s fact, and if it were otherwise why was it that we nopolized the South American trade? This was a th which was obvious to everybody but the shipowners. othing was so much calculated to serve them as liberat- commerce to the utmost possible extent. (Hear, hear.) ey must be benefitted to the extent that commerce was ade free, and, although it had been said that the manu- turers of this country were anxious to preserve these scriminating duties for the purpose of having the advan- ges of the colonial markets, he did not believe they were tuated by any such motives. His belief was that the anufacturers of this country made no distinction what er between the foreign and the colonial customer, and at they only regretted that they should be deprived of luable foreign markets by means of these severe re- rictions. He did not think they could take a step which ould be more congenial to the wishes and interests of the anufacturers than that of relaxing the restrictions which isted on trade. The only effect they had was to disturb ade, and he could assure the House that the manufac- rers of this country felt deeply the loss which they had stained in consequence of being thus deprived of the ade of the northern countries of Europe. Nothing would ease them better than the renewal of commercial inter- urse with the northern countries of Europe, and he was tremely glad to find that his Honorable Friend the ember for Leeds had given notice of his intention to ing the subject before that House. They had seen the fect which had been produced by the commercial league the trade of England, and how that treaty had enabled her countries to develope their own resources and raise a competition to the manufacturers of this country. No oubt their rivalry was formidable, and they had little me now to consider the subject, as the States in question ere about shortly to meet for the purpose of revising eir relations with other countries, and he believed that eir intercourse with us would mainly depend upon our nsenting to receive their grain and timber in exchange r British manufactures. This it was that had induced m to bring the subject forward, and having shown the ading features of the case, having shown that they could ot rest the claim to the continuance of these duties on rinciple, and seeing how universally those duties were ndemned, he did hope the House would not refuse to solve itself into committee, for the purpose of re-consi- ering those duties. The hon. Gentleman in conclusion oved, "That the House should go into committee for e purpose of re-considering the discriminating duties vied on foreign and Canadian timber," and said that his nly wish was to ascertain the feeling of the House on e subject, in order that if those duties should be per- sted in, those who had large capitals embarked in the ade might have an opportunity of removing it with the ast possible injury. (Hear.)

The question having been put,

Mr. Alderman Thompson (who was very imperfectly eard) was understood to say that although he admired e speech of the hon. member for Wolverhampton, he iffered entirely from the conclusions at which he had rrived. He was opposed in principle to the object which e hon. member for Wolverhampton had in view, and he hought that a subject of such vast importance ought not o have been brought forward at that late period of the ession. The hon. member had done little more than go ver the old ground of complaint against the shipping interest, but it should be borne in mind that that interest was second to none in this country. The hon. member had stated that the sacrifice in consequence of the present system of timber duties was not less than £1,500,000 sterling a year; but in this calculation he was clearly erroneous, inasmuch as he supposed that a great quantity of the timber necessary for the consumption of the country might be brought from the north of Europe at the same price that it was now had from Canada. If, however, the hon. member had referred to the report of the committee of 1835, and if he had looked into the evidence taken before that committee, he would have found it expressly stated that the result of having the supply of timber which we wanted from the north of Europe would only enhance the price. The woods and forests contiguous to the navigable rivers of the north of Europe had been all nearly cut down, and this would soon render it necessary to resort to the woods and forests in the interior, which would require additional labour, and consequently increase the expense. The hon. Alderman here went into a calculation to show that if the object which the hon. member for Wolverhampton had in view were carried out there would in point of fact be no bounty left in favour of Canadian timber, and then said he apprehended that that House would not destroy the export trade of Canada, which took nearly £4,000,000 of our manufactures, and returned between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 to this country in timber and other articles. The quantity of timber exported annually from Canada was about 400,000 loads, and upwards of 21,000 of the population of those colonies were engaged exclusively in the lumber or timber trade. The hon. Alderman then read extracts from the report of the committee of 1835, recommending the continuance of the protecting duties, and pointing out the ruin in which the colonists engaged in the trade would be involved if a change were to take place without their being compensated for the loss which they would sustain. This he thought was a complete refutation of the statement of the honorable member for Wolverhampton, that the colonists were indifferent on the subject—(hear.) No doubt it was true that the number of ships employed in this trade amounted to 1800, and the seamen to 22,000, but the hon. member was not correct when he stated they made two voyages a year. He did not believe that one in three made a second voyage—(hear, hear.) The hon. member for Wolverhampton had stated that the alteration in the Navigation Laws had not produced an increase in the same ratio of ships in foreign nations as in this country; but instead of confining his attention to Prussia, he should have looked to Russia, Norway, and Denmark, and if he had done so he would have found an increase of perhaps fifty per cent. It would be highly impolitic on the part of this country to destroy the intercourse that subsisted between Great Britain and her colonies. Such a course would deprive our manufacturers of the advantages of the colonial markets, for it was impossible that the transfer of the timber trade from Canada to the Baltic could do otherwise than inflict serious injury on the British manufacturers—(hear, hear.)—The hon. member stated that the Canadian timber had been excluded from the dock-yards and public works on account of its inferiority; but all he (Mr. Alderman Thompson) could say was, that he was not aware of any such fact, or that any such inferiority existed. He thought the honorable member could not have selected a more unfortunate period for bringing forward his motion than the present, for could he for a moment doubt that if they were now to transfer from Canada their principal export trade it would occasion disappointment and heart-burnings, and operate as an encouragement to these colonies to persevere in their endeavours to separate themselves from the mother country?—(hear, hear.) The hon. member had stated that all former Governments were favourable to the alteration of those duties, but he was mistaken, as the contrary was the fact—[hear.]

Mr. Warburton said that as the right hon. gentleman, the President of the Board of Trade had formerly been favourable to the alteration of these duties, he hoped the right hon. gentleman would now express the opinion which he held upon the subject. His hon. friend (Mr. Alderman Thompson) had told them that a free trade in timber would be no advantage, and he had also stated that if they were to get their supply of timber from the north of Europe it would lead to a rise in the price. At present the difference was not less than from 20s. to 25s. a load, and therefore, even supposing Baltic timber to advance 5s. a load, there would still be a considerable gain. They would, in fact, gain the difference of £1,000,000 by the re-establishment of the foreign trade. It was, however, said if they did this they would be depriving the manufacturers of this country of the colonial markets: but the time had arrived when they must bethink themselves of forming new colonies, and thus provide employment for their ships. Had not the corn trade been a source of employment to our shipping? and if they only established new colonies on a good principle, they need not fear our shipping being thrown out of employment. In this way the necessity for imposing new taxation would be avoided, and the people would be satisfied. Having stated his opinion on this subject fully before the committee of 1835, it was unnecessary for him to repeat them, and, therefore, he should conclude by saying that the opinion which he held while engaged as a merchant in the trade he still adhered to it now that he was out of it.

