GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

HOUSE OF LORDS—May 31.

The Earl of Winchilsea said, before the house adjourned he would beg leave to offer a few observations, in the hope of eliciting some information from the noble Viscount at the head of the government, as to the principles which were now to guide that government with regard to their foreign, their colonial, and their domestic policy. Under any circumstances, when a government had felt it their duty to resign, he should have been prepared to contend, not only that the people of this country had a constitutional right to an explanation of the grounds which led to such a step; but that if that government should return to the offices which they had abandoned, the country had a fair right to expect a public announcement of the principles of that government—(hear)—seeing that the act of resignation and the acceptance of that resignation had put an end to the former government. In the existing state of the country it was most dangerous, and the experience of past ages had also taught that constant changes of government tended to shake the public confidence and to unsettle the public mind. He would take as the foundation of his appeal to the noble Viscount, the statement of the noble Viscount when he surrendered with his colleagues the offices of the government, and when the noble Viscount had stated, that he had not the confidence of the House of Commons, it could not but be the opinion of him (the Earl of Winchilsea) and his noble friends, that the noble Viscount could no longer hold the reins of government with honor to himself, with advantage to the throne, or with benefit to the general interests of the country—(*loud cries of hear from the opposition.*) The noble Viscount had stated that the result of the division upon the Jamaica Bill in the House of Commons was such as to render the success of the measure hopeless, and to make it impossible for him any longer to administer Her Majesty's government in a manner satisfactory or beneficial to the country, and he concluded by saying that there was no danger to be apprehended from the difficult circumstances of the country. He referred to the declaration of Lord Melbourne upon resigning the government, and asked upon what new principles he now resumed office. They saw themselves threatened with danger at home and abroad, and they ought now to have a statement, why the Prime Minister should have abandoned office on the 7th of this month, and resumed it on the 14th without abandoning his principles. He deeply regretted the advice that had been given by the noble Viscount to their Sovereign upon a misunderstanding which led to the country being deprived of a good and useful government. He wished to know why the noble Viscount was better prepared now to carry on the government than at the early part of the month.

Viscount Melbourne thought that he had already given an explanation why he had resumed office, and why he had abandoned it. The circumstances which made him resume office were such as made it impossible for him as a man of honour, and feeling to decline resuming office (*cheers*), the difficulties would not certainly be lessened by a compromise of his principles. He should not purchase support by an abandonment of his opinions. His government was founded on the principles of reformation and improvement. He was not friendly to general expressions, and he should therefore avoid them on this occasion. His opinions upon subjects of popular discussions were well known—as well known as they were in 1835. He did not mean to shrink from expressing his thoughts. In the present day, there had been at public meetings an open declaration of the intention to commit plunder and shed blood. This he thought was less dangerous than secret society; for otherwise they must think the country was rotten to its heart's core. Great changes had taken place in the constitution of this country. For dangers they might apprehend that safety would be found in the wisdom of parliament. He did not know which was the best or the worst Ministry; but he thought the worst must be that, which could not carry out the measures which might be for the benefit of the country.

Lord Brougham said he could not understand upon what principle office had been resumed by his noble friend. He resigned office, according to his own declaration, because he had lost the confidence of Parliament, and he had resumed office without either doing anything to gain, or promising anything to deserve it. The noble Viscount promised no advance in Reform—he held out no expectation for conferring a single benefit upon the country by his restoration to power. The noble Viscount had nothing to support him, but the personal favour of the Sovereign. His noble friend had adjourned the house for twelve days, and the only use made of it was to spread the most gross falsehoods and the most foul fabrications through the country. Persons had been employed in spreading these calumnies, one of whom was a discredit to the name of Grattan, and of the other he remarked, that if they disgraced the bench by promoting him, ministers should be impeached. It was, he contended, a monstrous doctrine to put before his country, that the personal interests of his Sovereign were to be made paramount to his sense of the people and the wisdom of Parliament. The doctrine now contended for was that when Ministers resigned, their wives and sisters should retain their places in Court, and that when one half went out of office, the *better half* should remain in. His noble friend's avowal was in fact little better than nothing (*hear hear!*)—a mere vague, fruitless, useless generality, and might be made by one man just as well as another (*hear hear!*). There was not a single word in it which the noble Duke, or his noble and learned friend opposite (Lord Lyndhurst) though differing still more from the noble Viscount, could not have re-echoed (*hear hear!*). What was the noble Viscount's profession of his principles? "I am a friend," said the noble Viscount, "to all progressive improvement;" whoever heard of any one getting up and saying, "I am a friend of all retrograde movement?" "Then," said his noble friend, "I am a friend of all safe measures of reformation, if you will only prove them to be such;" would not the noble Duke say the very same thing? (*hear hear!*). "I am a friend of all measures of reformation which you can prove useful and safe." Then came the qualification, and each would just add the same qualification, which told them absolutely nothing—"I am against giving up my conscientious opinions on important questions in order to conciliate any support." Really he believed any thing more safe or more simple than this kind of political *placebo* never was heard of being administered to a deliberative assembly (*cheers, and a laugh*). His noble friend left them at the close of his statement precisely where they were at the commencement, and he was totally at a loss which most to admire, the plainness of the question which had been asked by the noble Earl opposite, or the total insufficiency of the answer, if answer it could be called, which had been given by the noble Viscount. As regarded the intentions of Her Majesty's Government in the future conduct of public affairs, his noble friend had left the house and the country precisely as they were. It was his deliberate conviction that if the altered state of our constitution were fit for the calm, it would be yet better for the tempest; if the vessel could ride safely in smooth water, surely her being better rigged and well trimmed, better manned, sounder in her timbers, and more secure in every portion of her fabric, could not render her less fit than she was previously to encounter the hazards and perils of the tempest.—To establish the House of Lords in the confidence of the nation, to secure to the other branch of the legislature the cordial support of their constituents, were amongst the purposes of that change. Would it then be affirmed that the vessel of the state incurred any increase of danger by having her repairs completed and perfected when she became exposed to greater stress of weather than she was ordinarily exposed to? It would not do to have her timbers shrinking and her masts straining when the waves were beating against the bark of the constitution (*loud cheers*). He inferred, from the ominous silence with which this remark was received, that the sentiments which he entertained were held by him not in common with the majority of their Lordships, nor were held there by the noble friends with whom he acted in 1832, when that great change was effected—when some, to serve the purposes of the hour, were loud assenters to that of which they now probably repented, and left him at the present moment the almost solitary supporter of the Reform Bill of five or six years ago. At a meeting at Liverpool, a person of great note and influence there did not hesitate to tell the people of that town that the Ministers of the Crown had resolved to throw overboard the principle of finality, and adopt that of progressive change.—Upon the faith of that the inhabitants of Liverpool voted an address in favour of the existing administration. "Let them stay in," said the orators of Liverpool, "and then you shall see what you shall see" (*a laugh*). They had now arrived at the 31st May, and they were precisely in the same position in which they stood on the 7th of this month. He wished he could flatter himself with the hope of seeing finality put an end to, and such principles avowed as would enable him once more to co-operate with his friends. He had been induced to hope, in the absence of other grounds of hope, that the state of public opinion, and the species of conditional support conceded to Ministers, would have led to a change in their policy. It was idle to affirm that the feeling and opinions of Lord John Russell presented the least impediment to that.—When that noble Lord declared for the finality of the Reform Bill, if his colleagues did not agree with him, why did they not express their disagreement? Why did they not disclaim all concurrence and sympathy with them: He (Lord Brougham) could of his own knowledge say, that they concurred with Lord John Russell; he had it from those who received the information personally themselves.—Coupling that with their silent acquiescence in the declaration of the Secretary for the Home Department, he thought himself entitled to say that, of his own knowledge, he knew that the members of the Cabinet generally agreed with Lord John Russell. He had hopes, however, that the progressive policy might have been adopted, but they had that evening been dashed and damped by the tone of generality in which his noble friend had addressed the house. He little thought he should have lived to hear it said by the Whigs of 1839, "Let us rally round the Queen; never mind the House of Commons; never mind measures; throw principles to the wind; abandon opinions; leave pledges unredeemed; quarrel with your supporters in both houses of Parliament, but for God's sake rally round the throne; the princess who fills it deserves to be the object of your reverence and respect, and whatever pleases the princess let it be the law of the land." He was old enough to recollect that in the reign of George III., he had regarded with the greatest contempt the principle of those noble lords opposite, which showed itself in the constant attempts to cover their failure by appeals to the "good old King". If there was one thing more than another of which the Whigs then expressed their abhorrence, it was of that appeal to the "good old King," which they condemned and ridiculed as hypocritical, because they knew what was meant by "my good old King;" they knew very well that it meant "my good old pension," and "my excellent old place" (*loud laughter*). That "God save the King," meant "God save my pension;" and that "give me a long-lived King," meant "give me a long-lived Minister, who will give me a better pension and a larger place than I now have" (*much laughter*). The Under Secretary for the Colonies had said in the other house of parliament, that the government actually retained their old opinion of the Jamaica measure, and conceived it to be the right one. If that measure was the right one, the new was the wrong one. If it was right to do the other, it was wrong to abandon it. "Oh, but the policy of Jamaica, the whole history of the measure, the giving it up and the choosing of another, all that is completely changed, because of two ladies of the bedchamber." That was the argument. It seemed a ludicrous one, to be sure, but that was not his fault; he was only stating the case of the government in their own language. One word more with respect to the illustrious person who had been so much alluded to. He deeply grieved that Her Majesty should be placed in this position (*hear*). It was not the fault of Parliament; Parliament had spoken fairly enough: neither was it the fault of the illustrious individual herself, inexperienced as she must necessarily be at her age. But it was the duty of those who were about her to inform her of the solemn, of the known and established principles of the constitution of this country. He concluded that there was no party in the country opposed to the monarchy, but if there were they were small and insignificant in number.

