamblers, murderers, and swindlers, who had hitherto bid defiance to the law and the decent citizens. Since the alarm of an intended insurrection, well grounded suspicion has rested on many white men, as instigators and originators of the plot, and the gamblers, itinerant preachers, steam-doctors, and clock pedlars, were generally considered the guilty leaders. Some of the negroes when first apprehended, implicated them, and the two white men hung at Livingston, made similar confessions. The citizens of Vicksburg formed an anti-gamblers society on the 4th, and at night *Lynched* one of the fraternity.—The next morning they gave public notice, that all gamblers must leave the town in twenty-four hours.

That night another was *Lynched.*

While at Vicksburg, a party came from Madison, after a fellow by the name of Blake; Capt. Doyle, one of the party, stated that after our informant had left Madison, *four more white men had been hung.* A number were in confinement and would be hung!

The New Orleans *Bulletin* of the 12th inst. contains the following paragraph in addition to the above:—

"The steamer Freedom confirms the report of the execution of the Vicksburg gamblers, and also states that on the 4th inst. a quarrel originated on Deer Creek, Washington County, Mississippi, between one Hashburger and Chaney, and that on the 6th Chaney and friends were attacked by Hashburger and friends, which attack resulted in the death of two of each party, viz: Chaney and Wm. Chance, Mr. Howard, and a negro belonging to Hashburger, and Richard Chance badly wounded. It was reported at Vicksburg on the 9th, that in consequence of the difficulties among the gamblers, insurrectionists and others, twenty-six persons, white and black, suffered death in the State of Mississippi on the 6th inst.

New Orleans, July 13.—Steamer Mogul reports that she saw at Natchez, as she passed down, several boats crowded with persons who had been ordered from that place, in consequence of their abandoned character; and also saw at Ellis's Cliffs, 18 miles below Natchez, one or two flat boats freighted with the same description of persons, but principally females—all bound down the Mississippi. The people of Natchez had driven every suspicious person from a part of their town known as "Natchez under the Hill."

The Courier.

SATURDAY, August 8, 1835.

We have been kindly favored with the *Morning Herald* of the 27th June, and *Bell's Life in London*, of the 28th, received by the Ship *James Stewart*, at this port, from which we have made a variety of extracts.

Tithes in Ireland.—In the House of Commons on the night of the 26th June, Lord Morpeth submitted his promised motion respecting the Tithes in Ireland, by which, in making provision for the future, he said, it was not intended to make any arrangement for the arrears of 1831, 32, 33, but for 1834 exclusively. The measure was of a two-fold character—first, the settlement of the Tithe Question; and, secondly, the future disposition of the Church Establishment in Ireland, and the regulation of its revenues. His Lordship entered at considerable length into an explanation of the provisions of the bill, and submitted several compilations from the most authentic documents as to the population, and the numbers belonging to the different religious persuasions.—By reports of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, said his Lordship, it appeared that the population of Ireland was 7,943,940 inhabitants. Assuming them to be 8,000,000, out of these there are—

Members of the Established Church,	853,064
Presbyterians,	642,356
Other Protestant Dissenters,	21,808
Roman Catholics,	6,427,712

The number of Parishes in which there were no members of the Established Church, were			151
Ditto in which there were less than ten,			194
Ditto	ditto	less than twenty,	198
Ditto	ditto	less than thirty,	133
Ditto	ditto	less than forty,	107
Ditto	ditto	less than fifty,	77

Surely, on looking at this statement, it must be evident to every one that a complete reform in the present odious tithe system, ought not, in justice, to be longer delayed; but whether the measure now brought forward by the Right Hon. Secretary for Ireland, is of such a nature as give relief where it is most wanted, we are not at present prepared to say.

The celebrated *William Cobbett*, M. P. for Oldham, died at his farm in Surrey, on the 18th June, aged 73 years.—In the House of Commons on the 22d, a new writ was moved by Mr. Fielden for Oldham; and we perceive, by an article in the *Morning Herald* of the 27th, that there is no want of candidates—sixteen or seventeen, a number, we believe, unparalleled in the annals of electioneering, have either signified their willingness or been requested to become candidates. Among them we notice the names of the Hon. Mr. Harbord, eldest son of Lord Suffield; J. F. Lees, Esq. Lord of the Manor of Oldham; Mr. John Cobbett, son of the late member, who has consented to stand, on condition of his being returned, as was his father, free of expense; Mr. Ashton Yates, of Liverpool; Mr. Doubleday, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. Joshua Milne, of Shaw Chapel; Mr. Thomas Hopkins, of Manchester; Mr. Attwood, of Gateshead; Mr. Amos, a barrister; Fergus O'Connor, Esq. late M. P. for Cork; and E. D. Davenport, Esq.