Mr. P. Thomson said he was glad his hon. friend, the member for Wolverhampton, had brought the subject under the consideration of the House; but from the manner in which he had done it, and from his not having proposed any specific plan, which he was bound to do before he called on them to go into committee, he concluded, his object was merely to call public attention to this important subject, and not to press his motion to a division. He regretted that subjects of this kind did not attract the attention of Parliament, and although it had been said, "Such being your opinion, why have you not introduced some measure on the subject?" he thought that it would be unbecoming on his part if he were to volunteer a discussion on a subject which he knew to be unattractive. He did not think it would be in the power of the Government to propose a change of these duties with any chance of success, because the attention of Parliament was taken up with a variety of other subjects which were deemed more interesting. Indeed the state of parties in that House left little hope that even a commercial subject would not be treated as a party question, and while such a state of things continued it would be idle to attempt to carry a measure of this sort. The Government of which the present Government was but a continuance did, however, introduce a proposition for a change in the timber duties in 1831, but they were unsuccessful, their proposition having been lost by a majority of 30 to 35. In 1835 he himself moved for a committee on the subject. The question was then much debated and fought, and it was only by an inconsiderable majority that he was enabled to carry his motion. He could only say, so far as he was concerned, that his opinion had not been changed, and that he was satisfied that the whole system of timber duties was bad, and most injurious to some of the most important interests of the country—[hear, hear.] He believed that they were not advantageous to the shipping interest, and if well understood it would be found that they were not beneficial to the colonies themselves—[hear, hear.] At the same time, though he entertained those views, he was not prepared to go the length of recommending either violent or sweeping changes, because he knew that such a course might be ruinous to long-existing interests. He thought a middle course the most advisable; but he could not help saying that the ship-owners greatly exaggerated the loss they would sustain if the present duties were abolished. His hon. friend the member for Sutherland (Mr. Alderman Thompson) said that any alteration of the existing duties would in effect be transferring the timber trade from Canada to the Baltic; but had he not tried to establish this assertion before the committee of 1835, and signally failed?—[hear.] Undoubtedly it was proved that the quality of the Canadian timber had improved, and it was said that as regarded it the protection should be continued. Under any circumstances there was a great deal of wood used in this country which must come from Canada, as for instance, that which was necessary for making packing-cases, and employed in the interior fittings of houses, such as window cases. For these purposes the Canadian timber was better than any other. It was distinctly proved before the committee, though not he admitted without much dispute, that even if a moderate protecting duty were adopted a large proportion of the timber trade of this country would still remain to Canada. But it was asked what advantage would arise from this? Why, the advantage of having the good timber of the Baltic substituted for the bad of Canada. His hon. friend seemed a very glutton for protection. He asked, "How can you think of reducing the protection duty of 45s. on Baltic timber when you imposed a duty of 10s. on Canadian timber?" but he seemed to forget that the duty on Baltic timber was 55s. Let him go through the whole customs duties, and he would not find such exaggerated protection applied to any other article he could name. He said that there were 24,000 labourers or persons employed in the timber trade in Canada, and he asked if their interests were to be injured without compensation? It would seem as if he wished to make them rich, for if the loss of £1,500,000, which he must admit this country sustained, were divided between them, it would give each of those 24,000 persons £600 a year—[hear, hear.] Why it would be cheaper at once to compensate them in money than to go on at the present rate; but his hon. friend must see that by pushing his argument he only injured his own case. If this were true, surely the House ought not to submit to such an enormous waste of money as arose from such a state of things. He could not, however, agree with his hon. friend in his premises, for he believed an alteration might take place, that moderate duties might be adopted so as to benefit the consumers, and at the same time not to injure either the ship-owners or the colonists. The argument against this which he had heard urged was, that if Baltic timber were taken instead of Colonial timber, foreign ships would be employed; but did not the facts show that such would not be the case?—[hear, hear.] No doubt foreign ships would obtain their fair share of the trade; but whether the timber came from Prussia or Russia, the ships of those countries would only get their due proportion, and no more; and this was proved by all that had occurred since the reciprocity treaty had been entered into. The truth was, that instead of losing we were gaining in the competition; and as to foreign vessels being able to carry at a cheaper rate than ours, he did not believe it. If they could, he asked how it happened that more English ships were employed in the Brazils and the Mediterranean than of any other country, even than of America? In the course of the spring no less than 115 British ships had entered the port of Trieste, not from England, but from different other countries—from the Brazils and the United States. He was quite satisfied from the information which he had received that the shipping interest of this country was at present in an excellent condition. For three or four years past they had heard nothing about it within the walls of that House; but if there had been a pretext for alleging distress, could it be doubted that their table would have been loaded with petitions; that motions for the repeal of the Reciprocity Act would have been made; and that they would have no end of complaints of every description?—(hear.) His hon. friend the member for Sunderland had said that not one out of every three ships employed in this trade made a second voyage in the year; but he seemed not to know that when they arrived here they were sent to other places, while other ships proceeded in their stead to Canada. Whether the ship went back again or not it did not make the slightest difference. There was one difficulty connected with that subject which was worthy of consideration, namely, the present state of the colonies, which ought to be well considered before the Government could undertake to introduce it. However unfounded they might consider the views of the colonists they should take care not to do that which might add another grievance to those who supposed they had too many already. When the Government considered the proper period arrived to bring it before Parliament, they would be quite willing to do so on their own responsibility.

Mr. Villiers expressed his satisfaction at hearing what had been stated by the right honourable gentleman the President of the Board of Trade.—It was pleasing to him and to those of his friends who entertained similar views with respect to the timber duties to ascertain that the opinions of the right hon. gentleman remained unchanged, and to find him as zealous a supporter of that important cause now which he had advocated with so much usefulness and ability at a former period. He (Mr. Villiers) would admit that there was great truth in what had been said with respect to the taste and feelings of that House. There was too little taste in that House for matters which affected the commercial interests of the great masses of the population. But notwithstanding that disinclination upon the part of the House, he had felt it his duty to bring forward a subject of so much importance to the public, and he felt confident that the discussions upon it would awaken the public mind to their true interests. The public were closely watching their proceedings, and if they only read the discussions in that House they would be sufficient to demonstrate the truth of the objections which had been made to the present system, and the fallacy of the arguments that had been brought forward by the advocates of monopoly. His right hon. friend had so well answered the arguments of the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Alderman Thompson) that he felt it scarcely necessary to allude to them, further than to say that he wished them to prefer particular and local interests to the general interests of the people. The hon. member said that, seeing the state of the House, and considering the speech of the right hon. President of the Board of Trade, he should not press his motion.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

[*From the New-York Emigrant of July* 31.]

The magnificent steam-ship *British Queen*, under the command of Lieutenant Roberts, R. N.—the same enterprising officer who navigated the first steam-ship that crossed the Atlantic to this port—has arrived, with 147 passengers. This noble work of art is of 2000 tons measurement, or thereabouts; she left Portsmouth at noon of the 12th instant, and arrived here early on the morning of Sunday, the 28th, after encountering westerly winds the whole voyage. Following so close in the wake of the Great Western, she does not bring news of any vital importance; but a portion of that which is communicated by her, is somewhat depressing in a commercial point of view.

Money is as "tight" as ever, and cotton is still lower by about a half penny per lb. than by the last accounts. The amount of bullion in the vaults of the Bank of England at the last accounts, was reduced to little more than £2,000,000 sterling—less than one-fourth of what it was six months ago; but this is in a great measure accounted for in the purchase of more than three million quarters of grain from the continent, the greater part of which was paid for in specie.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has brought in "The Budget," in which he shews that the receipts have been greater, by about £600,000, than the estimated expenditure, but, inasmuch as the Canadian affairs have cost a million more than had been anticipated, there is an actual deficit of about £400,000. The Right Honourable gentleman's calculations for the ensuing year, shew a probable excess of receipt over expenditure, of £140,000, after a liberal appropriation for colonial purposes, and the introduction of that very important measure, the general and equal postage of 1d. for every letter not weighing more than a given weight. This last has indeed become quite a popular plan, and there is but one opinion of its utility and good policy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not propose either to increase or decrease the rates of taxation at present, but purposes to come down to the House with some proposal, in the event of the Post Office duty proving a failure.

