GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

[*From the London Spectator.*]

The great outrage upon Ireland has produced its natural consequences. The population of that country seems to have risen *en masse*, to testify its indignation at the conduct of the Peers.—Never before was the movement of the Irish millions against their oppressors so universal, simultaneous and energetic. The Reformers of Dublin had scarcely time to set the example of meeting to protest and petition, before it was followed in numerous places in the counties of Cork, Tipperary, Kildare, Antrim, Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Louth, King's, Carlow, Meath and Kilkenny. From every county, city, town and parish in Ireland, petitions, more or less numerously signed, will be sent to the House of Commons. The excitement is not confined to the Catholics: the Protestants feel the wrongs of a common country, and appropriate to themselves a full share of the insult which the Peers have cast upon the nation at large.

From twenty to thirty thousand persons attended the Dublin meeting on Monday. This was a formidable display of physical force; and the language of the speeches and resolutions was of that bold and decisive character befitting men who, conscious of injury, know that they also possess the means of redress. The claim of the Irish is to be placed on a perfect equality, in every respect, with Englishmen and Scotchmen. The Union entitles them to take this high ground.—They never will as they never ought to rest, until the oppressive and insulting distinctions, set up by the Tories as a justification of their tyranny, are utterly abolished. One of the Dublin resolutions calls upon "their brethren, the people of England and Scotland, to co-operate with them in obtaining for Ireland the full benefits of those free institutions which the Irish People and the Irish Representatives in Parliament have been so mainly instrumental in securing for Great Britain." This appeal must not be made in vain. The English are slow to move, in comparison with the more excitable Irish; but symptoms of the desired co-operation are visible. Preparations are making for a meeting in the Tower Hamlets; and we perceive from the Provincial papers, that in Taunton, Exeter, Bath, Rochester, Bury Sain, Edmund's, Carlisle, and other places, meetingst have been or will be held immediately, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to *reject* the LYNDHURST Bill. The idea of a *compromise* has never been started out of the circles of Parliament. The undisguised intention of the Peers to insult the House of Commons and to bully the Irish People, is uppermost in every man's mind; and any proposition which bears the taint of concession, will not only be scouted and scorned 'out of doors,' but its author will be deemed little better than a Lyndhurst without his 'pluck.' Such being the state of public feeling, we shall be curious to see what course the 'Middle-men' will take in this crisis. There is a certain set of unprincipled or cowardly trimmers, who, pretending to be Reformers always come between the inception and completion of a righteous measure, infusing into the compound just so much of what seems good as shall suffice to bribe a too facile majority of our Representatives to gulp down an immense mass of mischief. We warn these gentlemen, that, just at present, their calling is a dangerous one. They are not suspected, but *known* and watched: let them spare their pains. The English constituencies—not so immediately affected, and busied beyond precedent with money making projects—may not partake as largely as they ought to do of the Irish indignation: but, bye and bye, even their selfishness will be roused—they will begin to count the cost of the revived agitation in Ireland; and when once they get an inkling of its effects in their breeches-pockets, woe unto those who would mete out a niggardly measure of justice either to the Irish or themselves!

How do the Peers like the aspect of the political atmosphere? They have sown the wind, and now the whirlwind is coming. Who can tell if the House of Lords will endure through the storm?

The Reformers of Edinburgh were to hold a public meeting yesterday to protest against the Lyndhurst Bill for Ireland. The requisition to the Provost to call the meeting was signed by a hundred and fifty of the principal citizens. In Dundee, a similar movement has taken place; and throughout Scotland a feeling of indignation prevails at the Peers' treatment of the Sister Isle.

GREAT MEETING AT DUBLIN.

On Monday, the great Meeting was held in the Coburg Gardens. The numbers present are variously stated at from 15,000 to 30,000; the correspondent of the *Times* estimates them at from 15,000 to 20,000. All admit that it was, numerically, a most formidable display. The platform was crowded with noblemen, Members of the House of Commons, Barristers, Bankers, and Merchants; many of whom had never before taken part publicly in politics. We give a few of the principal names—the Earl of Miltown, Lord Killeen, Lord Dalzell; Mr. Sergeant Woulfe, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Henry Grattan, Mr. C. Fitzsimon, Mr. Ball, Mr. James Power, Mr. Finn, Members of Parliament; Colonel Allen, Mr. John Power, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Pigott, and Mr. Callaghan. Lord Miltown took the chair; and opened the business of the day, in a very energetic speech. He thus described the working of the Lyndhurst Bill—

"What are the effects of the bill which the House would force down our unwilling throats? How will it affect my Catholic fellow countrymen, by whom I am now, I believe, for the chief part surrounded? Why, it will work thus—You, my Catholic fellow countrymen, are allowed to vote for the return of Members of Parliament, but not at the election of a Common Councilman. You may have seats at the board of Privy Council, but not at the board of Aldermen. You may have seats in the senate of our great nation, but not at a civic feast. In fact, to a Catholic senator may be intrusted safely the construction of laws on which the lives, liberties, and happiness of his fellow countrymen depend; but absolute and palpable ruin would ensue, and dire confusion overtake the land, if a Catholic Lord Mayor were intrusted with the delicate task of carving a haunch of venison. Such is the precious legislation which is attempted to be forced upon us. They did not dare to assert, keeping perhaps in mind the eloquence of a Grattan and a Curran, that you were unable to legislate for yourselves: there was no concealment of the cloven foot of bigotry, but the assertion was openly made, that as you did not profess the same creed with the ruling bigots of the day, you were unworthy to be intrusted with the privileges enjoyed by your English and Scotch fellow countrymen.'

Bad as the present system was, he infinitely preferred it to the unblushing spoliation with which they were threatened by the Peers.

Mr. Henry Grattan described the bill as the most mischievous piece of legislation ever sought to be imposed upon the country—

"The Lords and the Tories appeared to care no more for the inhabitants of Ireland, than if they were denizens of Otaheite or Japan; and the people should work day and night to keep out of power those who had so shamefully abused the trust reposed in them. If they wished to avoid the re-establishment of Orange Lodges, the continuance of Writs of Rebellion, and such tender mercies of the law, they should keep out the Tories, and to use Lord Stanley's phrase, have war to the knife with them. He trusted that, like their gallant countrymen in Spain, who carried the fortress of St. Sebastian the other day, sword in hand, they would with one vigorous assault on the Tories, dislodge them forever from their strong holds."

