SUMMARY.

An arrival at Boston brings Liverpool dates to the 3d September.

The principal item of importance is the dissolution of the French Ministry, in consequence of the unwillingness of the King to accede to the intervention in Spain, so warmly advocated by M. Thiers, President of the Council.

The other members who resigned with M. Thiers, are M. M. Passy, Sauzet, Duperre, Maison, and Petit de la Lozere.

The President of the Council, by the late occurrence in Madrid, persisted in urging the necessity of sending a French force into the Peninsula, ostensibly to oppose the Carlists, but in reality to enable the Queen to cast off what she regards as the Constitutional yoke. The King more prudent than his minister, contended that the proclamation of the Constitution of Cadiz had entirely changed the aspect of affairs in the Peninsula—that to put down the Constitution by force would be tantamount to dethroning the Queen—that such a step would not be sanctioned by England; and finally, that having declined to interfere against the Carlists, any demonstration of force against the Constitutionalists would not fail to endanger the internal tranquility of France.

Spain appears to be in a state of great distraction. Madrid is entirely subjected to the revolutionists, and the Queen and her infant daughter at their mercy.

Gen Espartero has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, ad interim.

Iturralde has surrendered to the Christinos at Valcaros.

M. Ferrier declines entering the Ministry.

M. Meadizabel attends the Council, but is not a member.

Deputations from Madrid and Valencia have waited on the Queen Regent of Spain, at the former place demanding that she shall ask the Cortes to impeach Isturitz and his colleagues. If impeached they will be condemned, and the least punishment will be exile for life. If they could have laid hold of them they would have murdered them: they thus served Gen. Queseda, near Madrid, August 15th.

It is supposed that there has been an insurrection at Naples. The King was to have visited London, but has hastily returned home. He is to marry Princess Clementine of Orleans, Louis Philippe's youngest daughter, with a fortune of six millions of francs.

Capt Jas. Ross has returned in the Cove to North Yarmouth, from Davis' Straits and Baffin's Bay, without having discovered any signs of the missing whaleman. The bays were filled with ice, and perfectly impassable. A letter from an officer says:

"Our passage out was very severe. We examined along the edge of the ice as far as possible, till we arrived at an impenetrable barrier—touched at two or three Danish settlements on the coast of Greenland; after which we returned along the ice, to the Labrador coast, to see if she might be down there. We are last from a Missionary's settlement on the Labrador coast, called Akkak, and have had a most beautiful passage across, being only three weeks to-morrow since we left it, while we were as many months about in going out. We have done all our means will allow, in one vessel. The Admiralty promised to send other ships out, which did not arrive, so our cruise was at an end. We left all the whale fleet of 60 ships, on the 2d of July, in 71 N. lat, not able to proceed for the ice, and no fish; very bad prospects, but toward the end of the season it may turn out more favorable."

LONDON, Sept. 9.—We have received Paris papers of Wednesday.—The Moniteur contains several Royal Ordinances, constituting the new French Ministry. The list of the Cabinet thus officially published is as follows: Count Mole, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Persil, Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice and Worship; M. de Gasparin, Minister of the Interior; Vice Admiral de Rosamel, Minister of the Marine and Colonies; M. Guizot, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Duchatel, Minister of Finance.

The Resignation of Marshal Maison, late War Minister, and of M. Passy, late Minister of Commerce, are accepted. The provisional direction of the War Department is intrusted to M. de Rosamel, and of the Department of Commerce to M. Duchatel.

Thus it appears that only two places in the French Cabinet remain unoccupied. The appointment of War Minister, has been offered to Marshal Soult. Should he decline to join the Cabinet it was not impossible that M. Sebastiani would obtain the situation, and the long desired Marshal's baton at the same time. With respect to the Department of Commerce, it appears to be resolved to place that under the direction of M. Martin (du Nord) who is at present in Switzerland.

STATE OF FRANCE.—It appears by the letters received yesterday from Paris, that the inhabitants of the French capital are greatly disturbed, and that rumours of plots and insurrections have again assumed so much of the semblance of probability, that, with many, political speculations have given place to considerations of personal safety. It may, and we hope, and believe it will, prove that the sinister anticipations in which the Paris correspondence of Monday abounds will be disappointed: but there can be no doubt that they are not altogether destitute of foundation.

The military movements in Paris and its neighbourhood on Sunday night were alone sufficient to excite great alarm; and to these were added a report that the Court at Neuilly had been thrown into consternation by the discovery of a conspiracy to assasinate the King, or to make him and the Royal Family prisoners. If the object of the rumoured conspiracy was thus doubtful, there was the same uncertainty with regard to the character of the alleged conspirators. On the one hand, the Republican party was accused; on the other, the treasonable attempt was was said to have been planned by a strong party of the military.