The Canada Commission.—The Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Sir G. Grey, has at length announced in Parliament, the names of the Commissioners who have been selected to proceed to Canada, to institute an inquiry into the causes of the political difficulties which have for some time prevailed in that Colony. Lord Gosford, the chief commissioner, has also been gazetted Governor-General; the second commissioner is Sir Charles Grey, (nephew of Earl Grey,) formerly Chief Justice of Calcutta; and Captain Gipps, late Private Secretary to Lord Auckland, is the third.—Mr. Elliott, of the Colonial Office, is still named as Secretary to the Commission, which office had been offered to him on the appointment of Lord Canterbury.

Neilson's Quebec Gazette of the 24th ult. in noticing the appointment of the new Governor-General, says—"Lord Gosford is a civilian; and without some higher military officer than is now found in the Province, should he remain permanently in Canada, the military head-quarters must be removed from Quebec and the Province. This would be attended with extensive changes. The present are reforming times, to be sure; but reforms are not necessarily improvements; and as to a civilian being a better Governor, he will, generally be a better intriguer, which only quacks or knaves in government can descend to be."

The Timber Duties.—We are glad to find that the people in the Mother Country are daily becoming more thoroughly convinced of the under hand way in which Mr. Poulett Thompson (with his "*packed* Committee") intends to recommend to Parliament a line of policy, the adoption of which would be the destruction of those incomparable tokens of Britain's pre-eminence—"*Ships, Colonies, and Commerce.*"—The London correspondent of the Sherbrooke (Lower Canada) *Farmers' Advocate*, writes—"The Timbes duties are now seriously in danger. Poulet Thomson, at two o'clock in the morning, after Cayley's motion, moved for a Committee thereon, and has named such a one as will assuredly swamp your Colonial protection. It is a Committee of the philosophers. Thomson, Ewart, Grote, Roebuck, Hutt, and Hume, in fact, all but Dr. Bowring; so gross is it, that unless some of the names are changed, it will be noticed in the House. These ministers are as tricky as mountebanks."

Subsequently, under date of 9th June, he says, "The Committee of the House of Commons on the Timber duties stands, as I told you, a shameless attempt of party power. Poulet Thomson refuses to admit eight names out of twenty given him, but will not refuse Lord Sandon, M. P. for Liverpool. The Colonial interests are now fairly endangered; but I understand that the shipowners and Colonial merchants are exerting themselves; and that Lord Sandon and G. F. Young actually intend to move the House on the unfair appointment of the Committee. It had its first meeting on Saturday, and chose Poulet Thomson Chairman."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 16th June, received by a mercantile house in Quebec:

"A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Duncan Gibb, Wm. Sharples, Miller and Anderson, go up to London to oppose the alteration in the Timber Duties, but it is supposed their labours will be in vain—a great change is expected to take place.—Vessels are in demand at present, at 40s. for timber, from Quebec to England. Pine Timber and Deals are in very good demand, and good prices would be obtained for all early supplies."

Letters from London of the 14th, mention an interview which Messrs. Neilson and Walker (the delegates from the Constitutional party in Lower Canada,) had with Lord Glenelg on the 13th. A motion was to be made to add eight members to the Committee of the Commons on the Timber Duties, and it was thought it would be successful.—It is added, that unless the Ministry yield, and allow a few such men as Mr. G. F. Young and Lord Sandon to be added to the committee, any contestation in the Commons would be attended with some risk to them.

His Majesty has been pleased to recognize Thomas Leavitt, Esq. as Consul of the United States of America, for this place.