The Duke of Wellington declared that he did not see at the time that the noble Viscount had resigned, that there was any occasion for his doing so; and the more he had reflected on the subject since, the more he was confirmed in that opinion. He declared that if the noble Viscount continued to uphold his government on the principles he had that night laid down, he saw nothing to prevent his being supported by Parliament and the country.

The Marquis of Normanby, in reply to Lord Brougham, observed that he had made statements which were not consistent with facts which he supposed must be within the knowledge of the noble and learned lord.

After a few more words from Lords Brougham and Winchilsea, the house adjourned.

[London Correspondence of the Quebec Gazette.]

"Royal Exchange, June 12, 1839.

"You will have, I anticipate, seen a report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the British North American Bank, which was held at the Company's house, on Tuesday week, in Great Saint Helens. I was present on the occasion, as, indeed, I have been at all former meetings, and I can, with truth, say, that I never saw a more highly respectable body of proprietors even at the Bank of England. From my very numerous, professional attendances, if I may be allowed to be egotistical, I am prepared to state that rarely have I witnessed such perfect confidence reposed by any set of proprietors as is given to the Directors of the Bank of British North America. G. R. Robinson. Esq. was in the Chair. The report read, placed before the meeting the difficulties which have existed to delay the full tide of prosperity. These difficulties will be fully appreciated by your readers and need not be detailed in a communication from this side of the Atlantic. The more important facts are those relating to the financial results of the operations of the bank and its branches in the past year, the accounts being made up to the 31st December, 1838. From this statement it appears, that at the close of 1837, the balance of undivided profits was £30,334 8s. 6d. The net profits of the year 1838, after deducting all expenses, making provision for bad or doubtful debts, and making a provision for preliminary expenses, &c. is £20,018 13s. 3d.,—total, £40,352 19s. 11d. Deduct first and second dividend to proprietors, £20,710 16s., leaving a balance of undivided profits at the close of 1838, of £19,642 3s. 10d. The Directors recorded a dividend of 12s. per share, or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the paid up capital, which was, with the report, agreed to. In the course of the discussion the proprietors were informed that, of the many engagements by the bank, during the late crisis, all would be realized, except, perhaps, £2,000; and, also, that in the present year the increase of business at the branches of the bank had been equal to, at least, 50 per cent. Many proprietors thought it surprising—the late state of Canada being considered, that so much progress had been made; the warmest thanks of the meeting were given to the Directors, the Chairman, and the name of the Manager and Inspector in Canada, Mr. S. Lunell, was favourably mentioned by more than one of the Directors. The meeting then separated.

"I think you may take it as certain, that a special convention has either left this country, or will speedily be sent to America, for arranging the basis of a settlement of the disputes with the Government of the United States relative to the boundary question. Her Majesty's Advocate, Sir John Dodson, has, for some time, been engaged in drawing up this convention, and which, I am told, is in strict conformity with the instructions sent to the American Minister at our Court. The other mentioned facts, I am not at liberty, at present, to communicate, but I think the knotty point is in a fair train of arrangement.

"Our commercial money market is still in a disorganized state. The anomaly has long existed of a high rate of interest for capital being demanded, at a period when mercantile speculations are conducted on an extremely limited scale,—upon the deposit of foreign stock as much as 20 per cent., for short periods, have been paid. This state of things is partly to be attributed to the recent notice issued from the bank, raising the interest of money, on loans, to 5 per cent. There is another circumstance, too, which creates apprehensions in commercial circles, viz: the rejection, by the bank, of bills, &c. to a considerable amount, drawn against cotton speculations. As the foreign exchanges are still unfavourable, the probabilities are, that the Directors will still continue "the screw," by limiting their issuing of bank notes. The condition of the speculations in cotton is becoming daily more hazardous, by the reduction in the quantity taken by the trade, and the accumulation of stocks, both here and at Liverpool. Many of the oldest merchants look upon the late cotton speculations with alarm, especially as full credit is not given to the accounts received from the United States, that the produce of the last crop of cotton will be so materially deficient as is represented.

"Our West India Markets are flat, notwithstanding the tenor of the accounts from several of the islands is certainly not favourable. Rum is getting up rapidly—fine Jamaica proofs were, to-day, worth 6s. 3d. per gallon in bond; and proof Leewards, 3s. 8d. per gallon, also in bond. Another large Government contract, for the use of the navy, is anticipated shortly.

"The Canadian produce markets are not brisk. The last sale of timber, however, went off pretty well. The supply this year, from Canada, is expected to be short.