Otho, King of Greece, has, it is said, demanded and received the hand of a princess of Oldenburg, related to the Emperor of Russia, and the marriage is about to be notified to the European governments. It appears also decided that Duke William of Brunswick espouses the Princess Maria, of Wurtemburg, daughter of the present King by his former wife Catharine, sister of the Emperor Nicholas.

We learn by advices, by way of Alexandria, from his Majesty's Consul at Alexandretta, that the iron steamer *Tigris*, forming part of the Euphrates expedition, the loss of which was caused by a squall on the river Euphrates, has been recovered. She was found with her keel upwards a few days after the accident, without having suffered material damage. The accounts from Col. Chesney state the expedition was doing well.

We believe that the intention which at one time existed of assembling parliament again in the month of November is abandoned; but the two houses will next year meet early in January instead of early in February.—*Leeds Mercury.*

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The news from Spain is of some importance. By a copy of the *Madrid Gazette*, of the 31st ult. we learn that the young Queen and the Queen's mother were then in San Ildefonso, in the enjoyment of good health. But the most important part of the Gazette relates to the wholesale "appropriation clause," which is acted upon in that country, with regard to the ecclesiastical property, on the mere ground that the nation wants it. The official document which directs this proceeding is a second exposition, signed by the whole of the Ministers, and directed to explain in detail the situation of the Kingdom in relation to the finances, which is followed by a decree *allocating to the public treasury all the produce arising from the sale of all the property of religious houses suppressed by the decree of March 8, of this year.* The allocation to the public treasury, is also made of the produce of all monasteries and convents, suppressed without any other exception than a sum which may be necessary for the public worship in the parishes of the respective dioceses. Another decree follows, levying a forced loan of two hundred millions of reals of the whole kingdom. This is divided among the different provinces of the kingdom, and interest of five per cent. is to be allowed on it, payable out of the ordinary revenues of the province. These measures bespeak great vigour on the part of the Government. They are founded on the necessity of putting an end to the civil war, and the Ministers appeal forcibly to the patriotism of the people.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1836.

On reference to our Marine List it will be seen that we have had a number of arrivals during the week. The latest papers we have received are from London to the 8th and Portsmouth to the 12th September, brought by a gentlemen who came passenger in the *Barlow*. A few extracts are given in preceding columns.

We are glad to find that the *New-Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society*, of whose doings we have lately heard nothing, is not altogether defunct, but is continuing its endeavours to improve the breeds of Stock in the Province. Sixteen Bulls, thirty three Sheep and Rams, and two Mares, all of approved breeds, imported for the Society were landed yesterday out of the *Barlow* from London. The Mares appeared to be in fine condition. We learn that Three Bulls and several Sheep and Rams, died on the passage.

LOWER CANADA.—The Legislature was prorogued on the 4th instant, after being in session about a fortnight, without adopting any measure for reconciling the differences that have so long existed between the House of Assembly and the Government—but, in fact, with a determination, on the part of the Assembly, *never again to resume its functions under the existing constitution.* Thus, as Lord Gosford expresses it, depriving the country of a domestic Legislature, and placing it in a situation in which the greatest embarrassments must be felt, until a remedy can be applied by the supreme authority of the Empire.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday morning, a son of Mr. H. P. Whitney, Saint John street, of about five years of age, who had been left a few minutes sitting on a chair by the fire side, in a room by himself, Mrs. W. having gone down stairs to open the shop, by some means caught fire by his clothes, and when discovered was nearly enveloped in flame. He was so severely burned, particularly about the breast, head, and arms, that he expired on Thursday morning about 2 o'clock. Mr. W. is, we understand, absent from Saint John on business.—*Gaz.*

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, about eleven o'clock, as a child of Mr. Charles Clarke, in Portland, was playing, with others, in a room, its clothes caught fire, and before assistance could be rendered, was so much burned as to cause its death on Friday morning.—*Chron.*

AN INQUEST was held on Tuesday last, before Robert Rankin and Robert Payne, Esquires, in the absence of the Coroner, on the body of William Patterson. Verdict,—That he came to his death in consequence of severe bruises received on the head, by accidentally falling over a precipice on the evening of the 10th inst.—*Obs.*

Mr. John Smith and Messrs. Crane and Wilmot had interviews with Lord Glenelg, on Saturday, at the Colonial Office.—Lord Glenelg left town in the evening for Tunbridge Wells.—*London Morn. Herald, August 29.*

The *Stakesby* transport, Lieut. Ward, Agent, arrived on Thursday, in 18 days from Halifax, with part of the Rifle Corps, under the command of Captain Warren.—*Portsmouth Telegraph, September 12.*

The harvest in England seems generally good up to the present time. From Chester, Dorset, Herts, Birmingham, Norfolk, Newcastle, and Chelmsford, the latest accounts collected are all satisfactory. —*Standard, Sept. 6.*

TIMBER.—*Prices at Liverpool, Sept.* 1.—Pine, common, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d; red, 1s. 5d. to 2s.; yellow, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8½d.—Plank, per foot of 2 in. thick, 2½d. to 3d.—*Prices in London:*—Quebec oak, per load, £5 10s. to £6; red Pine, £4 15s. to £4 17s. 6d.

