The Courier.

SATURDAY, June 27, 1840.

Nineteen Days later from England.—By the steamer *North America*, on Monday morning, we received Boston papers of Saturday evening and New-York of Friday, containing a synopsis of the news by the *Great Western*, which arrived at New-York at an early hour on Friday morning, a little over fourteen days from Bristol—having sailed on the afternoon of the 4th of June. As usual, she brought a large number of passengers, among whom were the Secretary to the American Minister in London, and Colonel Murray, of the British Army, each supposed to be the bearer of despatches relative to the Boundary question—the former from the American Minister to the United States Government; and the latter, from the British Government to our Minister at Washington.

It was not until Wednesday evening that the regular Mail brought us the New-York papers announcing the *Great Western's* arrival, and the letters and papers, by her, for this City, did not reach here until Thursday evening. The London dates are to the 3d and Bristol to the 4th.—From our British and American files we have made the following selections.

The general news from England is of an even character. In the commercial department the intelligence may be regarded as rather favorable than otherwise. Business remained dull, but there was no feverish anxiety, and the public mind appeared settled, there, as here to the new and great order of things which has supplanted the fever of a few years since.

The popularity of the royal pair seems to be on the increase; and the prospect of a disappointment of the Queen's uncle, the King of Hanover, in his hopes of the succession, are pretty openly and confidently alluded to.

Nothing has appeared touching the North Eastern Boundary. Some weeks since, Lord John Russell informed Parliament that the Ministry were reflecting on a reply to Mr. Van Buren's proposition. By the Great Western a special messenger has come out with despatches for the British Minister, and is supposed on the above subject.

The important measures before Parliament were the Canada Government Bill, regulating the minutia of the union of the Provinces; the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill, which gives the lands one quarter to the Church of England,—and one quarter to the Church of Scotland, and leaves the rest to be distributed among the dissenters, by the Governor General; and the Irish Registration Bill. The first which is a ministerial measure has been gone through with in committee; of the second, notice only has been given by Lord John Russell; and on the third, Ministers had been defeated by a majority of three. Two or three measures to check-mate it have already been proposed.

The corn prospects were good for the next crop, though it would seem early to anticipate much so early in the season. The best indication of confidence in the next Fall's crop, and of abundance of bread stuffs till those crops come in, is given in the vote of the Commons upon Mr. Villiars' renewed motion to go into committee on the Corn-laws. It was put down by a majority of 123.

Flour in Bond was selling at 24s. 9d. The duty was 16s. 8d., but, it was expected, would be higher in a week.

Intelligence from Canton, to February 4th, state that the Chinese were still determined to resist all attempts at accommodation, except on their own terms. They had purchased some European ships, with the intention of arming and manning them for the approaching war with England.

The Neapolitan Sulphur question has not been definitely arranged.

From France, the news is not particularly important. It was hardly to be expected that the "ashes of Napoleon" could be disposed of without the blowing up of some dust among the mercurial population of Paris, and we find accordingly upon reference to the papers that a bustle has been made. Thiers has thus far shown himself a capital manager, and the effect of all the opposition has been to react to the benefit of the ministry.

The news from Spain is of a very encouraging nature for the cause of the Queen. The last important strong hold of the Carlists was represented as on the point of surrender; and Carlos himself had been tied a little tighter to stop his active negotiations with his adherents.

Increase of Taxation.—The following are the exact terms of the three resolutions proposed on Friday night by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and agreed to by the house:—

"1. That towards raising the supply granted to Her Majesty, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, from and after the 15th day of May, 1840, an additional duty, after the rate of 5*l.* per centum, upon the produce and amount of all the duties of customs of whatsoever kind or nature soever they may be, which are now due and payable to Her Majesty, and are collected in the United Kingdom under the management and direction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, except upon the produce and amount of the duties of customs upon spirits or strong waters of all sorts, and upon the produce and amount of the duties of customs upon corn, grain, meal, or flour entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom from parts beyond the seas. And that, from and after the said 15th day of May, there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid, upon every gallon of spirits or strong waters of all sorts, imported into the United Kingdom, or in warehouse under Her Majesty's locks, on the said 15th day of May, an additional duty of customs of 4d.

"2. That towards raising the supply granted to Her Majesty, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, from and after the 15th day of May, 1840, an additional duty, after the rate of five pounds per centum, upon the produce and amount of the several duties and revenues of excise under the management of the commissioners of the excise throughout the United Kingdom except upon the produce of the duties of horses let for hire, or the duties on spirits or distilled waters in the United Kingdom; and that there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, upon every gallon of spirits of the strength of hydrometer proof, which shall on or after the 15th day of May, 1840, be distilled, or be found in the stock, custody or possession of any distiller in England, Scotland, or Ireland respectively, or which, having been distilled in Scotland or Ireland, shall on and after that day be in warehouse, and shall be taken out of warehouse for consumption in Scotland or Ireland, or for removal to England, or which, having been taken out of warehouse, shall on and after that day be brought into England, or, having been removed to England, shall be found on the quays, the full duties of excise not having been paid, an additional duty of fourpence.

"3. That towards the supply granted by Her Majesty, there shall be assessed, raised, levied, and paid upon all assessments made or to be made for the year commencing the 6th day of April, 1840, or for any subsequent year, of the duties of assessed taxes chargeable or to become chargeable under, or by virtue of any act or acts now in force, and upon all contracts of composition for any of the said duties, a further additional duty of 2s. for every 20s., and at and after the like rate for any greater or less sum than 20s. of the gross amount of all the said former duties and compositions respectively, chargeable in any such assessment under or by virtue of any such act or acts as aforesaid."—*Shipping Gazette, May*, 20.