Lord Killeen indignantly repudiated the opinion that Irishmen were incapable of governing themselves—

"Are we to be told that we are not to have the benefit of the same laws which are extended to England and Scotland? But the schoolmaster is abroad, and my Lord Lyndhurst and other noblemen of his way of thinking will find that he has not been so in vain. There has been lately much said about the normal schools—that there are a good many of such now open; and if I am to judge from what I see here before me this day, we can easily anticipate that there will not be a lack of scholars. (*Cheers and laughter.*) There was a respite from agitation for some time back, because we had the fullest confidence in the intentions of his Majesty's Government and Ministry, and saw them inclined to do justice to Ireland; but when we behold the House of Lords rejecting such a measure for the amelioration of the people, and the correction of long standing abuses, as that which has recently been submitted to them, we are unavoidably forced into that declaration of our independence, and determination to uphold our rights, which we have this day met to assert. The people of Ireland are stronger and more united now than they have been on former occasions when agitation was had recourse to. The same feelings which actuated us during the struggle for Catholic Emancipation are still alive. But we have this now, that we are no longer Catholics and Protestants, but Irishmen; and we feel that, as such, a most glaring wrong has been attempted towards us. We have accomplished much ere this by peaceable agitation; and by the same means we will, I trust, effect more yet." (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Sheil spoke as follows—

"There are twenty thousand men around me. (*Cries of "There's fifty thousand!"*) Twenty thousand will do: they will furnish some of the materials for doing justice to Ireland; and it is the more delightful to look on them, because, if there are twenty thousand Irishmen, determined on the assertion of the rights of their country, that spectacle is accompanied by the reflections that there are seven millions beyond the precincts of this spot who coincide with you, and feel as keenly and resentfully the wrongs of Ireland as you. Seven millions! I like the words. I would that I could become schoolmaster to a raven, and having taught him to speak 'seven millions,' I could offer him as a testimony of my regard to my Lord Lyndhurst, in order that, perched beside him, when in the dead of night his Lordship should start from a distempered vision of the Premiership, the ill-omened bird might croak 'seven millions' in his ear. Inscribe the words on every wall; let them be written down in every chamber where you assemble; let them be emblazoned on every flag of your political associations; and above all, let them, at the next hustings, on standards of green be displayed—'seven millions!' It sounds well: let our antagonists rail at us as they will; let them indulge in their hatred and their derision as they please—their genuine hatred and their affected derision—let them give vent to all the rancour of faction, and of theology; my only answer shall be 'seven millions.' And yet, I must needs, since I am on this platform, of these millions say something more. The conservatives are wont to call us a mere gregarian multitude—a brute mass of disorganized and therefore incapable numbers, without intelligence, energy, or combination. Let them pause a little; let them look back, look round, and look forward; and by considering our position, they will be better enabled to determine their own. In 1793, when we were but three millions, we forced England to give that which, when once given, led inevitably to that triumph we since obtained. There passed, indeed, many years before the great achievement, was accomplished; but the three millions grew up to seven; and having organized themselves in 1821, they overthrew the Tory party at election after election; and at length, in 1829, wrenched their liberties from the Conqueror of Waterloo. Again on the Reform question, Ireland made a manifestation of her might, and secured for England what England could not single-handed have obtained for herself: the seven millions poured into the House of Commons a body of men who, acting by one fixed principle—the advancement of the cause of liberty—became irresistable in their consolidated strength. Lord Stanley undertook the hopeless task of putting the seven millions down; and in the election which took place in 1835, was taught a better lesson than that which he undertook to give to Ireland—the millions soon walked over him, and left him mangled and broken beneath their feet. Sir R. Peel engaged in the enterprise of sustaining the abuses of a Church which the seven millions determined to reform; and Sir R. Peel fell before them at the first shock. These same seven millions, then, are not so utterly despicable, and to be used as of little account; and, to say the least of it, the Lords have been indiscreet in courting them to an encounter. * * * Ireland is aroused; in every district in the country the same indignant sentiment will be made manifest; and independently of the effect of simultaneous petitions, what if a general election takes place, will be the result of this great and unparallelled movement? This is the time for dissolution, when Ireland is maddened by the insult which she has received, and writhes beneath the new machinery for the exaction of tithes."

The meeting dispersed in perfect order. Not a single accident or disturbance of any kind occured among the well-disciplined multitude.

In the provinces, agitation has been commenced with great vigour. The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* says—

"It is quite manifest that the Ministerialists of all shades, including the aristocratic Whigs, as well absentee as resident Irish proprietors, are determined to work up the agitation with vigour and earnestness. Meath is the first county to enter the lists as an auxiliary to the Association recently formed at the Corn Exchange. The High Sheriff of that County, Mr. Henry Meredyth, has convened a meeting for Wednesday next, at the Court House of Navan, to "petition Parliament for a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the Tithe question, and also to express the strong sense we entertain of the injustice done to Ireland by refusing a measure of Municipal Reform based on the same principles as the Acts recently passed for England and Scotland." These are the words of the requisition; to which are attached the names of the Marquis of Headfort, the Earls of Fingall, Miltown, and Essex, Lords Gormanston, Killeen, Cloncurry, Sherborne, and Talbert de Malhide; John Cantwell, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath; the Hon. T. Barnewall, Sir Patrick Bellew, M.P. Sir Wm. Somerville, Sir Thos. Chapman, Sir Wm. DeBathe, Morgan O'Connell, M. P. and Henry Grattan, M. P. Then follow a number of Deputy Lieu tenants and Magistrates, several parish priests, and upwards of 200 radical freeholders, closing with Robert Mullen, the Secretary of the Meath County Club." I am thus particular in describing this requisition, in order to apprize you of the efforts thus early made to promote and extend the present 'agitation campaign'. Arrangements are in progress for meetings in other counties."

The Cork *Southern Reporter* of Saturday says—

"The public indignation is intense. One universal feeling exists, that the insulting mockery substituted for the bill which passed the Commons, should be rejected without a moment's hesitation. A requisition for a public meeting of the citizens of Cork has been numerously signed to petition the House of Commons to reject Lord Lyndhurst's bill.—The meeting for this purpose will be held in the ensuing week. The Representatives of the People, the Commons House of Parliament, will doubtless do their duty."