The Chartists, altho' not put down, are so carefully watched in all their motions that they have not been able to break out afresh since their last check at Birmingham; matters in that direction, therefore, are at present tranquil. But the most heartfelt subject, through every grade of society in England, is the catastrophe of the *Lady Flora Hastings*. The disease by which that amiable lady was attacked was the dropsy; and the malevolent insinuations to which her malady gave rise, are too well known. The humiliating circumstances to which the vindication of her honour reduced her, evidently preyed upon her mind, and greatly contributed to accelerate, if they did not even cause, her death. But her sufferings will be avenged. The chivalric spirit of her countrymen is aroused, and her calumniators will do well to look to it. The infamous tool of a physician has already found out that the air of a foreign land is more salubrious for him than his own, which is laden with curses on his devoted head; and the suborners, though protected from personal outrage by their sex, will find how hard it is to bear the detestation and contumely of a whole generous people.

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In the House of Lords, on the night of the 5th instant, the Archbishop of Canterbury brought forward his resolutions on the subject of the Government Education Bill. A division on the Primate's motion took place at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, which resulted in a majority of 229 to 118 against the establishment of "Her Majesty's Cabinet Education Board." An address to the Queen to the same effect as the resolutions, and adopted by the same vote, was presented to the Sovereign, at Buckingham Palace, on the 11th instant. The following is a copy of Her Majesty's answer to the address:—

"I duly appreciate your zeal for the interests of Religion, and your care for the Established Church.

"I am ever ready to receive the advice and assistance of the House of Lords, and to give to their recommendations the attention which their authority justly deserves.

"At the same time I cannot help expressing my regret that you should have thought it necessary to take such a step on the present occasion.

"You may be assured, that, deeply sensible of the duties imposed on me, and more especially of that which binds me to the support of the Established Church, I shall always use the powers invested in me by the Constitution for the fulfilment of that sacred obligation.

"It is with a deep sense of that duty that I have thought it right to appoint a Committee of my Privy Council to superintend the distribution of the Grants voted by the House of Commons for Public Education. Of the proceedings of this Committee Annual Reports will be laid before Parliament, so that the House of Lords will be enabled to exercise its judgment upon them; and I trust that the funds placed at my disposal will be found to have been strictly applied to the objects for which they were granted, with due respect to the rights of conscience, and with a faithful attention to the security of the Established Church."

In the House of Commons on the 9th of July, Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question from Mr. Milnes "expressed a hope that the quarrel between the Turkish Sultan and the Egyptian Pacha would be arranged; and that, in the matter of Persia, the Ambassador for that Government would not be received till certain conditions suggested by the English Government had been agreed to."

In answer to Mr. O'Connell, his lordship stated that "as it was known that our Minister at Mexico had successfully negotiated between France and Mexico, instructions had been sent out to endeavour to effect a similar arrangement between Mexico and Texas."

In the House of Commons, July 10, Mr. Labouchere stated that despatches had been received from Sir John Colborne, expressing the very decided opinion that it would be desirable to extend the powers of the Legislative Council beyond 1842, in order to give confidence, &c.

In reply to a question from Lord Mahon, Lord Palmerston observed that "every thing would be done to humanize the war in Spain; that the Russian Government had expressed a strong wish to put an end to the disgraceful atrocities which characterized it, but that no particular plan had yet been announced."

In the House of Commons on the 10th, Lord Palmerston obtained leave to bring in a "Bill for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade under the flag of Portugal."

The mutilated Jamaica bill was read a third time in the House of Lords on the 7th, and sent to the Commons for concurrence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the close of his financial exposition, announced the intention of government to introduce a bill for the establishment of uniform postage; declaring his believe, however, that it would at first be attended with considerable loss, which Parliament would be called on to make up.

Sir Robert Peel intimated that he should oppose the government postage plan. He did not venture to condemn the plan itself—it is too popular with all classes of the people for that—but he revolted at the pledge required from Parliament, to make up the expected deficiency of revenue.

Sergeant Talfourd's copy right bill has been postponed till the next session of Parliament.

The consideration of Lord Brougham's Education Bill in the House of Lords stood postponed till the 15th instant.

The Uniform Penny Postage.—It has been ascertained that the average postage at present upon all letters is 7¾d. and that the real cost of transmission is only ¾d. per letter. So that seven letters must pass through the post office for every one now mailed, before the present revenue can be obtained under the proposed system. There is a great diversity of opinion as to whether such an augmentation would take place.

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued orders prohibiting women and children, when embarked on board any of her Majesty's ships or troop-ships, the usual proportion of spirits, but in consideration thereof have granted them double allowance of tea, cocoa, and sugar.

The Times says it is fully expected that at the conclusion of the present year there will be a surplus stock of American cotton of from 250,000 to 300,000 bales, and that too at a period when there is every probability of a most abundant crop in the United States, in India and in Egypt. The prospect for cotton speculators is, upon the whole, gloomy enough.

Arrests of the persons engaged in the bloody riots in Manchester were still being made, and the city continued in a very unsettled state. A riot which took place on the 5th, wore for a time a very serious aspect, and led to the arrest of numerous prominent persons, among whom was the celebrated Doctor Taylor, who has been fully committed for trial.

A great riot broke out at Ramsgate on the 8th, in consequence of the conviction of several fishermen for hawking fish about the streets. While the commitments of the prisoners were being made out, large numbers, principally of Torbay fishermen and women, assembled until the rioters increased to 1000. On the arrival of a fish van to convey the prisoners to Sandwich jail a tremendous rush was made on the vehicle to arrest its progress. The prisoners called out to the mob to rescue them, and the carriage was carried some distance by the mob. The police, in their efforts to disperse the mob, were attacked with showers of stones, &c. and compelled to retreat. The mob then broke the windows, forced the door, and, in the midst of the melee, the prisoners and three others were rescued and escaped amid the cheers of the mob. Ellice, and another policeman, were dreadfully beaten, kicked and dragged along the ground. One prisoner has since been arrested, and the police were in pursuit of the others.

There appeared to be much distress in some parts of Ireland. Col. Percival said in the House of Commons that there were many families living on one meal a day, and that of potatoes of the worst description. Mr. O'Connell said of the western coast of Ireland, that the misery was becoming so oppressive that it was absolutely necessary some steps should be taken without the least delay. Mr. Sergeant Jackson said he had received similar accounts from the south-western parts of Ireland, where the distress was most appalling. At Rantry 2000 were in a state of starvation out of a population of 7000.—Notwithstanding this the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he thought the less discussion there was on the subject the better:—and he thought the better plan would be to lay the letters relating to the subject before the government. No action appears to have been had upon it.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war in the Sultan's dominions was that a smart skirmish had taken place between the advance guard of the Turkish army and a party of Egyptian cavalry, in which the latter had the worst of it. It was reported that the Turks had taken Aaintab; and that the Pacha had in consequence ordered Ibrahim Pacha to commence active hostilities. This, however, was doubted. A report was current that the French admiral Roussin had orders from his government to prevent a collision between the Turkish and Egyptian fleets.