Deck Load Law.—In the House of Commons on the 28th of May, Mr. Palmer moved for leave to renew the act prohibiting ships from loading timber on deck from our North American colonies. The act would have expired at the end of the present session, and the object is to extend the experiment for other two years, with some amendments. The proposed amendments consist of more accurate definitions, so as to prevent evasion, and avoid the disputes which have in some instances arisen on the construction of the clauses. The *bona fide* intent of the measure is to diminish the risk of the shipwreck by too much top weight, and it is ridiculous to allow evasions under the plea that deal ends and staves, &c., are not timber. Such evasions will be provided against in future.—*Shipping Gazette.*

Customs' Duties Bill.—On the 1st of June, the House of Commons were in Committee on this Bill; when the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he wished to say a few words with reference to the article of Timber—and remarked, that he had received communications from parties connected with the Baltic and Canadian trade, with reference to that part of his proposal which related to these timbers; and having taken the best information he could receive from these quarters, he now believed that the fact of his imposing an additional per centage duty on Baltic and Canadian timber would not only have an injurious effect on the trade, but on the revenue also, and therefore he should be a loser rather than a gainer—(Hear.) The duty on Baltic timber was 55s., and Canadian 10s. per load, and if by any additional duty he should put an end to the consumption of one load of Baltic timber, replacing it with a load of Canadian, he should be a loser of the difference between 10s. and 55s.: and this would not only be injurious to trade but to the revenue. Under these considerations, while he should proceed with the present bill, it was not his intention to bring forward the question of timbers separately, which he would do in the course of the week, with the view of taking the sum of money on the article of timber, not by per centage, but by an increase on the different timbers, equally on Baltic and Canadian—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Grote was glad the Chancellor of the Exchequer had altered his mind with respect to these duties. He felt convinced that the effect of these duties as originally proposed by the right hon. gentleman would be not only a severe loss to the merchants engaged in the Baltic trade, but to the revenue. He was one who disapproved of the present differential duties between the Canadian and Baltic timbers, but that question he should not then discuss. The protection of the Canadian timber was altogether enough, and it could never be intended to increase it. Both in point of justice and of policy the change of the right hon. gentleman from an increased per centage duty to one of equal amount was deserving of approbation.

Mr. Goulburn said when he gave his general concurrence to the proposition of the right hon. gentleman, as to a general per centage duty, he felt satisfied in his own mind that many inconveniences were likely to arise from this principle of taxation—(Hear, hear)—and it was only from the more numerous conveniences which were attached to it that he gave that consent. He had warned the right hon. gentleman of the risk he would run of losing by a per centage on these timbers. Although he came down intending to support the right hon. gentleman, he should feel himself placed in a difficulty, especially with regard to the duty on spirits. With respect to the differential duties on Canadian and Baltic timber, he could not but say that if ever there was a moment when a subject likely to lead to so much dispute ought not to be agitated, it was the present, when they were about passing a measure of so much importance as the bill now before the house in relation to the government of Canada—(Hear, hear.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he begged to be understood that it was not at all with reference to any alteration in the scale of these duties that he made this alteration; and, from the information he had received and the enquiries he had made he was satisfied that, if he had imposed any additional burden on Baltic timber, such a proposition would have been followed by a motion for a differential duty. He concurred in what had fallen from the right hon. gentleman opposite as to the present being a very inauspicious moment to propose what he had referred to, with the Canada government bill now before the house.

After a few words from Mr. A. Chapman, which did not reach the gallery,

Mr. Hawes observed that the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had his entire approval. He regretted however, that the right hon. gentleman was not able to state at once what course he was about to pursue with respect to the timber duties, and that he should consider it necessary to postpone the statement of his intentions on that subject until the end of the week. It was of the greatest importance to the trade that his intentions should be known immediately—(Hear, hear).

Mr. Hume disagreed with the statement which the hon. member for Whitby had made, that the country approved of the present state of the duties.

Mr. Kemble agreed with the right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Cambridge, that the present was a very inauspicious time to discuss the timber question. His object in rising was, however, to ask the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was his intention to propose any further alteration of duties than this bill referred to, or to make any other exception than the one he had stated.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he had no other alterations but mere verbal amendments to make in the bill.

After some remarks from Mr. Attwood and Mr. Hume, the motion that the blank be filled up with the words "fifteenth day of May, 1840," was then put and agreed to, as was also the motion that the other blank be filled up with the words "five per cent."

A motion imposing an additional duty of 4d. per gallon on all spirits was afterwards carried by a majority of 71; and a clause for increasing the window tax was carried by a majority of 47. An amendment to repeal the duty on carriages kept for hire, was negatived by a majority of 11.

On June 2d a very animated debate took place on the subject of emigration, and a proposition of Mr. O'Brien to make liberal advances for Canada waste lands for the reception of the poor starving at home. Also, on the subject of the severity towards Mr. P. O'Connor and Mr. Vincent, now in imprisonment. No less than 14,000 persons in York had petitioned for a milder course to Mr. O'Connor in jail there. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd withdrew his motion to petition the Queen for relief till he should see if ministers adopted the course of amelioration they promised.

The Lords, the night of June 2d, were occupied with the case by Lord Lyndhurst, for papers on the Sulphur dispute with Naples. He went into a long exposition of the matter, and after an explanation from Lord Melbourne, withdrew his call.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer got the Customs Duties Bill passed through the committee last night, with comparatively little opposition. The only modification of the original principle proposed in the bill is, in the case of the Baltic timber, but the alteration is not sufficiently explained in the report of the proceedings of the house to be very distinctly understood. The object, however, is to make the advance something less than 5 per cent upon the former duty. Some other amendments were proposed, but they all failed, ministers having secured what is called a good working committee of the house for voting money.—*Shipping Gazette.*

British North American Bank.—Yesterday the fourth annual meeting of the proprietors of this establishment was held at the Bank, in St. Helen's place; the chair was taken by Mr. Henry Barnewell. The minutes of the last court having been read, the proprietors re-elected, Mr. Downie, Mr. Alex. Gillespie, jun., and Mr. G. R. Robinson, as directors. The secretary, Mr. Attwood, then read the report. The chairman observed that on the whole the report must be as satisfactory as could have been anticipated. The charter of the Bank had received Her Majesty's assent and passed the great seal, and under its provisions he hoped the whole capital of one million would be brought into active and beneficial employment. The report, on the motion of Mr. Gould, was adopted and ordered to be printed and circulated among the proprietors. In reply to a question, the chairman stated that an ample reserved fund had been kept to meet losses by bad or doubtful debts. The amount written off already under these heads was greatly below the reserved fund already established for that purpose. A vote of thanks was then unanimously passed to the chairman and directors for their able management, and the court adjourned.—*Shipping Gazette, June* 3.