"The Tea Trade is very flat. The last monthly sale went off extremely badly—not one half of the amount declared having actually found buyers. The supplies of new teas will be large. We can state that the accounts relative to extension of the cultivation of the genuine tea plant, in Upper Assam, were highly favourable. The Directors of the East India Company, by the last arrivals, have despatches from Assam, stating, that no doubt was felt that England will shortly receive very great supplies of teas from Assam, of as good a quality—green and black—as can be had from China. About 500 chests will be imported this year. Last year, the first of importation, only 34 chests came in.

"The accounts from all parts of the country speak in the highest terms of the crops,—our markets, however, keep up, and the stock of foreign grain in the warehouses is not, by any means, large.

"The Consol Market is firm—though it is said the Chancellor of the Exchequer will require a loan of £10,000,000 to make up his budget. The expenses, in Canada, have swollen the estimates very materially.—Consols for Account left off, this afternoon, at 94¼. Exchequer Bills, at 29 premium. Spanish, at 19½. Portuguese, 35½. Columbian, 31⅛. Chilian, 32½.

"British North American Bank Shares are steady, at ¾ premium.

"Canada Land Company's Shares, 3½ discount."

The collision between the French brig *Griffon* and H. M. Steam vessel *Medea*, has been noticed in the House of Lords. It quite clearly appeared from letters of Commodore Douglas, read by the Earl of Minto, that no insult to the British flag was intended by the French Commander, as the aggression was purely accidental. Viscount Strangford, who first called attention to the subject, expressed his satisfaction with the explanation afforded, although the occurrence was certainly rather awkward; but he remarked, *that somehow or other these accidents were occurring much oftener now a days than was at all necessary.*

Upon the advice of Sir James Kempt it appears, the Ministry have altogether abandoned the grand design of uniting the whole of the British North American provinces in one Federal Government. Sir James, having been consulted by Lord John Russell on the subject, was of opinion that such a union would be impracticable, and that it would lead to the greatest inconvenience on the part of the representatives of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

It is rumoured that amongst the approaching changes, Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, M. P. for Preston, is likely to have an appointment to the colonial department.

A report prevails in the circles of the Palace that her Majesty will make a series of visits in the north of England, and probably extend the royal tour to Scotland. The latter end of August is named as the period when the Court will leave town.—*Morning Paper.*

The Army.—Arrangements are making for the retirement of Lord Hill from the Horse Guards; but there are some doubts as to who is to be his successor. By the express wish of the Queen, the Marquis of Anglesea was applied to; and it was understood that Sir Frederick Stovin would be his secretary. The noble Marquis, however, hesitates on account of his declining health. But this objection will be over-ruled, and within a short time, the Marquis of Anglesea will be Commander-in-Chief.—[Britannia.]

It is said that Lord Fitzroy Somerset will relieve Sir Henry Fane in India.

Embarkation of Royal Artillery for America.—A company of the 4th battalion embarked yesterday on board the Stakesby transport, which came from Deptford, she had been overhauled, having just returned from the West Indies with two companies. The troops going out are to fill up the casualties in the different detachments stationed on the American continent.—[Standard, 6th June.]

The army in Ireland is now reduced to four regiments of Cavalry, and only eight of Infantry, viz:—Scots Greys, Inniskillen Dragoons, 8th Hussars, and 16th Lancers; 7th, 19th, 22nd, 38th, 42nd, 88th, 97th, and 99th regiments—not including depots.

The Archbishopric of Tuam is now extinct, and the diocese will be united to Killala and Achronry, the revenues of which have been transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The new Prelate will be bishop of Tuam, Killala and Achronry.—The arch-episcopal jurisdiction of Tuam will be transferred to Armagh.—[Dublin Evening Post.]

We perceive by the Watchman, that the splendid sum of £200,000 has been announced for the Wesleyan Centenary.

The estimated cost of the proposed deviation from the Birmingham and London Canal, (cutting off the angle between Curdworth and Nunsaton,) ten miles is £330,000!

One day later from England.—The Packet ship Siddons arrived at New York on Friday, bringing papers a day later than were received by the Liverpool.

In the House of Commons a petition was presented from the Catholic Archbishop and priesthood of Tuam, in Ireland, against the national system of education in that part of the kingdom. They claimed the right to regulate and control the education of their flocks.

Mr. Law moved that the petition be rejected, on the ground that the assumption of the title "Archbishop of Tuam" was illegal. A long and sharp debate ensued, in which Mr. O'Connell took a prominent part, and the petition was rejected, 165 to 82.

The bill respecting the rating of tenements was thrown out, 91 to 70.

A resolution was proposed by Mr. Spring Rice and adopted, to the effect that it was not expedient to make any alteration in the duties on sugar and molasses.

The prospect for the crops in Great Britain and Ireland, was good.

The Cotton Market on the 13th of June had a brisk appearance; the trade buying rather free, at an advance of prices of about 1s. 8d. per lb. since the previous Friday. The sales on the 12th and 13th were about 9,000 bales.

The Turkish Fleet now numbers 10,000 marines, and the navy never was so formidable.

Letters from Constantinople of the 22nd May, state that a division of the Ottomon fleet was to sail for Gallipoli on the 24th. The Turkish army, 60,000 strong, have crossed the Euphrates at Bir. It is added, as the result of a deliberation of 10 hours in the Sultan's Council, that war should be immediately declared against Mehemet Ali.

The combined British and French fleets in the Levant, would amount, after the joining of 30 vessels of war in preparation at Toulon, to 75 sail. Admiral Stopford is the British commander. The fleet would, it is said, be divided into two—the one to watch the Turkish, the other the Egyptian naval forces.

Disturbances, said to be of a political nature had taken place in Servia.

Prince Francis Borghese died at Rome, May 29th, of apoplexy, in the 63d year of his age.—He leaves three sons to inherit his immense fortune.

London, June 13.—In the House of Commons yesterday an immense number of petitions from all parts of the kingdom was presented against the Government scheme for national education.

A great number was also presented in favour of an uniform penny postage.

Lord John Russell gave notice that he should to-morrow (this day) move the reception of the report on the Jamaica Bill, and the third reading on Friday.

London, June 13—2 o'clock.—The Funds have been depressed this morning; Consols having receded for the Account to 93⅞.

(*From the London Morning Chronicle, June 13.*)

Money has again become very scarce in the city, more particularly at the Stock Exchange, and in the foreign market, the demand for it has seldom been greater than it was to-day. Five per cent. was the minimum given on any stock, but the rate of interest of course varied according to the description of security offered.

London, June 13.—The Paris papers of Tuesday June 11th, have arrived, together with letters from several of our foreign correspondents. The former are occupied principally with domestic matters, which were assuming a somewhat graver aspect. For example, the ministry incurred another and signal defeat in the Chamber of Peers on Monday, in the proceedings respecting the proposed law of M. Mounier relative to the Legion of Honour. "Such an occurrence," observes a correspondent, "in a chamber which had almost uniformly shown itself the obsequious instrument of government, is naturally considered to prove that the ministry has not much influence over it, and consequently no strength."

