From the New York Commercial Advertiser, May 8.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL!

The packet steam-ship Liverpool, Captain Fayrer, arrived last evening, after a fine passage of seventeen days, from Liverpool. She has brought ninety-four cabin passengers, rather more, we believe, than her full complement. Indeed, we are informed that there were many other applicants for berths, and in some cases those who had taken passage "sold their right" at a considerable premium. The Liverpool papers inform us that about one-third of the berths were engaged for the trip of the 28th of June.

Our dates by the Liverpool are, London to the evening of April 19th, and Liverpool to the 20th, both inclusive.

The intelligence by this arrival is of high interest, and quite remarkable. One of those sudden turns in the progress of events has taken place, which sometimes occur to baffle all calculation, and show the folly of political prophecy. For months past our tidings from Europe have been still of gathering clouds on the political horizon, daily increasing in blackness and in volume; and wearing an aspect so threatening that it seemed almost impossible but that they must be attended with tempest and convulsion. In a moment, as it were, we find them dispersed, and all around it sunshine and gladness.

The hostile appearances between England and the United States have entirely disappeared—the occasions of jealousy and bickering between France and England and England and Russia have been removed by courteous diplomacy—in the East the alarming condition of affairs is succeeded by such a change as almost totally removes the possibility of serious trouble—in France the wisdom and firmness of the King have piloted him safely through the difficulties of his position, and the factious projects of his enemies are scattered to the winds—the long-pending quarrel between Belgium and Holland is peacefully adjusted—and in a word the whole aspect of European affairs has not been for years more strongly indicative of quiet and prosperity than at the present moment.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The House of Lords resumed its sittings on Thursday, April 11th. The Earl of Aberdeen put some questions to Lord Melbourne respecting the state of affairs in the East Indies and Central Asia, and the alleged interference of Russian agents in that quarter. He wished to know whether explanations had been demanded from, and given by, the Russian government; and if so, whether the papers would be produced.

Lord Melbourne said explanations had been given which were perfectly satisfactory. The papers would be laid on the table with the least unavoidable delay.

[The London papers affirm that notwithstanding the disavowals of the Russian government, its intrigues at the courts of Cabool and Persia have been proved beyond question; and they quote from the despatches of Sir Alexander Burnes the names and even the very overtures and promises of its agents.—So far as we can discover, however, there really was nothing in their proceedings of which England had any right to complain. Aid was promised Dost Mahomed against Runjeet Singh, if the latter should commence hostilities upon Cabool, or any part of Afghanistan; but as Runjeet Singh and Dost Mahomed are both independent princes, we do not see what greater harm there is in Russia's taking part in their quarrels than in England's doing the very same thing.]

The House of Commons recommenced business on Monday, the 8th. Lord John Russell gave the form of his motion on the government of Ireland, as follows;—

"That it is the opinion of this house that it is expedient to persevere in those principles which have guided the Executive Government of Ireland, of late years, and which have tended to the effectual administration of the laws and the general improvement of that part of the United Kingdom."

SHIPWRECKS OF TIMBER SHIPS.

Mr. G. Palmer was happy to be able to state, that the motion which he intended to make relative to the shipwrecks of timber ships trading between this country and America, had the full approbation of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, the President of the Board of Trade. The subject was one of very great importance, and the object of his motion was to ascertain whether it was possible to reduce the yearly number of shipwrecks by the adoption of some system of regulation, and to mitigate in some degree the sufferings to which the crews were exposed. In the year 1834 there were four timber ships wrecked on the rocks or coasts of this country or America, and seventeen more in the open sea. In 1835 there were fifteen timber ships wrecked on the rocks or coasts; thirty four more in the open sea, and out of that number there were no less than sixteen vessels of which there was no account of the crews having been saved. In 1836 the number wrecked on the coasts was 24, in the open sea, 44, and of these there were 16 of which there was no account of the crew. In 1837 the number wrecked on the coasts was seven; in the open sea, twenty-three; and of fifteen of those there was no account of the crew. In 1838 the wrecks on the coast amounted to 16; in the open sea 45; and out of that number there were twenty-six of which there was no account of the crews. The loss of property, therefore, was very great; but the sufferings endured by the crews of those vessels lost in the open sea were of the most heartrending description. It was well known that timber vessels did not sink immediately, like other ships, when overturned, and the crews frequently got upon the hulls, where they remained without food and water until they were picked up by some other vessel; but, in many cases, they perished from want, after having undergone the most frightful sufferings. The object he had in view, therefore, was to ascertain whether something might not be done to prevent such an extent of suffering, and to guard against so great a loss of property in future. He would not trouble the House with any further details, and he should therefore move "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into shipwrecks of timber ships, and the loss of life attendant thereon."

The motion for a select committee was agreed to, and the following Gentlemen were appointed:—Mr. G. Palmer, Admiral Adam, Sir C. Vere, Alderman Thompson, Admiral Codrington, Mr. A. Chapman, Mr. W. Duncombe, Capt. Gordon, Earl of Hillsborough, Lord Viscount Sandon, Mr. Callaghan, Capt. Alsager, Mr. E. Tennent, Mr. H. Hinde, and Mr. Wodehouse.

Tuesday, April 9.

In answer to a question, Lord Palmerston said that he had sent to Mr. Fox, at Washington, the draft of a convention for the adjustment of the boundary question, by the appointment of a joint commission to define the boundary; and that when the answer of the U. S. Government should be received the papers would be laid on the table.

Mr. Labouchere moved for leave to bring in a Bill to suspend the existing Government of the Island of Jamaica. The Right Hon. Member explained that the necessity of the measure arose from the impossibility of getting the Legislature of Jamaica to consent to the measures which were necessary in the new circumstances of the Colony, in consequence of the emancipation of the negroes. That Legislature complained of Great Britain interfering, amongst other things to make regulations for the gaols of the Island, which it regarded as a high infringement of its privileges, and refused in consequence to proceed to perform any necessary acts till the Imperial Legislature ceased to interfere. There were great evils existing in Jamaica in regard to the confinement and punishment of the negroes, which the House of Assembly had refused to rectify. There was an open contest between the local Legislature and the Imperial Parliament, and while the former refused to take any active measures, in fifteen months the bulk of the emancipated population would be entitled to vote for representatives. Such a state of things could not be continued. He would promise to suspend the Constitution, vesting the Legislative power in a Governor and Council for five years, and adding to the Council three persons to be sent from England.

Mr. Goulburn, though opposed to Legislative Assemblies in the Colonies generally, yet, considering the one in Jamaica had existed for a century, thought it ought to be respected; and he blamed the Government for not having treated the Legislature of Jamaica with proper deference.

Sir G. Grey, late Under Secretary of the Colonies, defended the conduct of the Government, and expressed his regret that the measure should be made necessary by the refusal of the Legislature of Jamaica to act in cordial spirit with the Imperial Legislature.

Mr. Gladstone reserved his opposition till the Bill was before the House.

Mr. Godson was against the Bill.

Sir Robert Peel thought both the Government and the House of Assembly were to blame, but principally the Government. He thought an intermediate course might be adopted, and recommended the Government to try the paths of conciliation.

Dr. Lushington supported the Bill, as it was absolutely necessary to make some regulations for the new condition of master and servant in Jamaica; a duty which the Colonial Legislature would not perform.

After some observations from Lord Stanley and Lord John Russell, leave was given, and the Bill was brought in.