The Bank of England has published its monthly statement, there is no new feature worthy of any particular comment. The circulation has reduced £14,000, the Deposits £60,000, the Securities £170,000, and the Bullion increased £53,000—the amount of this last being now £4,386,000. The continued decrease of the deposits cannot be considered as unsatisfactory, proving as it does that capitalists who have hitherto felt alarmed, have now made investments which must be more beneficial to the common good. These for the month previous showed a reduction of £508,000. There was some little expectation, that the Bank would reduce its rate of interest last week to 4 1-2 per cent; in this no great disappointment was felt, as money now is not governed in rates by discounts from that quarter. The usual announcement offering advances at 5 per cent. on approved Bills of Exchange, Exchequer Bills and East India Bonds until 16th July, for sums of not less than £2000, created no stir, as the form being in custom, was anticipated.

The spring business is now over, and a consequent dullness exists among the warehouses, which a few weeks ago, were extremely active. Manufacturers, have, however, been much relieved by the last trade, and as they are now but sparing in producing, their situation is much improved and will continue so. There is some trifling demand for goods to the United States. The exports on American account will be extremely small, however, and it is not likely that much will be shipped on British account either. There is no real reduction in prices, and goods to be made to order are nearly as high as this time three years ago.

The Ramsgate Bank stopped during last week. Its liabilities are £43,760, and the assets £9,549. The bank has been over fifty years in existence, and was considered undoubted.

At a meeting of the "Society for the Extinction of the Slave Trade," held on the 1st of June, the chair was taken by Prince Albert, who made a neat speech in very fair English, and announced himself an annual subscriber of £100.

A great novelty has been introduced at court. Her Majesty *sat* at the last drawing room; the seat employed was a sort of music stool; exactly suited to her Majesty's height, and being completely concealed by her train, the Queen seemed to be standing just as usual. This is a great improvement, as it renders the reception much less fatiguing to the Sovereign.—*Courier.*

Royal Present to Lord Melbourne.—Viscount Melbourne has received a high compliment from his royal mistress and her princely husband. A very elegant piece of plate, forming a centre for the table, has been manufactured for presentation to the noble lord, which will bear the following inscription:—"Presented to Viscount Melbourne, as a token of regard, by Victoria R. and Albert."

Increase of the British Navy.—Orders have been recently issued to the commissioners of the various royal dock-yards for the building of nine ships of war and six war steamers, the operations on which are to be immediately commenced, and to be completed as soon as possible: they are as follows:—A 90 gun ship to be called Albert, and a steamer of 800 tons burden, are to be built at Portsmouth; at Plymouth dock-yard, the Exmouth, 90 guns, Niobe, 26 guns, and the Amethyst, 26 guns; at Woolwich, the Hannibal, 90 guns, and the Devastation, a war steamer; at Chatham, the Irresistible, 90 guns, and the Grocoler; at the Pembroke dock-yard, the Lion, 80 guns, and the Vixen and Geyser, steamers; and at Sheerness, the Daring, 10 guns, and the Styx, war steamer.

Discontinuance of Holster Pistols in the British Army.—The new military saddles now to be made for the life guards (blue), and which are to be immediately served out to the regiments are made without holster pipes for the pistols, which are to be discontinued throughout the British Army. A new invented carbine is being made for the use of the cavalry, with percussion cocks and caps. The improvements are stated to be very great. It is also intended to do away with the grenadier caps worn now by the household cavalry, and steel helmets adopted in their places.

Death of Sir Sidney Smith.—It is our painful duty to announce the decease of the gallant and illustrious Officer, Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, which took place yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 9, Rue d'Augesseau, an event which will fill all Europe with regret and sorrow. Sir Sidney was born in 1764, and was, therefore, aged seventy-six. No praise of ours can add to his fame, which he gloriously and deservedly acquired; of which his own country must ever be proud, and which no generous foreigner envies.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

In the boisterous weather, May 22d, on the coast of Ireland, two fishing boats were swamped, and twenty-two persons perished.

York Minster was again partially destroyed by fire on the 20th May. The Yorkshire Gazette states that the Minster was not insured. Various estimates have been formed of the extent of the injury which the fabric has sustained, varying from £15,000 to £25,000. All the roof fell in, and the lantern, tower and the organ has been preserved: the belfry and ten bells are destroyed.

Within a short time, very heavy losses have been thrown on the underwriters at Lloyd's. The most important of these is the loss of the steamer Vulture on her first voyage of the season to Saint Petersburg. The ship and cargo were insured for something like £130,000 in London, and but little will likely be saved. Besides this, the Chase, from Hull to St. Petersburg also, has been wrecked—insured for £60,000; and three or four other heavy amounts have all been reported within a few days.

The contract for the Mediterranean mail by steamers has been taken by Wilcox & Anderson. The steamboat United States, belonging to the Liverpool Company, will be the first to start, and will be ready to sail in August. She is now to be named the Oriental. Should the Liverpool answer well after her improvements, she will go on the line likewise.

The valet of the murdered Lord William Russell has been re-examined and remanded.

Reports were current in London and Paris of the death of the King of Prussia; but they needed confirmation. In fact, the latest accounts, in letters of May 25, from Berlin, were that the King was a little better.

A plot has lately been discovered by which a band of swindlers have imposed upon many bankers on the Continent. They have succeeded in getting over £9,000. Their plan was by having forged letters of credit purporting to proceed from Glyn & Co. in Lombard street here. There were fourteen concerned in it, who, by simultaneous action, managed their cards successfully. A banker in Antwerp, however, suspected, and it ended in his putting a man named Perry into custody.—This fellow has since made a confession, but so far the others have yet eluded justice.