It would appear that some uneasiness about the proceedings in respect of the Polytechnic School was entertained in Paris, and that the approaching trials of the insurgents of the 12th, were looked to with something like apprehension. The police were still active, in endeavouring to obtain a clue to the conspiracy which preceded that revolt, but had been hitherto lamentably unsuccessful.

These circumstances, added to rumours of disturbances in Lyons, and the warlike character of the news received by the German mails, caused a decline in the funds on Tuesday.

It was considered all but certain that the Chamber of Deputies would reject the proposed bill of Ministers to authorize a loan of 5,000,000 francs, to the company which had undertaken to construct a railroad from Paris to Versailles by the left bank of the Seine—an impression which on Tuesday produced another and serious fall in the shares of that company.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Fish Market, *17th July*, 1839.

Dear CHUBB,—Your very name warrants me in applying to you in my distress. I complain that it is quite a hardship on us poor fish to be caught at all, but, being caught, it is quite an accumulation of our misfortunes to be laid out and partially roasted in the public market. There has been lately a great fire set up in the middle of the little bit of a Fish-market with which the foot of Duke-street is adorned, by the very person whom the city authorities have placed in the market to protect us from more than necessary cruelty. I consider that the Firewards of the District should look to the matter, the place never having been intended to be ornamented with a furnace and cauldron; and I think that the citizens are entitled, in this muggy weather, to the services of the City Inspector, to protect them from such a decided nuisance. I have heard it whispered among the frequenters of the Lobster market that there is forestalling going on in that quarter. I wish you would enquire of the person who has charge of the market about it.

Your's very respectfully, SHAD.

Mr. CHUBB,—Permit me to call the attention of the proper authorities to the great danger to which the Health of the City is at present exposed by the filthy state of the streets and the insupportable effluvia arising from the public sewers. The cleansing of the streets and drains in these "piping times" of sunshine is a matter which has been too long and shamefully neglected, on the part of the guardians of the city; and if something be not speedily done, a pestilence and its consequent miseries are the least that can be expected, in punishment for the omission of a duty, the performance of which, in every other city but St. John, at this season of the year in particular, is deemed of paramount importance. A. B.

[For the Courier.]

Plato divine fair science taught,
To help and prove the power of thought;
To keep men from the tempting bowl,
And idleness, that hurts the soul;
Thus in his bowers the gentle sage
To virtue trained the rising age,
And Athens, first in arts and fame,
Immortalized his well-known name:
But since she now is learned no more,
And science glads New-Brunswick's shore;
Oh that she'd waft a Plato o'er.
Let us, though little's in our power,
Strive to improve each leisure hour;
For reasoning just to light oft brings
Before unthought of—useful things:
Kind artists, then, declare, I pray,
How a Right Line be drawn there may
From the centre of the less side, *
That its position you may find,
Which will give each an equal divide,
Being a question long required.
It's an eight years' contention
Between two good humble christians.
On the Nashwaak you're sure to find
The description below subjoined.

* Beginning, station 1, S. 83 deg. W. 13 ch. 60 l.
2, N. 45 W. 60 00
3, N. 45 E. 53 00
4, S. 45 E. 71 00
5, S. 45 W. 38 00
to the place of beginning.

St. John, July 15. Thomas O'Keleher.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, July 20, 1839.

Our summary of European intelligence, to-day, is made up of extracts from our latest Colonial and New-York files—the latter supplying us with dates one day later from England than those brought by the steamer *Liverpool*, and the former containing a variety of items which we had not before noticed.

The Weather, during the week, has been highly favourable for the country, and a consequent improvement in the appearance of the crops has, we learn, taken place. *Green Peas* have been in our market for several days at *ten shillings* per bushel.

The company of the 69th Regt. lately stationed at Woodstock, under the command of Capt. Thomas, arrived in this City on Friday, the 12th inst. Capt. Coote's company, from the Grand Falls, arrived yesterday.

Agreeably to notice, the Annual Examination of the Episcopal Sunday School, took place in the National School Houses on Thursday the 18th inst. before a numerous and respectable assembly. Circumstances having induced the postponement of the examination to a later period of the year than usual, many of the children were absent in the country. The numbers present were 113 Boys and 225 Girls. The School opened with singing, after which, prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, from Portland. In the absence of the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, the Rev. Mr. Harrison then proceeded to the examination of the first division, in the Prophet Daniel; at the conclusion, the Rev. gentleman expressed himself gratified with the proficiency evinced in the Sacred Scriptures in the course of examination. The several divisions of the School were also examined in the parts of Scripture to which their attention had been more particularly directed during the past Year, and displayed a knowledge of those truths of Salvation which have been found by experience to be best secured to the Young, by a system of Sunday School Instruction, founded on an humble dependance on the Divine blessing. The examination being over, the Rev. Mr. Harrison kindly addressed the Teachers and children, cheering and animating them on in the cause in which they were engaged, as one, if faithfully persevered in, that would ultimately lead them to the realms of Glory. The children were then handed by the Teachers such refreshments as were provided, after which the proceedings of the day closed with singing and prayer. The whole exhibited a scene truly gratifying to the humble Christian, and tended in no little degree to show the advantages of early religious instruction.—*Com.*

☞ A Sermon will be preached at Trinity Church To-morrow evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, when a Collection will be made in aid of the Episcopal Sunday School funds.

Arrived on Tuesday last, from Prince Edward Island, via Fredericton, the Right Rev. Dr. B. D. M'Donald, Catholic Bishop of Charlotte Town. His Lordship administered, on Thursday, in Saint Malachy's Church, in this City, the Sacrament of Confirmation to 596 adults, the youngest exceeding ten years of age.

His Lordship, we understand, will leave town on Monday morning for St. Andrews and St. Stephen, and is expected to return on Saturday next.

The Rev. Mr. Carey, a Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, who has recently been appointed Assistant Minister of this Parish, having arrived at the scene of his labours, will commence the public performance of his Ministerial duties to-morrow. We understand the Rev. Gentleman will preach in St. John's Church in the morning, and in Trinity Church in the afternoon of that day.

Captain Emslie, 83d Regiment, lady, child and servant arrived in town on Saturday evening last from Kingston, Upper Canada, via the U. States.

Passengers—In the brigantine Sir Allan Mac Nab, from St. Kitts, which arrived on Thursday last, Mr. James Otty and Miss Otty, of this city. Mr. Otty has been several months absent from the city, visiting the West India Islands for the purpose of a renewal of health; but we regret to state that the hopes so fondly anticipated on his return have not been fully realized.—*Chronicle.*

Passengers in the Barque *Liverpool*, from Liverpool—The Rev. John Carey, A. M. of Trinity College, Dublin; John Shiletto, Esq. and Lady, of England; and Mrs. John Jarvis and Mrs. Mary Sutton, of St. Andrews.

NEW VESSELS.

A fine ship of about 510 tons, called the "*Circassian*," owned by Messrs. Adam & Davidson, of this City, was launched on Tuesday, from the ship yard of Mr. James Smith, near the Aboideau. In point of materials, construction and model, she is inferior to none of the many splendid vessels recently launched.