The Bible.—In the House of Commons, April 11th, the Lord-Advocate stated, in answer to a question from Sir G. Clerk, that it was not the intention of the Government to renew the patent (which will expire on the 17th July next) granted to the queen's printer in Edinburgh, conferring the exclusive right of printing the Bible; but that a measure would be borught in to secure the purity of the text in the printing of the Bible, and at the same time to allow unlimited freedom in its publication.

On the 12th Sir Robert Peel brought forward an amendment to Lord John Russell's motion on the government of Ireland. It was to the effect that the appointment of a committee of inquiry by the House of Lords did not justify ministers in calling upon the House of Commons for a declaration of opinion—and that it was not fitting for the House of Commons to call in question the right of the other house to inquire into the state of Ireland.

Mr. Duncombe gave notice of an amendment which he should offer if Lord John Russell's motion prevailed—to the effect that it was expedient to make further reforms in Parliament.

Lord John Russell announced his intention of moving to expunge from the police bill the clauses extending the metropolitan police to the city of London.

[These were the clauses against which the Common Council remonstrated in their address to the Queen, when they got such an ungracious answer.]

Lord Palmerston laid on the table a letter from Count Sebastiani, the French ambassador, relative to the affair of the Mexican pilot—with his answer. —As follows:—

London, April 3, 1839.

Count Sebastiani to Viscount Palmerston:

My Lord—I am expressly charged by the King, my master, to make known to the British government the deep regret which his Majesty feels at the removal which has taken place of a Mexican pilot from on board the Express packet.

When Admiral Baudin unfortunately directed this measure, he was not aware that the vessel belonged to the British marine. This incident therefore was the result of a mistake, and in no degree of a want of respect for the British flag. Sincerely deplored by the government of the King, as well as by the commander of our squadron, a similar error will not occur again; and the strictest instructions will secure henceforward the most scrupulous and vigilent attention under similar circumstances.

In conveying to the knowledge of your Excellency these explanations, I venture, in the name of my government, to express to you its confidence that they will appear sufficient to the British government; and that nothing henceforward will disturb the union which we ourselves have so much at heart to maintain unimpaired between the two countries, as well as between the two flags.

Accept, my lord, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) H. SEBASTIANI.

Viscount Palmerston to Count Sebastiani.

Foreign Office, April 9, 1839.

Monsieur Le Comte—I have the honor to acknowlede the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 3d instant, in which your Excellency informs me that you have been expressly charged by the Your master, to testify to the British government the profound regret which his Majesty has felt at the removal which has taken place of a Mexican pilot from on board the Express packet.

I have not failed to lay your Excellency's communication before the Queen, my mistress; and I have great satisfaction in stating to your Excellency, by her Majesty's commands, that the explanation of this affair on the part of his Majesty, the King of the French, as conveyed in your Excellency's letter, is entirely satisfactory.

I will only add, that her Majesty's government fully participate in the friendly sentiments expressed by your Excellency on the part of the government of France, and that they sincerely trust that nothing may ever arise to impair the strength of that union which now happily subsists between the two countries. I have, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

These papers were received with great cheering from all sides.

Monday, April 15.—The House and all its galleries were crowded at an early hour, and at 6 o'clock Lord John Russell commenced speaking in support of his motion on the government of Ireland. His speech is said to have been one of the ablest his Lordship ever made; and the ministerial and whig papers speak of it as triumphant.

"King Stephen" has been reduced to his proper dimensions by Lord Normanby at the Colonial Office; and is now made to know his place. This is good news.—*New-York Emigrant.*

Lord Brougham, during the recess in Parliament made a visit to Paris, where he was seized with a rather serious indisposition, which confined him to his bed some days. He was there complimented by the offer of a public dinner, which he declined. A correspondent of the Times says that his motive in declining the compliment was the probability that he would be seated *vis a vis* M. Papineau. Mr. Hume, who is also in Paris, did not visit Papineau. Mr. Leader did. It was said that Lord Brougham's indisposition was occasioned by his swallowing a needle. We find him in his seat subsequently in the House of Lords, in the exercise of his usual vigor.

Sir Frederick Lamb, Lord Melbourne's brother and heir presumptive, has been raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Beauvale. He has been for many years ambassador at Vienna. Lord Ponsonby, the ambassador at Constantinople, has also been made an Irish viscount. The opposition papers pretend to consider these elevations as a sort of "putting his house in order" by Lord Melbourne, in anticipation of leaving office.

The affair of Lady Flora Hastings continued a subject of remark and discussion. Her brother, the Marquis, had written and published a long and very severe letter to Lord Melbourne, demanding the immediate dismissal of his sister's slanderers—said to be Ladies Portman and Tavistock and Sir James Clark—and his mother the dowager Marchioness had also written to the Queen, urging and finally insisting on the discovery and public disgrace of her daughter's maligners. To the first letter, Lord Melbourne replied, by order of the Queen, declaring her Majesty's anxious wish to do every thing in her power to soothe the feelings of Lady Flora and her family; but on the dismissal of Sir James Clark being again peremptorily demanded, his lordship replied that the demand was so unprecedented and objectionable, that even his high respect for the Marchioness and her family would permit him to do nothing more than acknowledge the receipt of her letter.

The opposition papers, as may be supposed, make a terrible to-do about this untoward affair; and the very thin attendance at the Queen's first drawing-room for the season, was ascribed to the disgust it had excited among the nobility.

The Queen was doing all she could to make atonement to Lady Flora: inviting her frequently to the royal dinner parties, and expressly desiring that she should receive the Sacrament with herself on Easter Sunday. Lady Portman is a daughter of the Earl of Herewood—Lady Tavistock is sister-in-law to Lord John Russell.

The hon. and rev. Thomas Plunket, eldest son of Lord Plunket, has been appointed to the see of Tuam and Killala, vacant by the death of the late Archbishop.

We regret to notice the death of John Galt, the author of Lawrie Todd, &c. which event took place at Greenock on Thursday; he had been for some years lately indisposed from a succession of paralytic shocks. Latterly we fear his circumstances were anything but easy.

Baron Fortescue, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived at Dublin on the 3d of April. He refused to receive an address from the Corporation containing some offensive expressions; and had changed the color of his liveries from orange to yellow. Orange is the badge of anti-Catholicism.

Lord Ebrington held his first levee at the Castle on Friday; it was numerously attended, and several conservatives, among whom were the Primate of Ireland and the Recorder of Dublin, were present.

The Edinburgh address to her Majesty in support of Ministers has been received by Lord John Russell; it bears no less than 10,000 signatures, all ascertained to be genuine.

At a meeting of the chartists held at Westbury, a few days since, it was moved that every chartist should have a *gun* hung up in his kitchen; upon which one of the company, after some sensible observations, moved an amendment, that the word *gun* be omitted, and the words *flitch of bacon* substituted. This person expressed himself with so much quaintness and good humour, that the meeting readily agreed with him, and the amendment was carried with acclamation.

The Marquis of Douro, eldest son of the Duke of Wellington, was married on the 18th April, to Lady Elizabeth Hay, fourth daughter of the Marquis of Tweedale, who was aid-de-camp to Lord Wellington at the battle of Busaco, in 1810. The lady is in her 18th year—the Marquis in his 33d year.

The grand jury of Lancashire, sitting at Liverpool, has returned an indictment against the Rev. Mr. Stephens, the Chartist agitator, for seditious words spoken by him at a torch light meeting on the night of the 14th November—being the third indictment found against him. It was believed that his trial would be removed into the Court of Queen's Bench.

