The News by the "Great Western."

NEW-YORK, April 16.

The steam ship Great Western, Capt. Hoskin, arrived early yesterday morning from Bristol, which place she left on the 23d March, her regular day. By her we have London papers to the evening of the 22d; also Liverpool papers to the same date.

The England, which left this port on the 2d of March, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th. She carried out the President's Message relative to the North Eastern boundary, and the "Memorandum," or temporary arrangement, concluded at Washington between the British Minister and Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State. In short, at the departure of the Great Western, the British government and people were in possession of the worst features of the case; yet they seem to have received it with tolerable equanimity, and to have anticipated no other than a pacific termination of the dispute. The spirit of the government is seen in the annexed paragraph from the Morning Chronicle; and as for the people, we learn through a British subject who came passenger in the Great Western, that they manifested very little effervescence on the occasion. Even the Times is adverse to war, and proposes a compromise on terms which, if we understand them, Maine would probably be ready to accede to. Extracts will be found below.

The unusually long passage of the Great Western was occasioned by the prevalence of head winds and heavy weather. For twelve days she had to contend with violent winds and a rough sea.

The letters from London all agree in saying that the English Ministry are entirely averse to war, and that no serious apprehension is felt of such an event in the money circles, though the *possibility* of it had created a good deal of caution.

The London Morning Chronicle (government paper) of March 21st says,—"The intelligence from the United States, is upon the whole, of a satisfactory character. Notwithstanding the disposition of the citizens of Maine, and the apprehensions which a portion of the American press entertains that some hasty and inconsiderate proceedings of that State may precipitate events, we are strongly disposed to confide in the Central government, without whose approbation it is scarcely possible that a general collision should take place. Where the disposition is so manifestly good, we are justified in anticipating a peaceful issue."

The advance in Cotton, from the latter part of February when the advance began, to our present latest dates, was rather more than 1d. per lb.

The Bank of England on the 14th of March declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. for the next half year.

Sir Thomas Harvey will proceed immediately to take command in the West Indies, in the Winchester, and Captain John Parker is appointed the flag Captain.

The Canadian question still occupied some portion of the attention of Parliament, and the conduct of Sir Francis Head, in publishing documents relating to himself and others in Canada, was much censured. In the House of Lords, on the 12th the Earl of Ripon moved for some papers necessary to vindicate his administration of colonial affairs from misrepresentations published by W. L. Mackenzie; and the motion was assented to by Lord Normanby, who commented severely on the conduct of Sir Francis Head.

Executions in Canada.—In the House of Commons, March 21, Mr. O'Connell, seeing the right honorable gentleman, the under secretary for the Colonial Department, in his place, would repeat the question he had asked the other evening, whether the capital executions in Canada were about to cease.

Mr. Labouchere said he was happy to inform the House that communications had been received from Sir John Colborne and Sir George Arthur, in which those gallant officers stated that they did not imagine any further capital punishment would be necessary.

The Boundary Question.—In the House of Commons, March 15th, Sir S. Canning inquired of the noble lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether he had received any information from Washington with reference to the recent collision which was reported to have taken place upon the boundary between the State of Maine and our Province of New Brunswick. He need not remark how important this subject was. He was desirous to know whether the noble lord had been informed of the course which the American government proposed to take in consequence of this transaction. He also wished to be informed whether there was any reasonable probability of the negociations which had now been carrying on for eight years, for the settlement of this question of disputed territory, being brought to a satisfactory termination.

Lord Palmerston stated, in reply, that he had received but very imperfect information upon this subject from our minister at Washington. The circumstances to which the honorable gentleman referred were only known generally in that city, their details not having arrived. It was not yet, therefore, in his power to state what course the American government intended to pursue. He would be, however, fully justified in stating that the most friendly disposition toward this country prevailed in that quarter. (Hear.)

Sir S. Canning—What is the date of the communication to which the noble lord refers?

Lord Palmerston replied that he did not remember the exact date, but that the communication had reached him by a rapid conveyance (the Great Western.) He could not say whether the result of the negociations referred to by the honorable gentleman would be satisfactory or not; but this he could say, that both governments were animated by a most serious desire to obtain such a result. (Hear.)

On the subject of the West Indies, the London Morning Post has the following paragraph:—

The bill of which Mr. Labouchere has given notice is a bill to suspend the constitution of Jamaica, and to invest the Governor with despotic powers. Whether a new Governor is to be appointed with a view to the exercise of these new powers; whether the Governor is to be also a Lord High Commissioner, authorized to frame a new constitution; whether the offer of Jamaica is to be made to Lord Durham, to Lord Glenelg, or to Lord any thing else, we are not prepared positively to state; but this opportunity of doing a kind patronising thing in favor of somebody will not, we suppose, be thrown away.

London, March 18.—The protracted and profitless debate on Mr. Villiers' motion for a committee of the whole house to take into consideration the present Corn Laws, with a view to their change or modification, was brought to a close this morning, when, the house having divided, there appeared—For the motion, - - - - - - 195

Against it, - - - - - - - - 342

Majority against the motion, - - 147

Our contemporary, the Times, makes the following just comment on this debate:—"Seven days of debating the corn law subject (both houses of Parliament included) would be quite enough for the public patience, even had the debates been *bona fide* directed to the principles of that important question, and to the consideration of those general truths and maxims of policy which *ought* to determine Parliament in legislating or abstaining to legislate thereon. But treated as the question has been, it is too much for human patience to tolerate."

The London Standard of the 22d March (latest date—7 o'clock, Evening Edition) publishes a report of the determination of the Cabinet Ministers to resign, and produces corroboratory facts. The report is highly probable, as the Ministers were defeated in the House of Lords, on the motion from the Opposition for a Committee of Inquiry into the affairs of Ireland, and Lord J. Russell had declared in the House of Commons, that if the Commons coincided with the House of Lords, he and his colleagues would relinquish the Government into other hands. He did not deny the right of their Lordships to appoint such a Committee, but he considered that it was vesting the government of Ireland in the hands of one House of Parliament. Ld. Melbourne had declared that he would not carry on the Government of the country without he possessed the confidence of the House of Commons, and as he fully agreed with his Lordship, he proposed to take the opinion of the House respecting the administration of Ireland. What this opinion, if taken, was, we can surmise only from the report in the Standard.

We have heard with much satisfaction that Lord Glenelg, whose long public services so well entitle him to it, is to have the pension held by Lord Auckland previously to his appointment to the Governor-Generalship of India. The pension, if we mistake not, is £2,000 a year.—*Observer.*

London, March 22.—A report was circulated in this city, as we went to press, that a message is to be brought down to the House this evening relative to the supply of 20,000 additional troops to the Army. This, we believe, will not prove quite accurate. There will, however, be an increase to the extent of six or seven thousand.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

London, March 22.—Several purchases of U. S. Bank shares, to rather a large amount, have been made to day for investment, at £24 10s. and there are more purchasers at that price, and if the sellers remain firm they will probably obtain an advance.

The general impression as to the Boundary Question, is that the recent disturbances will not lead to war, but will have the beneficial effect of hastening an adjustment of the difficulty.