The preliminary bases of the commercial treaty between England and France consist in the substitution of high duties instead of prohibiting the cutlery of Great Britain, and other manufactures, which are now smuggled into France in any quantity that may be desired, on payment of 25 per cent. to the smuggler. On the other hand, England admits all articles of Paris manufacture clock work, paper hangings, &c. at a duty of 15 per cent. instead of 30. The duties on wines are to be reduced from 5 shillings a gallon to 2, which will be about 4d. a bottle while the Parisians themselves pay 3d.

The Algiers expedition is a total failure, and Marshal Vallee after an unsuccessful tour across Mount Atlas, with the Dukes of Orleans and Aumale, had it appears, one of his Infantry regiments the 17th, severely cut up on his return by a fierce attack of 5000 Arab horsemen, under Ald-el-Kader. The Marshal has been re-called.

A half a million francs has been granted by the French Chambers to carry out the operations against Buenos Ayres. The Chamber of Deputies refused to adhere to the proposition of the Ministry, to increase the appropriation for bringing home the remains of Napoleon from one to two millions of francs. They however voted by 211 to 103, to grant no less liberal an allowance than twenty-three millions for the improvement of the inland navigation of France.

The plague is ravaging Alexandria, and the war-like preparations of the Viceroy are therefore suspended.

Liverpool, May 23.—*Great Arrival of Vessels at Liverpool.*—Owing to a change of wind on Saturday last, there were 65 arrivals at Liverpool, from foreign parts, principally vessels of large burden and with valuable cargoes, viz.—1 from China, 27 from the United States, (21 with cotton, 5 with flour and 1 with tea,) 6 from the West Indies and adjacent parts, 2 from Africa, 10 from the Mediterranean, 3 from Spain, 5 from Portugal, 6 from the Baltic; also 24 from Ireland, and 23 coastwise—Total, 107 vessels.

Fires in Germany.—The town of Baja, one of the most flourishing of the Barnat, situate upon the Danube, was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 1st of May. Baja was one of those places whose rapid growth testified the rapidly increasing prosperity of Lower Hungary. It counted 16,000 inhabitants, and 2000 houses, of which 1700 are consumed. The number of fires is very remarkable, and it is probably occasioned by the dryness of the shingle roofs, which are so common in Germany, and which, warping in the sun's heat, catch the flying sparks with ease. Thus the town of Indenburgh in Styria, Pforzheim in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Kremman, near Berlin and Sondheim, on the Rhon Mountains, have within a few days been destroyed by fire.

Death of Six Hundred Slaves by Suffocation.—The Cape of Good Hope Shipping List, just received, contains the following dreadful account of the loss of 700 slaves, and subsequent wreck of the slaver:—

"The last accounts from the Mozambique state that two slavers, one a ship and the other a brig were wrecked in Mozambique Harbor during a hurricane from the south-east, but the crews of both and 200 slaves on board the brig were saved. The ship had arrived the preceding day, and had not taken in slaves. It was reported of the brig, which was commanded by a Spaniard, that she originally had on board nine hundred slaves, but during a hurricane the hatches were battened down, and on opening them after the hurricane had subsided, it was discovered that 300 of the slaves had died from suffocation and want of food. The gale re-commencing, the hatches were battened down a second time, the consequence of which was an additional three hundred slaves perished from the same causes, and 100 of the remaining 300 slaves died on the passage to Mozambique harbour, whither she repaired for the purpose of getting a further supply.

London Market, June 3.—Western Canal Flour is worth about 36s. *a* 37s. per brl. free, and in bond 10s. less. British Iron is held at £8 10s. per ton here, and £7 10s. in Wales. Linseed Oil is held at 25s. per cwt.; Sperm nominal at £93 to £95 per tun. Foreign Sugars have declined. A cargo of yellow Havana afloat, sold at 24s. 6d. per cwt. In Tea, 11,073 chests have been offered for consumption; and sold 6d. lower, the offers for export were withdrawn save a few Souchongs which brought 1s. 9d. *a* 1s. 10d. per lb. The quantity of export Teas now here is very large and the last advices from Canton lead us to suspect that fully 20,000,000 lbs. will be shipped thence this season.

Liverpool, May 30.—*Timber.*—St. John Yellow Pine, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.; Miramichi, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; Birch, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. *Pine Timber.*—There has been a steady demand for consumption for some time past, which has been supplied from the yards, as no arrivals have taken place for the last six weeks; the stocks are consequently considerably reduced; and as the vessels despatched for Spring supplies are fewer in number than usual, especially to Quebec, and as the present rates are considerably below what the cost to the importer is likely to be, there appears to be a fair prospect of some improvement in prices, should the rates of discount continue moderate. *Quebec Red Pine.*—Two or three parcels of good quality have been sold at 22d. to 23d. per foot, according to sizes. *Pine & Spruce Planks.*—The stock still remains heavy. A cargo of St. Andrews was tried by auction, when a few lots were sold at 2½d. per foot. The lowness of the price is bringing them into extensive consumption. *Lathwood.*—A parcel of St. Andrews sold by auction at £4 10s. per fathom. Good Hemlock is worth £5 10s. to £6 per fathom. *Hogshead Staves.*—St. John Ash are wanted, and would command £8 10s. to £9 per M.

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Tuesday, June 23d.

His Worship the Mayor stated that Mr. John Bowyer, who had been appointed Collector of Road and Dog Taxes, had declined taking out his warrant, and could not attend to the duties of his office, and therefore suggested that the former Collector, Mr. Baldwin, should be re-appointed; which was unanimously agreed to.

Read, a summons served on the Corporation, at the suit of Robert Foulis.—On motion of Alderman Porter, a committee was appointed, to confer with the Recorder thereon, for defending the action.

Read, the report of the Committee for letting the wharfage and slippage of Rodney Wharf, Carleton; stating the same to have been let to John M'Lauchlan, from 1st June, 1840, to 1st April, 1841, for £61.