London, July 10.—The rates of discount continue at 5 to 5¼ on the first bills, and 6 for those of secondary character.

The trade for Wheat has been exceedingly firm at all the principal country markets held during the week, and owing to the very scanty nature of the supplies of English, fine qualities have generally advanced 1s. to 2s. per quarter.

The intelligence received from Scotland respecting the progress of vegetation, is, on the whole, favourable.

Letters from the north of Ireland state, that the rain had been succeeded by warm dry weather, which had caused the face of the country to assume a very flourishing appearance.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

Upper Canada.—A special assizes for the Home District was held at Toronto on the 22d instant, for the trial of the Pointe a Pelee prisoners, viz:—Philip Jackson, Diogenes Mackenzie, Benjamin Warner, Isaac Mace, and John M'Intyre. Two others, Samuel Woods and William Carroll, were admitted to give evidence for the Crown. The five first named were found guilty, and sentence was to be pronounced on the 25th. One other prisoner, Isaac Myers, remains for trial; but he is laboring under disease, and is not expected to recover.

The trial of these prisoners, we believe, closes up all the judicial work dependent on the piratical invasions of the province.

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From the West Indies.—By the arrival of the brig Queen Victoria, we have received Bermuda papers to the 23d July. They contain but little of interest.

There was a meeting held at the town hall, at Hamilton, on the 6th July, to take into consideration the propriety of erecting light houses in that vicinity, as a means of preventing the shipwrecks which so frequently occur on the rocks off the coast. A report was read from the collector of the customs, which stated that thirty-seven vessels had been stranded within the last ten years. A memorial was to be sent to England on the subject.

Letters from Grenada to the 12th of June state that the crops there will fall one-third short of the quantity shipped last year, and that it is apprehended that the next year's crop will be still worse than the present one. To this account the editor of the Bermudian adds—"A similar tale, we fear, will soon be related of the other Islands."

The editor of the Grenada Free Press has been committed to prison, by order of Judge Sanderson, for commenting on his conduct in a judicial capacity.

The House of Assembly of the island have resolved that they "consider the continuation of this Mr. Sanderson in the office of Chief Justice of the island, as injurious to the best interests of the colony."

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Late from China.—By the arrival of the ship Omega, Captain Hillert, from Canton, we have the announcement that the foreign trade with the Celestial Empire is stopped, altogether, in consequence of the smuggling in opium. The Omega narrowly escaped detention, having succeeded in getting off just in time. Two English ships, which got under way at the same time with the Omega, were actually taken back. The stoppage of the trade took place on the 22d of March.

All foreigners were forbidden to leave Canton until farther orders. In short, the most rigid measures were adopted by the commissioner to effect his object, which he declared to be the utter annihilation of the opium trade.

PROPERTY WANTED.

THE Subscriber has received instructions to invest a certain sum of money in the purchase of Building Lots or Dwelling Houses in or near the City of Saint John. Persons having either of the above to dispose of will please communicate the same in writing, explaining all particulars, and stating the lowest price, as the whole of the purchase money will be paid on delivery of the deeds.

HENRY HAWKINS,
Auctioneer and General Agent,
August 3—4w. *Water-street.*

The Courier.

SATURDAY, August 10, 1839.

We have extracted to-day from the London *Morning Post* of the 10th ult. the report of a debate which took place in the House of Commons the preceding day, on the subject of the Timber Duties. The question of an alteration in the present discriminating duties on the importation of Foreign and Colonial Wood into Great-Britain, is an important one to the inhabitants of the North American Colonies generally, and particularly to those of Lower Canada and New-Brunswick.

To this Province the Trade at present is an all-important one. Very extensive outlays continue to be made in the erection and improvement of Mill establishments for the manufacture of Deals in this Province. Some idea of the extent of the Colonial carrying trade and the capital and number of men employed by it, may be given by the fact that during the greater part of the year about twenty-five vessels, varying from 30 to 100 tons, weekly arrive in the Port of Saint John with cargoes of Deals from small harbours in the Bay of Fundy.

Any alteration of the duties, injurious to the trade, would be most severely felt, not only in the Colonies, but by the British Ship-owners and manufacturers, without affording commensurate advantages to any other class of British subjects. Indeed of this Mr. Villiers himself appears to have been aware, for after making a lengthy speech, entirely hostile to the Colonial and Shipping interests, he is found unprepared with any specific alteration, and willingly withdraws his motion for going into Committee, on an implied promise from Mr. P. Thompson, that Government would take up the subject at a future day!

The Circuit Court commenced its sittings in this City on Tuesday last—His Honor Judge Carter presiding. We understand there are fifty-seven civil cases on the docket, besides several criminal cases on the Sheriff's calendar.

Mechanics' Institute.—We are pleased to hear of the growing prosperity of this Institution. Contracts, we understand, have been made for the erection of a Building for the Institute on a Lot of Land belonging to His Honour the Chief Justice, near Saint John's Church, and it has been suggested to us by several of the members that the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the edifice should be conducted in a manner similar to that adopted in other places on such occasions, viz: by a Trades' Procession and the delivery of an Oration on the spot, or if that should be found to be inconvenient or impracticable, for want of time to make the necessary arrangements, the Masonic fraternity would doubtless consent to lay the Corner Stone according to the ancient forms and usages of their Order. We throw out this hint, that the subject may be canvassed at the next monthly meeting which will take place on Monday.

Two hundred and fifty volumes of valuable scientific Books, to form part of the Library of the Institute, have arrived by the *Mary Pring*, from Glasgow, and a variety of apparatus, for the better illustration of subjects during the coming Lecture season, is shortly expected.

Fire.—We regret to learn that the Dwelling House of Mr. Joel Waters, in Westfield, King's County, together with nearly every thing it contained, including provisions, books, and papers, was consumed by fire on Monday last. It is supposed to have been caused by a spark falling on the roof, and the flames spread with such rapidity that those of the family who were at home at the time were able to save only a few articles. By this visitation a worthy and industrious man, well advanced in life, and his family, have been suddenly deprived of the comforts and conveniences of a dwelling and a home.

The Fire at Fredericton.—The disastrous Fire at Fredericton, which we noticed last week, broke out, as we then stated, in Mr. W. S. Estey's smithey, and in a few minutes communicated to his barn and an extensive range of out buildings belonging to the Messrs. Beckwith. The dwelling house of Mr. Estey, Mr. F. E. Beckwith, Mr. W. J. Bedell, the whole of the extensive premises occupied by Messrs. G. and J. Munro, the front and back store belonging to Mr. T. R. Robertson, the dwelling house occupied by Mr. O'Conner, the dwelling house and store of Mr. H. Garcelon, the back store of Messrs. S. Smith and G. Turner, together with a number of smaller buildings, with a great part of their contents were destroyed. The entire loss has been estimated at from Ten to Twelve Thousand Pounds, the greater amount uninsured. The Fredericton *Sentinel*, from which we gather the foregoing particulars, says—"We understand that Messrs. Munro are by far the greatest sufferers: they had but just commenced business, and have lost very heavily without having any insurance; but we are certain that if perseverance and industry can insure success, they will soon recover from the effects of this unfortunate and unexpected calamity."