We understand there is more enquiry for State Stock. There is no market for second rate securities. Our capitalists are at present extremely cautious, and will not encourage any new American Loans or Companies. Nothing could more tend to increase the permanent price of American securities, than a final adjustment of the Boundary Question.

Money is tolerably plentiful and the Bank not at all uneasy at the constant drain of gold, though I think there will be a pinch for money yet.

The English Grain Markets have been nearly stationary for the last ten days, although the importations of foreign grain have been to an almost unprecedented extent. The small remaining supplies of home grown corn, are, however, very apparent—and this has the effect of sustaining the market very considerably at Mark Lane. The average of the six weeks ending yesterday, was within a single penny of the sum at which the duty on wheat would rise from one shilling to two shillings and eight pence per quarter; and therefore there seems now to be some prospect of a rise in the duty, and consequently a diminution of the advantage of making shipments of flour to the English ports.

The Cotton Market at Liverpool continues animated, and much firmer since the arrival of the Great Western steam ship. The business in Lancashire has been also much increased since the arrival of that ship, and also by orders for the continent of Europe, which is the consequence of the arrival of the spring season of the year. Should the money market not be materially disturbed, and the Chartist movement not explode in any thing very extensively destructive, the business of Lancashire may continue prosperous throughout the whole of the summer months.

Of miscellaneous intelligence there is little of importance at the present time. The weather is unusually mild, and a milder winter was altogether never known in England in the memory of man.

March 22.—The political situation of the country is very unsettled and unsatisfactory at the present time. The motion of Mr. Villiers for a repeal of the Corn Laws, has been lost by a majority so large as to leave no prospect whatsoever of the repeal of those laws, either in the present year, or during the existence of the present Parliament at all. The manufacturing and mercantile interests are consequently much disappointed and discontented at a prospect of the continuation of the decline in British foreign commerce, so influenced so clearly by these most destructive laws—and, on the other hand, the masses of the people in the manufacturing districts are in a state of almost open preparation for the commencement of a civil war. What is termed the 'People's Charter,' is being signed in the manufacturing districts by the people, of whom about 1,200,000 have already signed this document, and the total number of signatures is expected to be 2,000,000, before the presentation of the petition to the House of Commons by Mr. Thomas Atwood, on the 6th of May. Petition this document cannot be precisely said to be, for it purports "to demand" from the House of Commons the rights of universal suffrage, the vote by ballot, and the payment of wages to the members of the Lower House. This petition will of course be refused to be even received by the House of Commons, and this the leaders of the Charter party acknowledge that they fully expect to be the result, and are calling on every man who has signed his name, to arm himself and prepare for immediately fighting for their rights.—*Corr. N. York Courier & Enquirer.*

A minister from the Brazils had arrived in England, charged with a settlement of French claims on Buenos Ayres, by the mediation of Great Britain.

From Spain the intelligence is totally unimportant. The belligerents on both sides are within a respectful distance of each other. It is to be hoped that this inactivity is the result of an expectation that there is either through the medium of negociation, or of immediate interference on the part of France, a speedy approach to the termination of this disastrous and barbarous civil war.

Accounts from Lisbon are to March 5th. The Guerillas continued to infest the provinces, and some dissatisfaction was manifested at the disarming of the artisan corps at Oporto.

The Augsburg Gazette states, under date Naples, 21st ult., that a flotilla was arming in that harbour for the purpose of being sent to Tunis, to declare to the Dey of that regency that the Neapolitan government was determined on no longer paying him a tribute. The King's brother, the Prince of Syracuse, is to proceed to Tunis on that mission.

The dispute between Belgium and Holland is considered as settled. The Belgian Chamber of Deputies having agreed to accept the treaty as proposed by the London conference.

The elections in France have terminated unfavorably to the Cabinet, the ministers again tendered their resignation and it was accepted.—Marshal Soult was then sent for by the King, and subsequently M. Thiers was called in. Negociations for the formation of a new Cabinet were in progress until the 20th. On that day the new ministers presented to the King an outline of the policy on which they would come in, as follows:

1st. That France should declare war against D. Carlos. 2d. That France should declare to Austria that she would not allow of a marriage between an Austrian Prince and the young Queen Isabella, as had been proposed by Prince Metternich. 3d. That the affairs of Belgium must be considered as settled. 4th. That the war against Mexico should be persevered in. 5th That the conversion of the five per cent. rates should be adopted. 6th. That certain concessions should be made to the growers of beet root sugar. 7th. That the question of electoral reform should be adjourned. 8th. That the laws of September should be revised; and 9th, and principally, that the *presidence reelle* should be insisted on, or, in other words, that except on very great state occasions, the King should *not* preside at the council of ministers.

To these conditions the King refused his assent declaring that, if necessary, he would rather submit to be deposed than accede to the terms insisted on; but the latest postscript from Paris says that he afterwards withdrew his refusal, and expressed his willingness to accede to the conditions.

The constitution of the new ministry had not been officially announced; but it is given as follows by the London papers: Marshal Soult, War and President; Thiers, Foreign Affairs; Passy, Interior; Humann, Finance; Dupin, Justice and Religion; Duperre, Marine; Dufaure, Commerce; Sauzet, Public Works; Villemain, Public Instruction.

Mr. Papineau.—The London and Paris papers received by the Great Western announce the arrival of Mr. Papineau at the latter city. The Paris correspondent of the American gives the following notice of his reception and employment.

Papineau has been favorably received in Paris by all the political parties. It is not true that he experienced at Havre any obstacle to his coming hither. After the feasting of Louis Napoleon in England, even the Court party in France may be excused for investing a Papineau with some consequence. As the emancipation of the Canadas is deemed certain, sooner or later, the general French policy would seem to dictate that the refugee who can be considered as the representative of the French Canadian population, should be respectfully and kindly distinguished. He is understood to be already engaged in writing for the press a critical reply to Lord Durham's report on Canadian affairs. Such information and views as he must be able to present, if skilfully exhibited, in a volume of moderate size, would probably circulate and make an impression, not merely in France, but over a large part of the European continent.

From the East.—The accounts from Central Asia were by no means satisfactory. There is no longer any question that the Prince Herat, Kham Ran, has united with his former enemies, the rulers of Cabul and Bandahar, against the agressions of the Anglo-India government. Preparations were making throughout Afghanistan to give the invaders a warm reception.

The fortress of Aden, in Arabia, had been taken by a British expedition from Bombay, thirteen British soldiers and one hundred and fifty of the Arabs being killed.

The prospect of an extensive war with the Burmese was becoming daily stronger.

The following is from the London Morning Post:

The intelligence from India confirms the worst anticipations. The army of Sir John Keene was retreating, the Sindes having assumed a decidedly hostile position. Capt. Barnes, who had been sent forward to reconnoitre, reported that the passes were all strongly fortified, and would be, as he judged, obstinately defended. The troops were suffering for want of provisions and other necessaries, and it is stated that the loss of men already amounted to 3000, although they have not as yet encountered an enemy. The directors of the East India Company are extremely urgent in their demands that the European army in India shall be reinforced to a great extent, and with the utmost speed.