Land Speculations.—For some time past, this Province has been overrun by a number of American capitalists and their agents, who have bought up, at prices which a few years ago would have been considered ten times the value, numerous Saw Mills and Mill Sites, with large tracts of Wilderness Land.—Within the last few days, a Point of Land containing about 3000 acres, projecting into the Bay of Fundy, about forty miles from St John, known as "*Martin's head,*" on which there are serveral Mill sites and a Plaster quarry, was bargained for by one of our citizens for £6000, and a bond to that effect taken, for which, the day following, at Calais, he received £1000 Cash, and also £125 for a bond on the brick building at the corner of King and Germain streets in this city.

It is some consolation to find that although the anti-Colonial party in the Mother Country are eager to annihilate our trade, and would willingly abandon the North American Colonies, as useless and expensive appendages of Britain, our knowing Western neighbours, (who are generally pretty correct in their calculations in such matters,) have no hesitation in embarking immense sums in the trade and staples of New-Brunswick, convinced, as they are, that our resources are sufficiently ample to warrant the expenditure of a large amount of capital in their developement.

Saint John Water Company.—A great part of the Stock having been subscribed, it will be seen by a notice in another column, that a meeting of the Shareholders is to take place on the 7th proximo, for the purpose of complying with the terms of the Act of Incorporation. We are glad to find that there is now every probability of the Company's going into successful operation: none of the speculations at present afloat, we are persuaded, would be so conducive to the comfort and convenience of the citizens generally, and few, perhaps, be more *profitable;* as, we learn, it is contemplated, besides having the water conveyed to various parts of the City, to supply the Shipping also, as is the case in several of the commercial cities in the Mother Country.

☞ Persons desirous of taking stock, will find the book at Mr. Bedell's office, in Mr. Hatfield's brick building, Market-square.

We understand that the whole of the Capital Stock (£50,000) of the *Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company*, was subscribed for on Tuesday last.

We learn that inquiries have been making for some days past, with a view to obtain a site in a central part of the City, for the purpose of erecting a Hotel on an extensive scale, similar to those in other large commercial cities. The want of such an establishment has been often complained of by strangers, and as the number of our visitors is daily increasing, we trust that such a desideratum will soon be supplied.

VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP.

On the evening of Tuesday last the 4th inst., the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, attended by his son, Charles Inglis, Esq. and a few of the Clergy, arrived in town on a Visitation. We understand that his Lordship left Halifax on the 28th ult. and previously to his arrival here had visited and confirmed in nine Churches,—had consecrated the Church lately finished at Gondola Point, and had admitted to the Priesthood the Rev. Messrs. Townsend and Scovil: the latter gentleman was ordained on Sunday last at Kingston. In the course of the same day, the Archdeacon and several of the Clergy arrived from different parts of the Province to welcome their respected Diocesan. On Wednesday the Bishop and Clergy attended Divine Service in Trinity Church, at 2 o'clock, on which occasion prayers were read by the Rev. S. D. L. Street, Rector of Woodstock. On Thursday they again attended Divine Service, when prayers were read by the Rev. W. E. Scovil, and a sermon of great eloquence and most admirably suited both to the occasion and to the times was delivered by His Lordship in his usual impressive manner. On Friday morning his Lordship, with the Archdeacon and other Clergymen left town in the steamer *Woodstock* for Fredericton. The Bishop's route is understood to be as follows:—to be at Fredericton, on Snnday the 9th, and at Woodstock, on Sunday the 16th, taking the intermediate Churches between those days: at Gagetown on Sunday the 23d; and at Saint John, on Sunday the 30th: his Lordship will then proceed to Charlotte County, passing the two succeeding Sundays at Saint Andrews and Saint Stephen, and returning to Saint John will visit Carleton, on Wednesday the 16th, and Musquash on Thursday the 17th September.

Consecration of the Church at Gondola Point.

Among other Episcopal acts already performed by his Lordship, one of the most interesting and gratifying to every friend of that portion of the Christian community, of which he is the head, was the Consecration of the Church and Burial Ground at Gondola Point. The solemn and beautiful services by which these places are set apart to their sacred uses, are so appropriate, and that for the Consecration of the House of God, so entirely scriptural, that they cannot but prove highly interesting to every member of the Church.