Sir Harcourt Lees stated in the Court of Exchequer, on Monday, that he could not procure a shilling of his tithes: everywhere the people were determined not to pay them.

LONDON, June 1.—An experiment in steam navigation on a grand scale is about to be made under the direction, and at the sole expense of the East India Company. Two vessels of the largest class have been for sometime preparing, and are now nearly completed, with which it is intended, at intervals of about a month each, that the voyage to Bengal shall be made by the Cape of Good Hope. The steam engines of each vessel will be of 200 horse power. Arrangements have been made for providing a supply of coals at stated places, for which 3,000 tons have been ordered, and they are said to be so well chosen as to allow the power of steam to be kept up with very little intermission during the whole distance. To what use these vessels are to be put at the termination of the voyage does not appear to be yet fully settled, but the great feature in this grand experiment is the lead taken in it by the East India Company, who have shown all along an unaccountable reluctance in giving any assistance to the improvement of the communications with India. The contrary spirit now manifested must lead ultimately to very important results.

The manifesto of the Queen Regent of Spain on dissolving the Cortes has been much commented on. The more general feeling seems to be that the present Administration will be disappointed in its expectation of obtaining a majority, and must have therefore a very short existence; as the terms of the manifesto on the other hand, seem a bar to the return of the late Ministers to power, no result can be anticipated but that of the Government falling into the hands of those who will have recourse to most desperate measures to relieve the country from its financial difficulties. The manifesto has in every view of it caused great disappointment in the city generally, attended with a proportionate loss of confidence.

The shock which the credit of Spain has experienced by the recent change of Ministry, and subsequent acts of the Government, has led to an almost total suspension of business in the Spanish market, and the prices therefore are almost nominal, as well as in the other foreign securities.

Scarcely any business was transacted in the English Stock market, but a slight depression occurred in Consols towards the close of business, the price for money being 91½ to ⅞, and 92 to ⅛ for the account. Exchequer bills closed at 12s. to 14s. premium, and India bonds at 1s. discount to 1s. premium.

The share market was more animated, and a slight advance occurred in a few of the railway companies.

Both sides of the House of Commons appeared for once unanimous, last night, as to the impropriety of any mediation on the part of our government in behalf of the ex-ministers of the late King of France, Charles X.

London is said not to have been so full as at present since the extraordinary concourse brought together by the coronation of George IV.

It was generally rumoured in the city yesterday, that Lord Sligo, the Governor of Jamaica, had resigned, and that his resignation had been accepted.—*Morning paper.* This announcement, we believe, is correct.—*Globe, June* I.

June 2.—The House of Commons was almost exclusively occupied with the discussion of Lord Stanley's motion, (as an amendment on the order of the day for the second reading of the Irish Ministerial Tithe Bill,) for leave to bring in a bill "for the conversion of tithe composition into rent-charges, and for the redemption thereof, and for the better distribution of ecclesiastical revenues in Ireland."

We have not room to notice the debate that ensued. It will be seen that it was adjourned till to-day.

The Courier positively contradicts a report mentioned in the Morning Herald, that the King had avowed his determination to dismiss Lord Melbourne from his office of Prime Minister in case the action commenced by Mr. Norton should be brought into Court. The Courier asserts on the contrary, that the King's sentiments are known to be those of "unmingled disgust" at the dastardly conduct of Lord Melbourne's hypocritical slanderers. We doubt not that the latter version of the story is the true one. In fact there is but one opinion on the subject among all but the base and bribed renegades who swell the Tory ranks.—Even Lord Lyndhurst pronounces it "all a pack of lies"; adding, by way of clincher, that 'they' had as bad stories about *himself* last year!

Admiral Fleming is to succeed Sir Frederick Ponsonby as Governor of Malta. Sir Frederick's bad state of health is the cause of his retirement.

The Grand Cross of the Order of San Fernando, the highest Spanish military honor, has been conferred upon General Evans.

The contemplated naval promotion and army brevet we are assured is for this year set aside, unless Mr. Bannerman's motion in the House of Commons to take into consideration the hardships under which the old officers of both services labour has the same effect on the Ministers which the motion for granting prize money to the seamen who fought at Navarino produced, namely, to do that which they are willing, but fearful to do, more particularly when mooted by a member of the Liberal party.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Recruiting has commenced for a large number of young men into the Foot Guards; but in consequence of the difficulty experienced in obtaining men of the height of five feet eight inches, the Commander in Chief has issued an order authorizing the recruiting sergeants in the country to enlist men of the height of five feet seven inches.

The Duke of Gordon died on the morning of the 28th May: he was in his sixty-sixth year.—He had no issue, and the dukedom is extinct.—The Courier says, it is understood that the Earl of Errol will succeed his Grace as Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, that Lord Lynedoch will have the command of the 3d Regiment of Guards, and that the government of Edinburgh Castle will not be filled up. Gordon Castle and a considerable portion of the deceased Duke's property will descend to the Duke of Richmond.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland commenced its sittings on the 19th May.—The usual procession took place, and was numerously attended. The only business transacted was the election of the Moderator, or President of Assembly. Dr. Macleod, of Glasgow, was unanimously chosen; but Dr. Welsh made a strong statement of the claims of Dr. Lee to that honor, with a view to pre-engage the Assembly for his election as Moderator next year.

The shipments to the United States have been most extensive the last six weeks. They exceed those usually made in the spring for America; and they are increasing, instead of diminishing, as the season advances. The weekly packet-ships cannot take a quarter of the goods offering, several of the latest having been compelled to refuse merchandise a week before sailing. Transient ships are in great request, and freights have risen; still the goods are delayed, from the want of suitable conveyances, the American ships receiving the decided preference.—*L'pool Alb.*

The following has been received by express from Paris.—"I hasten to forward the annexed telegraphic dispatch, which reached the Government this afternoon.

"Official intelligence of the 25th, from Vittoria, announces, that on the 24th the Carlists had attacked Cordova in his positions of Arlaban with the greatest obstinacy till 10 o'clock in the evening, but had been repulsed throughout the whole line. On the 25th the Christinos entirely destroyed the fortified works of the Carlists, as well as those of Villareal of Alava. The loss of the Carlists has been considerable; that of the Christinos has been 250 men killed and wounded. On the 27th, the Carlists head-quarters were at Escoriaza. Those of Cordova were on the same day at Ulibarry de Gamboa.