We understand from good authority that His Excellency Sir John Harvey has been pleased to express his entire satisfaction with the arrangements made by Mr. Stockwell for his Excellency's accommodation at the *Saint John Hotel*, as well as with his attention and civility, and the very moderate prices charged.

We understand that the Rev. I. W. D. Gray is expected to return to this City from England in the course of a few weeks, and will again resume his Ministerial duties among us. This intelligence, we are convinced, will be gratifying not only to the members of the Established Church, but also to the citizens generally, by whom he is much beloved and respected.

Terrence Leonard, one of the persons engaged in the barbarous murder of Bernard Coyle, last week, in King's County, and who subsequently absconded, was apprehended near the Salt Works at Eastport, (whither he had gone by land,) on Monday evening last, by a Peace Officer from this City, Mr. Benjamin Herrington, and brought back in the steamer *Nova-Scotia* on Tuesday. We understand that Mr. Herrington was readily aided in his endeavours to arrest and secure the murderer, by Mr. Drew, Deputy Sheriff, and Mr. Pike of Eastport, as well as by the authorities and inhabitants of the place generally.

An attempt, it appears, was made to enable the three other individuals concerned in the murder, and who were secured at the time, to effect their escape from Kingston Jail on Saturday night last; and a military guard having been requested, a Sergeant and six men of the 69th proceeded from this Garrison to Kingston on Monday.

It is rumoured that a Court for the trial of the prisoners will be ordered to meet at Kingston at an early day.

Saint John Sacred Music Society.—The annual meeting of this Society for the election of Office-Bearers, took place on Wednesday evening last, when the following gentlemen were chosen:—Mr. A. Lawrence, *President;* Mr. James Bustin, *Vice-President;* Mr. George Whittekir, Jun., *Secretary;* Mr. S. K. Foster, *Conductor.* Messrs. S. Bustin, Charles J. Melick, J. W. M'Leod, T. P. Williams, and S. Whittekir, *Committee.*

From the London *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of the 9th July, we copy the annexed paragraph, announcing the awfully sudden and melancholy death of Captain Kinney, of the Barque *Sarah*, of this port. Capt. K. previously commanded the Brig *Niger*, and has sailed out of St. John for several years, always maintaining an irreproachable character. We understand he was a native of Yarmouth, N. S., and has left a wife and family, with a large circle of relatives and friends, to lament his unexpected death.

"Bristol, July 8.—The Norman, Kinney, for Halifax, reported as having sailed yesterday, did not proceed, in consequence of a melancholy and fatal accident which occurred on board of her.—Captain Kinney's brother, master of the Sarah, of St. John, with some other friends, were accompanying him as far as King-road, and just as they were about leaving, in firing a cannon, it burst and killed him, a piece of the iron having penetrated the skull. Captain Kinney was also wounded in the leg. An inquest is now sitting on the body."

Coroner's Inquest.—An Inquest was held at Round Hill, County of Annapolis, (Nova-Scotia,) on Sunday, 28th July, before P. Bonnett, Esq., on view of the body of John Buckley, who had gone into the water the same day to swim. Verdict—Accidental death by drowning. The deceased was a native of Ireland.

A highly respectable jury of farmers, by their foreman, Mr. George Bartan, after returning their verdict, presented an only afflicted sister of the deceased with their fees. This is the third instance in which the same Coroner has held Inquests on bodies which had been drowned in bathing on the Sabbath day. This should be a warning to persons who are in the habit of indulging in the same practice.

A new Ship of 350 tons, named the *Constellation*, was brought into this Harbour on Wednesday, by the steamer *Maid of the Mist;*—she was built by Mr. Joseph Brown, for John Wishart, Esq. of this City; and combines, as we understand, beauty of model, with strength of build, and superior finish.—*City Gazette.*

The Aroostook Timber.—It is stated in the Augusta Age that the Maine Land Agent has made sale of Timber at the Boom to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, and that sixteen thousand tons remain, mostly on the banks of the river.

A gentleman, direct from Aroostook, who resides but a short distance from the Boom, informs the editor of the Somerset Journal that when he left, a few days since, there were all counted but *seventy-five sticks* of Timber in the boom, and also that there are over one hundred of the Sheriff's *posse* still on the watch, though they have not a log a-piece to take care of. This (says the Journal) will be unwelcome news to our tax-paying citizens.

Departure of the Steam Packets.—The New York Express of Thursday afternoon says, "At 1 o'clock the Great Western left her Pier, and at nearly 2 o'clock the British Queen followed her. The Great Western was off Staten Island, on the quarantine ground before the British Queen got out of the East River. Prodigious masses of people crowded the Battery, and the wharves and vessels on the East River. The number was legion—and the roofs of the houses were pretty well filled, not only in New York, but in Brooklyn and Jersey City. There is but little doubt that the ships intend to try, one to beat the other—and the people here during the day have become so much interested, that a large amount in bets is depending upon the result. The British Queen had 103 passengers on board, and the Great Western 60. Several of the beautiful New York Packets also sailed on Thursday, for Liverpool, London, and Havre. The fine ship Ontario had only five passengers on board.

$450,000 in specie were shipped by the Great Western; $300,000 by the British Queen, and by the packet ship Baltimore for Havre, $225,000.

The British Queen cost *three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars*. The new steam-ship President, of 2400 tons, will be launched on the return of the Queen.

Fredericton, August 7.—The Commissioners appointed by the British Government on the Eastern Boundary, Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, arrived at New-York in the *British Queen*. These gentlemen, we understand, are expected here in a day or two to confer with His Excellency Sir John Harvey, on the important object of their mission.—*Royal Gazette.*

We have much pleasure in copying the following paragraph from the *Edinburgh Evening Post* of the 6th of July, so highly creditable to the individual himself, and which will be no less pleasing to his friends and connexions in this Province. We understand that Mr. Wetmore will sail in the course of this month on his return to New-Brunswick.—*Ib.*

"Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh,
"Second day of July.

"In presence of the *Royal College of Surgeons*, appeared Mr. Thomas S. Wetmore, M. D., and being examined on his skill in Anatomy, Surgery, and Pharmacy, was found duly qualified to practice these Arts. Extracted by
(Signed) "WM. SCOTT, *Clk.*"

We have copied into this day's Gazette the "Bill for re-uniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada and for the Government of the United Province", as published in the Montreal Gazette of Saturday the 27th instant.

The principle of the Bill, the re-union of the Provinces of Canada, has not been adopted by either House of the British Parliament; but the Bill was submitted to the House of Commons by the Ministers of the Crown, who, consequently, have adopted its principle; and it is published in order that Her Majesty's subjects, in both Provinces, may become acquainted with its provisions before it becomes a law.

It will require to be closely examined before it is thoroughly understood; even by those who are the best qualified for the task.

It presents some features which do not belong to the British Constitution, the Colonial Constitutions, the Constitutions of the United States, or, indeed, to any Constitution of Government with which we are acquainted; such as the District Councils, with the power of local taxation and management, a second Branch of the Legislature nominated by the Crown, for a period of eight years, a permanent Civil List with no power of periodical revision by the legislative body, and innumerable restrictions on its acts.

The qualifications of electors and of the members of the elective branch of the Legislature are made similar to those in Upper Canada; and it seems to be intended that the two Provinces should have an equal number of members, although their respective population will probably be about as four to seven, even after the dismemberment of the District of Gaspe from Lower Canada.