On Tuesday last, in the presence of a numerous and attentive Congregation, and assisted by five Clergymen, this solemn act was performed in a manner at once impressive, dignified, and indicative of that deep feeling of responsibility, and earnest desire to promote the happiness of mankind, which ought ever to distinguish a christian Bishop. Morning prayers were read by the Rev. G. S. Jarvis, assisted by the Rev. W. E. Scovil, whose venerable Father, (the Rev. Elias Scovil,) grown old in the service of Christ's Church, was also present, having on the previous Sunday, had the happiness of seeing his son admitted to Priest's Orders. This young Clergyman is the third, in a direct line, of his family, who have served at the Altar.

The Bishop preached the sermon, and, with his usual eloquence, advocated the *practice* of the Church, in thus dedicating her places of worship, by a solemn and formal act, to the service of God. His Lordship afterwards addressed, in a most affectionate and impressive manner, those persons who had partaken of the *Apostolic rite* of *Confirmation*; pointing out the high importance of the solemn engagement, and the necessity of making their future walk in life agree with their present profession. His address to the Church Wardens and other principal inhabitants will also long be remembered by all who heard it—and the judicious arrangements he has made for the regular performance of public worship at Gondola Point will, we trust, with the Divine blessing, prove eminently beneficial to the people in that part of the Province.

Missionary Meeting—A Meeting of the "Particular Calvinistic Domestic Missionary Society" was held in the Baptist Meeting House in this City, last Monday evening, agreeably to appointment;—when considerable interest for its prosperity was manifested. A Collection amounting to £7 1s. 1d. was taken up,—to which was added a donation of Fifty Dollars from "a Baptist" of Calais, (Me.)—*Christian Reporter and Temperance Advocate.*

Troubles at the South.—We refer our readers to a preceding column for some short details of recent unexampled proceedings in the Southern States. A premeditated insurrection of the Slaves having been discovered, the ring-leaders, and some whites, who were alleged to have been leagued with them, appear to have been put to death without any other trial than an examination by the incensed populace.—In some places, too, persons who were known or suspected to be gamblers, have been *tarred and feathered*, and, in several instances, *put to death*, without even the ceremony of a mock trial—while numbers of females have been compelled to seek safety in flight!

☞ Things we like to see.

POLICE OFFICE—July 25.

Before Alderman Lockhart—

Mr. William Hammond paid a fine of Ten Shillings, for his man driving with a horse and dray immoderately, in Nelson Street, on the 24th instant.

Mr. Charles B. Cox paid a fine of Ten Shillings, for driving with a horse and gig immoderately, this day, in Prince William Street.

Henry Gilbert, Esquire, paid a fine of Ten Shillings, for his hired man, Barney Smith, driving with two horses and a wagon on a trot, on the North Market Wharf, yesterday.

LICENCED TAVERN-KEEPERS

IN THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN,
to 1st August, 1835.

William Andrews, Henry Austin, Jonathan Anderson.

Andrew Burgoyne, Joseph Bell, Thomas Bell, N. H. Brown, Thomas Brooks, Geo. W. Brown, James Boyle, Patrick Brown, Martin Burk, John Bryant.

Patrick Coulton, Daniel Coveney, George Chadwick, Charles Cochrane, Timothy Collins, Lauchlan Collins, Martha Card.

James Dowd, Robert Douglas, Charles Davies, James Donley, Michael Donnovan, Jeremiah Desmond, John Daly, John Dougherty.

David Edgar.

James Ferguson, William Foley, Michael Friel, Philip Furlong, Peter Foy.

Stephen Gerow, John Gallivan, Danl. Gillespie.

John Harvey, John Hennessey, John Hunter, James Hutchinson, James Holmes, William Hunter, Stephen Hay, William Hutchinson.

John Jackson, Thomas Jones, Robert Irvin, Patrick Jolly.

Thomas Kelly, Patrick Kelly, Hugh Kaagan, (*Water-street,*) Hugh Kaagan, (*James'-street,*) Francis Kelly, Philip Kehoe, Catherine Kelly.

Michael J. Lowrey, James Lee, James Lloyd.