"On the 25th, Madrid was perfectly quiet. The news from the Provinces was all very good.

"General Bernelle has been named Commandant of the Corps of Operations of Navarre. This corps is composed of the foreign Legion, and 10 battalions, and 4 squadrons of Spaniards."

M. de Talleyrand's health continues to give the most serious alarm to his family.

The news from Algiers is unsatisfactory. Abd el Kader has taken advantage of the Governor's absence, not only to block up and molest the French division at the mouth of the Tafna, but he has also seized the new Bey, installed by Marshal Clausel at Medeal, and carried him off with his divan. Abd el Kader formerly appointed his own Bey at Medeal, which being within the immediate province of Algiers, annoyed the French, and gave rise to the quarrel. The Arab Chief seems to rival Mehemit Ali himself in activity and resources.

This morning the President of the Council, after a conference with General Alava and M. Aguirre Solare, repaired to the Tuilleries, where he met the War Minister. It is affirmed that the object of the meeting has been the enlistments for the African Legion, whose situation requires prompt succour. The effective strength has been so decreased by the combats it has had to sustain that it is necessary to complete it, or to recall it to France.—*Journal du Commerce.*

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR.—As at present constituted and conducted, King's College is a foul blot on the Province. It is notorious, that its Charter, for one thing, is invidiously illiberal and offensively exclusive. By that Charter, no individual of the clerical order, however distinguished for talent or however liberal his education, can hold a Theological Professorship or obtain a Degree in Divinity, without subscribing the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. Had that Church, indeed, been established by law in the Province—which, most assuredly, she is not, nor ever will be—or rather, had that Church, by dint of its own pecuniary resources, reared and endowed the College, there might have been some show of reason for excluding all but those, who adhere to Episcopacy, from participating in Collegial honours of the kind adverted to, or from filling a Theological Chair. But, since this Institution was built entirely by Provincial monies and is upheld in existence by the same, I have no hesitation in declaring it to be a piece of the grossest injustice, that Ministers of other Christian denominations, especially, that Ministers of the Church of Scotland—who, at least, are equally talented with the Clergy of the sister Establishment, and are far more highly educated than the most of them—should be doomed, by the present Constitution of the College, to lie under such degrading and scandalous disabilities.

It is, however, pretty generally whispered in this place, that his Excellency the Chancellor, (who, I know, is sincerely anxious for the efficiency and literary eminence of this our principal educational establishment,) is determined to obtain from his Majesty's Government a revocation of the odious test of the Thirty-nine Articles. Such a reasonable and judicious modification of the College Charter, as this amounts to, would be hailed by at least nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the Province with gratitude and exultation, and would serve, in a great measure, to dissipate that general heart-burning and dissatisfaction which prevail in connexion with this Institution. But, it may be urged, Sir, that some test *must* be substituted in lieu of the Thirty-nine Articles, in order to guarantee to the public soundness and purity of doctrine from the Theological Chair, and in order to prevent any unqualified person from receiving a Divinity Degree. On this point, however, I shall not at present enter; but I engage, in a future communication, to propose a test—a test at once simple and comprehensive—which will, I presume, meet with approval from most of the religious denominations existing among us.

In the mean time, Sir, allow me to offer a few observations, in addition to those I have made in my former letter, on the internal economy and government of King's College. I perceive you have copied into your columns, from the Royal Gazette of the 6th instant, a series of regulations, promulgated by the Vice-President—"for," as he is pleased to say, "the maintenance of a more complete uniformity of procedure and discipline in the College." But, Sir, law may be added to law and regulation accumulated upon regulation, and all will prove of no avail, unless there be energy and resolution in the executive department strictly and inflexibly to enforce their observance. Now—judging from what has long been under the eye of the public—I confidently maintain that no such essential qualifications as these, are possessed by the present Professors of the College; and, accordingly, I fully believe that all their laws and regulations will turn out to be like Ovid's *Echo*—"vox et præterea nihil!" It is not enough, Sir, that a Professor of a College should be deeply versed in Latin, or Greek, or Mathematics, or Moral or Natural Philosophy, or Divinity. He ought, at the same time, to be a man of considerable dignity of deportment and manner—a man prompt, and firm, and decided in enforcing and maintaining proper discipline and subordination among the youth committed to his charge and surveillance.

Sir—Is that person fit to be a Pilot, who, although intimately acquainted with the principles of navigation, is wholly deficient in nerve and resolution?

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,
CAIUS JULIUS.

Fredericton, 12th July, 1836.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1836.

The June Mail arrived in town on Monday evening by the steamer *Maid of the Mist*, from Digby. By it we have London papers to the 2d ultimo. The rejection of the Irish Municipal Bill by the House of Lords continued to excite much interest throughout the kingdom. We have therefore devoted considerable space in our columns to-day to the detail of proceedings and opinions on this important question.

The Irish Church and Tithe questions were also subjects of excitement. On Lord Morpeth moving the second reading of the Irish Church Bill in the House of Commons, Mr. Stanley moved for leave to bring in a Bill on the subject, whereupon a long discussion ensued, which was postponed to the evening of the 2d.

It has afforded us great satisfaction to learn that the representation of the House of Assembly, last session, to the Home Government, respecting the great inconvenience to which our merchants had been put, in not being permitted to pay Custom House duties in American silver, has resulted in a satisfactory order on the subject from the Lords of the Treasury. We have been informed that in many instances *two* or *three* per cent. has been paid for Spanish dollars, by persons paying duties at the Custom House, which, added to the time lost in obtaining them, was no inconsiderable hardship.—The following is a copy of the order alluded to, which has been obligingly furnished us for publication by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs.

(COPY.)

Treasury Chambers, 14*th May,* 1836.

GENTLEMEN,—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you with reference to your report of the 29th ultimo, that my Lords are pleased to sanction the issue of directions to the officers of your Department in New-Brunswick, to receive the Dollars and Half Dollars of the United States of America, in payment of Duties, in compliance with the Address of the House of Assembly of that Province.

I am, &c.
(Signed) F. BARING.
Commissioners of Customs.

(COPY.)