The state of the manufacturing districts both of England and Scotland, seems to be very much disturbed. The chartists are still active, and are daily encroaching upon the limit of law and order.

A report is current in the Brussels circles of *ton* that the Queen, who has never visited the Continent, will pay a visit to her august relatives, the King and Queen of the Belgians, in the course of the summer.

The ministerial crisis is at an end in France; the King has triumphed, and the opposition have have been defeated in the election of the Chamber of Deputies. The balloting took place on the 17th of April, at which time there were 431 members of which 216 were necessary to the nomination of a candidate. The result of the vote was found to be as follows; in favor of M. Passy, 223, Odilion Barrot 193, Dupin, 9, Dafaure, 3.

Portugal.—There was a ministerial interregnum in this kingdom also. The ministers resigned in a body, in consequence of being defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on a bill they had introduced for increasing the army; and up to the 8th of April all attempts to form a new cabinet had been unsuccessful.

On yesterday evening the beautiful little steamer *Robert F. Stockton*, Captain Crane, was towed down the river on her departure for New-York.—When it is considered that this boat is but 40 tons by admeasurement, it will be thought hazardous in no small degree to those who have undertaken to navigate her across the Atlantic. The attempt is a bold one but we doubt not of its success. Brother Jonathan, who wondered to behold the *Sirius* arrive in an American port, having accomplished the crossing of the Atlantic, a feat the learned Doctor Lardner deemed and asserted to be as impossible as the accomplishment of a voyage to the moon, will stare with inexpressible surprise when he sees the Liliputian steamer above mentioned visiting his shores.—*London Shipp. & Mer. Gaz. April 8.*

Liverpool, April 19.—*Grain Market.*—Wheat and Flour are both in limited demand at declining prices. Wheat 2d. to 3d. per bushel, and Flour 1s. per sack lower than on Tuesday. The weekly average on wheat being 65s. 8d. and the aggregate average for the six weeks 70s. 10d.—the duty advanced to 10s. 8d. yesterday, and, in all probability will reach 13s. 8d. next Thursday—6s. 8d. was generally paid here yesterday, but the present one will not be complied with. The quality of the Baltic wheats, this year, is very inferior, and the condition soft.

Timber.—Oak, per cub. ft., 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Pine, B. A. com. 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; red, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 4d.; yellow, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11d.—Planks, per ft. of 2 ins. thick, Brit. Am. Pine, 2⅜d.—Staves, per 1200, Quebec, red, 1¼ in. thick and 5½ ft. long, £70 to £90; do. puncheon, £16 to £25.

London, April 19.—The wheat trade is very dull, and prices have declined 2s. per quarter from Monday's rates. The flour trade is also dull.

Oil.—Sperm, per tun, £94; Whale, Greenland, £32; South Sea, £25 to £27.

(*From the Liverpool Journal, April 20.*)

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS—GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

The fate of ministers yet hangs in the balance, but there seems daily less doubt which way it will incline. The tone of their enemies becomes daily more subdued, of their friends more confident and encouraging, and the conviction seems to gain ground with all parties that the lifting the tories to power on the specific ground of changing the mode of governing Ireland is impracticable, and were it practicable, would be disastrous.

The debate has now lasted four nights, and from the number of leading speakers who yet remain to be heard, it is probable that it will be continued one if not two nights more, before the division will be come to on Sir Robert Peel's amendment. After that, we presume, Mr. Duncombe's, declaring the necessity of further reform, will be moved, when we shall have a declaration of the ministers on their general policy, more particularly with reference to those questions in which public opinion in England is interested, and, probably, another extended debate.

Lord John Russell, in opening the debate, said, that on the 21st of March the House of Lords had been pleased to resolve to appoint a committee to inquire into the state of Ireland since the year 1835, in respect to crime and outrage, which had rendered life and property insecure in that part of the empire. He had thought it his duty, on the very next day, to state the view which he took of that resolution of the House of Lords, and to say that he should ask for the expression of an opinion of the House of Commons on the subject of the administration of affairs in Ireland. On the importance of that motion, both to Ireland and to the United Kingdom, it was quite unnecessary he should say anything. There was no proper parallel, he thought, between the inquiry appointed by the other house and the returns ordered by this. The Lords' inquiry conveyed a censure, while the order for the returns to the Commons had been so qualified as to exclude it. The Commons, not the Lords, should be the inquiring parties, where the conduct of ministers was to be impeached. But here the Lords had taken an initiative measure, the effect of which, if not counteracted, must be to leave the government crippled. It had, therefore, become imperative on the government to take the opinion of this house; and if a collision should arise, it would be one not voluntarily incurred by ministers. After adverting to a precedent, that of 1703, (commonly called the Scottish plot,) the noble lord proceeded to ask by which opinions, if the two houses should differ, the government were to steer? By the opinions of the representatives of the people. If it were incumbent on ministers to wait for the result of the Lords' inquiry, it might be necessary to delay for a year, perhaps a couple of years, till it should suit their Lordships' leisure to conclude. To adopt the intended amendment would therefore be a positive degradation to the House of Commons. The noble lord then proceeded to take a retrospect of Irish history from the outset of the reign of George III. Our Irish legislation during a great part of that period had been unwise, illiberal, and unsuccessful. Between the year 1775, the date of the Whiteboy Act, and the year 1824, the other nations of the world had been remodelled by revolutions, and England advanced in the path of prosperity, but at the end of that long period, Ireland was as wretched as at its commencement. Had that wretchedness been owing to the excesses of former governments in liberality to her people and favour to their religion? At last, indeed, concession was made; but, being produced by fear, it excited no gratitude.—He had himself undoubtedly concurred in the Coercion Bill; but he had also contemplated measures of conciliation to attend it. Lord Oxmantown had reported in 1834 a fearful state of combination and outrage; it was not till 1835 that Lord Normanby acceded to the government of Ireland; and yet the state of things which now exists, though merely the same with the state so reported in 1834, is ascribed to Lord Normanby's impolicy. His lordship then proceeded to comment upon the returns of crime, and explained that the great increase, appearing to have taken place in latter as compared with former years, had arisen from the error of testing the different periods by returns made upon different principles; as, for example, computing the crimes of the latter years from the returns of sessions as well as assizes, and the crimes of the former years from the returns of the assizes alone. Already the proportion of convictions to committals had increased; and as jurors should become convinced that the country was fairly dealt with, the proportion of convictions would become still greater. The exercise of the prerogative of mercy had been assailed; but he protested against setting up the House of Lords in judgment upon the crown's prerogative. Popular associations had been complained of; but it was no wonder they increased, when the Orange party had shown that the petitions of the people were in vain, and that the only concessions ever obtained were by association. The exercise of patronage had been censured; but a government is justified in giving its patronage to its own supporters; and the supporters of the present government are the people of Ireland. The real cause of evil is the expulsion of the people from their land. So deep-seated a cause it would not be practicable for a government at once to cure: it could not—

"Minister to a mind diseased—
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow," &c.