MONTREAL, Oct. 1.—Flour.—Holders of stocks ask 42s. 6d. for good brands U. C. fine; but 41s. 3d. have been taken for small lots. Middlings are worth 38s. 9d.

Pork—for mess, 36 dollars have been obtained within the last day or two; and 28 dollars for prime mess, and 22 dollars for prime are asked. The stock on hand is but small.

At Prescott, wheat is selling from 6s. 3d. a 7s. a bushel, and fine flour 37s. per barrel. At Hamilton, wheat is quoted at 6s. 8d. with brisk demand.

KINGSTON, Sept. 24.—Wheat, flour, potatoes, butter, and in fact every kind of produce are fetching uncommonly high prices in market; so high as to be non-quotable. Wheat is confidently expected to reach 7s. 6d. per bushel before next spring, and other things in proportion. The farmers cannot now complain of non-remunerative prices.

(From Neilson's Quebec Gazette.)

THE DESPATCH.—LOWER CANADA DIFFICULTIES.

This anxiously looked for answer to the address of the House of Assembly to the King, at the close of last session, was laid before the house on the 27th instant.

It is dated Downing street, 7th June, 1836, and signed by His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. In substance it amounts to nothing more than the Governor's Speech at the opening of the session on the 22d inst. viz: 'The views of his Majesty's Government must have been misunderstood by the Assembly; these views, as contained in the instructions to the Governor and the Royal Commissioners, must be laid before the Assembly, and the application renewed, that they should provide for the arrears due to the public officers, and for carrying on the Government pending the Commission.'

The explanations entered into in the despatch are of little importance. Their object is to remove supposed misapprehensions. In every thing particular, the views of His Majesty's Government continue the same as expressed in the instructions.

There is, indeed, one declaration which has been called forth by the address of the Assembly, that is, that His Majesty's Ministers will not support any parliamentary interference with the Land Company, revoke its charter, or annul its grants. This subject is indeed treated with true British feeling. It would have been easy to have prevented the sale of crown lands to companies when Lord Goderich asked the advice of the Assembly, on their disposal in 1832; but the grant once made, it cannot be revoked under the British Government, but "in due course of law." This question, therefore is set at rest.

The vital question of the Legislative Council remain as in the despatch of July last. The Minister indeed explains that, by the principle of the Constitution of 1791, he meant "that there shall be "two distinct and independent houses "of Legislature." With due submission, we think that he has not mended matters by his explanation; and we are apprehensive that "the fears of some, and the hopes of others" will yet be at work in placing "constructions" on this part of the despatch. But for the words "distinct and independent" the House of Assembly and Lord Glenelg would be agreed.

We are afraid that this Despatch and a complete copy of the instructions, will not preclude continued misapprehensions, nor render successful the application for the arrears now due to the public officers, and for the funds necessary to carry on his Majesty's service. We are inclined to think that if His Majesty's Ministers can find no other way of obtaining them than by laying long despatches before the Assembly of Lower Canada, they had as well advise His Majesty to withdraw his Governor and his troops, and notify the officers in the colony to look out for some other means of subsistence.

QUEBEC, OCTOBER 3.

Closing Address—Lower Canada Assembly.—The Assembly, in Committee of the whole on Friday night, agreed to the Address to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, which was alluded to in the Gazette of that day. Ayes, 56; Noes 6.

The Address was published in French in the Le Canadien newspaper of this city of the 30th instant, and in the Gazette of Saturday. It is hardly worth re-publishing in English, being little different from what has been frequently repeated in the publications of the Assembly during the last three years, and couched in language equally verbose and obscure.

The substance of the whole is as follows:—

1. The House was under no misapprehension last year when it voted the six months' supply. It was an act of mere liberality on its part.

2. It adheres to its address of the 26th February, 1836, and particularly to its demand of an Elective Legislative Council.

3. It insists on a repeal of the Tenures' Act, passed in the Imperial Parliament.

4. In the mean time, it thinks the Minister is not founded in his opinion of the inviolability of the grants to the Land Company.

5. On the part of the British Government, it is offensive to the country not to have acted on the representation of the Assembly, but to refer to the inquiries of the Royal Commissioners, "a small number of individuals, strangers to the country, and unavoidably connected with its declared enemies."