The "*Edina*," another fine ship, of 470 tons, equally creditable in every respect to all concerned, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Hugh Irvin & Brothers, near the Aboideau, on Wednesday. She was built for Messrs. Alexanders, Barry & Co. of this City, and we trust is but the harbinger of many more for her young and enterprising owners.

Launched, on Wednesday last, from the ship yard of Mr. David M'Clellan, for the enterprising firm of Messrs. Harris & Allan, a beautiful and superior ship, called the "*Express.*" She is copper-fastened, iron-kneed, and altogether finished in a very superior style; and fully sustains Mr. M'Clellan's character as an excellent ship-builder. Her figure-head, we understand, was cut by one of Messrs. H. & A.'s own men, (Mr. Charters,) and is his first attempt: in point of taste and superior workmanship it is considered one of the finest full figures ever cut in this place.

A substantial copper-fastened Brig of 159 tons, was launched from the building yard of Mr. Benjamin Appleby, of Hampton, on Thursday se'nnight. She is called the "*Ulster*," and belongs to Capt. S. Stephenson.

Launched, on the 10th inst. at the building yard of Mr. Alexander Wright, Salisbury, a superior built vessel of 350 tons register, named the "*William Walker*": she is owned by the enterprising builder.

The "*Duncan*," a superior ship of 443 tons, built at St. Martins by Mr. James Swim, for Robert Robertson, Esq. of this City, and his brother, (Capt. Daniel Robertson, lately of the *John Bentley*, by whom she is to be commanded,) was towed into port on the 12th inst. by the steamer *Nova-Scotia*. She is a handsome, substantial, and well finished vessel, and we hope will prove a source of profit to her industrious owners.

A large and splendid ship, named the "*Leander*," built by Mr. C. Specht, at St. Mary's Bay, N. S., was towed from thence on Monday last by the *Maid of the Mist*. She is owned by Messrs. Ratchford & Brothers, of this City, and a more sightly or a stronger fastened and better finished vessel is rarely to be seen in our harbour.

Burglary.—The House of Mr. J. B. Sulis, in Sydney-street, in this city, was forcibly entered through the window, last Tuesday night, and several articles of clothing, some of them not made up, together with a parasol, two bonnets, a pair of steel snuffers, and a man's beaver hat with crape round it, were stolen.—A man named *Jeremiah Crowley*, who has been in prison the last fourteen months, for stealing, is supposed to be the guilty person, as he sold a muslin dress, one of the articles stolen, to a person from whom it has been recovered. Such circumstances as the above are happily of rare occurrence in this community, but the public should be on their guard.—*City Gazette.*

From the Royal Gazette, July 17.

We have been favoured with a Copy of the following Address, which will be found an interesting document to our readers;—

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, *K. C. B. and K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c.*

The undersigned Chiefs, and Principal Officers of the Melicite, Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Tribes of Indians, in General Council assembled, and in the presence of their respective Tribes, beg leave to certify to your Excellency that for the last three years the Penobscot Tribe have made application to be united to the Melicite and Passamaquoddy Tribes, chiefly for the purpose of displacing John Neptune and John Nathaniel, the then Chiefs of the Penobscot Tribe who had acted fraudulently towards the Tribe in disposing of their lands, and a valuable Mill Privilege, and thereby entirely destroying their Fishery.

That this application for a Union of the Tribes could not be complied with until authority was received from their head Chief at Caughnowaga, to whom the matter was referred; that upon such reference authority was given to them, at a Council lately held at Penobscot, at which were present the Chiefs of the respective Tribes, it was solemnly decided that they should be united as one Tribe, of which the Melicite should be considered as the head and through the Chief of which Tribe all applications or representations to your Excellency should be made, and that no application or representation should be deemed authentic or worthy of consideration, not proceeding through the same channel.

The undersigned further certify to your Excellency, that at a Council lately held at the French Village, in the County of York, the aforesaid John Neptune and John Nathaniel were displaced, and Toma Sarcalexis and Nathaniel John Orser, were elected Chiefs of the Penobscot Tribe, and that any representations of the said John Neptune and John Nathaniel are not to be considered as authorised by the Tribe.

The undersigned have heard with great dissatisfaction, that some of the Indians of the Melicite Tribe were induced last winter to sign a Petition to the House of Representatives of Maine, stating that they had been turned out of this Province by the British Government; they highly deprecate such conduct, and can assure your Excellency, that all those Indians, with the exception of one, who is a worthless vagabond, were grossly imposed upon, and were entirely ignorant of what they signed.

And they further beg leave to assure your Excellency that your Excellency may at all times rely upon their services when required, in support of the British Government.

Toma Francis, *Governor.*
Nathaniel (his X mark) John Orser, *Lieutenant.*
Sabbates (his X mark) Neptune, *Councillor.*

Signed in my presence, and in the presence of the respective tribes, at the French Village, this sixth day of July, 1839. Thomas C. Lee, *Commissioner for Indians.*

☞ We are requested to state that the third Term for 1839, at the Baptist Seminary, will commence on Monday next, the 22d inst. and that the School in both departments will be re-opened on that day.

Woodstock, July 13.—Three soldiers of the 69th Regiment deserted from their barracks last Wednesday, and were taken at Scotch Corner, (Richmond,) on their way to Houlton, by a patrolling party of Militia, belonging to the detachment stationed at that place, under the command of Capt. M'Kenzie. An individual of the name of Murray was taken up on the charge of helping them off, and was committed to jail until next term, when he will undergo his trial.—*Times.*

Halifax, July 17.—Orders were received by Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey on Saturday, from the Admiralty, for the return of H. M. S. Edinburgh to England. She sailed this forenoon. The Madagascar, which arrived to-day from Quebec, will also, we believe, soon proceed from hence to the same destination.

H. M. Packet Mutine, is detained for despatches from His Excellency Sir John Harvey, which are expected this evening, *via* Windsor.—*Royal Gaz.*

The four American fishing vessels seized and brought into this port, for a violation of the treaty, have been tried, and two, the Battelle and Hyder Alley, condemned and ordered to be sold; the other two have been liberated.—*Halifax Journal.*

Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, arrived at New York on the 2d inst. and in reply to a political oration delivered by John Edwards, Esq. made the following among other observations, which, we trust, may be borne out by future events:

"The views which you have taken of particular points in our foreign relations, which recently presented a very unfavourable aspect, are conceived in the same just and enlightened spirit. The long contested question between Great Britain and ourselves in relation to the Northeastern boundary, there is reason to hope, is in a fair way for a speedy and amicable settlement, and the troubles on the Canadian border, have, I am persuaded, passed their utmost dangerous crisis.

To cultivate a spirit of liberal concession in our public relations, and at the same time, to maintain with every power our national honour unimpaired, are properly regarded by you as trusts of the highest nature. Experience has shown that these can be discharged by invariably demanding justice ourselves, and as invariably pursuing the same line of conduct towards others. A momentary forgetfulness of the latter and great duty by a small number of our citizens on the Northern Frontier, had well nigh broken up the peaceful relations of two great nations, and exposed to irreparable injury the dearest interests of millions of people, impelled to the most amicable intercourse by the strong ties of reciprocal interests, a common origin and a common language."