But it might, with time, do much by wholesome provisions, by the maintenance of the poor, and by measures having due regard to the religion of the majority. On the other hand, but little confidence would ever be yielded by the people to an administration of men who would quarrel with them about a value of 8*l.* or 10*l.* for their franchise; nor would they believe that this house could mean well to them if it should vote with the lords on this question. He was aware that the extreme Reformers were unfavourably disposed to the government.—Their arguments he should deal with when the hon. member for Finsbury should move his amendment: and then, too, he would restate his own declarations, not as they had been carelessly, or perhaps carefully, misrepresented by others, but as he himself had uttered them. They might be made a ground for expelling the government, but he was not prepared to unsay them, either as to Ireland or as to the rest of the empire. "Our dismission, said the noble lord, may be an evil for Ireland, but for ourselves we have nothing to regret—we have nothing to repent—(Cheers.) We have endeavored to unite the two countries by affection, and to strengthen them against all enemies, and to found the Irish government upon love and good will; and if we fall, we fall in an attempt to knit together the hearts of the people."—(Continued cheers.)

Sir Robert Peel, in proposing his amendment, laid down two propositions—that it is not expedient, except under peculiar circumstances, to pass abstract resolutions; and that the inexpediency is aggravated when such resolutions tend to place the Commons in unjust conflict with the Lords.

The speech of the right hon. baronet was a remarkable one. It was a speech wholly apologetic, not criminatory. He made no imputation of moral depravity against the people of Ireland; he said he was not prepared to move any vote of censure against Lord Normanby; he said it was absurd to charge him with encouraging crime; that in promotion to the highest offices no distinction ought to be made between catholic and protestant—"I say this also, that I think, as the law has decreed a civil equality to all classes in Ireland, without reference to political distinctions, the crown ought not, by the interposition of its prerogative, to create practically a difference which the law does not recognize.—(Hear, hear.) I think that the crown ought to act upon the principle that the law is not to make religious differences the ground either for favour or the reverse. He said that *he* never taunted the government with having promoted Roman Catholics, and he deprecated all attacks on the catholic religion;—he still adhered to his opinion that orange societies were illegal and pernicious. But he said that he was not prepared to join, without enquiry, in a vote of approbation, and he deprecated this motion as an uncalled for collision with the Lords, whose resolution he contended was not a hostile one.

Sir Robert Peel's objections to the motion were very well answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Rice observed, that if the policy of the government was condemned by one house, it was indispensable either that it should be abandoned, or supported by a vote from the other house; that the vote of the Lords was one of censure, he established by the fact that its terms specifically limited the alleged insecurity of life and property to the term of the Marquis of Normanby's administration, and that it was proposed by the most bitter opponent of that administration in a speech of the sternest hostility; that if it were not a vote of censure, the resolution asked by the House of Commons was not opposed to it, and there was no collision, so that Sir Robert Peel's two objections were destructive of each other; but that it was the invariable custom of parliament to treat motions of general enquiry, carried, as this had been, in opposition to ministers, as votes of censure on the executive. In going into detail on the state of Ireland, which Mr. Rice did with great ability, demonstrating the great improvement on the comparison of former years, he called the attention of the house to the fact, which no prudent politician can ever lose sight of, that by better government the military force in Ireland had been reduced from 40,000 men to 15,000.

Nor are the opinions expressed by some other tory speakers less remarkable than those of Sir R. Peel. Sir James Graham denounced the restoration of orange despotism, and excluding catholics from office on the score of their religion, as the wildest of chimeras. And Mr. Frederick Shaw, the chosen of Trinity College, that sanctuary and stronghold of all that is protestant in Ireland, says, amid the cheers of his degenerate party, "Let the government, whether whig or tory, *know no religion*, and Ireland will be safe!"

The Courier.

SATURDAY, May 18, 1839.

By the Steamer *Liverpool*, at New York, whose papers and letters arrived in this city on Tuesday evening last, we are in possession of our regular files from London to the 19th, and from Liverpool, to the 20th ultimo, both days inclusive. Among our extracts in to-day's number, will be found the report of Mr. G. Palmer's speech in the House of Commons on moving for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into shipwrecks of timber ships and the loss of life attendant thereon. This measure, it will be seen, has received the approval of the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Trade, (Mr. Poulett Thompson,) and it therefore becomes us, as Colonists, earnestly to watch the further proceedings in the matter, particularly as we have seen it hinted in an English journal that the movement has been made with the view of again agitating the Timber duty question. Should the anti-Colonial party succeed in this manœuvre, the consequences must be obvious, and the Colonists must be prepared, immediately to forward humble and respectful but determined remonstrances against a sacrifice of British to Foreign interests so reckless and unnatural.

The Boundary Question is again the subject of negociation between the two governments. Proposals for a Convention, as we learn by the answer to a question put to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons on the 9th of April, had been despatched to Washington previously to that date. The acceptance or non-acceptance of them by the American government is, probably, ere this decided upon. We sincerely wish a speedy and honourable settlement of this troublesome question.

The *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday last remarks—"We understand that Dispatches have been received by his Excellency from England, up to the 18th April, forwarded by special messengers from New York. Although we are not possessed of the contents of those Dispatches, it will be, we feel assured, most satisfactory to our readers to learn that great interest is felt in the affairs of this Province by the Home Government."

Eighteenth of May.—This day, the 18th of May, is memorable for the fifty-sixth anniversary of the Landing on the shores of New-Brunswick of a portion of the firm and determined men, who, during the American Revolutionary War, preserved their principles of loyalty unimpaired, and who, at the close thereof, from the most distinguished attachment to their King and Government, abandoned their homes and fortunes, and sought an asylum in the then wilderness, under British protection. Many of these distinguished individuals yet survive the hardships and perils of their time, and in their old age are doubtless gratified to observe the rapid advancement of the country and the enterprise and undiminished loyalty of its native and immigrant population.

Her Majesty's Ship *Crocodile*, Captain Milne, 4 days from Bermuda, on her way to Halifax, came to anchor off this Harbour yesterday morning, for the purpose of landing 2000 stand of arms, brought out by the *Inconstant*, from Plymouth, which vessel also conveyed the new Admiral, Sir T. Harvey, to Bermuda. A small schooner having been sent down to receive the arms, the *Crocodile* proceeded to Halifax this morning.

We understand that Her Majesty's Ship *Andromache*, which has been fitted up as a Troop Ship, is daily expected here from Halifax, for the purpose of taking to Quebec, the women, children, invalids, baggage, &c. of the several Regiments which proceeded from this Province to Canada last winter.

It will be seen by a Notice in this day's paper that the Lectures before the Mechanics' Institute are about to be closed for the season. The Reverend Mr. Andrew will deliver the concluding Lecture on Monday evening next, and as a great deal of interest has already been excited among the Members by his former Lectures, a very numerous attendance is expected upon this occasion.

Disputed Territory.—We are informed that the Warden of the Forest, Mr. M'Lauchlan, and his assistant, Mr. Berton, with other British subjects, were forcibly driven off from the territory at *Fish River*, by a *posse* of Americans from the State of Maine, armed and unarmed, amounting to about thirty persons.—Mr. Berton had arrived at Fredericton with intelligence for His Excellency the Governor.—*Chronicle.*

At a Meeting of the President and Directors of the late City Bank, held at the Banking House on Saturday, 11th May, 1839—Thomas Leavitt, Esq. presiding as Chairman,

On motion of Wm. Wright, Esq. seconded by John V. Thurgar, Esquire:—

Resolved unanimously, That in closing the concerns of the late City Bank, and taking leave of its Officers, the late President and Directors deem it an act of justice to record the high sense they entertain of the services rendered by those Officers since the Bank commenced its operations; that the zeal, ability, and gentlemanly deportment of the Cashier, Thomas Jones, Esquire, seconded as it was by the unvarying good conduct, assiduity, and intelligence, of the first and second Tellers, Mr. M'Leod and Mr. Waterhouse, has been in the opinion of this Meeting conducive to the best interests of the Institution, and fully entitles them to the thanks of the Stockholders.