It must be difficult to tell how a Constitution of Government so novel would work; particularly amongst a people so different in language, laws, customs, manners, institutions, and prejudices.

We are apprehensive that the Bill will not give satisfaction to any party in the Canadas, unless it be to those interested in the debt of nearly a million and a half, in which Upper Canada has involved itself under its present Constitution, and which the Bill proposes to make chargeable on the general revenue of both Provinces.

It is certain that very little of "Responsible Government", as it is understood by some, could possibly exist under the proposed Bill. We should be afraid, however, that when the annual charges of collection, the permanent Civil List, the interest of the debt, from forty to fifty thousand pounds, and the necessary expences of the Legislature, are taken out of the existing revenue, some of the evils of the "Responsible Government" of our neighbours will be felt, without its advantages.—*Neilson's Quebec Gazette.*

Newfoundland.—We are happy to be informed that the Cod Fishery promises to be generally successful this year.—*Gazette.*

Fortification of British North America.—We learn from the Brockville, Canada, Statesman, that among other active preparations which are now making to place every part of British North America in the most ample state of defence, are the following:—Bermuda is to be strongly fortified, permanent barracks are to be built at Laprairie, with stone towers to defend them. Martello towers are to be erected at Montreal, Fort Wellington at Prescott, is to be completed, Fighting Island is to be fortified, and Government has purchased several pieces of land in various parts of the suburbs of Kingston, with a view of commencing public works for its defence on a very large scale.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

On Saturday last the following Catholic clergymen sailed from Dublin for Liverpool, from whence they are to leave for the mission in Nova Scotia, of which the Right Rev. Dr. Frazer is bishop:—The Rev. R. B. O'Brien, native of Limerick, who has distinguished himself so much in the R. C. College of Maynooth, and who is to be charged with the government of the Catholic College in Halifax, under the venerable prelate. The Rev. Laurence Joseph Dease, O. S. F., native of Longford, in the diocese of Ardagh, an experienced clergyman for nine years, accompanies the Rev. Mr. O'Brien. The provision for the clergy is very respectable. It is hoped that in a very short time means will be forthcoming to enable the bishop to introduce there a branch of the Sisters of Charity, or of the Presentation order from Ireland.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

New-York, August 3.—The price of Flour continues to advance. To-day it is up to $6,50 for Genesee, common brands, and $7 for fancy, small sales. The rise has been caused mainly by the continued light receipts, and the reduction of the old stock in store by extensive shipments of late.

Flour at Cincinnati on the 24th ult. $4 31; wheat 75 cents per bushel.

Saint John Savings' Bank.

D. Jordan, Esq. Cashier.

Office hours—from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays.

Deposited in July, - - - -	£801	14	11
Withdrawn ditto, - - - -	180	8	1

Acting Trustee for August—G. D. Robinson, Esq.

Price of Flour, &c. at the 'City Mills.'

Superfine Flour, 40s. per brl. & 20s. per hundred.
Fine do. 37s. 6d. do. & 18s. 9d. do.
Middlings do. 20s. do. & 10s. do.
Horse Feed, 2s. per bushel.
Bran, - - 1s. 3d. do.

MARRIED.

Yesterday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. William Thoms to Miss Rachel Cook, both of the Parish of Portland.

At Fredericton, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M., Mr. Jarvis S. Ring, to Miss Frances E. Estabrooks, both of that Parish.

At the Second Falls of St. George, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Michael Ricker to Miss Mary A. French, both of that place.

At St. George, by the Rev. Samuel Thompson, Mr. Samuel R. S. Stanton, to Miss Ellen Roaks, all of that place.

On the 31st ultimo, in the Parish of St. Davids, by the Rev. M. Pickles, Mr. Ossian Bellmore, of St. Stephens, to Miss Catharine Young, of Saint Davids.

On the 1st inst. at Rose Bank, Newcastle, (Miramichi,) by the Rev. S. Bacon, Rector, Henry B. Allison, Esquire, Merchant, to Sarah, fourth daughter of William Abrams, Esquire.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, after a short but painful illness, Ann Amelia, wife of Mr. Stephen B. Hennigar, in the 25th year of her age.—Funeral to-morrow (*Sunday,*) at 2 o'clock, from her father's residence, Prince William street, where friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

Yesterday morning, Mary Potter, infant daughter of Mr. Henry Austin, aged 11 months. Funeral To-morrow, (*Sunday,*) at half-past 4 o'clock, from her father's residence, Leinster-street.

On Friday morning, after a protracted illness, Mr. William Scott, aged 46, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, leaving a widow and eight helpless children to lament their loss. Funeral To-morrow, (*Sunday,*) at 4 o'clock, from his late residence at Red Head.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—arrived,

Sunday—Schr. Mercy Jane, Cook, Jamaica and Cuba, 23 days—Ratchford & Brothers, rum, &c.
William, Barnes, N. York, 4—J. & R. Reed, flour.
Wednesday—New ship Constellation, from Saint Martins, to J. Wishart.
Wednesday—Schr. James Clark, Beck, Boston, 4—Master, assorted cargo.
Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, 4—Fields & Harrison, assorted cargo.
Thursday—Schr. Union Jack, Norris, Boston, 4—J. & T. Robinson, assorted cargo.
New brig ——, from Parrsboro, to P. Duff.
Friday—Brig James Hay, Leavitt, Demerara, 23—D. & F. Leavitt, rum and hides.
This Morning—Schr. Emily, Hilton, Halifax, 7—Wm. Hammond, rum, sugar, and oil.

COASTWISE, &c.