6. It presumes that the offers of the House on the subject of the Finances and Lands have been found liberal by His Majesty's Government, and been acceded to on a conviction of their justice, no longer to be brought in question; and the House takes to itself the merit of having so far succeeded, by perseverance, in having contributed to the substitution of principles so clear and essential to a "partial and unjust system."

7. The House, notwithstanding, sees with "a deep regret and a lively pain," that nothing essential has been done to give effect to the admissions of the Ministers, and even that the Governor, doubtless by order of the Ministers, has, since the last session, "disposed of public Provincial money without the consent of the people and the House."

[The situation of the country being the same, we adhere to our Address of the 26th of February, 1836, and preceding declarations.]

8. With respect to the renewed application for a Supply, the House assures His Excellency that the grant of last year of six months was considered as a great effort of liberality, which, under present circumstances, ought not to be repeated, "but all further consideration of the matter adjourned, till His Majesty has, by Acts, conformed to the wants and wishes of the people, by rendering the Legislative Council elective, and thus commencing the great work of justice and reform, and creating confidence in the people in its consummation."

9. "The House repeats its belief in His Excellency's sincerity and intentions, and is inclined to think that with more immediate means, he might help in bringing about the change which is expected, and with that change they think, that seeing the understanding which has hitherto subsisted between the House and His Excellency, notwithstanding the difficulties of their mutual positions, that they might be permitted to hope the most fortunate results from his desire to promote the prosperity of the country."

The House of Assembly, this day at 1 o'clock presented their address to the Governor-in Chief, to which His Excellency returned the following answer:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

For the portions of this Address which are directed to me personally, I cannot but thank you. At the same time my sense of public duty and the warm interest I take in the welfare of the Province, compel me frankly to express to you my deep regret at the conclusions you have come to.

The determination you express never to resume your functions under the existing constitution virtually deprives the country of a domestic legislature, and places it in a situation in which the greatest embarrassments must be felt, until a remedy can be applied by the supreme authority of the empire.

Gentlemen,—Your Address shall be transmitted to England with the least possible delay.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 3d October, 1836.

Council Chamber, Quebec,
4th October, 1836.

This day at Three o'clock, His Excellency Lord Gosford came down in state from the Castle of St. Lewis, and the Asembly being sent for, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the Legisature and close the Session with the bllowing SPEECH:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Gentlemn of the House of Assembly,

There beng no longer any prospects of a good result from the Message, which by ne commands of our Most Gracious Sovereign, I communicated a few days ago, to the House of Assembly, I hastei to put an end to this session, and to enable you to return to your homes.

The object of convoking the present Parliament was to make a renewed effort on the part of His Majesty to restore some interval of repose to His Canadian people. I lament, that instead of awaiting the developemeut of those measures which are in preparation, but which to be effectual must be matured with time and attention, a more hasty decision continues to be insisted upon, and the Province is even threatened with abandonment, by one branch of the Legislature, of the duties confided to it by the Constitution. Without dwelling on this inauspicious project, I will merely observe that, if it be persisted in, the number of temporary acts in Lower Canada and the importance of some which are not long hence to expire, must give peculiar effect in this Province to a decision which in no country endowed with powers of domestic Legislation, could be otherwise than a severe privation and source of public suffering.

Gentlemen,—

In taking leave of you, I will only express the hope that I am unwilling to forego, that however the political embarrassments of the country may appear to multiply around us, the inherent elements of prosperity and contentment which it contains, may triumph over all adventitious causes of difficulty.

MR. CHUBB,

Will you be good enough to ask a question of our Importing Merchants. It is,—why they quietly submit to be charged double Freight, and Premium besides, by the London Vessels bringing out Goods to this Port? The charge from Liverpool, by my Bills of Lading, is from 12s 6d to 20s per ton, and from Scotland, an average of 20s. From London, this year, it has been 30s and 40s, and in some instances 50s; besides, the Brokers invariably make the freight payable in London, whereby we are subject to from 8 to 12 per cent. more, besides many other inconveniences. Surely a little attention to this matter would do away with the grievance. A GENERAL IMPORTER.

☞ Mr. Beauchant's Letter respecting the Grand Lake Coal Mines, has been crowded out this week.

Several other articles are unavoidably deferred.

Passengers in the *Barlow*, from London—Capt. Cheyne, R.N., Lady and family, and Mr. Deasmon.

In the *Glasgow*, from Greenock—Miss MacIntosh, Miss M'Robbie, Rev. William Andrew, Messrs. Alex. M'Kay, Angus M'Donald, Alex. M'Donald, John Andrews, Archibald Waddell, and Duncan Wyer.