London, March 22.—A good deal of anxiety prevails amongst the leading parties connected with the commerce of the United States and our North American colonies, in consequence of the unpleasant accounts respecting the disputed territory. People of the first information have to-day openly expressed their opinion that this rupture, for such it is, however the ministerial scribes may gloss the matter, is pregnant with incalculable mischief, not only to our own settlements, but as regards our relations with the United States, the Government of which does not appear to have the power to restrain the hordes of reckless vagrants that infest the border frontiers of the self-styled land of liberty. It is maintained that our government alone are to be blamed for the unpleasant political aspects which have for some time threatened our supremacy from the other side of the Atlantic: with a crippled navy it is not to be expected that the despots of the world, whether monarchical or republican, would respect British dictation.

From the Morning Herald.

A war between Great Britain and the United States would appear to be inevitable. Nothing, at all events can prevent war, excepting the most ample preparations on the part of this country to guard the national honour from violation, and to maintain at all hazards the dominion of England over her North American Colonies.

It would be the merest folly on the part of the English Government to shut its eyes to the fact that a war with England, when the favourable moment shall arrive, is the great object of Mr. Van Buren and his party. The North American Republicans hope yet to subject the whole of the vast American continent to their sway; and the presence of native tribes, or of colonists owning allegiance to other countries, they regard as equally a profanation of the soil. To extinguish the sovereignty of Great Britain in the Canadas is even more necessary to the consolidation of the power of the federal union, than is the extinction of the native races to the establishment of democratic supremacy in the far west.

Throughout the federal union there is but one feeling as to the necessity, sooner or later, of wresting the Canadas from Great Britain. So long as the Canadas acknowledge the sovereignty of England, so long is the federal union liable to disruption—so long, in fact, does England hold, to a great extent, in her hands, the fate of her former colonies.

If we would avoid the disgrace of expulsion from North America,—if we would avert the loss of our noblest colonies, twenty thousand troops must be forthwith despatched to Canada, and ten sail of the line appointed to the North American station. If we even submit to the cunning aggressions of Mr. Van Buren, and to the insolence of his confederates—if, in fact we should tamely and basely agree to the loss of the Canadas, still we should not, by such measures, avert the risk of war with the United States and with Russia. No—we should only by such a betrayal of the national honour, change the scene of conflict. We should ultimately and at no very distant period, be compelled to decide on the shores of Ireland, or on the shores of England herself, that quarrel, which may much more appropriately and successfully be determined on the shores of Canada. A contest with the United States, we repeat, is inevitable, unless England shall forthwith make preparations for war on a scale sufficiently formidable to induce Mr. Van Buren to abandon his present policy.

From the Sun, March 20.

No madness could equal the going to war to settle such a question as this; and we trust that on both sides, the efforts of the executive will be directed to the prevention of every act having a tendency to disturb the friendly relations happily subsisting between two great and free nations. If the agents of the two governments cannot agree about fixing the Boundary Line, let the question be referred to the arbitration of a third power. This will save a world of trouble, by preventing the representatives of the people in either country from raising a popular clamor about the abandonment of claims by the Executive. In the mean time not an hour should be lost in bringing the subject to a final issue. While it remains unsettled the peace of the two countries will be left to the mercy of gangs of frontier brigands, instigated to the commission of the worst outrages by the rebel refugees from the Canadas.

From the Morning Post, March 20.

We own that if we go to war with the United States, our loss must be much greater than that of an ordinary war, but not so great that it should frighten us from asserting our national rights. We are not insensible, nor unmindful, nor careless of the loss of our trade; but better lose any thing than our national honour, and our character for doing justice to others, and insisting that justice shall be done to us, no matter what may be the cost. Our dependence upon foreign trade does, we know, greatly cripple us, but even that does not so cripple us that we should tamely submit to wrong. If we be wise, then, we shall manfully insist upon a fair settlement of any disputes we may get into with America, and at the same time direct our attention to the gradual reduction of that state of dependence upon foreign intercourse, in which we have been placed by the enormous and unhealthy growth of the cotton manufactory.

From the Times, March 21.

It appears, that however the joint memorandum of Messrs. Forsyth and Fox may be calculated to avert (and God grant it may succeed in doing so) any immediate appeal to violence and bloodshed, the tone of the Senators who have spoken upon the subject corresponds minutely with that of the Senate which put aside the arbitration of 1830-31, and insisted that England had no right to the least portion of the soil contended for. Although, therefore, measures humane and considerate have been pursued on this occasion for postponing the armed conflict and saving the irregular and precipitate effusion of blood, nothing has taken place to encourage the least hope that by any expedient but a *surrender of the whole* subject in dispute will this country be able to calculate on more than a transient gleam of repose for her provinces in North America.

In this journal we have repeatedly thrown out a suggestion, which, with a due sense of our own very humble pretentions to be heard where great national interests are concerned, our unaffected and cordial love of "peace, in the spirit of peace," now inclines us to reproduce, viz:—that as most national misunderstandings are best healed by each party sacrificing something of its extreme rights for the sake of showing good will and good neighbourhood, England should frankly offer to the State of Maine that large section of country which has always been *an unquestioned and recognized* part of the Province of New-Brunswick, viz:—that portion of it which lies west of the town of Saint John, along the shore of the Bay of Fundy, until it meets the present Maine frontier or Passamaquoddy Bay, including the whole of Charlotte County, extending north to what is called in the maps the 'military post' on the St. John river, and thence along the southern extremities of the highlands of which 'Mars Hill' forms a part, until it strikes the meridian close to that old landmark.

Remember, this is no yielding on our side to compulsion. We declared this opinion more than eight months ago. We did so from an honest anxiety for national peace and for human welfare. There is through this temporary convention of Messrs. Forsyth and Fox a gleam of light, and the only one we see, and if well employed, it may conduct us through the labyrinth.

From the London Banker's Circular of March 22.

The "Times," of yesterday, says it is estimated that the people of the United States have borrowed in Europe $150,000,000, for their public undertakings. We do not imagine that the sum can be quite so large as this; but, whatever it may be, we venture to express an opinion that with uninterrupted peace, the amount would within ten years be more than doubled—supposing the accumulations in England and other parts of Europe to increase in the same proportion as they have done for the last ten years. Would a vigorous and enterprising man just emerging from embarrassment, trouble and disaster, into prosperity and wealth, quarrel, without just cause, with his powerful and confiding banker? A war with Great Britain would drive nearly all American securities now circulating in Europe back to the republic for collection, sale, or claim, by its citizens; it would stop the progress of all public works, and bar all improvements for the extension of the means of civilization and wealth. The cotton planters and merchants would be ruined, and discontent and disobedience—if not rebellion—would spread thro'-out the thriving and populous regions of the South, which is the strong-hold of the Van Buren party. A war for an insignificant local object would produce a social convulsion, and lead at no distant period of time, to a separation of the Southern from the Northern States of the Republic. Here is brought into view the value, efficacy and force of that principle of commerce which unites separate communities in the bonds of peace.