John M'Rae, Joseph M'Pherson, John M'Sorlie, John M'Namara, Ira Mosher, John E. M'Mullen, Martin Murphy, John Murphy, Joseph M'Maugh, Kenneth M'Kenzie, Patrick Mahony, Michael M'Guirk, Hugh M'Pherson, James K. M'Kee, James Miller, Charles Mahony, Francis M'Kenna, William M'Auley, William Mullin, Alexander M'Kelvey, Robert Milliken, John M'Arthur, Catherine Monahan, James M'Williams, Patrick M'Leod, Thomas M'Elroy, Andrew M'Arthur, John M'Garrigle, John M'Sweeny, John M'Gallaway.

George N. Nowlin, Thomas W. Newcomen, James Nethery.

Charles O'Hara, James Olson.

Thomas Parks.

James Ryan, Edward Roach, John Rodgers, George Russel, Donald Ross.

James Stockford, James Sweeny, Geo. Smith, James Schoales, Bryan Shields, James Sloan, William Scott, Joseph Scammell, William Scammell, Mary Sullivan, Jane Scribner, Daniel Spillane, John Sadd, John Sweeny.

Alexander Till.

Jacob Vail, John Vallely.

Hugh Wilson, William Wymond, Adam Wilson, Catherine Wheelan, Johnston Wilkins, James White.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in July, - - - -	£251	8	5
Withdrawn in ditto, - - -	286	3	1

POSTSCRIPT.

☞ The Packet Brig *Briseis*, in 29 days from Falmouth, with the English July Mail, arrived at Halifax on Monday last, bringing London dates to the 2d and Falmouth to the 4th: the letters and papers for this city, were received by the land route this forenoon.—For the following summary of the news, we are indebted chiefly to the editorial column of the *Novascotian:*

The Falmouth Packet of the 4th says, the Municipal Reform Bill is making a rapid progress in Committee, notwithstanding the attempt on the part of Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley to mutilate it in its most auspicious features. Three divisions took place on Wednesday night, in each of which the designs of the conservatives were signally defeated.

Much interest has been excited in the House of Commons by the circumstance of Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham having removed from the seats which they have occupied during the present session on the Ministerial side of the House, to the front opposition Bench. The city article in the Times of the 2d says:—The English funds look very firm, with a tendency to advance. A slight pressure for money is noticed in some quarters, but it has no apparent effect on the operations of this or of the foreign market. Consols left off at 91½ to 5s 8d. and Exchequer Bills at 25s. to 17s. premium.

The Atlas of the 28th says, It is supposed that Parliament will sit till the middle or end of September, and a dissolution and general election are looked for at the end of the year.

The Corporation Reform Bill has advanced in Committee to the ninth clause, which was agreed to by a majority of forty-six, after a hard struggle.

The Ipswich Committee has made its report, in which it is declared that Robert Adam Dundas and Fitzroy Kelly, are by their friends and agents declared guilty of bribery and corruption, and ought not to have been returned. His Majesty's Attorney General has been ordered to prosecute the parties guilty.

Col. Thompson, the Whig-radical candidate at Hull, has gained his election by a majority of 5, owing, it is said, to the Hull ships being at sea.

Mr. C. Matthews, the celebrated comedian, died on the 26th June.

The Moniteur contains a telegraphic despatch of the 29th announcing that Bilboa still held out on the 27th at mid-day. In its official part the Moniteur promulgates two laws, lately passed by the Chamber, one authorising the levy of 80,000 conscript, from the class of 1834, and the other making application of the code of criminal instruction and the penal code, with certain modifications, to the Colonies of Martinique, Gaudaloupe, French Guinea, and the island of Bourbon.

A telegraphic dispatch from Bayonne, announces the death of Zumulcarraguy on the 26th inst. It is supposed that this event will be fatal to the authority of Don Carlos in the Basque Provinces, and that they already refuse to serve under the Conde d' Espana, his appointed successor.

Don Carlos issued a decree from the Royal Palace of Dirange, on the 20th June, signed "I, the King", in which he says, that "Having received information that the revolutionary usurping Government, not being able to fill up its ranks with fresh Spanish victims, has ordered its agents in France, England, and Brussels to recruit foreigners for that purpose"—and then announces that "all strangers without distinction of rank or grade found in arms against his legitimate subjects, after time being given them to perform their religious duties, shall be instantly shot." "At the conclusion of the war foreign belligerents shall not be suffered to establish themselves as merchants, possess estates, or property whatsoever."