In the *Charity*, from Londonderry—Mr. H Hood, and family.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.—The Reverend WILLIAM ANDREW, who has been appointed Minister of Saint Stephen's Church in this City, arrived on Thursday evening, in the Barque *Glasgow*.—Saint Stephen's Church, will accordingly be opened for Divine Service on Sabbath next, (Tomorrow,) the 16th.—Public worship to commence at the usual hours in the forenoon and afternoon.

BIRTH.—On the 8th inst. the Lady of Capt. Dalton, (commanding the Royal Artillery in this Province,) of a Daughter, which survived only one day.

MARRIED.

At Upham, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. A. M'Nutt, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Ezra F. Fowler, of Norton, to Miss Mehitable, third daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Fowler, of the Parish of Hampton.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. Samuel D. Lee Street, James Murphy, of the Parish of Woodstock, to Agnes Bridon, of the same place.

DIED.

On Tuesday evening, in Portland Village, after an illness of two years, of cancer, Mrs. Mary Kennedy, aged 68 years, relict of the late Mr. William Kennedy, of this City. Mrs. K. sustained her long and severe affliction with the most exemplary patience and resignation to the Divine will, and departed this life in the enjoyment of a sure trust and confidence, that God for Christ's sake had forgiven her sins, and that she was going to be forever with the Lord.

On Tuesday morning last, Mr. James Stevens, aged 36 years.

On Friday, 11th instant, aged thirteen months and nine days, Emma Matilda, infant daughter of Mr. John W. Patten, of this City.

This morning, Mr. John Kevand, Cabinet Maker, aged 30 years, a native of Galloway, Scotland.—Funeral on Monday afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock, from Captain Kevand's residence, in Union street, when friends and acquaintance are requested to attend.

This morning, at Carleton, Mr. John Day, aged 68 years. One of the earliest settlers of this Province. Funeral on Tuesday afternoon at ½ past 3 o'clock.

At Annapolis, on the 1st inst. Charlotte Augusta, second daughter of Mr. Thomas R. Spurr, aged 5 years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Sunday—Ship Elizabeth Bentley, Robertson, Philadelphia, 4—N. S. Demill, flour.
Brig Ina, Forward, Bermuda, 6—Crookshank & Walker, ballast.
Monday—Schr. Samuel Gould, Simpson, New York, 7—B. Tilton, flour, apples, &c.
Tuesday—Steamer Royal Tar, Reed, Portland, passengers.
Schr. Victory, Vail—fishing voyage—200 barrels herrings.
Wednesday, schr. Catharine, Anthony, Nassau, (N. P.) via Annapolis—Master, salt.
Thursday, ship Barlow, Burns, London, 40 days—30 from the Downs,—E. Barlow & Sons, general cargo—besides cattle and sheep for the Provincial Agricultural Society.
Glasgow, Stephenson, Greenock, 32—Owens & Duncan, goods and coals.
Frederick, Westcott, Boston, 4—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Voyager, Wilson, Greenock, 36—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Brig Charity, Hughes, Londonderry, 46—Henry Hood, goods, and 25 passengers.
Jane, Wheatly, Cork, 50—R. Rankin & Co. 18 passengers.
Friday—ship Royal Adelaide, M'Ausland, Greenock, 43—J. & H. Kinnear, cordage and coals, and 317 passengers for the Land Company.
Pearl, Fletcher, Boston, 5—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Hymen, Bell, London, 49—Ratchford & Lugrin, coals and brick.—In long. 58, was spoken by the barque Wolga, of and from Hull for New York.—Capt. Bell desires to express his obligation to the Master of the Wolga, for his kindness in tendering assistance while the former was repairing some damage received at sea.
Edward Thorne, Wylie, Liverpool, 38—A. B. Thorne, merchandise.
Industry, M'Gill, Gloucester, 29—Alex. Yeats, ballast. Proceeded to Dorchester to load.—Ships Ann, Smith, and Louisa, Ball, of and for this port, sailed in co. with the Industry.
Port Glasgow, Lindsay, Hull, 40—R. Rankin & Co. coals.
Brig Catharine, Reavely, Dublin, 39—John Robertson, ballast.
Ann & Mary, Billard, Waterford, 45—John Robertson, ballast.
Schr. Elizabeth, Vaughan, Halifax—Master, assorted cargo.
Emily, Crowell, Halifax,—Master, rum and sugar.

ENTERED—FROM NOVA-SCOTIA.