No. 42.

Custom House, London,
1st June, 1836.

The aforegoing copy of a Letter from Mr. Baring, (one of the Secretaries to the Lords of the Treasury,) is transmitted to the Collector and Comptroller at Saint John, N. B., who are to take care that the directions therein contained be duly observed.

By order of the Commissioners,
(Signed) J. KER.

THE WEATHER.—On Sunday night and Monday we had several heavy showers of rain, which, we learn, extended generally throughout the Province, and had the effect not only of refreshing the dry and parched ground, but of extinguishing the alarming fires that were spreading in various parts of the woods.—The three following days were excessively warm, and yesterday we were again visited by refreshing showers of rain, which have been followed to-day by warm sunshine. The prospects of the husbandman, which, a week or two ago, were very discouraging, are now beginning to brighten, and there is now every prospect of there being generally good average crops, with the exception of hay, which it is feared, will fall considerably short.

Green peas and strawberries, the produce of the Province, have been in our market for several days past, at moderate prices.

We understand that the notorious *Brown*, who was under imprisonment for robbery, and an attempt upon the life of a fellow prisoner some time since, escaped from confinement a few days ago, and committed several depredations on the Loch Lomond road. No notice of this escape, we believe, has been taken by our authorities, and we warn the people to be on their guard against this desperate character. We have heard that he has threatened the lives of several of our citizens, and the burning of the City.

VENTRILOQUISM.—Mr. Nichols, who possesses the rare gift of Ventriloquism in an eminent degree, has been amusing large and fashionable audiences at the Masonic Hall several evenings this week; and will make the last exhibition of his powers in this City this evening, when we would advise all those to pay him a visit who have not hitherto done so. Mr. N. fully sustains the celebrity in his *art* which the American papers give him credit for, and never fails to astonish and please by the exhibition of his ventriloquial powers. We think, the most fastidious can have no objections in witnessing a display of one of the most surprising gifts of nature; and therefore take pleasure in recommending Mr. Nichols' performances to public notice, as well worthy of patronage.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—According to appointment, the Ministers and Messengers composing the Baptist Association, met at Salisbury, Westmorland County, on Monday, July 11. The introductory Sermon was preached by the Rev. S. Robinson, after which they proceeded to business by choosing Rev. J. Crandall, Moderator; the Rev. J. D. Casewell, Clerk; and R. E. Burpe, Assistant Clerk. They then attended to the business of the Churches, and appointed a Missionary Meeting, when the necessity and importance of sustaining domestic missions by our prayers and contributions was insisted upon in suitable addresses which were then delivered, after which was subscribed and collected £130.

On the following day, the Education Society held their first annual meeting, after the opening of their institution at Fredericton, when the Committee of Management read their Report, which was received and approved. The Society then expressed their unqualified approbation of the conduct of the Committee in their judicious choice of a Principal and the expenditures of monies. In aid of the funds of this Institution, there was subscribed and collected £225.

The Association in attending to their usual business, resolved that the Assembly's shorter Catechism be adapted to the views of the Baptist denomination, and used in their schools and families.

Came Passenger in the Windsor Packet from Nova Scotia, on Tuesday last, the Very Reverend WILLIAM DOLLARD, Vicar General of the Diocese of Charlotte Town, P. E. I. and New Brunswick, who has taken charge of the Mission of Fredericton, &c. vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. M'Sweeney.

NEW SHIP.—Launched at Tynemouth, County of St. John, on the 28th ult. and was towed into this port by the steamer *Gazelle*, on the 3d instant, the ship *Saint George*, owned by Robert Ellis, Esquire, under whose immediate superintendence she was constructed, and is a substantial and well built vessel, and will carry a large cargo. Her masts and rigging have been put up since she was brought into port, and her loading was commenced on the 9th, and it will probably be completed by the 16th inst., when, it is supposed her cargo of deals will admeasure about 500,000 superficial feet.—*Gazette.*

MORE STEAM!—The steamer *John Ward* has been thoroughly repaired and supplied with a new boiler, and will be ready to resume her trips on the river in two or three days. She is commanded by Captain Segee.—*Ibid.*

The Delegates selected by the Constitutional party in Lower Canada, recently assembled in Montreal for the choice of Agents to advocate their claims, demands and petitions, at the Colonial Office and before Parliament, and Andrew Stuart, M. P. P. of Quebec, Robert Gillespie, Esq. of London, and Patrick M. Stewart, Esq. M. P. of London, were appointed.

Mr. Madison, one of the ex-Presidents of the United States, died at his residence in Virginia on the 28th June, aged 86 years.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The correspondent of the *New York Courier and Enquirer* at Washington, gives the following notice of the diplomatic correspondence lately communicated to the Senate, relating to the question of the North Eastern Boundary:

"You will have noticed, in the proceedings of the Senate yesterday, that the Committee on Foreign Relations had reported, that, in their opinion, it was expedient to publish the whole of the correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, in relation to the settlement of our North Eastern Boundary. These documents are voluminous. They merit the critical examination of every man who takes an interest in the rights of the several States, as independent sovereignties.—They will be published in a few days.—It will be seen by them, that a portion of our territory would, probably, have been ceded before this day to Great Britain, if Maine, as an independent sovereignty, had not kept the President in check.

"This correspondence is highly interesting, and will be perused with great attention, especially in Massachusetts and Maine. I have not time, nor the means of giving an accurate synopsis of it; but it will suffice to say, that after various propositions, reciprocally made and declined, the American Executive proposed the river *St. John,* as the dividing boundary between the territories of the two powers. That was declined by the British negotiator; and in lieu of it he proposed, that as each party must be supposed equally sincere in asserting his pretensions to the disputed territory, and believed his title to be well founded, and as they could not agree in ascertaining the line of 1783, nor upon any substitute for it, that the territory should be equally divided between the two parties. This rule is insisted upon by Mr. Bankhead, as an equitable one, which ought to be applied to, and decide the controversy.—And Mr. Forsyth *admits the equity of the proposed rule of division,* but states that it would not be satisfactory to Maine, and therefore cannot be acceded to. The correspondence closes with a proposition, not finally disposed of, to create a commission to reconnoitre the disputed territory.