We are perfectly aware of the sensitive feeling concerning national honor which pervades these republicans; it is felt with a vividness and intensity unparalleled, because they have only just been admitted into communion with the other great powers of the world, and are naturally proud of their newly-created dignity. This feeling of watchful uneasy jealousy produced in great measure all the intemperate speeches recently delivered in Congress on the Maine question. But if we are rightly instructed, it is a feeling which cannot be aroused among the great body of the people for any minor object, and it would be unreasonable to expect that it should be much excited in favor of the State of Maine, while the authorities of that State exhibit contumacy for the decisions of the General Government. Comparatively insignificant as it is with its half a million of inhabitants, all the States in the Union would assemble to avenge an insult committed against it; but as no danger is to be apprehended from this cause, we do not believe that any general sympathy would be aroused in support of a quarrel deprecated by a measure of the Executive Federal Government under the hand of its chief Secretary of State.

Seeing that the respective Governments manifest an anxious desire to settle the disputed question of Boundary; that the commercial interests of both countries imperatively demand forbearance, conciliation and amity; that they have mutually agreed upon a method of adjusting their differences which inspires them with confidence in its success: and that the last public act of their respective functionaries is powerfully illustrative of their upright intentions; we are constrained to range ourselves with those who contemplate a war between Great Britain and the United States as an event, the occurence of which is, on the present occasion, almost impossible. And we can discover nothing to set against this conclusion except the danger of braggart, up-lifted, head-strong democracy, which is apt to counteract the designs of the sagacious and sober-minded lovers of tranquility. It would be a libel on the first principle of government, which is obedience to the sovereign legal authority, whatever be its organ, to suppose it possible for this evil spirit to produce a rupture between two great countries, bound together in amity by the strongest of humun obligations.

Saint John Mills and Manufacturing Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Instalment of *Twenty-Five per Cent.* on the Capital Stock of this Company, being Five Pounds on each share, is required to be paid by the Stockholders, at the Office of the said Company, on or before the 1st day of May next.

THOMAS C. EVERITT,
St. John, March 23, 1839. *President.*

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. John Hotel Company, will take place on MONDAY, the 6th of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the HOTEL, for the purpose of choosing five Directors for the ensuing Year, when other matters of importance will be brought before them.

April 6. THOS. NISBET, *President.*

New Sail Loft.

THE subscribers beg leave to intimate to their friends and the public, that they have entered into Copartnership, under the firm of FOUGHT & BRUNDAGE, *Sailmakers*; and would be grateful for the smallest favour in their line.—Sail Loft in the range of buildings on Peters' Wharf, owned by John Hammond, Esquire, directly opposite Ward-street.

STEPHEN HUMBERT FOUGHT,
THOMAS BRUNDAGE, Jun.
St. John, 20th April, 1839.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, April 27, 1839.

In a Postscript to a part of our edition last week, we announced the arrival at New York of the anxiously looked for *Great Western*, and published a few of the most important items of news brought by her. To-day we give a variety of extracts relative to the Boundary dispute and other matters of general interest. It will be observed that the British ministry seem to place considerable reliance on recent assurances of the amicable disposition of the American Cabinet on the Boundary affair. This might naturally be expected from a Government disposed to act honourably in its dealings with all nations; but we are of opinion, that Ministers were waiting for the whole of the proceedings of the United States Congress, and the official communications from this Province, on the subject, before committing themselves in a way which the premises might not warrant. This opinion is strengthened by the fact, that at the latest dates the utmost activity prevailed in all the Government departments, and that a large addition to the army was about being made. We regret to find that the London *Times* has again brought forward the preposterous proposition of ceding to the United States a large portion of the undisputed soil of New-Brunswick in return for a tract of the Disputed Territory.—This contemptible recommendation received the unqualified disapprobation of the Colonial press some months ago, and we feel warranted in saying that if the people of this Province were disposed to believe that such an idea was seriously entertained by the British Government, there is not a British subject within its limits who would not at once hasten to express his disapproval of the measure. As it is, although the proposition comes from a paper violently opposed to Ministers, the propriety of getting up petitions to the Home Government on the subject is spoken of by many of our most influential citizens. The New York *Albion* thus notices the proposition:—

"It is absurd to talk of bartering away the triangular piece of territory between the St. John and the St. Croix, and the Bay of Fundy, for the disputed territory. The mere proposing of such a scheme betrays the ignorance of the proposer. That tract of country comprises the chief part of the province, and contains nearly all the flourishing towns and villages of the colony, including even Fredericton, the capital and seat of government! It also includes two wards of the city of St. John itself—while the territory that would be acquired in exchange is almost without inhabitants. England will not give away her people for acres, especially when the people are among the best and bravest of her population—a population too, descended from the loyalists of 1783, which would not be transferred in a manner so complacently recommended.

The first Steam-boat for Fredericton, this spring, left Indian Town yesterday morning, and is expected to reach that place without obstruction. The Business of the season may now be said to have commenced.

Extract of a letter received from a highly respectable American mercantile house in Boston, to their friend in this City:—

"In relation to the border troubles, we will remark, that it is our opinion there will be no war, but that the question will be amicably adjusted by the two superior Governments. Governor Fairfield, we think, acted without due discretion in sending an armed posse to the disputed territory to disperse the trespassers, without having *first* notified Sir John Harvey of it. Had he done this, the recent *flare up* would have been prevented. Great Britain and the United States have both every inducement to remain in peace. The two countries are of great advantage to each other. There is a great similarity between the political institutions of the two countries—the people are of *one blood* and of *one language*: we call our Chief Magistrate President, and you call yours Queen; but the *frame* of the two Governments is the same. A war between them, to see which could do the other the most injury, would be the extreme of madness. We will think better of our fellow men than to suppose that those who are at the head of our respective Governments will plunge the two countries into a ruinous war about a little piece of wild land.

"The sentiments here expressed are those entertained by the great portion of the first class of people in the United States, notwithstanding the bluster and noise which a few individuals in charge of the Government of Maine have made. England—*our mother country*—is loved and respected by the people of this country."

Saint George's Society.—This Institution celebrated their 23d Anniversary at the *Saint John Hotel* on Tuesday last. Upwards of sixty persons including Guests sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared by Mr. Stockwell: the wines were excellent, and the whole arrangements reflect great credit on the Committee. On drinking the health of the Queen, a Royal salute was fired on King's square, by volunteers from the Militia Artillery. The repeated and tremendous cheering after the several loyal toasts, were quite in unison with the bonny sons of St. George, who never fail to do ample justice to their Country and their Sovereign at their anniversary.

John V. Thurgar, Esq. President of the Society presided, and was energetically supported by B. L. Peters, Esq. the Vice President. The fine Band of the gallant 69th were present, whose admirable performance added much to the pleasures of the evening: there was also some very excellent singing by various members and guests, which made the whole entertainment pass off in admirable style.—*Chronicle.*

William Bayard, Esquire, M. D. was sworn in as Coroner of the City and County of Saint John, on Saturday last.

It gives us much pleasure to state, that a Ladies Bible Association, in connection with the New-Brunswick Auxiliary, was formed at Richibucto on the first Wednesday of this month, of which Mrs. Jardine was appointed President, and Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Weldon, and Mrs. Wood, Vice-Presidents. To the exertions of Mr. Wark, long a friend of the Auxiliary Society, aided by the Rev. Mr. Hannay, we are chiefly indebted for the existence of this Institution.—*Observer.*

Among the passengers by the *Great Western*, at New-York, were Judge Haliburton, and N. Tobin, and P. Furlong, Esquires, of Nova-Scotia; Hon. Joseph Cunard, of Miramichi, and P. Duff, Esq. of this City.