We find under date of Cairo, May 5, the following account of the plague in Egypt. "The plague has continued to increase from the date of my last letter to this day, so that now 2000 persons daily fall victims to it in the city, and as great a number in proportion in all the provinces of the Delta and Central Egypt; about 50,000 persons have already fallen in Cairo alone, which gives the city a frightful appearance.

Quebec, July 22.—A further sale of land in the vicinity of Lake Temiscouata has, we learn, just taken place, and altogether the amount which will be paid for the several sales we have heard of, is under £50,000. The purchasers are all persons resident in the United States, or companies of persons. Bonds have been given for another exceedingly extensive tract of land in the gulf; the Island of Anticosti, it is said.

The perpetrators of the outrage upon Dr. Anglin, of the 66th Regt., at Quebec, are now all in custody. The stolen box, watch and seals, were traced to the house of Mrs. Bichard, a notorious receptacle for stolen property. This lady's husband is one of those in jail for the offence.

Launched at Bridgetown, on Monday the 21st inst. the fine copper fastened ship "Barbara Campbell," about 500 tons burthen. This vessel is built in a faithful manner, and of the best material this Province affords, is pronounced by good judges a very superior vessel, and bestows great merit not only on the master workman, but on the proprietor, Mr. Eaton, who is highly distinguished for his enterprising spirit.—*Novascotian.*

The above vessel was built for Mr. John Walker, of this City, and arrived here on Tuesday evening last, in tow of the Steamer *Maid of the Mist.*

To Corrspondents.—"*A Citizen,*" on private Banking, came too late for insertion this week.

NOTICE TO SEAMEN.

Divine Service will be performed on board the ship Europe, *at Mr. Disbrow's Wharf, by one of the Rev. Mr.* Gray's, *to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 6 o'clock.*

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. George H. Hay, to Miss Phebe Green, both of this city.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. William Major, of this city, to Susan Caroline, fourth daughter of Joshua Case, Esquire, of the State of New Jersey.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. James Somerville, L. L. D. Charles Connell, jr. Esq. Merchant, of Woodstock, to Ann, eldest daughter of P. Fisher, Esq. of Fredericton.

In the Parish of St. James, Charlotte County, on the 28th July, by the Rev. Mr. M'Intyre, Mr. Colin Campbell, to Miss Barbara M'Kay.

At St. George, on the 11th June, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Baptist Minister, Mr. John Creag, to Miss Jemima Ash.—On the 16th July, by the same, Mr. John Potter, to Miss Therese Oliver. And on the 1st inst. Mr. Robert Eslen, to Miss Eleanor M'Carthy,—all of the Parish of Saint George.

At Digby, N. S. on Saturday last, by the Rev. William Smithson, Methodist Missionary, Mr. Charles Everitt, of St. Mary's Bay, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Cornwell, of the former place.

DIED.

On Tuesday sen'night, Mr. Samuel Osborne, aged 42 years, leaving a wife and child to lament their loss.

On Wednesday evening, after a short illness, Anna Maria, infant daughter of Mr. James Whitney.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—arrived,

Sunday—Ship Albion, Mowatt, New York, 7 days—John Hammond, white oak timber.

New brig from Granville, N. S. to Harris & Allan.

Schr. Thomas, Dennis, Grenada, 26—Ratchford & Lugrin, sugar and molasses.

Monday—Ship Scotia, Risk, Liverpool, 39—J. Robertson, salt.—Left the ships Woodman and Pacific from this port, discharging; ship Everton, hence, arrived on the 21st June, but could not dock before the 25th, for want of water; brig Allegro to sail for this port in 8 or 10 days; schr. Little Mary, of this port, from Antigua, discharged; ship Victoria, in the graving dock, advertised to sail on or about the 28th of June for this port.—July 28th, lat. 42, 59, long. 61, 30, exchanged colours with the ship Wakefield and brig Sea Horse, from this port.

Tuesday—Ship James Stewart, Faulke, London, 35—C. C. Stewart, 10,000 bushels wheat, 200 barrels flour, tea, wine, cordage, &c.

Brig St. Mungo, M'Kenzie, Londonderry, 40—W. Mackay, passengers.

Schr. Cordelia, Crowell, Philadelphia, 14—Reid & Perkins, flour, corn, &c.