Burnt District.—Read, the report of the Committee, appointed to examine the Report of the Commissioners for widening the burnt streets; stating that the Commissioners' report was made in due accordance with the Act of Assembly; that its having been duly filed in the Common Clerk's Office, rendered it binding and obligatory on the Corporation; that it was necessary forthwith to appoint Assessors, to make the several assessments required thereby; and recommending that the Common Council should determine the amount of compensation to be awarded to the Commissioners, for making their report; and also prescribe the mode of proceeding, for recovering such assessments as might be neglected to be paid.

Alderman Porter, on moving that the report be received, observed, that it was necessary immediately to appoint Assessors, because the parties owning lands in the burnt district, for which compensation was required, would have their action against the Corporation after six months from the making of the report. The sum necessary to be provided, was nearly £8000; viz. £3984 to be paid by the Corporation; and £3984 to be assessed on the inhabitants without the burnt district. It was desirable, also, at once to state, what compensation should be awarded to the Commissioners; and perhaps, for the sake of courtesy, a Committee had better be appointed, to confer with them on the subject.

The report was received; and the Assessors of Taxes, viz. Messrs. D. Ansley, H. Chubb, and D. Jordan, were appointed Assessors for the Burnt District; and the standing Committee were instructed to confer with the Commissioners, relative to their compensation.

Mill Bridge.—The Mill Bridge Committee reported, that the tender of J. & A. M'Avity, for widening the sluices, &c. for £175 10s. was the lowest; and recommended its acceptance.—Alderman Porter stated that this would be the conclusion of this highly important and useful work; including the removal of the old mill, and completing the widening of the bridge; and spoke in high terms of the liberality of His Honour, the Chief Justice, in the negociations relative to this work.—Report received, and tender accepted.

Base Coins.—Alderman Porter presented a petition from a number of respectable Merchants and Traders of the City, setting forth the intolerable imposition and loss caused of late, by the unprincipled importation of large quantities of base copper coin, which were thrown into circulation in such immense quantities, as to drive out silver change, and very seriously to inconvenience the whole community. The petitioners expressed their confidence, that at the next session of the Legislature, the evil would be remedied; but, to prevent the intermediate inconvenience, they prayed, that the Corporation would purchase up the spurious coin, at its real value *per pound weight*; and issue a Corporation penny and half-penny, to supply its place; or to adopt such other remedy as might be deemed advisable.

Alderman Vanhorne was surprised that any gentleman should present such a petition, asking the Corporation to buy up all the spurious coin in the country. If people did not judge for themselves, and refuse to take bad coins—if they did not judge what was right and what wrong, they could not expect the Board to act for them. They might as well ask the Board to buy up all the old iron and steel in the country, as to buy up this base copper. He was really astonished that any respectable persons would sign such a petition.

Alderman Porter viewed the application in a very different light. The community had for some time been inundated by immense importations of base copper coin; and the imposition had got to such a head, that there was now an increased issue of nearly £500 in amount, of it, per week; and if something was not done to stop it, no doubt the issue would soon be much greater. This base coin chiefly fell into the hands of the labouring classes, who knew nothing of its spurious nature, and were easily imposed upon. The imposture must be stopped; the evil must be met; and the longer it was postponed, the more heavily would it fall on the poorer class of people. The petitioners suggested only the purchasing of the base coin at its *intrinsic value per pound weight*, and not at its nominal value; and therefore, by merely melting it up, surely it would fetch its value again as crude metal. The want of a good copper coinage in the Province was a serious injury to trade, and the evil ought to be remedied some how. He moved, that the petition be received and referred to a Committee to report upon.

Alderman Vanhorne would second that motion, though he opposed the principle of the petition.

Mr. Ray thought they would have enough to do, with buying the Water Works, before buying up all this bad coin; and also that a substitute should be provided, before the other was cried down.

Alderman Bond differed with Alderman Vanhorne. This was a great evil, and increasing daily: it seemed, that the parties most deeply interested in the matter had petitioned for a remedy; they were the greatest holders of this spurious coin, which they had taken in trade, at its nominal value; yet they were willing to give it all up at its intrinsic value, to stop the evil. He thought their suggestion an excellent one, if the Corporation could buy up the spurious coin at its real value; and if they were authorised to issue a substitute. Such a plan would at once put a check to the importation of this base stuff, and would entirely prevent its circulation. By adopting this plan, the Corporation would do a great act of justice to the whole country. He would go to the full extent of the petition, and had no doubt the Legislature would protect them in doing so.

Alderman Vanhorne replied, that it was not a thing for the Corporation to do at all; it was a state question altogether; it was all nonsense.

Mr. Coram was decidedly of the same opinion. It was not in the power of the Corporation to coin money of any kind; not even shin-plasters; it was all illegal. These petitioners were interfering in a matter that they had no business with; they had issued the most extraordinary hand-bill he had ever seen, which they had no right to issue at all. But these very parties took good care of themselves; they had taken care to pay off their men on Saturday night, with these bad coppers; and then, on Monday morning, they issued their hand-bill, and refused to take back the same coppers at their stores, in payment for goods. They would not let the poor people purchase their groceries, with the same coppers they had paid them, unless they passed them at half-price. A poor man wanted to buy a barrel of Rye Flour of one of them, and he found he must pay twice the amount of the price, in bad coppers, or else he could not get it.—[*Alderman Porter and several others*—"Name the parties; name them, name them."] He should name nobody; but that was the way they acted; and now they came with a petition to the Board, to buy up all the bad coin at its value. No doubt they would demand the full value for it, and make £100 per cent. out of the community by it. He was astonished to see such a petition. He would let the matter go on, till the Legislature fixed a standard for copper coin; the Common Council had nothing to do with it; they could not interfere; and he would be sorry to see the Board speculating in any such thing.

Mr. Cameron did not know how to get at the value of this coin; it was two-thirds metal; [*a laugh*] he meant common pot-metal: if it was all pure copper, there might be some sense in buying it up; but the Board should not buy pot-metal. It was all nonsense.