Passengers.—In Her Majesty's Packet, which sailed from Halifax on the 15th instant for Falmouth, Col. Snodgrass, Mrs. Snodgrass and family; Miss. M. Cunard; W. Young and M. Huntingdon, Esquires; Mrs. Young, three Misses Tobins, R. Lawson, Esq. and Master Chas. Allison.

Distressing Occurrence.—On the morning of the 9th instant, as the daughter of Mr. A. Gilmore, of Upper Falls, St. George's, Charlotte County, was kindling a fire, her clothes came in contact with the blaze, and although her mother endeavoured to extinguish the flames, yet before that could be accomplished, the child was so much burned that she expired the second day after the accident.—She was nine years of age.

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette, April 24.

Extract of a Despatch from the Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby to His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, in acknowledging the receipt of his Speech on opening the late Session of the Legislature, and of the Addresses in reply from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, dated Downing Street, 15th March, 1839:

"I have perused with much satisfaction the communication between yourself and the Council and Assembly of New-Brunswick, which afford the most gratifying proofs of the cordiality subsisting between all branches of the Legislature, and of the loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty of Her faithful subjects in that Province."

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Honorable Thomas Wyer, with Wilford Fisher and John Burnet, Esquires, to be Commissioners for superintending the establishment of two Packets to carry the Mails from Saint Andrews to Deer Island, Indian Island, Campobello, and Grand Manan, and back from those places to Saint Andrews.

The Honorable Thomas Baillie, to be one of the Commissioners for superintending the expenditure of sums allowed for the improvement of the town.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, 23d April, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, &c.

Lewis W. Durant, gent. to be 2d Lieutenant in the New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, vice Melick, promoted.

First Battalion Northumberland.—To be Captains.—Lieutenants Ronald M'Donald, vice J. M'Donald, promoted, dated 23d April, 1839; Finlay Morrison, vice A. Russell, resigned, 24th; David Shaw, vice George Taylor, resigned, 25th; Richard Hutchinson, gent. vice J. Gilmore, promoted, 26th.

To be Lieutenants.—Ensigns Alexander Davidson, vice R. M'Donald, promoted, 23d April; Donald M'Leod, vice James Hurlihy superceded, 24th; George Williston, vice A. M'Innis superceded, 25th; Dougald M'Donald, gent. vice F. Morrison, promoted, 26th; Caleb M'Culley, gent. vice D. Shaw, promoted, 27th: Asa Perley, gent. vice John Fraser, removed from the County, 28th; John Mackie, gent. 29th.

To be Ensigns.—Alexander Cameron, gent. vice G. Williston, promoted, 23d April; John Sinclair, gent. vice A. Davidson, promoted, 24th; James Johnston, gent. vice D. M'Leod, promoted, 25th; Allan Gilmour, gent. vice R. Ritchie, removed from the County, 26th; Peter Gray, gent. vice D. Fraser, superceded, 27th; William Russell, gent. vice A. Morrison, superceded, 28th; Alexander Russell, gent. vice Stephen Peabody, deceased, 29th; James Gourlie, gent. vice Wm. Douglas, deceased, 30th.

Third Battalion Westmorland.—To be Captains.—Lieutenant William Kilpatrick, vice J. C. Turner, removed from the District of the Battalion, dated 23d April; Ensign Daniel Steeves, of a new Company in Hillsborough, 24th; John Cleveland, gent. of a new Company at Salmon River, 25th.

To be Lieutenants.—Ensign Patrick Sinclair, vice Kilpatrick, promoted, 23d April; Thomas Clarke, gent. of a new Company, 24th; Mariner Steeves, gent. of a new Company, 25th.

To be Ensigns.—Thomas Fitzgerald, vice Sinclair, 23d April; Luke Brewster, 24th; Michael Duffy, 25th; William M'Kay, vice Wallace, removed, 26th; Benjamin Marshall, vice Steeves, promoted, 27th; Joshua Bishopp, vice Redpath, deceased, 28th.

First Battalion Saint John City.—The unattached men lately under the superintendence of Captain and Adjutant T. W. Peters, are to be formed into a Company, which is to be constituted a part of the Battalion; this additional Company to be commanded by Captain T. W. Peters.

To be First Lieutenants.—Second Lieutenants Thomas Nisbet, Jun. vice T. W. Peters, appointed Adjutant, dated 23d April; John W. Smith, 24th; George Wheeler, 25th.

To be Second Lieutenants.—David M. Robertson, vice Nisbet, promoted, 23d April; Thomas W. Robertson, vice R. S. Moore, left the Province, 24th; Robert S. Hutchinson, vice George Wheeler, promoted, 25th; Thos. A. Paddock, 26th.

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

Halifax, April 20.—The Army.—The Hercules, 74, Captain E. Bernard, arrived from Kingston, Jamaica, on Wednesday last, after a passage of 24 days, with 1 major, 4 captains, 6 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 quarter-master, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant ditto, 51 non-commissioned officers, and 364 privates of the 37th Regiment. On Thursday afternoon they disembarked. At present the appearance of this corps betrays the effects of a service in a noxious climate, but it will no doubt soon recover the bloom of health and vigour in this garrison.

When the Hercules left Jamaica the frigates Pique and Vernon were daily expected to convey the 8th Regiment back again to Halifax.—*Rec.*

Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Governor of Trinidad, died at St. Ann's on the 8th March, in the 80th year of his age.

Upper Canada.—The Resolutions of the House of Assembly, in favour of uniting the two Provinces, have been rejected by the Legislative Council, eight voting against and only two for them.

The Toronto Colonist of the 10th instant, mentions the arrival of a deputy sheriff from the London District, with 23 of the prisoners taken at Sandwich, and tried and condemned at London.

From the London Gazette we learn the names and destinies of these prisoners. Eighteen of them are to be transported to a penal colony, and the other five to be released at the boundary line on Lake Ontario.

Fourteen are yet remaining in the jail at London, who are to be kept a while longer and then liberated. The term of their detention will depend on the continuance of quiet upon the frontier.

It is proper to observe that the immediate merit of these merciful proceedings, as well as of those at Kingston and Montreal, belongs to the home government, the emancipation of the captives having been made in pursuance of instructions from England. But these instructions have no doubt been given upon the strength of representations and suggestions from Sir George Arthur and Sir John Colborne.

The Awful Plunge.—The Saint Catharines, U. C. Journal of the 6th, states that five men went over Niagara Falls on the previous Thursday.—The Journal says,—"The only particulars which we have been able to learn, are, that just before sunset on Thursday evening last, a boat with two men in it, was discovered in the middle of the river, above the falls, vainly endeavouring to make their way through the ice, with which they were enclosed to the Canada shore. Their utmost efforts proved unavailing, and in a short time they were seen to enter the cascades, when they disappeared. In half an hour after, another boat with three men in it, was discovered in the same awful situation, and trying too to gain the Canada side, but in a few moments shared the melancholy fate of the other. Yesterday the body of a man was picked up in the whirlpool, supposed to be one of these unfortunate men, having about his person two hundred dollars, and a valuable gold watch.—We have no other particulars."