8th—Schr. Sarah Ann, Rice, Brier Island, 120 quintals dry fish, 41 barrels herrings, 3 do. mackerel, and 2 do. oil; Admiral Digby, Wright, Digby, 14 brls. mackerel, 1 do. oil, 10 bushels barley, 50 lbs. butter, 100 doz. eggs, 10 boxes pears and 1 ox; Dart, Brown, Digby, 2 oxen, 1 horse, 100 doz. eggs, and 100 lbs. feathers.
10th—Steamer Maid of the Mist, Hennebray, Annapolis and Digby, 13 oxen and 22 horses; schr. Lucy, Morehouse, New Edinburgh, 11 oxen, 40 sheep, 30 quintals dry fish, 2 brls. mackerel, 35 bushels barley, and 20 do. oats; Enterprise, Landers, Annapolis, 100 sheep, 7 oxen, 20 brls. apples, 2 cwt. cheese, and 1 do. butter.
11th—Brigantine Union, Perry, Windsor, 120 tons plaster 3 barrels and 3 boxes plums, and 1 firkin butter; schr. Tom Gringle, Yates, Parrsboro', 5000 ft. deals, 4 brls. beef, 1 firkin butter, and 9 cords wood; William Henry, Martin, Cornwallis, 13 cords wood; steamer Maid of the Mist, Hennebray, Annapolis and Digby, passengers.
12th—Schr. Catharine, Robicheau, New Edinburgh, ballast; Fly, Newcomb, Cornwallis, 625 bushels potatoes, 390 do. apples, 50 do. oats, 2 brls. turnips, and 8 do. cider; Friendship, Pineo, Cornwallis, 1000 bushels potatoes, 200 do. oats, and 200 do. apples; Barbara, Munro, Cornwallis, 5000 staves, 6000 feet deals, and 200 bushels potatoes; Relief, Parker, Parrsboro, 40 tons plaster; Brothers, Holder, Annapolis, 2 cords wood, 20 bushels potatoes, 40 do. apples, 40 do. oats, 10 oxen, and 80 sheep; Paragon, Gilliat, Annapolis, 30 bushels potatoes, 20 brls. apples, 2 cwt. butter, 2 cwt. cheese, and 6 tons hay; Admiral Digby, Wright Digby, 70 boxes smoked herrings, 5 do. pears, 100 lbs. butter, 100 lbs. mutton, 72 bottles fir balsam, 10 quintals dry fish, 4 brls. mackerel, 10 oxen, and 102 sheep; Mary Catharine, Sulis, Digby, 8 cords wood, 50 bushels potatoes, 62 do. apples, 2 do. mackerel, 20 boxes smoked herrings, 150 doz. eggs, and 60 lbs. butter; Jane, Newcomb, Amherst, 20 tons plaster, 70 brls. beef, and 360 lbs. butter; Robert Ellis, Spence, Cumberland, 30 tons plaster, 80 barrels beef, 172 lbs. tallow, 100 lbs. cheese, 1800 do. butter, 100 bushels oats, and 7000 ft lumber.
13th—Schr. Mary Jane, Spence, Parrsboro', 1400 grindstones; Olive, Eastman, Parrsboro', 4000 feet deals, 6800 feet boards, and 200 lbs. butter; Little Pilgrim, Dunn, Annapolis, 4000 staves; Retrieve, Parker, Parrsboro', 90 tons plaster; Robert, Rice, Digby, 5 tons timber, 50 bushels turnips, 10 do. apples, and 30 sheep.
14th—Brig Sarah Leavitt, Parker, Kempt, 250 tons plaster; Victory, Kinney, Windsor, 69 tons plaster; Fair Trader, Rebisheau, New Edinburgh, 100 quintals dry fish, 200 bushels potatoes, 100 doz. eggs, 20 bushels barley; Mary, Turnbull, Digby, 1000 bush. charcoal, 1000 staves; Active, Delun, Windsor, 100 tons plaster.

COASTWISE.

9th.—Schr. Isabella, Pangburn, St. George, 45,000 ft. deals; Post Boy, Heney, Welch Pool, 23 casks dry fish, 30 boxes do. and sundry articles of Whaling gear; Palace, Paul, St. Andrews, 40,000 shingles, 20 sides and 16 rolls leather; William M., Price, Lepreaux, 40,000 ft. deals.
10th—Steamer Gazelle, Smith, St. Andrews, passengers; schr. Mary, Kay, Welch Pool, 37 casks scale fish; Meneity, Johnson, St. Andrews, 11 quintals dry fish; Antelope, Sharp, Pepe Logan, 18 cords wood; Thos. Wyer, Beck, St. Andrews, furniture.
11th—Schr. Eliza, Ellis, Dipper Harbour, 4000 staves, 4 brls. cranberries, and 1 do. oil; St. Patrick, Mullowney, St. Martins, ballast; steamer Gazelle, Smith, St. Andrews, passengers.
12th—Schr. Wave, Tynam, Point Wolf, 38,000 feet feet deals; Three Brothers, Stiles, Hopewell, 24,000 ft. deals, 3 tons hay, and 6 firkins butter; steamer Woodstock, Clark, Dorchester, 8 barrels oysters, and one firkin butter.
13th—Brigantine Jane, Pettigrew, Hopewell, 12 tons hay; schr. William IV., Bisset, Dorchester, 95 tons plaster; Tripoli, Patterson, Salmon River, 6000 ft. deals; steamer Gazelle, Leavitt, St. Andrews, passengers.
14th—Schr. Wm. Edward, Wilson, Welch Pool, 12 brls. mackerel, 70 do. herrings, 30 quintals dry fish, and 14 boxes smoked herrings; Eliza, Bishop, Hopewell, 60 tons plaster; Swan, Dunham, Grand Manan, fish; Martin, Drake, Grand Manan, 150 quintals dry fish, 7 barrels oil, 5 do. blubber, 7 do. herrings; Union, Cheney, Gannet Rock, 56 quintals codfish, 2 casks oil dregs, 1 barrel pickled fish.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