Mr. M'Lauchlan, in reply to Mr. Coram, said, that as a merchant and as a citizen, he was very sorry to hear such charges, as had been made by Mr. Coram, against so many of his respectable fellow-citizens. He defied Mr. Coram to say that any merchant in the City had sold a barrel of Rye Flour to anybody, at double the nominal price; or done anything whatever of the kind, that Mr. Coram had so improperly charged the petitioners with. The petition was most respectably signed, by men of such commercial character and standing, that nobody could dare to charge them with such an act. He was sorry that the petition was for a remedy of an evil, which the Board could not prevent. It was not in their power to do so; but as to the charge, that any of the petitioners had paid away their bad money on Saturday, and refused to take it again on Monday, he did not believe a word of it; it was a most ridiculous and low assertion.

Mr. Coram said that if the question was brought before any court, he could prove it: [cries of "*name, name!*"] no doubt, it was all very well for Mr. M'Lauchlan, who was connected with some of the petitioners, to deny it, but he could prove it: [reiterated cries of "*name, name*"] but he would not answer any such question here.

Alderman Humbert said, it was highly improper in Mr. Coram, to make such round assertions, and not to name the parties, when asked. Such language as he had used was uncourteous, unjust and improper in the highest degree. Mr. Coram had no right to insinuate anything against individuals, in that manner, unless he was both able and willing to prove his charges at once.

Mr. Coram replied—"I did not say *individuals*; I said *some of the petitioners*; I did not charge you with it; it is nothing to you; mind your own business, and that's enough."

Alderman Harding recommended referring the petition to a Committee.

Ald. Porter was aware that the Board could not legally issue any currency; he believed even the Legislature of the Province could not, and that no currency Act of Assembly would be valid, without the assent of Her Majesty in Council. But here was an acknowledged evil, and the citizens looked to them, praying the Board to take it upon themselves, trusting in being protected, to remedy the mischief; and if they could comply with the suggestions without impropriety, it would put an end to the circulation of this surreptitious coin, and stop the evil entirely; but if they could not do that, he could only regret it. He very much regretted to hear the remarks of Mr. Coram; and he could say for himself, that having heard such a report respecting one individual, as to paying away and refusing the bad coppers, he had taken pains to ascertain the facts, and was convinced that the charge was not true.

Mr. Ray suggested, that the public themselves might buy up the spurious coin, as suggested in the petition, instead of calling on the corporation to do it.

Mr. Cameron said that some years ago, the corporation recommended what coppers should pass; and why not do so again?

The Mayor corroborated Alderman Porter's remarks, as to the unfounded nature of the charge against parties, relative to the paying away their bad coppers and then crying them down; and observed, that the matter was a very great hardship to the whole community, certainly. The petition recommended buying up the base coin at its intrinsic value, by weight, only; but it must be considered, that several thousand pounds worth had already been imported, and a great quantity more was daily expected, and if the corporation were to go on buying it up, they would be saddling themselves with a most enormous burden which could not be sustained. Still, they should give due respect to a petition, so very respectably signed.

Alderman Humbert said, that the matter laid with the traders generally, to refuse all bad coppers of every kind. That would soon stop the importation, and was the only method of proceeding that could be adopted, till the meeting of the legislature.

Alderman Porter was for a Committee, to report on the whole subject.

Alderman Vanhorne coincided with Alderman Humbert, and said, that if people took the bad coin, they would establish its currency. They had already let the evil run too far.

Mr. Coram would go as far as any man to relieve the poor; but how were the Board to interfere? The Legislature only could act in it; he would wish to see the evil put a stop to, and had often wondered it had not been done before: it was not a new thing; it was quite common, and had become a regular practice; and now all at once, a few people wanted to put a stop to it. He hoped that next winter the House of Assembly would take the matter up.

Mr. Hagerty suggested the expediency of issuing 2s. notes; but was responded to by many negatives.

The Mayor observed, that the great misfortune was, that they could not stop the evil at its source. The Collector of the Customs certainly did seize the first importation of this trash; but the importer made an application to the authorities at home, representing that they were not *coins* but *tokens*, and got an order for their delivery. There already was a provincial law, to prevent the importation of spurious coins, and under that law, the importers from Ireland or Great Britain might be brought to account, by tracing the ships they were imported in; but it was different as to those coming from the United States.

The petition was received, and referred to Aldermen Porter and Vanhorne, and Mr. Mc'Lauchlan as a Committee.

Water Company.—The Committee on the affairs of the Saint John Water Company reported, that they had consulted the Recorder, as to the arrangement between the Company and Mr. Henry Gilbert, for the supply of water from Lily Lake. The Recorder's opinion was, that Mr. Gilbert could not now object to the trunks of the Company remaining where they were now laid down, in his grounds, nor to their being repaired when necessary; as the Act of Incorporation fully authorised the same being placed there, with the consent of the land-owner, which consent had been duly obtained; but as to the supply of water, Mr. Gilbert had restricted it, to being obtained at the tail of the mill, in such a manner, as at all times to depend on his own caprice for its continuance: the Company could at any time, however, call on him to continue the supply, by paying a reasonable compensation for it; and in case of disagreement as to the terms, could demand its settlement by arbitration. On the whole, the inadequacy of the present agreement between the Company and Mr. Gilbert was not such, as would tend to prevent the Corporation from completing so highly important a public benefit, as the arrangement for the purchase of the Company's property; and at any rate, even should the agreement with Mr. Gilbert fail, the supply of water might be obtained from other sources; and the expenses thereof be assessed on the public.

Alderman Vanhorne moved that the Report be accepted.

Alderman Porter seconded the motion; and observed, that on the 30th instant, the Water Company would meet, to consider and determine as to their acceptance of the Act of Assembly, for the transfer of their property; it might be well, therefore, for the Common Council to meet on the afternoon of the same day, that the Committee might then report to the Board the terms recommended to be offered to the Company, for the purchase, and the Board could then complete the conference and arrangement with the Company forthwith.

Aldermen Bond and Vanhorne coincided.

The Report was received; and it was ordered, that the Board meet on *Tuesday the 30th instant*, at 3 p. m. for the above purpose.

Street-firing.—Read, a letter from Dr. Cook, setting forth the increasing and dangerous practice of exploding crackers in the public streets; by which many serious and fatal accidents were caused. The letter stated a case in which Dr. C. had lately extracted two shots from the face of a woman, who had been seriously wounded by such a casualty.