New-York, April 15.—The advices received from England this morning by the Great Western, are regarded as very satisfactory, both in a political and commercial point of view: the same disinclination to any but a peaceable settlement of the difficulties between this country and Great Britain, on account of the disputed boundary line, appearing to exist as generally among all classes in that country, as it certainly does among the disinterested and reflecting portion of the community here. Under the influence of intelligence of this nature, a considerable improvement was realized in Stocks, and a large business transacted, including sales of United States Bank at 114¼.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

We are enabled to state, on what we believe to be good authority, that such instructions have been transmitted to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, by the Great Western, as will obviate the necessity of sending a special minister to London. The seat of negociations for the final adjustment of the boundary question is transferred from London to Washington; and those negociations will be pressed to a definitive conclusion.

As bearing on this matter we give two London articles of considerable interest. The first is from the London Chronicle—the organ of the cabinet—the second from the Observer which is understood to convey the opinions and sentiments of Lord Palmerston, the Secretary for foreign affairs.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The American Boundary Question.—We have seen letters from intelligent and well-informed persons in North America, and a perusal of them tends to strengthen our belief that the proceedings in the State of Maine will not lead to any interruption of the pacific relations between this country and the United States. No doubt a vote of the Legislature of Maine of $800,000 to equip a hostile force to proceed to the Aroostook, appears to wear a very threatening aspect; and were a British force of suitable magnitude to be dispatched to the quarter in question, and Sir John Harvey to be as bent on mischief as the Governor of Maine, it might be difficult to say where the mischief, once begun, would stop.

The cutting of timber on the Aroostook takes place more or less every winter; but upon this occasion it was done by persons in the employment of some American and New-Brunswick speculators. The opportunity was too tempting to Mr. Fairfield, the governor of Maine, who is of the democratic party, not to be turned to account, and he has accordingly made the most of it. Fortunately, however, for the chance of the continuance of peace, the State of Maine has, we are assured, no money in its treasury, and thus the general government will have time to interfere before any serious mischief can be done. Public opinion in the neighbouring State of Massachusetts, and throughout the eastern states, was setting in strongly against the measures which Maine had so rashly taken, and with men possessed of property there was but one opinion on the subject. It was generally believed that the measure of Mr. Fairfield will merely have the result of embarrassing his democratic friends at Washington; for however restless that party may be, no one anticipates that Mr. VanBuren will for a moment afford the least encouragement to this movement. The affair may in the end be of advantage, if properly turned to account.

The government of the United States has been placed in a situation of extreme danger by the proceedings of Governor Fairfield, and it must heartily wish the settlement of the boundary question, which every moment is thus liable to become, in the hands of firebrands of the temper of Governor Fairfield, the means of lighting up a general conflagration.—None know better than those who are at the head of affairs in America that wisdom and true policy are unavailing to stem the current of popular excitement, when stimulating events rouse the feelings of the people. On the other hand, it must be known to our government that the disaffected in both the Canadas will never abandon their schemes, so long as they can cherish a hope that this boundary question may lead to a rupture between the two countries. With this feeling on the part of the two governments, both deeply interested in removing a bone of contention by which they may, under the force of circumstances, be driven to act in opposition to their wishes and intentions, it cannot, we should suppose, be difficult to fall on the means of accommodation. We would, therefore, press on Ministers the importance of not allowing the present favourable conjuncture to pass by without being turned to account if possible; and cannot help believing that as both governments must be anxious for the preservation of peace, having such strong motives to wish for its continuance, there is now a fairer prospect than ever of a final settlement of this boundary question.

From the Observer.

In the House of Commons on Friday night Viscount Palmerston, in answer to Sir Stratford Canning, expressed his confidence, with reference to the border disturbances between the State of Maine and NewBrunswick, that the most friendly disposition was entertained by the American government towards this country. Indeed we have heard, from the most unquestionable authority, that the trespassers upon the disputed territory, and whose conduct has provoked the threatened collision, are half citizens of the State of Maine itself, and half citizens of New Brunswick. It would most assuredly be absolute madness on the part of two governments such as that of the United States and of Her Majesty, allied as they are by so many ties of common interest, to rush into a general war on account a border foray in which the subjects of both are equally implicated.

The Negociation.—We have heard some surmises of the probable course on the Boundary question. It is generally believed that the instructions forwarded to Washington will authorize *Mr.* Fox, without the intervention of any third power, to enter into a negociation for an exchange of territory, making the St. John River the line. We are persuaded that the British government are disposed to settle it immediately—and if any further delay take place, such delay will depend on the President. Perhaps Mr. Van Buren might be willing to protract this affair, until he can have the benefit of it at the fall election—that is, if we let him—but we wont. He must settle it at once, and no mistake.—*Bennett's N. Y. Herald.*

The late News from England.—The tone of the English papers in relation to the Boundary controversy, appears to have had the effect entirely to tranquilize the public mind, in regard to any danger to be apprehended from that source. Perhaps a greater degree of security is felt than the facts of the case justify. It should be understood that at the date of the last accounts from England, the expressions of popular feeling on the subject, exhibited in Congress, were entirely unknown to the public there. The President's Message to Congress, and the arrangement entered into between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox, both documents of the most pacific and conciliatory character, were the prominent papers which were carried out in the England, and these were published as indicating the temper of our Government. No part of the debates in Congress on the subject, appeared in any of the English papers which we have seen, and only a few of the earliest speeches had been received in England. The tone of these debates will be likely to excite a very different feeling in the public mind from that produced by the documents above referred to. The mercantile portion of the community in New York and the principal cities, have adopted a very prudent course, in preparing themselves, as far as possible, for a shock to the credit of American securities in the London market. Because such a shock had not been already produced by the intelligence which had reached London up to the 22d of March, it does not follow that the currency of those securities might not be shortly after very seriously affected, so far at least as to diminish the demand and depress the rates. Great benefit we doubt not has resulted from the cautious course which has been pursued by the merchants of New-York and other places, and it is to be hoped that this course will have the effect of arresting any serious consequences which might otherwise have resulted from a check upon American credits in Europe.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

To Correspondents.—"*Q. E. D.*" No. 2, upon *Scandal*, and "*Carleton*" came too late for insertion this week.

☞ Elder George Garraty *will preach in the Christian Chapel, Charlotte-street, To-Morrow (Lord's Day), at* 11 *and* 3 *o'clock.* April 27.

☞ The Lecture before the *Mechanics' Institute*, by the Rev. William Andrew, takes place on Monday the 29th inst. Subject—Astronomy.

☞ Dr. Bartlett's Lecture on Phrenology, which was to have taken place last evening, was postponed on account of the weather until *Tuesday* Evening next. April 27.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Alex. M'Clusky, to Miss Hannah Cummins, both of the Parish of Westfield, K. C.

At St. Stephen, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Michael Pickles, Mr. William Robinson, to Miss Mercy Brown, both of the above place.—By the same, Mr. John M'Kenzie, to Miss Berilla Hinds, both of the Parish of Saint Stephen.