8th—Norval, Harkness, Liverpool.
11th—Mary, Brown, Hull.
13th—Ward, Masters, Liverpool.
14.—Catharine, Revely, Hull.
15.—Ann & Mary, Ballord, Waterford.

CLEARED.

Ship Frances, Armstrong, London, timber.
Wilmot, Russell, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Clara, Longmire, Philadelphia, plaster.
Emerald, Beckwith, Montego Bay, fish, &c.
May-Flower, Bishop, Ballyshannon, deals.
James Hay, Leavitt, Africa, assorted cargo.
Tariff, Royall, Portland, plaster.
Union, Perry, Philadelphia, plaster.
Schr. Victory, Kinney, Eastport, plaster.
Mary Jane, Spence, Boston, grindstones.
Rocket, Prowse, Cork, deals and staves.

The schr. Catherine, A. G. Howard, master, plaster loaded, from Windsor, in coming into the harbour on Wednesday evening, struck on the half tide reef off the East end of Partridge Island, and sunk. The crew succeeded in reaching the Island, without saving any thing but the clothes they had on. The vessel was partially insured.

Brig May-flower, Bishop, which sailed hence on Tuesday last for Ballyshannon, put back yesterday morning, leaky.

Cleared at Quebec, 27th September, schooner Mary, Belfontaine, St. John; Gentleman, Babin, ditto.—28th, schr. Maria, Gerior, ditto.—29th, ship Manchester, Drenning, Liverpool.

Ship Mozambique, Crouk, hence, in the Clyde—23 days.

Put back to Liverpool, 27th August, ship Majestic, Hare, for Quebec, having sprung aleak on the 13th, in long. 24.

Arrived at Liverpool, on the 27th August, ship Liverpool, Johnston, and Calcutta, Reid, St. John; Rebecca, Miramichi.—*1st Sept.* Rose, Stewart, St. John.—Entered for loading, Majestic, Hare, and Mediterranean, Latch, St. John; 4th, Granville, Taylor, and Cyprus, Robinson, do.—Advertised on the 1st, ships St. Andrew, Garrison, and Elizabeth, Scott, for St. John; Victoria, Rusland, Quebec; and Mary and Combatant for Halifax.—Cleared, 26th Aug. ship St. Patrick, Breen, St. John.

London, August 29.—Arrived, brig Charlotte, Gaff, St. John; Melantho, Moore, Halifax. *Sept. 6th*, Eliza, Oran, St. Andrews,—Cleared, the West Indian for New-Brunswick, and Lang for St. Andrews.

Dublin, Sept. 4.—Arrived, Calista, Jamieson, St. John.

Stromness, Sept. 3.—Arrived, Renewal, Robinson, St. John.

Lamlash, 3d Aug.—Arrived from the Clyde, Chieftain, M'Bride, bound to Quebec—crew mutinied.

The wreck of a large brig, dismasted, timber laden, oak built, upright stern, horizontal bowsprit, painted with a white streak, and burnt to the water's edge, was fallen in with on the 17th August, in lat. 28, long. 38.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A revolving light, for the benefit of navigation, has been erected on Cape Spear, at the entrance of the Harbour of Saint John's, Newfoundland, which went into operation on the first of September, 1836, and is to be continued from sunset to sunrise. It will be at an elevation of 275 feet above the level of the sea, and shows a brilliant flash at intervals of one minute, and will be visible above twenty miles.—The stationary light at Fort Amherst is to be continued as usual.