Saturday—Victoria, Carvill, Lepreaux, lumber.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Leavitt, St. Andrews, passengers.
Sunday—Deborah, Grady, Head Harbour, deals.
Wave, Best, Shelburne, granite.
Sisters, Peters, Brier Island, fish.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, Digby, passengers.
Olive Branch, Breen, St. Andrews, laths.
Union, Haviland, Lepreaux, deals.
William, Dexter, St. Martins, deals and boards.
Vineyard, Wright, Salmon River, deals.
Victoria, Evans, Salmon River, deals.
Hornet, Buckman, Cornwallis, ballast.
Elizabeth, Wilber, Shepody, deals.
Nightingale, Fitzgerald, Shepody, deals.
Neptune, Crane, Apple River, deals.
Harmony, Loomer, Campo Bello, salt, flour & corn.
Monday—Hope, Loomer, Apple River, deals.
George Gordon, Roney, Fishing Voyage, fish.
Globe, Morrell, New Edinburgh, fish and oil.
William IV., Walker, Petticodiac, deals & timber.
Rebecca, Moore, Petticodiac, lumber.
Tuesday—Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Leavitt, Digby, passengers.
Wednesday—Pilgrim, Hart, Parrsboro, deals.
Victoria, Cutler, Annapolis, hay, deals, &c.
Ophir, Crohone, Salmon River, deals.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Leavitt, St. Martins.
Thursday—Jane Ellison, Cullum, Windsor, plaster.
Victoria, Covill, Windsor, plaster.
Pilgrim, Hatfield, Parrsboro, deals.
Norval, M'Lean, St. Martins, deals.
Primrose, Delong, St. Martins, deals.
Aurora, Giggy, Salmon River, deals.
Columbine, Barbrick, Truro, plaster.
William & Ellen, Shannon, Fishing Voyage, fish.
Favorite, Helm, Magaguadavic, deals.
Rising Sun, Bishop, Shepody, fire wood.
Mary Catharine, Holland, Pope Logan, hoop poles.
Peruvian, Crawford, Annapolis, hay and potatoes.
Barbara, Wright, Digby, fish, eggs, &c.
Hare, Turnbull, Digby, sheep, &c.
Mary, Morgan, Wilmot, sheep, &c.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, Windsor, passengers.
Friday—Victoria, Clark, Petticodiac, deals.
Olive, Eastman, Londonderry, deals, &c.
Friend, Morris, Parrsboro, deals.
Lady Campbell, Best, Musquash, deals.
Seaflower, Stewart, Musquash, deals.
Maria, Evans, Salmon River, deals.
Jane, Best, Sackville, hay.
Venus, Edgett, Salmon River, deals.
Pearl, Estabrooks, Westmorland, deals and barley.
Saturday—William Henry, Thompson, Petticodiac, deals.
Ruby, Ervine, Petticodiac, deals.
William M. Edgett, Salmon River, deals.
Heroine, Chisholm, Londonderry, plaster.
Nestor, Broderick, Parrsboro, deals.
Pacific, Sanford, Windsor, plaster.
William Charles, Burrows, Parrsboro, deals.
Ann, Hall, Digby, cordwood.
Diligence, Madden, Lepreaux, deals.
Hope, Loomer, Apple River, deals.
Harmony, Morris, Parrsboro, deals.
Isabella, Lovely, Apple River, deals.
Fly, Dixon, Petticodiac, deals, staves and cattle.
Dove, Gilliat, Annapolis, potatoes, eggs, butter, &c.
Pandora, Munro, Cornwallis, butter and staves.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Aug. 3—Alexander, Reed, Liverpool.
Liverpool, Johnston, Liverpool.
8—Wolga, Cood, Hull.
Carrywell, Mills, Dublin.

CLEARED.

Ship Duncan, Robertson, Cork, deals, timber, &c.
Intrinsic, Swinford, Liverpool, timber, &c.
Express, Scott, Gloucester, timber, &c.
Brig Echo, Whitburn, Greenock, deals, &c.
Schr. Triumph, Potter, Halifax, glass, salt, &c.
Isabella, Choinard, Halifax, deals and fish.
Teazer, Greenlaw, Eastport, plaster, fish, &c.

Spoken, 3d July, lat. 50 35, long. 15 15, ship Columbine, for St. John, 7 days from Liverpool; 12th, lat. 44 30, long. 44 30, barque Woodstock, 11 days from St. John, for Liverpool.

Extract from the log book of the steamer *British Queen*:—July 15th, lat. 49 23, long. 15 50, exchanged numbers with British ship Albion; 19th, lat. 46 13, long. 34 47, boarded barque Bethel, of Bideford, found her abandoned, with all sails unbent, all running rigging unrove, all yards across, no boats—laden with rail-road iron; water only up to lower deck beams; no provisions or water on board; bulkhead and lockers broken open—appeared to have been plundered, and to have been deserted, for what I know not.—[The Bethel, Marshall, sailed from Newport, Wales, on the 5th June, for Philadelphia.]

Cleared at Quebec, 30th July, ship Columbus, Pentreath, Liverpool; 31st, St. Andrew, Leitch, do.

Arrived at New-York, 31st ult. schr. Albion, Bennett, St. John; at Baltimore, 31st, brig Planet, Duncan, do.; at Boston, 4th inst. schr. Horatio Wilson, Card, do.

Cleared at Philadelphia, 1st instant, schr. Mary Jane, Spencer, St. John.

Arrived at London, June 29, brig Matilda, Hughson, Jamaica.—At Deal, 9th July, ship Eagle, Stephenson, St. John, and Prince George, Foster, Halifax; 7th, Meteor, Brown, St. John, for Hull.—Cowes, 9th, Herald, Berwick, Halifax.—Liverpool, 7th, John Porter, from Halifax; 9th, Brenda, St. Andrews; Agnes, Bainbridge, St. John.—Dublin, 8th, Brothers, Poole, St. John.—Sunderland, 5th, Crescent, Crow, Miramichi.—Hull, 7th, Sovereign, St. John.—Greenock, 3d, Marchioness of Queensbury, Kerr, Miramichi, 29 days; 5th, Phœnix, Walker, Bay Chaleur.

Huna, July 3.—The Amy, of and from St. John, for Hull, three weeks out, passed through Pentland Firth yesterday.

Sailed from Liverpool, 5th July, ships Hannah Kerr, Bacon, and Robt. Bruce, Harkness, St. John; 6th, Hillsborough, Lamb, Dalhousie; 7th, Jenny, Banks, St. Andrews.—Dublin, 6th, Idea, Pennington, for St. John.—Hull, 4th, Westmorland, Tonge, Miramichi.

Remaining at Cove of Cork, July 7, Valleyfield, Goble, for Halifax, and Midas, Stratford, for Miramichi.—At Deal, 7th, Helen Marks, Murchie, for St. Andrews.

Cleared at London, 5th, Earus, Hudson, Bathurst. Entered for loading at Liverpool, 8th July, Magnificent, Whitty, St. John; Integrity, Orton, Richibucto.

Portsmouth, July 2.—H. M. ship Winchester, 55, Capt. J. Parker, arrived at St. Helens on the 30th ult. from the Downs, on her way to receive the flag of Sir Thomas Harvey. She is nearly one hundred short of her complement of men, and cannot proceed for some time.

Mechanics' Institute.

THE regular Monthly Meeting of the Saint John Mechanics' Institute for August, will be held at the Rooms of the Institute, in Germain Street, on Monday Evening, the 12th inst. at 8 o'clock, P. M. S. J. SCOVIL,
August 3. R. Secretary.

WESLEYAN CENTENARY MEETING FOR THE NEW-BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.

THIS Meeting will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, August 16th, 1839, in *Germain Street Chapel;* service to commence at half-past seven o'clock.

The Rev. R. Alder, one of the General Secretaries for the Wesleyan Missionary Society, will attend upon the occasion; and it is expected that addresses will also be delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Richey, of Canada; R. Knight, Chairman of Nova Scotia District; William Temple, of New-Brunswick District; Wm. Croscombe, of Windsor; and several other Ministers whose services have been solicited.

On Sunday, August 18th,
THE NEW
WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL,
SAINT GEORGE'S-STREET, IN THIS CITY,

Will be opened for Divine Service; at Eleven in the morning; Three in the afternoon; and Six in the evening.

The Rev. Messrs. Alder, Croscombe, and Richey, are expected to conduct the Services, after each of which Collections will be made toward defraying the erection of the building. In this commodious House for Divine Worship the Trustees have engaged to make a liberal provision of *free seats;* and it is their present intention to sell the preference of the Pews upon the first floor, (No. 1 to 102) the following Monday; the particulars of which, and the order of the services will be given subsequent to this date.

St. John, N. B. 8th August, 1839.

Fredericton Steam Boat Company.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company is hereby requested at Mr. F. W. Hatheway's Brick Building in this place, on Tuesday the 10th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for obtaining a Register for the Company's Boat, and to attend to such other business as may be brought before them.

Notice is also given, that *the sixth and last assessment of One Pound Ten Shillings* on each share of the Capital or Stock of the above Company, is required to be paid by the Shareholders on or before the 10th day of September next.