Resolved unanimously, That this Meeting views with sincere regret the loss of situation occasioned to the late Officers of the Bank by the union which has recently been effected with the Bank of New-Brunswick; but that regret is greatly alleviated by the reflection that the valued talents displayed by those gentlemen in their several stations, must at all times hereafter command respect, and lead the way to other employments no less eligible than those they have recently held;—and that the Chairman be requested to communicate to the late Messenger, Mr. Bowyer, their entire approval of his conduct during the whole course of his employment by the City Bank.

Resolved unanimously, That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be presented to Thomar Jones, Esq. Mr. M'Leod, and Mr. Waterhouse.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published. Thos. Leavitt, Chairman.

St. John, 15th May, 1839.

Dear Sir,—I received yesterday afternoon your kind letter, accompanied by a copy of some Resolutions passed by the late President and Directors of the City Bank, at a meeting held on the 11th instant, expressive of the sense they entertained of the services of myself, and the other officers of that Institution.

It was always our desire and our endeavour, to give satisfaction to yourself and the other gentlemen who had the management of the Bank, and we feel much pleasure in receiving so flattering a testimonial of your approbation.

Be assured it is not without sentiments of some regret we see brought to a termination, an official connection, which has existed so long in perfect harmony, and which has been rendered agreeable to us, by the urbane and considerate treatment of yourself, and the other members of it.

We greatly hope that the many advantages anticipated by the Stockholders, from a junction with the Bank of New Brunswick, may be fully realized.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS JONES.

Thomas Leavitt, Esquire,
Late President City Bank.

Last Sunday night about 12 o'clock a fire broke out in a building used as a fish store on Navy Island, in this harbour, which consumed the store, several seines, nets, &c. The building was owned by Mr. Jeremiah Drake, of this city, who, we are sorry to say, with several other of our industrious fellow citizens, are losers by this calamity. No fire had been kept in the building, as it was used for storing fish, and as a place of deposit for seines, nets, &c. It is said that some persons were in it *smoking segars* on Sunday, and it is supposed that the fire was caused in that way. We regret to state that a most melancholy casualty indirectly connected with the above, occurred the same night. It appears that on the alarm of fire being given, a young man named James Lanagan, who had previously been employed on Navy Island, commenced ringing the alarm bell in King's Square; one of the watchmen named George Noble, directed Lanagan to desist, but the latter refused and persisted in ringing the bell,—Noble then as we are informed, removed him from his position, when he used some abusive words to Noble and an altercation ensued, and Lanagan still persisted in his attempt to ring the bell—after Noble had shoved Lanagan away twice, on his approaching again, he, Noble, struck him on the head with a stick, he staggered and fell, and on rising told Noble he should pay for that, after which Noble took him to jail, and on last Monday he died.

A Coroner's Inquest was held, and a verdict of *Murder* returned against Noble, who is in prison awaiting his trial. We have taken some trouble to obtain a correct statement in reference to the above truly melancholy occurrence, and shall offer no comment, as we deem highly it improper to prejudge in the slightest degree a case which will be decided by the just laws of our country.—*City Gazette.*

Present of Plate to St. Luke's Church, Portland Village.—We have this week seen a very neat and elegant communion service of silver, consisting of a Flagon, two Goblets, two Salvers, and two plates; intended for the use of the altar in St. Luke's Church: They bear the following inscription—

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, PORTLAND.
PRESENTED BY
JOHN WILKINS SMITH, ESQ.
PORTLAND, NEW-BRUNSWICK.
A. D. MDCCCXXXVIII.

(This handsome gift cost £125 14s. Sterling.)

We have also been informed that an excellent bell intended for the same edifice, is expected shortly from London; it is a present from James White, Esquire, High Sheriff of this City and County. The above, in connection with donations from other liberal minded individuals which we have previously recorded, evince a noble and highly praiseworthy spirit of disinterested liberality.—*Ibid.*

At an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the St. John Hotel Company, held on Monday last, for the purpose of choosing five Directors for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were re-elected:—Messrs. Thomas Nisbet, E. De W. Ratchford, T. L. Nicholson, James Whitney, M. H. Perley.—And at a subsequent Meeting of the Directors, Mr. Thomas Nisbet was re-appointed President, and John Kirby, Secretary.

Morris Robinson, Esq.—The New York papers publish a letter, signed by the principal merchants and bankers of that city, to Morris Robinson, Esq. late President of the Bank of the United States in New York, containing a spontaneous testimony of the high regard entertained by them for that gentleman. A public dinner has heretofore been tendered to him and declined, but his acceptance of a service of plate has been obtained.

Mr. Robinson is a native of New-Brunswick, where he has many relatives and friends, who, we are sure, will be gratified to hear of the estimation in which his talents are held by so intelligent and discriminating a body as the merchants of New-York.

The Rev. Robert Alder, (one of the Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society,) and lady, of London, have arrived at New York, in the ship United States. Mr. A. is on a Mission to Canada, Nova-Scotia and this Province.—Mrs. A. arrived (via Boston) on Monday last at Halifax, where her relatives reside.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, 9th May, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief having been pleased to accept the services of Captain Priestly, late of the 43d Light Infantry, assisted by some non-commissioned Officers for the purpose of giving instruction to certain Battalions of Militia in Drill, during the present summer; His Excellency hereby notifies the appointment of that Officer as Staff Adjutant to the Militia Forces of the Province.

The necessary arrangements for carrying into effect this measure, will be communicated in a circular letter from the Adjutant General to the Commanding Officers of the Battalions concerned,—of whose cordial co-operation with Capt. Priestly, His Excellency entertains no doubt.

By Command, Geo. Shore, A. G. M.

Provincial Appointment.—John Duncan to be Commissioner for examining and reporting upon Steam Boats.

Go where Glory waits thee.—The Lieut. Gov. has, it appears, selected the Hon. Lewis M. Wilkins, and the Hon. Alex. Stewart under the Resolutions of the Legislative Council, to proceed to England to counteract the influence of the Delegates sent by the Assembly. Thank God that the responsibility of this measure rests with his Excellency, and the gentlemen thus *honored* by his choice—the people and their representatives have nothing to do with it. A similar mission was sent by Sir Archibald Campbell, to oppose Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, and its fate is well known. The missionary came back and the Governor went home, and we shall be much mistaken if something of the same kind does not occur here.—*Nous verrons.*—*Novascotian.*

Legislative Council's Delegation to Her Majesty's Government.—The Hon. Alexander Stewart and the Hon. Lewis M. Wilkins, Members of the Legislative Council, appointed under the Resolutions of that body by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, sailed in the Packet for Falmouth on Sunday at one o'clock, with a fine fair breeze. The lady and son of Mr. Wilkins, and Joseph Starr, Esq. also went passengers in the Packet.

The sum of £1951 12s. has been subscribed towards the erection and support of an Orphan Asylum and House of Industry, in Halifax.—*Times.*

Quebec, May 8.

The extraordinary cold weather which has prevailed since Thursday night last, with the exception of Sunday, moderated this morning. At noon the thermometer was up to 50°, with appearance of rain. Yesterday morning the banks of the St. Lawrence were covered with ice, and small portions of drift-ice were observable off Pointe Levi, as is usual at the first setting in of winter. The thermometer yesterday morning before sunrise was twelve degrees below freezing. We believe, however, that very little injury has been done to the field crops which are but recently sown, and the gardens have suffered less than was to be expected.