General Scott, of the United States Army, is on a tour of inspection along the whole frontier of the United States, opposite to Lower and Upper Canada, and at the latest dates was on the Niagara frontier. The activity of this officer is admirable, and if peace can be maintained he is the most likely person to be successful. We believe the discreet conduct of the officers of the U. S. Army, in the difficult position in which they are placed, is generally acknowledged to be exemplary. It is pleasing to see men whose profession is arms, the promoters of peace.—*Quebec Gazette, July 3.*

Montreal, 9th July.—The weather has been very warm to-day, the thermometer ranging about 80 through the greater part of the day. The season for so far has been just what the farmers wanted, and an abundant crop is expected. Fears are, however, entertained of the return of the wheat fly.

New York, July 12.—The weather for some days past has been extremely warm; the mercury rising in the middle of the day to about 90 in the shade. The highest range which we have seen noted, is 93.

From the Eastport Sentinel.

A Card.—The Committee appointed to *receive* and *distribute* such aid as might be rendered to the sufferers by the Fire of the 6th inst. gratefully acknowledge the receipt of *One Thousand Dollars*, contributed by gentlemen of the City of Saint John, and transmitted them through the hands of R. W. Crookshank, L. Donaldson and A. W. Whipple, Esquires.

J. R. Chadbourne,
J. C. Noyes,
Lorenzo Sabine.

Wednesday, July 17, 1839.

Markets.—At Demerara, 15th ult., Dry Fish, \$3½ to \$4¼; Mackerel, \$13; Alewives, \$7½.—At St. Vincent, 24th ult., Dry Fish, \$3¼; Lumber, \$23.—At Antigua, 14th, Dry Fish, \$5; Lumber, \$23.

Montreal, July 8.—Flour.—This article is rather improving; several holders are now asking 35s., which may be said to be the *nominal* price for fine; although heavy parcels can still be bought at 33s. 9d. On Saturday we heard of one sale being made as low as 33s. 90 days, and another at 33s. 6d. The demand for the country parishes continues good. 33s. 9d. was offered to day for Middlings at 90 days and refused.

Georgetown, July 10.—Flour—It being harvest time there is very little flour coming to market, some contracts have been made for future delivery at \$5 50, and this may be quoted as the general price.

To Correspondents.—"*A Spectator*" has been received; but we think that the publication of his letter would not in any way benefit "the service." This fact, and the present crowded state of our columns, induce us to decline inserting it.

Saint John Savings' Bank.

D. Jordan, Esq. Cashier.

Deposited in June, . . .	£1137	3	0
Withdrawn in ditto, . . .	217	17	7

Acting Trustee for July, . . . John Ward, Jun. 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.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Captain D. Bannerman, of the Barque *Oberon*, of this Port, to Eliza, third daughter of Mr. James Barr, of this City.

At Wickham, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. Samuel R. Clark, Mr. William H. Williams, to Miss Mercy, fourth daughter of Mr. James Ackerly.

At Fredericton, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M. Mr. William J. Weeks to Miss Margaret C. Watson, both of that parish.

At Hillsborough, Westmorland County, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sears, Captain John Irvin, to Miss Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Hugh Burton, of that place.

At Halifax, on the 13th inst. by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, Mr. P. L. Zaionczek, to Anne, daughter of the late George Greaves, Esq., M. D.

At Sholden on the 28th May, James Symington Short, Esq. Lieutenant 4th, or King's Own, son of the late Lieut. Col. Short, of H. M. 41st Regt. to Mary, daughter of Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, K. C. B. of Sholden Lodge, Kent.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, Mr. George E. Frost, son of the late Mr. Henry Frost, of this city, aged 21 years. Mr. F. was mate of the brig *Comet*, and unfortunately fell overboard on Wednesday last, by which he received so much injury as to cause his death. The funeral will take place To-Morrow, Sunday, at half-past 4 o'clock, from his mother's residence, Mill-street, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

At Chebogue, (N. S.) on the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, in the 82d year of his age, Mr. Joseph Robins, Sen. a native of Plymouth, (Massachusetts,) and one of the oldest inhabitants of Chebogue. Mr. R. was father of thirteen children, grandfather of ninety, and great-grandfather of 99—making a total of 202 descendants.

At Weymouth, on the 30th ult. after a short illness, Catharine, wife of Samuel Campbell, Esq. in the 50th year of her age—much regretted by her afflicted partner and numerous relatives and friends.

At Halifax, on the 15th inst. Mr. James Fraser, aged 70 years, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

At New-York, on the 8th instant, Lieutenant Grant, of H. M. S. Buzzard. The remains of this gallant and enterprising officer, whose death will be felt as a serious loss to the service, were interred with Military honours at Staten Island.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—arrived.

Saturday—Schr. Compeer, Lincoln, New-York—C. M'Lauchlan, flour, corn, &c.
Sunday—Barque Frederick, Flemming, Baltimore, 16 days—S. Wiggins & Son, timber, flour, &c.
Brig Shannon, Taggart, Halifax, 7—R. Rankin & Co. coals.
Monday—New ship Leander, 813 tons new measurement, from St. Mary's Bay, N. S., to Ratchford & Brothers.
Schr. Constant, Johnston, Philadelphia, 8—B. Tilton, flour and meal.
Tuesday—New Brig Alexandrina, Boston, St. Mary's Bay—ballast.
Brig Susan Maria Brooks, Hughes, Donegal, 44—R. Rankin & Co. passengers.
Thursday—Barque Liverpool, Johnston, Liverpool, 33—Barlows & Ketchum, coals, &c.—On the 3d inst. lat. 43, long. 46 30, spoke the barque Harrison Chilton, from St. John for London; on the 10th, in lat. 42 50, long. 60, passed a steamer, steering E., (supposed to be the Liverpool, from New-York.)
Schr. Ion, Hammond, Halifax—Master, rum, &c.
Yarmouth Packet, Tooker, Halifax—E. Dolby, rum, wine, oil, &c.
This day—Brig Mary Pring, Todd, P. Glasgow—steam-boat machinery, &c.

COASTWISE. &c.

Saturday—Salisbury, Russell, Petticodiac, deals.
Primrose, Belony, St. Martins, ballast.
William Clark, Burrows, Douglas, lumber.
Lady Douglas, Bisset, Gardner's Creek, deals.
Harmony, Morris, Parrsboro, deals.
Enterprise, Edgett, Petticodiac, deals.
Albion, Palmeter, Douglas, plaster.
Victory, Evans, Black River, deals.
Albion, Bisset, Hopewell, hay and deals.
William IV., Walker, Petticodiac, deals and hay.
Charles Thomas, Elderkin, Apple River, deals.
Susannah, Reagh, Wilmot, deals and staves.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, Digby, passengers.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Leavitt, St. Andrews, passengers.
Sunday—Barbara, Tanch, Digby, fish.
Robert, Rice, Digby, deals and cord wood.
Mink, Trafton, Musquash, deals.
Union, Haviland, Lepreaux, deals.
Monday—Cumberland, Martin, Cumberland, deals.
Pandora, Munro, Wilmot, staves and potatoes.
Venus, Emery, Shelburne, granite stone.
Paragon, Letteny, Annapolis, hay.
Sarah, Balcomb, Annapolis, fish and eggs.
Durago, Crane, Parrsboro, deals and staves.
Alexander, Hamilton, Truro, deals and boards.
Tuesday—Maria, Wane, Black River, deals.
Sir J. Harvey, Peters, Annapolis, hay and staves.
Victory, Carvel, Gardner's Creek, deals.
Forest, Kennedy, St. Andrews, laths.
George, Baker, Truro, deals and staves.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Leavitt, Digby, passengers.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.
Wednesday—Seymour, Woodman, Parrsboro, deals.
Catharine, Sulis, Digby, fish and butter.
Thursday—Rose, Reed, Digby, fish.
Barbara, Tansh, Digby, cattle, sheep and fish.
Wave, Best, Shelburne, granite stone.
Hope, Loomer, Apple River, deals.
Caroline, Landers, Wilmot, deals, staves & sheep.
Brothers, Vaughan, St. Martins, cordage.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, Windsor, passengers.
Friday—Diligence, Madden, Mispeck, deals, &c.
Prospect, O'Brien, Parrsboro, plaster.
Barbara, Wright, Digby, fish.
Lady of Clare, Ryder, fishing voyage, fish.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Leavitt, St. Andrews, passengers.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