CAUTION TO MARINERS.—Extract of a letter from Capt. Bayfield, R. N. dated Magdalen Islands, Aug. 1836:—

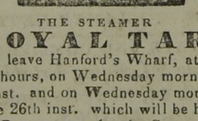
"There is a shoal known only to one or two persons on this Island, that has probably caused the destruction of some of the vessels which have from time to time been missing; it has never been shown in any Chart, has on it 18 feet of water, and it is seldom seen, never breaking except in very heavy weather; it lies nearly 7 miles S. E. ¾ E. Compass, from the E. point of the Magdalens, a very small ledge of rocks, exactly in the way of vessels passing to the Southern end of those Islands."—*Quebec Mercury.*

Comparative Statement of Arrivals, &c. at the port of Quebec, to the 29th Sept. 1835 and 1836:—

	Vessels.	*Tonnage.*	*Settlers*
1836,	957	281,456	27,062
1835,	879	251,125	11,097
Diff.	78	30,331	15,965

Two trips, 1836, . . 83
,, 1835, . . 90

☞LOOK HERE!☜



THE STEAMER
ROYAL TAR

WILL leave Hanford's Wharf, at the usual hours, on Wednesday morning next, the 19th inst. and on Wednesday morning following, the 26th inst. which will be her LAST TRIPS to PORTLAND, for the Season.
October 15. J. HAMMOND.

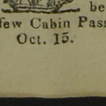
RISE AND PROGRESS OF METHODISM.

THE Subscriber has ready for the Press, and will publish without delay: The Rise and Progress of Methodism in the Province of New Brunswick, for — from its commencement.—As this Work was not prepared for emolument, it will be sold at the cost of paper and printing.
Oct. 15. *STEPHEN HUMBERT.*

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

RECEIVED by the *Elizabeth Bentley*, direct from the Laboratory of SWAIM & SON, a supply of the above *genuine* article.
Oct. 15. T. WALKER & SON.

FOR BELFAST.



THE coppered Barque *ROWENA*, J. M'Kinnell, Master, will sail about the 1st November next, and can accommodate a few Cabin Passengers comfortably.
Oct. 15. W. DOUGAN.

COMMERCIAL BANK
OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ABSTRACT from the Weekly Balance Sheets, shewing the *average* amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the "COMMERCIAL" BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, for the Half Year ending on the eighth day of October, 1836.

LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid in, . .	£95,188	13 9
Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest,	61,641	15 5
Do. do. bearing Interest, .	55	19 3
Balances due to other Banks, .	4,362	0 2
Net Profits, ...	3,402	12 7
Cash deposited with the Bank, including all sums due from the Bank, not bearing Interest, (its Bills in circulation, and Balances due to other Banks, excepted,)	18,650	6 10
Cash deposited, bearing Interest,	10,000	0 0
Total Liabilities of the Bank,	£193,301	8 0

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in the Banking House,	£20,584	0 1
Real Estate, &c. &c. . . .	1,068	14 6
Bills of other Banks, ...	12,774	11 3
Balances due from other Banks,	9,893	12 7
Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, (Balances due from other Banks excepted,)	148,980	9 7
Total Resources of the Bank,	£193,301	8 0

Rate of last Dividend—*Five per cent.*
Amount of last Dividend—*Three Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds.*
Reserved Profits at the time of declaring last Dividend—£885 : 8 : 11.
Capital Stock paid in—£102,216 : 13 : 4.
Doubtful Debts—*None.*
Errors Excepted.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,
8th October, 1836.
CHAS. WARD, *President.*
A. BALLOCH, *Cashier.*

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1836;—

READ AND RE-ENACTED THE FOLLOWING LAWS.

A law directing the uses of the Public Seals of the City of Saint John.

A law for the regulation of Weights and Measures in the City of Saint John.

A law to regulate the Public Burying Ground on the eastern side of the Harbour in the City of Saint John.

A law to enforce the attendance of Witnesses in proceedings under the Charter and Laws of the Corporation of the City of Saint John.

A law to secure the Fisheries within the limits of the City of Saint John, to the Freemen and inhabitants of the said City, to the total exclusion of all other persons, under any pretence whatever.

A law to regulate the Public Slips, Landing Places and Shores or Beaches within the City of Saint John.

A law directing the mode of Recovery of the Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures imposed by the Laws of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

A law to regulate the culling and inspection of Dried Fish and the inspection of Smoked Herrings, within the City of Saint John.

A law to lay a Tax on Dogs,—to be applied for the support of the Poor in the City of Saint John.

A law to prevent the filling up and encumbering of the Harbour of Saint John.

A law for regulating Pilots and establishing the rates of Pilotage of Vessels into and out of the Harbour of the City of Saint John.

A law to prevent persons acting as Officers of this Corporation, without being duly qualified to act as such.

An Ordinance to establish and regulate the Fees to be taken by the Port Wardens of the City of Saint John.

A law to regulate Hawkers and Pedlars within the City of Saint John.

A law for regulating Auctioneers, Tavern Keepers, and other Houses for selling Spir