Court Martial.—The finding of the Court Martial in the case of Mott has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the forces. By it the prisoner is found guilty of the first, second, and fourth charges preferred against him, viz.—1st. For levying war against Her Majesty's Government. 2d. For aiding and assisting in the rebellion; and, 4th. For being present at, and abetting in, the murder of Robert M'Intyre, a loyal volunteer, who was killed at the battle of Lacole. He is acquitted of the third charge, viz. that of murder.

With this trial the court finishes its labours, after a session of five months and a half, during which 110 prisoners have been tried, of whom twelve have been executed, and nine acquitted. The remainder are now in jail under sentence of death.—*Montreal Herald.*

Lord Durham's Report on the affairs of British North America has now been tested in two counties, by the Freeholders, in Upper Canada, and in both places the Candidate has been returned to the Assembly, who declared himself in favour of the Report. The first is Mr. M'Carger, who has now taken his seat in the Assembly in the room of Mr. Norton, and the other is Mr. J. E. Small, who has been returned and taken his seat for the third riding of York, in the room of Dr. Morrison. Both elections were contested.—*Toronto Colonist.*

The British steamer *Traveller*, on touching at Rochester some days since, was subject to a gross outrage. She was boarded and searched by a Deputy Sheriff, under pretence of searching for some of the prisoners who were supposed to be on board of her. We have not yet heard what reparation has been made for this outrage.—*N. Y. Albion.*

The steam-packet Jewess, Cannon, at Norfolk, reports in Hampton Roads, H. B. M. sloop of war Ringdove, Capt. Stewart, 7 days from Bermuda, with dispatches for the British minister at Washington.—Capt. Stewart came up in the Jewess.

H. M. Ship Modeste, from New York and Norfolk, arrived at Bermuda on the 28th ult.

Sales of Flour.—At Baltimore, 4th—Howard street \$7; City Mills, \$7,37½ to \$7,50; Susquehanna, \$7,50; Rye Flour, \$5,62½. At Alexandria, 4th, \$6,75 from wagons. At Richmond, City Mills, \$8; Canal, \$6,50.

Days of Sailing of the British Steamers.

GREAT WESTERN.

From Bristol, May	18	From N. York, June	13
" " July	6	" " August	1
" " Aug.	24	" " Sept.	21
" " Oct.	19	" " Nov.	16

LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool,		From N. York, May	18
June	13	" " July	6
" " Aug.	1	" " Aug.	24
" " Sept	21	" " Oct.	19
" " Nov	16	" " Dec.	14

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Frederick A. Wiggins, Esq. to Frances Catherine, eldest daughter of Robert Bayard, Esq. M. D. &c.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. E. Wood, Mr. George Lloyd, to Miss Mary Jane Cook, both of this city.

On Monday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Israel Moodie, to Miss Rachel Dempster, both of the parish of Hampton, King's County.

And on the same day, by the same, Mr. John Garrick, to Miss Sarah Clukas, both of the parish of Saint John.

In Portland Village, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. John Chapman, to Miss Jane Nelson, all of that place.

At Fredericton, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, Mr. Samuel Watts to Miss Judith Barry, both of the Parish of Fredericton.

At Digby, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. E. Gilpin, Charles Budd, Esq. to Mary, only daughter of the late Judge Wiswell, of that place.

DIED,

On Sunday last, Mr. Benjamin Brice, Grocer, of this City, aged 48 years.—Mr. B. was a truly honest man, and has left a wife and three children to lament the loss of a kind husband and fond father.

At Fredericton, on Tuesday morning, Mrs. Elizabeth Beek, wife of Joseph Beek, Esq. of that place, in the 58th year of her age, much regretted by her relatives and friends. During the short period of her illness, she shewed, by a calm and patient submission to the Divine will, that the faith which had supported her under all the trials of life had remained unshaken in the prospect of dissolution.

At Bay de Verte, on the 29th ult. in the 69th year of her age, Mary, the beloved wife of George Chappell, Esq. a native of Yorkshire, England.

At Bathurst, St. Mary's River, Gambia, on the 1st September last, of a fever, Mr. Charles H. Groocock, formerly a Merchant in this City, aged 29 years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Sunday—Schr. Ion, Hammond, Halifax, 7 days—sugar, &c.

Thursday—Barque Clarence, Betts, Demerara, 17—J. Ward & Sons, ballast.—Left brig Jane Porter, Lancaster, and Martha Ann, Meloney, of and for St. Andrews, to sail in about a week.—Brig Nova-Scotia, M'Gee, from Halifax, arrived on the 23d April, and brig Lady Sarah Maitland, Grant, from do. on the 24th.

This morning—Barque Prudence, Phillips, Belfast, 48—to order, coals and pork.
Brig William, Park, Ulverston, 39—to order, coals.
Morris, Maitland, Cuba, 26—Crookshank & Walker, sugar.

COASTWISE, &c.

Saturday—Victoria, Carvill, Lepreaux, deals.
Vineyard, Wright, Salmon River, deals.
Victoria, Gross, Petitcodiac, timber.
Victory, Evans, Salmon River, deals.
Tripoli, Patterson, Salmon River, deals.
Meteor, Clark, Dorchester, passengers.
Maid of the Mist, Leavitt, St. Andrews, passengers.
William, Adams, Weymouth, eggs.
Nova-Scotia, Reed, Windsor, passengers & butter.
Sunday—Jane, Crow, St. Andrews, ballast.
Lark, Bradley, Salmon River, deals.
Maria, Wane, Salmon River, deals.
Dolphin, Brundage, Salmon River, deals.
Antelope, Pangburne, Black River, deals.
William IV., Walker, Petitcodiac, deals.
Margaret, Campbell, Lepreaux, deals.
Durago, Crane, St. Andrews, staves, tar and pitch.
William Henry, Thompson, Lepreaux, deals.
Ruby, Edgett, Petitcodiac, deals.
Salisbury, Russell, Petitcodiac, deals.
Wave, Clark, Salmon River, deals.
Monday—Milo, Jamieson, St. Andrews, flour.
Mariner, Worster, Digby, staves and boards.
British Token, Ayers, Cumberland, gypsum.
Mary, Morgan, Wilmot, smoked meat, &c.
William, Wickwire, Cornwallis, potatoes, &c.
Rambler, Graves, Wilmot, fire wood.
Paragon, Letteny, Annapolis, staves.
Tuesday—Hope, Loomer, Apple River, deals.
Good Intent, Cunningham, Barrington, ballast.
New Colony, Nickerson, Barrington, ballast.
Sir John Harvey, Peters, Annapolis, staves, &c.
Caroline, Landers, Wilmot, staves.
Pandora, Parker, Wilmot, deals.
Robert, Rice, Digby, fire wood.
Sarah, Balcomb, Digby, hay.
Mary Ann, Rice, Digby, staves.
Maid of the Mist, Leavitt, Digby, passengers.
Mary Ann, Wells, Shepody, deals.
Post Boy, Heney, Campo Bello, fish.
William, Dexter, Petitcodiac, deals.
Nova-Scotia, Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.
Wednesday—Meteor, Clark, Dorchester, passengers.
Linnet, Parker, Campo Bello, ballast.
Geo. Noble, M'Lannen, Londonderry, plaster.
Norval, M'Lean, St. Martins, ballast.
Wm. Charles, Burns, Parrsboro, deals.
Rebecca, Moore, Parrsboro, deals.
Dove, Dickie, Parrsboro, boards.
Mary, Vance, Parrsboro, gypsum.
Alexander, Hamilton, Parrsboro, boards.
Aurora, Giggy, Parrsboro, boards.
Seymour, Woodman, Parrsboro, pork, &c.
Dolphin, Chisholm, Parrsboro, deals, &c.
Ariadne, Gilliat, Cornwallis, potatoes.
Enterprise, Rathbun, Cornwallis, gypsum.
Heroine, Chisholm, Parrsboro, deals.
Thursday—Pearl, Dixon, Sackville, deals.
Nightingale, Fitzgerald, Hopewell, coals.
Enterprise, Edgett, Petitcodiac, deals.
Maid of the Mist, Leavitt, St. Andrews, passengers.
Nova-Scotia, Reed, Annapolis, passengers.
R. Ellis, Spence, Cumberland, deals, &c.
Pilgrim, York, Parrsboro, deals.
Olive, Eastman, Parrsboro, deals.
Elizabeth, Thomas, Annapolis, staves, &c.
Chas. Thomas, Elderkin, Apple River, deals.
Susannah, Reagh, Wilmot, staves, &c.
Friday—Hare, Turnbull, Digby, lumber, eggs &c.
Barbara, Wright, Digby, eggs, &c.
Neptune, Fowler, Apple River, deals.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