"Thus, after several years of fruitless negociation, which began with the award of the King of the Netherlands, according to which we would get *three fifths,* and Great Britain *two fifths* of the disputed territory, it terminates with the suggestion of an equitable rule, by which it ought to be equally divided between the contending parties. And the Secretary of State admits the equity of the rule! If after five or six years negotiation, Great Britain has established an equitable title to *one half,* instead of *two fifths* of the disputed territory, how long must the negotiation continue, before she would establish a claim to the whole?"

(*From the Fredericton Royal Gazette.*)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

George F. S. Berton, Esquire, to be Reporter of the Decisions in the Supreme Court.

William Johnston Ritchie, Esquire, to be a Public Notary in the Province.

We mentioned last week the excitement which had been produced in this Town from the awful appearance of the fires which were furiously raging in the forests in our immediate neighborhood; since which they had spread to a very alarming extent during the latter part of the week. The wind was generally high, and caused the flame and smoke to range in every direction, creating the most fearful apprehensions least this flourishing place should again be doomed to a fate even more dreadful than its effects than during the conflagration in 1825. But in this as in numberless instances, the hand of Providence has intervened, and been better to us than all our fears—plentiful showers of rain has refreshed and revived the face of nature, and given to vegetation the most lovely and animating appearance. What then is our duty in reference to the direful calamities which were suspended over us, and from which we have been so recently and mercifully preserved. Must it and ought it not to be the language of every sincere and honest heart—*Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!*

QUEBEC, July 4.—The drought still continues. There has been no rain at Quebec excepting some slight showers, since the 28th May. Vegetation is now suffering severely. The fire made on new lands for clearing have never been altogether extinguished, and are now spreading in vegetable mould which covers the surface, and in the woods. The country is enveloped in smoke, and the roads and fields are covered with dust, which rises in clouds with every breath of wind. The springs, wells and streams are dry, and the rivers, notwithstanding the melting of four or five feet of snow a month and a half since, are uncommonly low. The grain crops, although short, are still healthy, excepting on very light land.—The wheat fly, we are sorry to learn, has made its appearance in the district of Montreal.

UPPER CANADA.—We have received papers from Kingston to the 30th June. The elections yet heard from, have gone against the late majority of the Assembly. Nine Constitutionalists had been elected instead of nine of the former majority, and fifteen others were at the head of the polls in counties where the anti-Constitutional party had before prevailed. Messrs. Bidwell, (late Speaker,) Perry, and McKenzie were at the foot of the polls in their respective counties.—The character of the new House is, we conceive, decided. It will approve of the King's instructions to Sir Francis Head, and aid him in carrying them into effect, by a great majority.—*Neilson's Quebec Gazette.*

LEGISLATURE OF JAMAICA.—On the 31st of May the following Resolutions passed the House of Assembly by a vote of 23 to 4—a committee was appointed to prepare an humble memorial to our most gracious Sovereign founded upon the resolutions, and representing to his Majesty the continued and anxious desire of the House to preserve inviolate the honourable compact which had been entered into between his Majesty's Government and the House.

Resolved 1st. That the bill now in progress through the Imperial Parliament, to revive and continue in force in this Island an enactment by this Legislature in 1834, but which has since expired, is a direct attempt to overawe the proceedings of this House, and to abrogate the constitutional rights of the Colony.

2d. That it is the birth-right of His Majesty's subjects of this Island, to have, hold, and enjoy all and every the same rights, privileges, and immunities, as their fellow subjects in England, and that no law or enactment affecting their lives and fortunes, their peace and happiness is of any force or effect, or can be legally enacted upon by any legal authority within this Island, unless such enactment shall have been sanctioned through the representatives in Assembly.

3d. That this house gave their ready assent to the British Abolition Act, viewing it as a great national measure, and for the accomplishment of which the nation covenanted to bear a part of the sacrifice.

4th. That with a view to carry into effect the details of this great measure, the house, in a late Session, proceeded to re-enact, with a few unimportant alterations not affecting the principle, the act in aid of the Abolition Act, and embodying in it those clauses of the disallowed act to which no objection had been made by the Colonial Secretary, and which the house, therefore naturally concluded would receive the sanction of his Majesty's Government.

5th. That this house fearlessly appeal to the provisions of that Act to vindicate their conduct with that of their fellow subjects in Great Britain, and to repeal the misrepresentations which have been industriously circulated of their being actuated with a design to retard and defeat the measure of emancipation.

6th. That the house cannot avoid expressing their astonishment and indignation, that these misrepresentations should have originated with his Excellency, the Governor, and should have been used by him for the purpose of invoking on the part of his Majesty's Government a violation of the Constitutional rights of Jamaica.

After the adoption of the resolutions on the 2d June, Mr. Leslie proposed another, to the effect *that the House had ceased to place any further confidence in the Governor,* which was negatived upon the principle, that the sense of the House had already been sufficiently expressed by the other resolutions, and the one now proposed would only create a new breach, and probably retard the business of the country.

SINGULAR.—There have been many circumstances related of the Revolution and the great men who projected and carried it through, which, were they not so well attested, would almost induce a suspicion of their truth, but the following striking coincidence is one of which we do not recollect ever before having seen a notice:—

Washington, born February 22, 1732, inaugurated 1789; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

John Adams, born October 19, 1735, inaugurated 1797; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Jefferson, born April 2, 1743, inaugurated 1801; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Madison, born March 16, 1751, inaugurated 1809; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age; died 28th June, 1836, aged 85.

Monroe, born April 2, 1759, inaugurated 1819; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

The above is a list of five of the Presidents of the United States (all men of the Revolution) who ended their terms of service in the 66th year of their ages. J. Q. Adams' term of service, had he been elected a second time would have also expired in the 66th year of his age.

According to the above, each President entered upon the duties of his Office in the 58th year of his age—a most remarkable coincidence.

☞ The Mail for England, by His Majesty's Packet *Express*, will be closed at Halifax on Monday afternoon next, at 5 o'clock.

☞ The Author of the announced publication entitled "*The Doctor's Trip to College,*" recollecting that the communication sent yesterday by the Steamboat, might not be received as an advertisement without a personal reference, begs leave to send Mr. CHUBB the usual remuneration for its insertion *as such* in the Courier.

Should subscriptions be offered Mr. Chubb, he will oblige by forwarding them to the address—'The AUTHOR, &c. at Mr. Jackson's Hotel.'