16th—Duncan, Robertson, Cork.
17th—Comet, Tabor, Cork.
18th—Camilla, Byers, Belfast.
Express, Scott, Gloucester.

CLEARED.

Ship Dorothy, Fleming, Leith, timber.
St. Martins, Pitt, Dublin, timber.
George, Hippisley, Gloucester, timber.
Oberon, Bannerman, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Lincoln, Ricker, Eastport, ballast.
Sir Allan M'Nab, Bingay, St. Kitts, fish, &c.
Lavinia, Leask, Sligo, deals.
Rapid, Cook, Berbice, boards and shingles.
George, Barker, Cork, deals.
Schr. Eleanor Jane, Rankin, Boston, plaster, &c.
Union Jack, Norris, Boston, passengers, &c.
Samuel Ingham, Doane, Philadelphia, plaster.
Woodlands, Johnston, Halifax, salt.
Albion, Bennett, Eastport, grindstones.
Nile, Vaughan, Halifax, molasses.
Elizabeth, Williams, Boston, fire wood.
Sarah Ann, Anderson, Boston, grindstones.
James Clark, Beck, Boston, coals.
Compeer, Lincoln, New-York, fish, &c.

Ship Wakefield, Young, hence, arrived at London, 29th May.—Brig Pratincole, Crosby, at Sligo, 26th do.

Brig Chieftain, Crocker, hence, at N. York, 11th instant; schr. Gen. Warren, Baker, at Philadelphia on the 10th; and Valiant, Ireland, at Washington, N. C. on the 8th.

Cleared at Philadelphia, 8th inst. brig Cleofrid, Moffit, for St. John; 10th, schr. Splendid, Lingley, do.

Arrived at Quebec, 5th July, ship Columbus, Pentreath, Liverpool.—Cleared, 4th, ship Britannia, Atchison, Liverpool; 6th, Mary Caroline, Lawson, do.; schr. Mariner, Ross, St. John.

Sailed from Montego Bay, (Jam.) about the 13th ult. brig Thomas, Hammond, for St. John.

The packet ship La Duchesse d'Orleans, at New York, came in contact, in a thick fog, on the 19th ult. in lat. 49, long. 47, with the brig James Denison, Bolsom, from Miramichi, for Exeter. The latter received so much damage that the crew abandoned her, and were put on board the barque Clio, which arrived at Halifax on the 3d instant.

A large steam vessel was passed on the 28th ult. in lat. 44 13, long. 44 45, steering East—probably Her Majesty's steamer Columbia, which sailed from Halifax on the 18th June for Portsmouth.

Comparative statement of arrivals, tonnage, and passengers at the Port of Quebec, to the 11th July, inclusive, for the years 1838 and 1839:

	Vessels.	*Tonnage.*	*Passengers.*
1838 . . .	534	171,907	1721
1839 . . .	555	173,865	4987
More this year,	21	1958	3266

The number of vessels at present loading in the port of Quebec, is about 180; the total clearances of all rigs, up to the 8th inst. inclusive, was 366.

Quebec, July 12.—The barque *Navarino*, Cleverly, of Plymouth, which ran ashore on the 15th May, on her inward voyage, arrived in port this morning, with her lower masts standing, and without the aid of a steamer, having apparently suffered no material damage. The *Navarino* was sold at underwriters' sale, on the 11th ultimo, for £90; it is said that she is now worth about £3000—no bad speculation in these "hard times."

EDUCATION.

MRS. BLATCH'S Establishment for the education of YOUNG LADIES, will re-open for the *regular Michaelmas Quarter*, on Monday *the 29th instant.*—Particulars may be ascertained at Mrs. B's residence in *Morris-street.*
St. John, 20th July, 1839.

A CARD.

MRS. J. S. CHARLES respectfully announces to the Inhabitants of St. John, that her Benefit will take place on WEDNESDAY evening, July 24, on which occasion the Band of the 69th Regiment (by the kind permission of Major Brookes), will attend, and during the evening play several favourite airs. The Entertainments to commence with the Comedy of "*The Bold Stroke for a Husband*," with numerous other entertainments, for which she respectfully refers them to the Bills of the day. *20th July.*

SCHOOL.

MR. J. K. LASKEY would intimate to the public, that his School (situated at the corner Union and Charlotte streets), will be re-opened on MONDAY the 24th instant.

Parents, who may be desirous of having their children regularly educated, may rely on his unremitting endeavours to prepare them for their respective situations in life. English and Classical Education will be imparted at the above Seminary.
St. John, 20th July, 1839.

MILITIA NOTICE.

THE Left Flank Company (Volunteers) Saint John City Militia, First Battalion, will assemble at their Armoury on Wednesday 31st inst., at half past 2 o'clock, *in uniform*, whence they will proceed to the Sands and fire for a MEDAL. A full and punctual attendance is requested. If the weather should be unfavourable, notice will be given of a future day.
JOHN ROBERTSON, *Captain.*
July 20.

Central Bank of New-Brunswick.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Bank of New-Brunswick is hereby requested at the Bank on Monday the 19th August next, at 11 a. m., for the purpose of receiving and considering certain proposals then to be submitted, respecting an union with the Bank of British North America, and also such other matters of the like nature as may be brought before them.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. J. BEDELL, President.
Fredericton, 15th July, 1839.

10,000,000 Saw Logs.

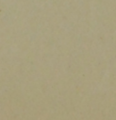
THE subscribers are ready to contract for the delivery to them, next spring and summer, at or near their Mills, of Ten Millions Superficial Feet Red and White Pine and Spruce SAW LOGS.—A liberal price given.
MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.
St. John, 20th July, 1839.
(Observer, Chronicle, and Sentinel.)

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Just received per Ship "Liverpool," from Liverpool,

GENTLEMEN'S best quality HATS,
Do. second do. do.
Men's Napless do.
Youth's Black and Drab do.
Boy's do. do. do.
Together with those on hand will be sold *low* wholesale or retail.
C. D. EVERITT.
St. John, 20th July, 1839.

Wanted to Charter.