May 11—Meteor, Brown, Hull.
13—Linnet, ——, Cork.
Sarah Jane, Robotham, Berbice.
Sovereign, Markham, Hull.
Mersey, Mather, London.
Intrepid, ——, Newfoundland.
Sophia, Risk, Liverpool.
15—Marchioness of Bute, Harland, Liverpool.
16—Hibernia, Feneron, Kinsale.
Clarence, Betts, Demerara.
Abeona, Grant, Cork.
17—Lerwick, Currie, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

Ship Fingalton, Primrose, London, timber.
Sarah, Kinney, Bristol, timber.
Ruby, Wescott, Liverpool, timber.
Speculator, Pope, Gloucester, timber.
Coronation, Bryson, London, timber.
Albion, Whitney, Liverpool.
Brig Sarah, Wilson, Jamaica, fish and lumber.
Addington, Bustin, Berbice, fish and lumber.
Schr. Ion, Hammond, Halifax, salt.
Hercules, Crow, Savannah-la-mar, lumber.

H. M. S. Cleopatra, and schrs. Nile, and Russell, from this port, arrived at Halifax on the 11th instant, from St. John; 12th, Sarah, Larkin, do.; Britannia, Smith, do.; 15th, ship Prince George, 37 days from Cork, with a company of Royal Artillery.

The Spartan, at Yarmouth, N. S. left at Nevis, 12th April, brigantine Sapphire, Cook, for this port, to sail in about ten days.

Schr. Eleanor Jane, Fields, hence, at Boston, on the 11th instant.

Schr. Only Son, Muirhead, at Boston, from St. Andrews, fell in with the wreck of the schr. Amethyst, on the 8th inst. Monhegan N. N. W. distant 15 miles, both masts gone by the board, and lying on the deck with some of the spars, hull under water with the exception of the quarter deck, chains, anchors, and most of the standing rigging still on her. Ran alongside and threw a warp on board in order to secure the wreck, when the crews of three American fishing vessels who were close by, bore up with their boats and took the wreck by force. The day being calm they cleared the wreck, taking the materials, and took the wreck in tow for the Island of Monhegan.

Cleared at Quebec, 30th April, schr. John, Bernie, St. John; 3d May, Mary & Margaret, Hoffman, do.; 4th, Gaspe Packet, do.

Schr. Alert, hence, at New-York, 10th inst.

Cleared at New-York, 11th inst. brig Chieftain, Crocker, St. John.—At Baltimore, 7th, schr. Thomas Lemon, Allen, do.

Advertised at New-York, schr. Greek, Eldridge, to sail 11th May; Teazer, Greenlaw, 16th do.; and Martha Grace, Cole, soon.

Ship Shannon, Andrews, arrived at Mobile on the 1st inst. from Liverpool.

Arrived at Cove of Cork, 14th April, ship Brothers, Poole, St. John; 16th, Rebecca, Drake, do.—At Londonderry, Aid-de-Camp, Innes, do., with loss of rudder and bulwarks.—At Liverpool, 17th, Britannia, Atchison, Philadelphia.

Loading at Greenock, 13th April, ship Ellen Bryson, Hegarty, for Saint John.—At Glasgow, Mary Pring, Tod, for do.—At Liverpool, brig Allegro, Phelan, for do. to sail about 30th April.

Cleared at Liverpool, 16th April, ship Mary Caroline, Lawson, for Quebec.

Sailed from Dartmouth, 8th April, Amethyst, for New-Brunswick.—Whitby, 13th, Harrison, do.—Liverpool, 10th, John Bentley, Geach, Quebec; 15th, Samuel, Jamieson, Saint John; America, Mackie, Quebec.—Londonderry, 12th, Londonderry, Hattrick, St. John.—Downs, 16th, Hebe, Wright, do.

The Warrior, of Saint John, from Hull, put into Long Hope, (Orkneys,) on the 13th April.

Quebec, May 8.—*First Arrivals.*—The Rainbow, Captain Arnold, formerly of the Procris, 31st March from Portsmouth, arrived in port this afternoon, being the first from sea. She was followed by the Procris, 2d of April from Poole. The Arabian, Captain Allen, 30th of March from Greenock, was towed up from Pointe St. Laurent, by the St. George steamer, and passed the Rainbow in the harbour. The Canada, Allen, is expected up next tide, having sailed from Greenock on the 2d of April.

Saint John Mechanics' Institute.

THE Rev. Mr. Andrew will deliver his third and last LECTURE, which will be also the concluding Lecture for the season, before the Mechanics' Institute, at the St. John Hotel, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

S. J. SCOVIL,
May 18. *R. Secretary.*

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

A MEETING of the Trustees of *Saint Stephen's Church* will be held in the Session House of said Church on Friday evening, the 31st instant, at 8 o'clock.

May 17. R. KELTIE, *Chairman.*

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

ALL persons having any demands against *St. Stephen's Church*, are requested to hand them in for adjustment, and those in arrears of Pew Rents, to pay the same into the hands of the Treasurer on or before the 30th instant.

By Order of the Board,
May 17, 1839. R. REID, *Sec'y.*

MISS FAYERWEATHER respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Saint John, that through the earnest solicitations of her friends she has been induced to continue the Infant School; and although she deeply regrets, that in consequence of recent regulations the children of the poor generally cannot participate in its benefits, yet she humbly trusts that her experience in Teaching, particularly on that system, will ensure her a share of public patronage.

Terms.—Children from 2 to 5, 7s. 6d.; from 5 to 8, 10s. per quarter.

Miss F. purposes admitting a class of Free Scholars, principally the children of indigent widows, should she meet with sufficient encouragement to enable her to employ an assistant.

May 18.

RETURN HOME.

CAPT. E. LARKIN, for himself and crew of the late schooner "Amethyst," of this Port, begs thus publicly to acknowledge their thanks to Capt. Pearce of the American schooner Compeer, for his humane and prompt assistance in rescuing them from the wreck of the Amethyst on the 13th ultimo—as also to the inhabitants of Ellsworth, (where they were landed,) for the admirable reception they from them received.