July 13th, 1836.

CITY BANK.

JOHN V. THURGAR, Esq. President.

Director next week, ... *I. L. Bedell, Esq.*

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. James Wallace, to Miss Mary Jane Moore, both of the parish of Portland.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. Edward Owens, of Salmon River, to Miss Harriet Thomas, of this parish.

This Morning, by the same, Mr. Garret Minihin, to Mrs. Margaret Quigley, both of Portland.

At Norton, on the 16th June, by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. Simon Hays, to Catherine Campbell, all of that place.

At Lincoln, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Henry Daniel, Wesleyan Minister, James Smith, of the Parish of Lincoln, to Charlotte Smith, of the same Parish.

At Saint Peter's Church, Weymouth, (Nova-Scotia,) on Tuesday the 12 instant, by the Rev. W. H. Snyder, Mr. Thomas Hanford, of Sussex Vale, (New-Brunswick,) to Caroline, third daughter of Cereno U. Jones, Esquire, of the former place.

DIED.

On Monday afternoon last, after a lingering illness, deeply regretted by her relatives and friends, Miss Mary Cameron, aged 31 years, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Donald Cameron, of Shelburne, N. S.

Yesterday, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Samuel Crawford, aged 5 years and 7 months. Funeral To-morrow, (Sunday,) immediately after Morning Service, from Mr. C's residence, Charlotte street.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Sunday—Schr. William Wallace, Crowell, Philadelphia, 8—C. M'Lauchlan, flour, corn, &c. Steamer Royal Tar, Holmes, Portland, passengers.

Tuesday—Brig Clara, Longmire, Philadelphia, 10—C. M'Lauchlan, flour, &c.

Friday, schr. Minerva, Cornwall, Quebec, 18—R. Rankin, & Co. flour.

ENTERED—FROM NOVA-SCOTIA.

9th.—Schr. Forrest, Litteny, Annapolis, 9000 ft. deals and 25 boxes smoked herrings; Mary, Turnbull, Digby, 3000 staves, 50 doz. eggs, 100 lbs. butter, and 500 feet scantling; steamer Maid of the Mist, Hennebray, Annapolis and Digby, 30 chairs, 1 horse and waggon, and passengers.

11th—Schr. Two Sons, Cook, Wilmot, 12,000 staves, 50 lbs. butter, and 50 dozen eggs; Mary Ann, Crowe, Digby, 2 quintals dry fish, 20 boxes smoked herrings and 4 calves; Chance, Pickle, Digby, 6000 feet deals and 1000 staves; Pilgrim, Hatfield, Parrsboro', 24,000 feet deals; Lucy Ann, Peters, Annapolis, 15,000 feet deals; Ariadne, Roop, Digby, 12,000 ash staves; Paragon, Gilliat, Annapolis, 4000 staves, 2000 feet boards, 20 lbs. butter, 100 lbs. smoked meat, and 100 dozen eggs; Sarah Ann, Rice, Brier Island, 250 quintals dry fish; Ranger, Maggerson, Parrsboro', 10,000 staves; Friend, Quirk, Windsor, 50 tons plaster.

12th—Schr. Barbara, Munro, Cornwallis, 12,000 feet deals, 2000 staves, 10 quintals codfish, and 5 oxen; Olive, Eastman, Londonderry, 1000 ft. deals, 1000 feet boards, and 200 lbs. butter; Admiral Digby, Cousins, Windsor, 40 tons plaster; Milford, Faulkner, Parrsboro', 10,000 ft. boards, 1500 feet deals, 48,000 shingles, and 60 lbs. butter; Dart, Malcolm, Parrsboro', 13,000 feet deals; Dove, Morrison, Parrsboro', 9000 feet deals; Lighter, Dickson, Cumberland, 21,000 feet deals; steamer Maid of the Mist, Hennebray, Annapolis and Digby, passengers, and 10 oxen, 3 horses, and 40 dozen eggs; steamer Royal Tar, Holmes, Annapolis and Digby, passengers, and 4 calves, 60 lbs. veal, 4 qrs. lamb, 20 lbs. butter, and 25 doz. eggs.

13th—Schr. William Henry, Raymond, New Edinburgh, 12,000 staves and 20 qtls. dry fish; Star, Munro, Annapolis, 50 bushels potatoes, 15,000 feet deals, and 3000 staves; Ann, Wood, Apple River, 30,000 ft. deals; Jane, Lamey, Cornwallis, 50 bushels potatoes, and 9 ditto oats; Norman, Clark, Digby, 1000 staves, 100 lbs. butter, 60 lbs. cheese, and 10 dozen eggs.

14th—Steamer Maid of the Mist, Hennebray, Annapolis and Digby, 2 horses, 1 bull, 70 doz. eggs, and 64 lbs. veal; schr. Enterprise, Landers, Annapolis, 50 bushels potatoes, 200 lbs. cheese, 100 lbs. butter, and 100 dozen eggs; George, Chandler, Windsor, 65 tons plaster; Rachel, Loomer, Parrsboro', 30,000 feet deals; Brothers, Holder, Annapolis, 2000 staves, 9000 feet deals, 200 bushels potatoes, 2 oxen, 20 sheep, 300 lbs. smoked meat, and 200 lbs. butter.

15th—Schr. Rambler, Graves, Annapolis, 200 bushels potatoes, 9000 feet deals, 3000 staves, 500 feet boards, 8 sheep, 4 head of cattle, 20 doz. eggs, and 50 lbs. butter.

COASTWISE.

9th—Schr. Eliza, Ellis, Dipper Harbour, 300 pieces earthenware; Delight, Brown, Saint Martins, ballast; steamer Gazelle, Smith, St. Andrews, passengers.

11th—Schr. Ruth, Calhoun, Cape Enrage, 38 M. feet deals and 60 lbs. butter; Elephant, Kyffin, Black River, 213 pieces ship timber; Elizabeth, Reed, Dorchester, 5 M. feet deals, 7 firkins butter, and 20 bushels oats; Jane, M'Nichol, St. George, 36 M. feet deals.

12th—Schr. Union, Copp, St. Andrews, 30 brls. herrings; Maria, Wright, Hopewell, 40 M. feet deals; Three Brothers, Stiles, Hopewell, 9 M. feet deals; Antelope, Sharp, Musquash, 30 M. feet deals; Salisbury, Russell, Petticodiac, 27 M. feet deals and 2 sheep; steamer Gazelle, Smith, St. Andrews, passengers.