JOHN T. SMITH, President.
Fredericton, 9th August, 1839.

Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for the purpose of electing Seven Directors for the ensuing year, will take place on MONDAY the 2d day of September next, at the St. John Hotel, between the hours of 12, a. m. and 3 o'clock, p. m.

THOMAS NISBET,
St. John, August 3, 1839. President.

THEATRE.

Mrs. CHAPMAN'S BENEFIT.

MRS. CHAPMAN has the honor to announce to the Citizens of St. John that her Benefit will take place on Wednesday Evening, August 14th, when will be performed an original Drama of thrilling interest, translated from the French of "Victor Hugo" entitled the

Tower of Nesle,
OR, THE
CHAMBER OF DEATH.

Also, Shakspeare's beautiful Play of the
Merchant of Venice.
WITH A PLEASING VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

N. B.—Mrs. Chapman cannot announce to her Patrons the adventitious support of the Band of the gallant 69th Regiment, but with the pieces selected for the evening and her best endeavours to give satisfaction, she trusts for support to the respectable, discerning, and liberal inhabitants of St. John, and its vicinity.

Saint John, August 9, 1839.

Army Contract.

SEALED Tenders, the rates to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by Assistant Commissary General Goldsmith, at his Office in Saint John, New-Brunswick, until 12 o'clock, on Wednesday the 21st day of August, instant, for the undermentioned Commissariat Supply, viz:—

1100 Barrels of United States Scratched Superfine or Canada Fine Wheat FLOUR, to be manufactured from Wheat the growth of the present year, and to be delivered into the Queen's Magazines, at this place, at the following periods, viz:—

500 Barrels previously to the 15th October, 1839;
600 Barrels previously to the 30th November, 1839.

Each Barrel to contain 196 lb. net,—to be free from grit or any bad taste, fresh and sweet, and warranted to keep good for eight months from the day of delivery.

Payment will be made in Bills of Exchange on Her Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of £100 for every £101 10s. due on the Contract.

Two approved securities will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

Commissariat, New-Brunswick,
Saint John, 10th August, 1839.
[Courier and Observer.]

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

TENDERS of Mexican Doubloons and Dollars in Exchange for Bills drawn at Thirty days' sight upon the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by Assistant Commissary General Robinson, at his Office, Halifax, at noon, on the 15th and last day of this month.

The Tender to state the number of British Shillings for the Doubloon, and Pence sterling for the Dollar, at which these Coins are offered, and the sums in which the Bills are required to be drawn.

Commissariat, Nova-Scotia,
Halifax, 5th August, 1839.
(Observer.)

CORPORATION CONTRACT.—Tenders will be received at the residence of Assistant Alderman Hagarty, until twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the 14th of August, for completing the Excavation in Queen-street, between Pitt and Wentworth streets, according to the cut already commenced. All further information may be obtained on application to either of the subscribers.

THOMAS HARDING,
WM. HAGARTY,
August 10. *Committee.*

A CARD.

DR. SAMUEL BAYARD has removed from St. Stephen to this City, intending to practice the different branches of the Medical Profession. Residence—Mrs. M'Kee's Boarding-house, north side of the Market-square. *Aug.* 10.

MONEY!

RECEIVED by Matthew O'Brien, by mistake, in the sale of fish at the North Market Wharf, a few days since, a Sum of MONEY exceeding the price.—The Owner may have it by giving satisfactory evidence.—Apply at the Courier Office. *Aug.* 10.

FOUND this morning, in the Market-square, St. John, a NOTE OF HAND for £4 14s. 3½d. which the Owner can have by proving property and paying expences. Apply to

JOSEPH O. DUNHAM,
Aug. 3. *Carleton.*

BOARDING HOUSE,
KING STREET.

MRS. MAGEURE respectfully intimates to the public that she has taken the premises owned by Mr. G. Whittekir (formerly occupied by Dr. Hunter) in King street, where she has opened a

BOARDING HOUSE,

and trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Seven or eight additional steady Boarders can be comfortably accommodated at a reasonable rate upon application.

St. John, August 10, 1839.

BOARD AND LODGING in a respectable private Family, wanted by two or three young Gentlemen.—Apply at this Office.
St. John, Aug. 10, 1839.

BOARD AND LODGING in a respectable private dwelling wanted by three young Gentlemen. Apply at the Courier Office.
Aug. 10.

WANTED,—A steady and respectable Young Man, to attend in a *Grocery Store*. Letters addressed to P. through the Courier Office, will be answered by calling on the party approved of. *Aug.* 10.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful and well-known Blood HORSE "*THORNTON*", rising Six years old. For further particulars, apply to
Aug. 10. T. L. NICHOLSON & CO.

BAR-KEEPER Wanted.—Enquire at the St. John Hotel. *Aug.* 10.

RUM.

EX *Amethyst*, from Halifax:—14 puncheons and 21 hhds. RUM, of superior quality and flavour, for sale on moderate terms by
Aug. 10. W. P. RANNEY.

BRIGHT SUGAR.—20 Hhds. and 30 Boxes Bright Sugar, now landing and for sale by
August 10. JAMES MALCOLM.

HAVANA CIGARS.—10,000 superior Havana Cigars, just landed and for sale by
August 10. JAMES MALCOLM.

Jamaica Rum,
PIMENTO, CEDAR & MAHOGANY.

10 PUNCHEONS strong Jamaica RUM, —proof 22;
50 bags Pimento; 150 logs Mahogany,
4 logs CEDAR;

Now landing from schooner *Mercy Jane*, from Jamaica and Cuba, for sale by
Aug. 10. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

NOW landing ex *Mercy Jane* from Cuba:—18 Tons LIGNUMVITÆ; and 180 Boxes prime CIGARS.
CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
August 10, 1839.

Rice, Coffee, Hams, Oil, &c.

The Subscribers have just received per Schooner James Clark from Boston—

20 TIERCES and half tierces RICE,
20 bags COFFEE,
10 boxes No. 1 CHOCOLATE,
20 ditto Nos. 6, 7 and 8 Wool Cards,
3 cases Cassia; 1 cask ground Cassia,
5 casks Salæratus; 20 dozen Corn Brooms,
20 doz. broad & narrow Hickory Axe Handles,
20 doz. Painted Pails; 5 doz. Molasses Pails,
50 boxes MUSCATEL RAISINS.

From Greenock, by Brig Mary Pring—
1 case, containing Pilot Cloth Jackets, summer Coats, Trowsers, Vests, &c.
1 ton first quality HAMS.

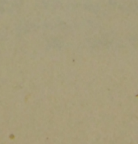
Also—10 casks first quality Pale SEAL OIL.
All of which will be sold at lowest market prices. JARDINE & CO.
10th August, 1839.

CIGARS, RICE, OATMEAL, &c

24 BOXES "*La Corona*" Havannas;
3 tierces RICE,—from Boston.
34 brls. fresh OATMEAL—from Nova Scotia.
20 do. Soda CRACKERS—from Baltimore.

Just received and for sale at No. 10, King-street.
Aug. 10, 1839—2 JOHN SEARS.

VESSEL FOR SALE.



The schooner NIMBLE, 29 Tons, with fishing geer, &c. for the Hook and Net Fishery, will be sold a bargain.—Apply to
HENRY BLAKSLEE.
10th August, 1839.