A VESSEL of 400 to 500 Tons, to carry a cargo of DEALS to a Port in Great Britain—apply to
JOSEPH GUNNISON,
20th July. Ward-street.

Government Contracts.

Commissariat, New-Brunswick, *Saint John, 16th July, 1839.*

TENDERS will be received by Assistant Commissary General Goldsmith, at his Office, until Monday the 29th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock, from persons disposed to enter into Contract with this Department, for the erection of a GUN SHED at Saint John; and of a STONE BUILDING at the Officers' Barracks at Fredericton, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Royal Engineer Offices at Saint John and Fredericton, where every requisite information may be obtained regarding the nature and description of the work. The Gun Shed to be completed on or before the 15th October, 1839, and the Stone Building by the 30th June, 1840.

The Tenders to state the gross amount in sterling, and to be accompanied by a letter from two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the party tendering, for the performance of the Contract.

Payment will be made on the completion of the work, in Bills of Exchange on the Lords of the Treasury, at the rate of £100 for every £101 10s. due on the Contract.
(*Observer, Courier, Royal Gaz. and Sentinel.*)

CORPORATION CONTRACT.—Tenders will be received at the store of H. Porter, King-street, until *Wednesday*, the 24th July instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons willing to enter into Contract with the Corporation, for covering the centre of Union-street from Germain to Sydney-streets, with Broken Stone or Macadamised Gravel, say from six to nine inches deep, as the state of the Street may require.

The Materials will be found for the Contractor, so that all required is the Cartage and Spreading. The work must be completed in Ten Days after the date of the Contract. Any further information will be given on application to
H. PORTER,
J. FAIRWEATHER,
July 20. Committee.

PUBLIC CONTRACT.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscriber at his Office over Mr. McMillan's book store, in Prince Wm. Street, until *Saturday*, the 3d August, from persons desirous of entering into contract for the undermentioned work. A Plan and Specification with further particulars of the proposed Contracts may be seen on application as above, on or after the 24th inst.—viz.:

A Foundation WALL, for the Building about to be erected for the Mechanics' Institute near the Stone Church, to be completed by the 7th September next.

The FRAME for said Building, with the Enclosing and Roofing thereof—to be rough boarded and roofed by the 5th October next, and the remainder of the work to be finished by the 2d November.

Good Security will be required for the due performance of the Contracts.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. SCOVIL,
20th July, 1839. R. Secretary.

Pianofortes, &c.

3 SQUARE PIANOFORTES, (received per barque *Hebe*, from London;—one new, and two *second-hand*,) together with a very extensive assortment of *Vocal* and *Instrumental* MUSIC; in Solos, Duets, Trios, Quartetts, Quintetts, Songs, Glees, Rounds, Choruses, and Concerted Pieces; for the Pianoforte, Guitar, Flute, Violin, Violincello, Cornet, and other Instruments;—also, Pianoforte Wire, *Roman* and other Violin Strings, Clarionet Reeds, Resin, &c.; and various Instruction Books for the Pianoforte, German Flute, Violin and Violincello, &c. for sale by
GEORGE BLATCH.
☞ *Liberal allowance to Teachers.*
Prince William Street, St. John, July 20th, 1839.

Paints, Twine, Cordage, &c.

Landing from on board the Barque Charlotte, from Liverpool—

10 CASKS, containing White, Black, Red, and Yellow Paints, of superior quality; Two Casks of fine quality Salmon, Shad, and Herring TWINE; sixty coils Jackson's Cordage, 6 thread to 3 inch; two packages SCYTHES and SICKLES; one cask fine CUTLERY, well assorted—for sale low by
July 16. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Congo Tea.

50 CHESTS *very superior* Blackish Leaf TEA, just received and for sale by
July 20. JAMES MALCOLM.

PORK, TEA, &c.—*On Consignment.*

134 BARRELS Prime PORK,
30 chests and boxes Congo TEA,
25 casks Pale SEAL OIL—40 gallons each,
200 bags Hamburgh Ship BREAD,
1 inch CHAIN CABLE, 90 fathoms,
1 Iron-stocked ANCHOR, 9 cwt.
For sale on liberal terms.
MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.
St. John, 20th July, 1839.

RUM.

20 PUNS. superior RUM, landing ex *Ion*, from Halifax, which will be sold *low* from the Wharf, by
ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.
July 20.

Pale Seal OIL and RUM.

Received per schr. Yarmouth Packet, Tooker, master, from Halifax:

41 CASKS Pale Seal OIL, 25 galls. each; 10 puns. superior flavoured RUM; for sale low while landing, on application to
July 20. FAULKNER & WHEELER.

IRON SPIKES—*Cheap.*

12 TONS IRON SPIKES of the most approved make, and of all sizes from 5 to 10 inches—now on board the ship 'Liverpool,' for sale very low if taken from the wharf.
RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
July 20, 1839—8i.

MERINOS.

JUST received ex ship "Liverpool" from Liverpool:—One bale 6-4 handsome Merinos, various shades. JOHN KERR & CO.
20th July. (*Obs.*)

Manilla ROPE and PAPER.

50 COILS Manilla ROPE, 2 to 3½ inches,
8 Manilla HAWSERS, 60 & 90 fathoms—3 3½ and 4 inches,
270 Reams Wrapping PAPER, assorted,
3 Bales Sheathing ditto,
1 ditto Roofing ditto,
25 Reams Printing ditto,
Now landing, and for sale cheap, by
THOMAS RAYMOND,
July 20—3i. South Market Wharf.

SPIKES, NAILS, &c.

Received per Ship Charlotte, from Liverpool:

141 BAGS SPIKES; 37 casks NAILS, assorted. *On Hand:* Canvas, Cordage, Copper Bolts, Copper Spikes, assorted sizes, for sale low by
July 20. JOHN M. WILMOT.

WINE, OLIVE OIL, &c.

15 QR.-CASKS MALAGA WINE; 12 baskets CHAMPAGNE, (pints);
10 cases FRONTIGNAC,
25 boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS,
20 cases Olives, Capers, Anchovies, &c.
10 boxes Castile Soap; 10 bags Velvet Corks;
10 boxes EAU DE COLOGNE,
20 octaves OLIVE OIL, 15 gallons each, suitable for families.
Landing this day ex schr. "*Yarmouth Packet*," from Halifax, and for sale by
July 20, 1839. EDWARD DOLBY.

PORK and BACON.

The Subscriber has just received on consignment, from Londonderry:

100 BRLS. Prime Mess PORK, and 25 bales BACON,
Which he offers on sale at the lowest market prices for approved payment.
July 20. JOHN WISHART.

No. 1 Herrings.

60 BRLS. large Grand Manan HERRINGS, caught within three weeks, for sale at the lower end of Prince Wm. Street, by
July 20—6i. WILLIAM BARLOW.

New Grocery & Provision Store.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a Grocery and Provision Store in King-street, a few doors below the St. John Hotel, where may be found, good and cheap articles in the above line; the best of LIQUORS always on hand; Likewise, 40 dozen LEMON SYRUP, a superior article. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
20th July. JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

TO LET,

FROM 1st August next, a commodious House in Union Street.—Enquire at this Office.
July 20, 1839.