Diligence, Brier, Quebec, 23—Barlows & Ketchum, flour.

Wednesday—Brig Ontario, Hughes, Philadelphia, 11—R. Rankin & Co. flour and staves.

Nelson, Emery, Eastport—Crookshank & Walker, shingles and staves.

Thursday—Schr. Victory, Best, Boston, 43 hours—Wheeler & Gove, assorted cargo.

James Clark, Peters, Boston, 2 days—D. & P. Hatfield, sundries.

Oceanus, Kelly, Yarmouth,—Crookshank & Walker, molasses, sugar, &c.

ENTERED—FROM NOVA-SCOTIA.

August 1—Schr. Chance, Reagh, Wilmot, 3000 feet deals, 700 staves, 4 cwt. butter, 3 cwt. cheese, potatoes, eggs and live stock; steamer Maid of the Mist, Reed, Annapolis, passengers.

3d—Brig Actress, Robertson, Digby, cord wood; schr. Enterprise, Crowell, Barrington, fish and oil; Star, Raymond, Digby, fish, eggs and live stock; Mayflower, Gilliat, Bay Shore, 50 boxes smoked herrings; Mackerel, Gilliat, Annapolis, 1000 staves and live stock; Mary Ann, Crocess, Digby, potatoes, cherries and live stock; Ann, Wood, Apple River, 30,000 feet deals.

4th—Schr. William Gilbert, Jenkins, Cumberland, 18,000 feet deals; Ribikash, Chisholm, Londonderry, 26,000 feet deals, with oatmeal, pork, butter and eggs; steamer Maid of the Mist, Reed, Annapolis, passengers and live stock.

5th—Schr. Lark, Cook, Yarmouth, ballast; Mary Ann, Gilliand, Cornwallis, 12,000 feet deals, 4000 staves; Mary Catherine, Sulis, Digby, 200 boxes smoked herrings and live stock.

6th—Schr. Rambler, Ring, Wilmot, 4000 feet deals, 1000 staves, 5 cwt. cheese and live stock; Hope, Stevens, Onslow, 15,0000 feet deals, and 2000 feet boards; Enterprise, Landers, Wilmot, 3300 staves, 500 feet deals, 2 cwt. cheese, 3 cwt. butter, and live stock.

7th—Schr. Brothers, Slocomb, Wilmot, 3000 ft. boards, 2 cwt. butter, 2 cwt. cheese, and live stock; George, Cochran, Windsor, 60 tons plaster; Admiral Digby, Wright, Digby, smoked herrings and codfish.

8th—Schr. Star, M'Kalmon, Annapolis, 5000 staves, 9000 feet deals, 2 cwt. cheese, and live stock; Rising Sun, Peters, Annapolis, 10 cwt. cheese, butter and live stock; Echo, Tauch, Digby, 110 quintals codfish, and live stock.

COASTWISE.

August 1—Schr. Alert, Wane, Black River, 32,000 feet deals; steamer Gazelle, Smith, St. Andrews, passengers.

3d—Schr. Post Boy, Haney, Welch Pool, 346 quintals codfish and merchandise; Elephant, Kiffin, Magaguadavic, 100,000 feet deals; Elizabeth, Reid, Dorchester, 3000 feet deals, and 6 firkins butter; Olivia, Redpath, Hopewell, 57,000 feet deals, 4 oxen, 100 bushels oats, and 2 firkins butter; Nelson, Dickson, Hopewell, 30,000 feet deals; Union, Califf, Magaguadavic, 34,000 feet deals; Diligence, Grady, Muspeck, 35,000 feet deals.

4th—Schr. Russell, Clark, Dorchester, 10,000 ft. deals, and 38,000 feet pine boards; Hopewell, Bennett, Hopewell, 90 tons building stone; Helen, Halcrow, Dorchester, 5000 feet deals, 300 grindstones, and 2 firkins butter; steamer Gazelle, Smith, St. Andrews, passengers.

5th—Schr. Rachael, Gibson, St. Andrews, sole leather and household furniture; Wave, Tynam, Point Wolf, 40,000 feet deals.

6th—Schr. Antelope, Robinson, Musquash, 30,000 feet deals; Woodman, Craft, Muspeck, 35,000 feet deals.