DIED,

On Monday morning, at Indian Town, after a short but severe illness, John Morrell, eldest child of Mr. Alexander M'L. Seeley, aged four years and three months.

At Carleton, on Monday morning, Caroline, daughter of Mr. Henry N. Nice, aged five months.

At Black River, on the 5th instant, in the 60th year of his age, Mr. George Dougherty, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, deeply regretted by all his relations and neighbours.

At Dutch Valley, Parish of Sussex, on Monday evening last, of consumption, Robert, fourth son of Mr. Robert Clerke, in the 19th year of his age.—During his long illness of seven months, he never murmured nor wished his sufferings less, and expired triumphant in the merits of his Redeemer.

At Fredericton, on the 15th inst. Mr. Isaac Segee, aged 38 years; and on the the 20th, Isaac, his son, aged 4 years.

Suddenly, on the 7th instant, on board the Brig *James Hay*, from Porto Rico, Samuel Percy, son of the late Mr. George Gardner, of this city, in the 29th year of his age.

Suddenly, at London, in January last, William Henry Long, an apprentice in the Ship *Barlow*, of this port, aged 18 years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Saturday—Ship Ruby, Wescott, Savannah, 9-days—S. Wiggins & Son, timber.
Schr. Mercy Jane, Perry, Cuba—Ratchford & Brothers, sugar and molasses.
Sunday—Brig Essequebo, Lamont, Savannah, 13—John Robertson, timber.
Schr. Elizabeth, Studivant, New-York, 14—B. Tilton, flour.
Monday—Schr. Henry, Black, New-York, 6—to order, flour and corn.
Margaret, Campbell, Portland—bread, pork, &c.
Tuesday—Brig Sir Allan M'Nab, Bingay, St. Kitts, 29—S. Gould, molasses, &c.
Schr. Delaware, Waite, Philadelphia, 18—A. & C. Perkins, flour and meal.
Wednesday—Ship Beverley, Brewer, Liverpool, 47—G. D. Robinson & Co. salt, &c.
Fingalton, Primrose, London, 49—R. Rankin & Co. merchandise.
Schr. Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, 2—Fields & Harrison, assorted cargo.
Lion, Baxter, Philadelphia, 10—Barlows & Ketchum, flour, &c.
Compeer, Lincoln, New-York, 3—C. M'Lauchlan, flour, corn, &c.
Thursday—Schr. Chief Sachem, Reynolds, Eastport—Crookshank & Walker, tar and pitch.
Friday—Ship Bellona, Mackay, Newry, 50—W. Carvill, iron, potatoes, pork, &c—70 passengers.
Schr. Union Jack, Gallagher, Boston, 2—J. & T. Robinson, assorted cargo.
This Morning—Ship Alexander Edmond, Strang, Liverpool, 43—J. Wishart, salt, coal, &c.
Glasgow, Douglas, Belfast, 44—Owens & Duncan, merchandize.
Speculator, Pope, Gloucester, 49—Duncan & Barber, coals.
Brig Sarah, Wilson, Saint Kitts, 24—Saml. Gould, rum, sugar and molasses.—Spoke on the 23d instant, lat. 38 50, long. 67 50, brig Brutus, out 4 days from Portland for Martinique.
Schr. Swift, Billings, Eastport—to order, ballast.

COASTWISE, &c.

Saturday—Olive, Eastman, Parrsboro, plaster.
Erin-go-Bragh, Flagg, Campo Bello, fish.
Sultan, Potter, Brier Island, ballast.
Maid of the Mist, Leavitt, St. Andrews, passengers.
Sunday—Primrose, Johnston, St. Andrews, ballast.
Antelope, Pangbourn, Black River, deals.
Monday—Nile, Vaughan, Halifax, molasses, &c.
Rambler, Vaughan, St. Martins, ballast.
Three Brothers, Bishop, Shepody, deals.
Weymouth, Worster, Digby, staves.
Mink, Trafton, Musquash, timber.
Milton, Guptail, Grand Manan, ballast.
Favorite, Helms, St. Andrews, deals.
Robert Ellis, Spence, Amherst, pork and butter.
Hare, Turnbull, Digby, fish and eggs.
Friendship, Pineo, Cornwallis, potatoes.
Hercules, Crowse, Cornwallis, potatoes.
Constant, Johnston, Digby, fish and eggs.
Flying Fish, D'Entremont, NewEdinburgh, ballast.
Linnet, Parker, Welch Pool, empty bottles.
John, Dogget, Grand Manan, ballast.
Joseph, Newell, Barrington, ballast.
Queen Victoria, Catton, Annapolis, staves.
Victoria, Carroll, Leproe, deals.
Dove, Gilliatt, Annapolis, staves.
Adventure, Shaffner, Annapolis, hay and staves.
Robert, Rice, Digby, staves and eggs.
Pearl, Smith, Digby, hay and potatoes.
Tuesday—Enterprise, Batch, Campo Bello, ballast.
Cumberland, Martin, Cumberland, plaster.
Tripoli, Patterson, Salmon River, deals.
Cato, Haycock, Brier Island, ballast.
Harp, Percy, Deer Island, ballast.
Russell, Nickerson, Shelburne, granite.
Echo, Ryan, Shelburne, granite.
Nova-Scotia, Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.
Maid of the Mist, Leavitt, Digby, passengers, &c.
Wednesday—Paragon, Litteny, Annapolis, staves.
North America, Eldridge, Digby, ballast.
William M., Copp, Salmon River, deals.
Barbara, Wright, Digby, staves and oats.
Catharine, Sulis, Digby, fish and potatoes.
William, Adams, New Edinburgh, furniture.
Sir John Harvey, Peters, Annapolis, hay, &c.
Sarah, Balcomb, Annapolis, staves.
Temperance, Smith, Shelburne, granite.
Yarmouth Packet, Tooker, Yarmouth, sugar, &c.
Thursday—Sarah, Larkin, Shelburne, granite.
Mary, Morgan, Wilmot, staves, hams, &c.
Mary Ann, Rice, Digby, staves.
Caroline, Landers, Wilmot, staves.
Forest, Kennedy, St. Andrews, lumber.
Sir Howard Douglas, Johnston, Deer Island, ballast.
Nova-Scotia, Reed, Digby, passengers and cattle.
Friday—Catharine, Gilliatt, Annapolis, hay.
Steamer Meteor, Clark, St. Andrews, passengers.
Steamer Nova Scotia, Reed, Windsor, passengers.
Norval, McLean, St. Martins, ballast.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

22d—Magnificent, Whitty, Wexford.
Enterprise, Vaughan, Liverpool.
25th—Chester, Lawson, Liverpool.
Victory, Finnie, Dublin.

CLEARED.

Ship Evergreen, Moran, London, timber.
Sarah, Larkin, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Thomas, Hammond, Montego Bay, fish, &c.
P. I. Nevius, M'Leod, New-York, coals.
Norfolk, Matthew, Philadelphia, plaster.
Schr. Gem, Godfrey, Eastport, plaster.
Elizabeth, Sturdivant, Eastport, ballast.
Ion, Hammond, Halifax, assorted cargo.
Alert, Tucker, Eastport, plaster.