St. John, N. B. 18th May, 1839.

OFFICES TO LET.

To Let, several offices in the Phœnix Book and Stationery Warehouse; they are very convenient, well lighted, and easy of access.

May 4,—4i. D. M'MILLAN.

GEORGE A. GARRISON,
Custom-House Broker & Public Writer.
Office at the Custom-House.
St. John, 18th May, 1839.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having duly weighed and considered the advantages derivable by men of nautical pursuits from the use of well adjusted and correctly rated Chronometers, begs to inform Ship masters and owners, and all whom it may concern, that having obtained the necessary instruments to aid and assist him in the rating of ships' Chronometers, he now offers to them his services in that capacity. The very flattering reports which he has received from a few respectable ship masters of this port whose chronometers he rated last year, and the solicitations of others have induced him to come forward in this public manner with a view to effect for the benefit of all interested therein, what has so long and so anxiously been looked for in this city, the ascertaining of the rates of chronometers in the most correct manner.

He begs further to state, that in the management of chronometers the same practical experience which has insured to him the patronage of several Gentlemen will be persevered in with increased attention, and every means adopted to ensure the correct rates of chronometers entrusted to his care. JAMES AGNEW,
Dock-street, May 18. *Watch Maker.*

CARD.

THOMAS GARD has been induced for the convenience of the Public, to remove part of his stock of CONFECTIONS, &c. to the Market Square, adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Joseph Summers & Co. where he intends to keep a General Assortment of first rate articles in his line, together with the delicacies of the Season. The patronage of the Ladies is respectfully solicited, and all orders will be punctually attended to.

☞ GINGER BEER, LEMONADE, &c.
Saint John, 18th May, 1839.

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late Benjamin Brice, of this City, Grocer, deceased, are requested to present them within three months; and those indebted to the Estate are required to make immediate payment to W. B. KINNEAR, H. PORTER, *Ex'trs.*
May 18, 1839.

Night Boat to Fredericton.

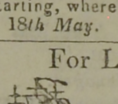
New Steamer METEOR.

THIS Boat will run as a Night Boat, leaving Indian Town every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, and return from Fredericton the following evenings.

This Boat is in perfect order, well fitted with Hair Mattresses and other good Bedding, and is a most desirable accommodation. She will lay all day at Indian Town previous to the evening of starting, where she will receive light Freight.

18th May. J. WHITNEY & CO.

For LONDON—Direct.



The first class ship
ALEXANDER EDMOND,
James Strang, Master,

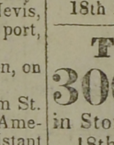
716 Tons per Register, will sail for the above Port on or about the 24th inst. For Passage, having superior double Cabin accommodation, apply to the Master on board or at the Office of
18th May. JOHN WISHART.

MISTAKE.

THE Subscriber received at his store in Brussels street, near the Marsh Bridge, on the 2d May, instant, TEN DOLLARS of Bank of British North America Paper in mistake for *Five Shillings*. The owner can have the remainder, by paying expenses. None need apply but the person who changed the money.

May 18.—1pd. JOHN JACKSON.

FOR SALE.



A Valuable FARM, containing 150 acres of Land, only five miles from the Market Square, on the Black River road. There is a good House on the same, and several acres cleared and fit for tillage.—For further particulars and terms apply to the Subscriber, in Union street.

18th May. JOHN DALEY.

Turks' Island SALT.

3000 BUSHELS best quality Turks' Island SALT—in Store, for sale by
18th May—3† WM. JARVIS.

TIMBER & DEALS.

FOR SALE—300 Tons White Pine Timber, average 14 inch.—Also, at the mouth of the Magaguadavic River, 300 M. Feet of DEALS.—Apply to
CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
May 18, 1839.

White Pine & Birch TIMBER.

400 TONS White Pine TIMBER, average 15½ inches; 50 tons do. do. average 12 inches; 150 tons Birch TIMBER, average 13 inches.—For sale on accommodating Terms by.
18th May. A. C. O. TRENTOWSKY.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER PLATE, &c.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

AN extensive assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES, Jewellery, Silver Plate, consisting of detach'd Patent Lever Watches in Gold and Silver Cases, Capp'd and Jewell'd Vertical do.; Plain do. do.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Gold & Gold plated Brooches; Breast Chain Pins; Stone Sett Finger and Ear-Rings, in great variety; gold Lockets; solid & plated top & drop Ear-Rings; Coral, Cornelian and Jett ditto; Fine and Jewellers' Gold Seals and Keys; Split Rings; Fine Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar-tongs; Spectacles of every description; fine and German silver Watch-guard and Fob Chains; steel ditto; Pencil Cases; silver plated Candlesticks, 8, 10 & 12 inches, with solid silver edges; Snuffer-trays and Snuffers; 3, 4, 5, and 6 hol'd Cruet-stands; German silver Forks and Tea Spoons, silver mounted Scissors, silver Bodkins, Thimbles, Table, Pen, and Pocket Knives; Forks; Elliot's best Razors; Telescopes, Thermometers, Sextants, Quadrants, Percussion Caps, Microscope Glasses for Nautical purposes. These, with his former stock of plain and fancy Clocks, Time-pieces, Watches, and a great variety of other articles, he now offers for sale at his usual low prices for cash or approved paper.

JAMES AGNEW,
Dock street, May 18. *Watch Maker.*

P. S.—Watches and Clocks of every description, Compasses, Sextants and Quadrants, carefully repaired and adjusted.

Iron, Paints, &c.

40 TONS "Banks' Best" Refin'd English IRON;
80 Tons Common ditto ditto ditto;
Smiths' Bellows, Anvils, and Vices;
400 Kegs Nos. 1 and 2 White Lead;
100 ditto Green, Red, and Yellow PAINTS;
very lately received, and for sale by
E. L. JARVIS & CO.
18th May—6i. *North M. Wharf.*

PORK.

JUST RECEIVED,—40 Barrels Irish Prime Mess PORK—for sale by
18th May—2. S. L. LUGRIN.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!

Received per schr, *Mary Jane*, from St. Kitts.

27 HHDS. Superior Retailing MOLASSES, for sale by the subscriber at his Lumber Yard, Lower Cove. B. GALE.

Also, just received; a cargo of prime Seasoned ½ inch, and inch, clear Boards and Plank.
May 18, 1839.

Spring Goods.

Just received per 'Sophia' from London, and 'Lerwick' from Liverpool:

40 PACKAGES of DRY GOODS, CONTAINING—

Black and color'd Broad Cloths, Buckskins, and Russel Cord;
A splendid assortment of Plain and Figur'd Gro de Naples, Mous de Laine and Fancy Dresses;
RIBBONS, in great variety;
Indiana and China Crape SHAWLS, Ginghams, Bombazines, Prints, Grey Cottons,
White and Fancy Shirtings,
Gentlemen's Silk and Satin STOCKS,
Silk Handkerchiefs, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Rose Wood Work Boxes;
Parasols and Umbrellas, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Muslins, Linen Cambric, Damask, Lawns, Irish Linens, Diaper, Huckaback, Russia Sheeting, Red and White Flannels, Satinetts, Moleskins, Blue and White Cotton Warp;
A great variety of Hosiery and Haberdashery, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Bonnet Frames, &c. &c. &c.

All of which are offered at a small advance for approved payment, by
18th May. WALKER TISDALE.