Alderman Porter observed, that this was an evil of no common magnitude, which was daily becoming more frequent and dangerous. He had seen instances of horses being startled and running away, from the fright of such explosions, and serious accidents were very liable to occur from such unjustifiable practices. He moved, that the matter be referred to the law committee, to prepare an ordinance for the punishment of such offences.

Several other members supported Alderman Porter's observations and motion; and it was resolved accordingly.

Harbour Nuisance.—Mr. Cameron stated, that Mr. Stevens, the lime-burner, had told him, that the workmen at the Steam Mills and other Mills above the Short Ferry, were in the constant practice of throwing slabs, saw-dust, bark and other nuisances, into the river, which would soon prove very destructive to the harbour, if suffered to continue. Referred to a Committee to enquire into and report upon.

Dock Street.—On motion of Alderman Porter, the Alderman and Assistant of King's Ward were appointed a Committee to obtain a plan and specification, and to advertise for tenders for widening the east side of Dock street ten feet, under the late Act; and to report on the expediency of depositing on Nelson street the material excavated from Dock street.

The following documents have been handed to us for publication—the last was read in Common Council on Tuesday.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

May it please Your Majesty,—

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened, beg leave most humbly to address your Majesty, to congratulate your Majesty on your Majesty's Marriage with His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha; and they humbly hope and pray, that this union will add to your Majesty's domestic felicity, and to the interests and security of your Majesty's Empire.

Being descendants from those loyal men, who, in 1783, left the land of their nativity, and came to this Country, then in a wilderness state, so as not to be separated from the British Nation and connections, and those who have since emigrated from your Majesty's Dominions in Europe—we inherit the principles and spirit of our Fathers to the utmost extent; and we beg humbly to assure your Majesty, that we will energetically strive, in all perils, privations, and circumstances, to transmit, unimpaired, to our posterity, and to this land, the blessings of the British Constitution.

(Signed) ROBERT F. HAZEN,
By order of the Common Council, Mayor.
(Signed) James Peters, Jun.
26th March, 1840. Common Clerk.

ANSWER.

Downing Street, 15th May, 1840.

Sir.—I have received your Despatch, No. 32, of the 8th April, forwarding a congratulatory Address to the Queen, on Her Majesty's alliance, in Marriage, with His Royal Highness the Prince Albert of Saxe Coburgh and Gotha, from the Corporation of the City of Saint John, New-Brunswick.

I have had the honor to lay that Address before the Queen, and Her Majesty was pleased very graciously to receive it.

I have the honor to be, &c.
J. RUSSELL.

Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

Spurious Copper Coin.—Last week, we mentioned that the retailers in this City were about adopting measures to guard themselves against further imposition from the circulation of base Pennies and Half-Pennies, which were being imported in large quantities. They have accordingly determined in future to take only the legally authorised copper coins of Britain, Nova Scotia, and the United States. This measure causes much inconvenience and loss to individuals; but the fact of the importation of the base coppers being unusually large, rendered its adoption imperative, especially as there appears to be no proper enactment on the subject.

During the two last days, the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs seized twenty-nine boxes of illegally imported base copper coins, chiefly *Sous*,—each box containing from £15 to £18 of the trash. It is to be hoped, if there is no law to reach the Venders of spurious coppers, that those who are guilty of importing them illegally will not be allowed to do so with impunity.

The Hon. Ward Chipman, Chief Justice of this Province, and Lady, and Miss Armstrong, of this city, and the Hon. Amos E. Botsford, of Westmorland, went passengers in the steamer *North America*, for Boston, on Thursday, on their way to New York, where they will embark in the *Great Western*, for England, on Wednesday next. H. B. Smith, Esq. Collector of this port, Robert L. Hazen, Esq. of this city, and George Botsford, Esq. of Fredericton, accompany His Honor to Boston. A large number of our most respectable fellow-citizens crowded the wharf at the departure of the steamer, to testify their regard for the distinguished party, whom they saluted with three hearty cheers, which were responded from the steamer.—His Honor the Chief Justice was much affected on the occasion, particularly when taking leave of his friends on the wharf.

The Examination of the Episcopal Sunday School takes place to-day. To-morrow evening the scholars will assemble in Trinity Church, where an appropriate Sermon will be delivered. Hymns suited to the occasion will be sung by the children, and a collection taken up in aid of the funds of the Institution.

The Theatre.—Mr. Vandenhoff, the celebrated Tragedian, made his first appearance on our boards last Wednesday evening, when a large and fashionable house was met to greet him. He was ably sustained in the character of *Macbeth*, by Mrs. Anderson, as *Lady Macbeth*, and Mr. Fredericks, as *Macduff*, and the whole performance was rapturously applauded. The great attraction now presented to the patrons of the Drama at this establishment, claims from them, in behalf of Mr. Preston, the enterprising manager, a very liberal support.

Friendly Reciprocity.—On last Wednesday, the United States Sloop of War *Preble*, which arrived in our harbour on Tuesday, fired a salute at 12 o'clock, in honour of the British flag—and was answered at the new battery by twenty-one guns. We regret to state that on firing the fourth gun from the battery, three of the Artillery-men were severely injured, (according to a military phrase,) by the towe hanging fire. The two men stationed at the muzzle of the gun, whose names are Pinnell and Holden—had each an arm blown off. Also, the man at the vent, had his thumb lacerated in so shocking a manner, that amputation was deemed necessary. The unfortunate men were immediately conveyed to the Hospital—and were attended by the military, as well as several of our City doctors. It is supposed that they will recover.—*Morning News.*

The body of Captain Clarke, who was drowned from on board the Meteor on her passage down the river in October, drifted on shore near Burton Court House on Tuesday last. Upon it was found his watch and guard. The remains were interred during the day.—*Fredericton Sentinel.*

Head Quarters, Fredericton, }
22d June, 1840. }

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has the satisfaction of (again) publicly tendering to Captain Thomas G. Cunliffe, of the 1st Battalion County of Carleton Militia, His Excellency's thanks for his prompt and successful exertions in the apprehension, on the 18th instant, near Houlton, of a Soldier of the 36th Regiment, in attempting to desert into the United States.