Sailed this morning, H. M. S. Crocodile, Capt. Polwhele, for Bermuda.

Brig Fenwick Keating, Allanby, of and from this port, struck on an iceberg and foundered—Crew saved by the Hester, of St. Stephen.

The brig Sea Gull, Forman, master, of this port, in ballast, bound from Kingston, Jamaica, to Mansello de Cuba, to load for London, run on Cape Cruz reef, on the night of the 19th March, and became a total wreck. The master had employed a schooner to go to the wreck to save what he could, and carry the same to Mansello, distant about 75 miles from the reef.—For the information of masters of vessels, we may state, that this reef is not laid down in the charts, which was the cause of the loss of the Sea Gull.

Schr. Amethyst, Larkin, hence at Boston on Sunday last.

Arrived at New-York, 17th April, brig Sarah Jane, Robotham, from Jamaica.

At Norfolk, Vir. 17th, British brig Matilda, from Cienfugas, (Cuba,) for London, in distress, with loss of sails, &c.—In Hampton Roads, 17th, barque Henry Hood, from Bristol.

Sailed from Savannah, 12th April, ships St. Andrew, Leitch, and Columbus, Pentreath, for Liverpool.

Brig Midas, Bannerman, hence, at Galway on the 15th March. In lat. 38, long. 35, saw the wreck of the Cinderella, of Halifax, seemingly in ballast, dismasted, rudder and bowsprit gone—saw no boats, nor any living person on board, but found a very unpleasant smell coming from her.

Arrived at Liverpool, 16th March, ship Mary Caroline, Lawson, St. John: 17th, Samuel, Jameson, Mobile; 21st, America, Mackie, Charleston.—At Cork, 17th, Branches, M'Kenzie, St. John.—At Greenock, 18th, Lord Sidmouth, Sangster, do.

Cleared at London, 21st March, ship Sophia, Risk, St. John.

Entered outwards at Liverpool, 20th March, brig John, Butters, St. John; ship John Bentley, Geach, Quebec.

Penzance, March 18.—The Amy having undergone the necessary repairs, will ballast immediately, and proceed to New-Brunswick.

Lisbon, March 5.—The Majestic, of Saint John, which was towed in here on the 25th May last, (dismasted, water-logged and abandoned,) has been repaired, is nearly ready for sea, and will shortly proceed to Liverpool in ballast.

KING'S COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Examinations of this School, in the current year, will be held by the Trustees on Friday the 28th of June, and Monday the 23d of December. *Kingston, April* 16, 1839.

Chamber of Commerce.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Annual Meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at the Office of Duncan Robertson, Esq. on Monday next, the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock, for the election of Office Bearers for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of such other business as may come before them.

By order of the Committee.
I. WOODWARD,
St. John, 27th April. *Secretary.*

Saint John Savings' Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Annual Meeting of the Members of this Institution, will be held at the *Savings' Bank*, on TUESDAY the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in conformity with the rules of the Institution; at which Meeting, Trustees will be chosen for the ensuing year. D. JORDAN,
13th April, 1839. *Clerk.*

New-Brunswick Mining Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Brunswick MINING COMPANY will take place on Tuesday the 30th of April next, at the Office of the Subscriber, in this City, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, agreeably to the Act of Assembly.

March 23, 1839. T. L. NICHOLSON, Sec'y.

CORPORATION CONTRACT.

TENDERS will be received at the Mayor's Office, until Tuesday the 30th day of April, instant, for the erection and completion of the necessary FLOATS and BRIDGES for the Steam Ferry Boat Landing at the Princess-street Slip on the eastern side of the harbour, to include the abutments for the support of the Floats and all other things necessary and requisite for the Landing, agreeably to the Plans and Specifications which may be seen at any time between the hours of 10, a. m. and 4; p. m. at said office.

All materials are to be of the best quality, and they as well as the workmanship to be subject to the approval of a Committee of Common Council and of such superintendant as may be appointed.

The whole work must be completed by the 1st day of July next, By Order,
ROBERT F. HAZEN, Mayor.
Saint John, 13th April, 1839.

TENDERS FOR A GAOL.

TENDERS will be received at the office of E. B. Smith, Esq. Clerk of King's County, Kingston, until the 1st day of May next, for the building of a GAOL at Kingston. Plan and specifications to be seen at this Office, and at that of E. B. Smith, Esquire, Kingston.

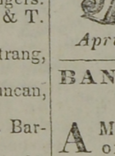
Kingston, K. C. March 15, 1839.

Albion Union Society.

THE Monthly Meeting of the above Society will take place at Mr. Bird's, Water-st. on Thursday evening next, the 2d of May, at half-past seven o'clock.

By order of the President.
April 27. H. J. THORN, *Sec'y.*

"Friendly Sons of Erin."



A REGULAR Monthly Meeting of the "Friendly Sons of Erin Society," will be held at the *Hibernian Hotel*, Church street, on Wednesday evening next, the 1st of May, at seven o'clock.

By Order of the President.
April 27. JOHN O'KEEFFE, *Sec'y.*

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,

St. John, N. B. 2d April, 1839.

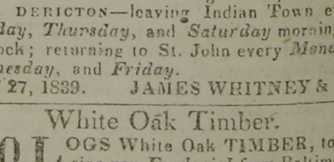
A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Bank of New-Brunswick, will be held at their Banking House, on Friday, 3d May next, at noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of adopting an Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entituled "An Act in addition to an Act, entituled an Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of New-Brunswick," and carrying into effect the provisions thereof.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. WHITESIDE, Cashier.

CITY BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, will take place on Friday the 3d day of May next, at their Banking House, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed during the last session, being "An Act in addition to an Act entitled an Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors, and Company of the City Bank."

By order of the Stockholders,
THOMAS JONES,
St. John, April 2, 1839. Cashier.



Steamer Novelty,

WILL commence her regular trips to FREDERICTON—leaving Indian Town every *Tuesday, Thursday*, and *Saturday* morning at 7 o'clock; returning to St. John every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*.

April 27, 1839. JAMES WHITNEY & Co.

White Oak Timber.

200 LOGS White Oak TIMBER, to arrive per *Frederick* from Baltimore.
April 27. S. WIGGINS & SON.

FLOUR and MEAL.

The Subscriber has just received per schooner "Compeer" from New York—

100 BRLS. Corn MEAL, 50 brls. RYE FLOUR.

IN STORE—150 barrels Canada Fine Flour, Fresh and Sweet. JAS. T. HANFORD.
27th April, 1839.

RYE FLOUR & CORN MEAL.

JUST Received per "Elizabeth" from New York,—50 barrels RYE FLOUR, 50 ditto CORN MEAL.—For sale on reasonable terms by J. & J. ALEXANDER,
27th April. King-street.

PORK and BACON.

PER ship *GLASGOW*, from Belfast,—200 Barrels *Prime MESS* IRISH PORK, 50 Bales BACON.—At very low rates if taken from the Ship. J. & H. KINNEAR.
27th April, 1839.

ROOM & HALL PAPER.

1000 Rolls
Paper Hangings & Borders,
New and Elegant Patterns, for Sale by
G. CHADWICK,
27th April. *Head of King-street.*