13th—Schr. Mary Ann, Wells, Hopewell, 30 M. feet deals and 150 lbs. butter.

14th—Steamer Gazelle, Smith, St. Andrews, passengers; schr. Norna, White, Dorchester, 5 cords lathwood, and 100 pieces grindstones.

15th—Schr. Wave, Tynam, Point Wolf, 20 M. feet boards and scantling, 12 M. staves, and 12 M. laths; William Gilbert, Martin, Dorchester, 18 M. feet deals.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

9th July—Rose, Stewart, Cork.
" Jane, Hoseason, Lerwick.
13th July—D'Arcy, Phillips, Newry.
" Archibald, M'Clinchy, Belfast.
14th July—Ontario, Hattrick, Londonderry.
" Alfred, Gravet, Rye.
" Jessie, Jackson, Dublin.
" Pratincole, Allen, Galway.

CLEARED.

Ship Felicity, Easson, Dublin, timber.
Brighton, M'Kissock, Liverpool, timber.
Maria, Brown, Dublin, timber.
Justinian, Adamson, Hull, timber.
Ann, Smith, Cork, timber and deals.
Scotia, Risk, Greenock, do.
Brig Hope, Moore, Ballyshannon, timber.
Trafalgar, Christopherson, Galway, do.
Sarah E., Brown, St. Kitts, fish & shingles.
Lochiel, Flynn, Cork, timber.
Gen. Coffin, Andrews, Demerara, lumber.
British Queen, Cook, Nevis, fish & lumber.
Henry, Elliott, Cork, timber.
Clara, Longmire, Philadelphia, plaster.
Schr. Germ, Horton, Montego Bay, lumber &c.
Frances, Fields, Boston, plaster and fish.
Wm. Wallace, Crowell, Philadelphia, do.
Sable, Hammond, Halifax, assorted cargo.
Jane, Woodcock, Barbados, fish, &c.
Primrose, Holmes, Boston, deals.

Arrived at New-York, 29th ult. brig William Boothby, Cochran, hence.—Cleared, ship Wakefield, Pashby, Quebec.—6th, brig Ann, Morris, for this port.—Arrived, on the 3d, schr. Mary Elizabeth, Greenlaw, hence.—6th, ship Lockwoods, Mackie, Liverpool.—Arrived at Philadelphia, 3d, schr. Mary Jane, Webber, St. John.—Cleared at Norfolk, 2d, brig Douglas, M'Kenney, St. John.

ICE BERGS.—His Majesty's packet Express experienced severe gales from the W. S. W. to W. N. W. and during her passage fell in with several ice bergs. On the 7th inst. lat. 43, 13, long. 61, 20, fell in with two, supposed aground in 45 fathoms; they appeared to be at least 170 feet high—they were S. W. by W. true 70 miles from Sable Island.—*Hal. Gaz.*

Falmouth, May 28.—His Majesty's packet Star, Lieut. Smith, sailed this morning to cruise in the chops of the Channel, with provisions, &c. to supply any homeward-bound vessels she might fall in with in want of the same, through the late and continual easterly winds.

Disaster.—Schr. Caroline, Harvey, of and from St. John, N. B. for New York, with plaster and fish, was struck amidships on Thursday last in thick fog, Barnegot W. S. W. 20 miles, by schr. Superior, Smith, from Nantucket.—The Caroline's masts were carried away, and the crew abandoned her in a sinking condition, and have arrived at Philadelphia in the Superior.—*New-York Shipping List.*

Captain Hill, of schr. Saco, states, that on the 22d ult. 18 miles S. E. of Great Egg Harbour, he fell in with a wreck, about 135 tons, bottom up, painted green, last letters of her name DWIN, apparently eastern built.—27th, off Cape May, fell in with schooner Caroline, of St. John, N. B. main mast gone, foresail and jibs set, with no person on board, hatches off, boats gone, considerable water in her, starboard bulwarks gone, loaded with plaster—cleared away the wreck, hauled down the sails, and put her head off shore in about 20 fathoms water.—*N. York Commercial Advertiser, July* 5.

Newburyport, July 3.—The headboard of a ship or brig, apparently new, with 'Edinburgh' on it, was picked up on Plum Island Beach, July 2d.

Quebec, June 28.—Arrived, schr. Victory, Kenny, Jamaica.—Cleared, 28th, brig James, Gortley, St. John; 29th, schr. Marie Catherine, Forest, do.—July 2d, schr. Dorchester, do.

Comparative statement of arrivals, tonnage, and settlers, at the port of Quebec, up to 5th July, 1835, and 1836:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Settlers.
1835 . . .	472	137,573	6,080
1836 . . .	561	165,398	16,997
Difference in favor of 1836—	39	27,825	10,917

City Bank Notice.

THE Sum of FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS, being the first Instalment of *Fifty per Cent.* of the Capital Stock of the CITY BANK, subscribed for agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, having been paid in—and the said amount having been examined and counted by the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, and their certificate granted—*Notice is hereby given,* that the Bank will be opened for transacting business on Saturday next, the 16th inst. on which day Notes will be received for Discount on Monday.

The office of the Bank, for the present, over the Circulating Library. Hours of business from 10, A. M. until 3, P. M.

☞ Treasury Warrants will at all times be negotiated at the City Bank.

JOHN V. THURGAR, President.
St. John, July 14th, 1836.

Avon Bridge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Avon Bridge Stock, will be held at Mrs. Wilcox's Hotel, in Windsor, on Wednesday the 3d day of August next, in pursuance of the Bye Laws of the said Corporation, in such case made and provided.

HARRY KING, Secretary.
Windsor, July 2, 1836.

AVON BRIDGE.

THE Subscribers to the Avon Bridge Stock who are resident at Saint John, are requested to meet at NETHERY'S HOTEL, on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

JAS. PETERS, Jr. Commr.
July 16.

CANADA PRIME PORK,

Received and for Sale—

25 BARRELS Canada Prime Pork;
20 ditto OATMEAL;
50 ditto COAL TAR;
½ ton Cooking Raisins.

J. & H. KINNEAR.
July 16.