The thanks of the Commander in Chief are also hereby given to Sergeant William Graham of the same Battalion, for his valuable services on the occasion referred to. And His Excellency takes this occasion of declaring his entire conviction that so long as the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Frontier Militia, continue faithfully to fulfil their duty to their Sovereign on this important point, all the efforts of the infamous agents and emissaries known to be employed within the Province in endeavouring to seduce the Queen's Soldiers from their allegiance, will be effectually frustrated. The Frontier Militia in New-Brunswick enjoy a high and well-merited reputation; and Sir John Harvey confidently trusts that they will continue to maintain it in this and every other respect, upon all occasions and under all circumstances. *By His Excellency's command,*

GEORGE SHORE,
Adjutant General Militia Forces.

Yarmouth, June 19.—*Serious Accident.*—A very serious accident occurred on Friday last at the raising of the frame of the new Baptist Church at Chebogue. The frame was all put up to the last pair of rafters, in raising which, the beam on which the workmen, about thirty in number, stood, broke in the centre, and precipitated them in one heap to the ground. They fell about 20 feet, when they came in contact with the lower sleepers and loose boards hove upon them, which they fortunately broke through and lodged beneath, thus avoiding being crushed by the heavy pieces of timber which followed close upon them and rested on the sleepers. Upwards of twenty were injured very severely, but are in a fair way of recovery—the others were hurt slightly.—*Herald.*

Prince Edward Island.—It has been announced as the intention of Her Majesty's Government, to annex the Magdalen Islands to the government of Prince Edward Island. The Magdalens are a group of Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 40 or 50 miles from the shores of Prince Edward Island, and of some consequence as fishing stations.—*Novascotian.*

Quebec, June 17.—The Albion, Capt. Smith, arrived yesterday from Cork, has on board the following officers and detachments of the 24th, 32d, 43d, 65th, 71st and 83d Regiments:—24th: Ensign Harris, one sergeant, forty rank and file; 32d—Ensign Lowe, one sergeant, fifteen rank and file; 43d—Ensigns Skipwith and Gore, two sergeants, sixty-two rank and file; 71st—Capt. Austen, Lieut. Hope, Ensigns Dashwood, Uniacke and Whittingham, two sergeants, fifty rank and file; 83d—Capt. Alton, Lieut. Hamilton, Ensigns Austen and Anderson, two sergeants, eighty rank and file—Total, 13 officers, 9 sergeants, and 277 rank and file.

They proceed to Montreal to-morrow evening in the steamer British America, from which place they will join their respective regiments.

From Jamaica.—By the schooner Cyrus, Capt. Howard, Jamaica papers to May 23 have been received at New York. The prospects of the Colony in respect to population are favorable. The Jamaica Despatch says—

On a certain Sunday, in a country parish, (Clarendon,) no less than two hundred and seventy (270) baptisms, and seventy-three (73) marriages took place. On the following Sunday, sixty-three (63) marriages were celebrated, and one hundred and twenty-five (125) banns published!

New-York Market, June 19.—Flour is very little affected by the news, though it remains rather drooping. Some fair lots of Ohio, round hoops, have been sold at $4 12 *a* $4 18, though the price commonly demanded is $4 25; Genesee $4 56 *a* $4 62. Southern Corn, 50c. *a* 52c. Cotton is quiet under the news.

The news has produced very little sensation of any sort, except disappointment that there was so little interest in it.

The tea sale this morning went off at former rates, except skins, which fell 2c. *a* 3c. per lb. A large part of the cargo was withdrawn by the owners notwithstanding.

British Steamers.—The Britannia, one of Mr. Cunard's line is advertised to depart from Liverpool for Halifax positively on the 1st of July.

The Consignees of the British and American Steam Navigation Company, have received advices by the Great Western that the new and powerful steam ship President, to be commanded by Capt. Fayrer, will be ready for trial on the 20th of June. She will take her place in the line on the 1st of August, from *Liverpool*, and will depart from that port again on the 1st of October and December. The British Queen will leave London on the 1st of July, September and November.

Important—North-Eastern Boundary—the British Proposition.—We learn that despatches have arrived in the Great Western, to the British minister at Washington, with the views of the British government on the Boundary Question—and that these views correspond with the following, taken from an article in a late Westminster Review, written by the Hon. Charles Buller, M. P., formerly Secretary to Lord Durham in Canada:

We will now recapitulate the conclusions to which the preceding reasonings have brought us.

The boundary lines of the treaty of 1783 were not new lines, but the old *acknowledged* though *unascertained* lines assigned by the proclamation of 1763, the act of 1774, and the various commissions of the governors of the two provinces of Quebec and Nova-Scotia.

The only significant difference between the terms in which the boundaries are described in the preceding documents, and those which are used in this treaty, is that of the substitution of 'Atlantic Ocean' for 'sea.' As the term 'Atlantic Ocean' is always in the treaty and in the commissions of the governors used in a restricted sense—never as comprehending the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but frequently in contradistinction to them—the deliberate substitution of it for the more general term 'the sea,' must lead to the inference that that change of this single term was meant to mark that the water courses divided by the highlands, were those which we have called the St. Lawrence and Atlantic basins.

But these basins are separated during the greater part of their extent, not by a single ridge or crest of land, but by an immense extent of elevated country containing portions of two other great basins of rivers emptying themselves in directions not mentioned in the definitions of boundary.

The line running due north from the river St. Croix, in its course towards the St. Lawrence basin, passes over two dividing ridges. The one of these divides the Bay of Fundy basin from the Gulf basin; the other divides the Gulf basin from the St. Lawrence basin; but neither divides the St. Lawrence basin from the Atlantic basin. The due north line, therefore, does not in its course meet any single ridge corresponding with the description given in the treaty.

The dividing highlands of the treaty along which the lines must run, cannot, therefore, be a single ridge or height of land, but must be the whole highland country extending over the disputed territory, and through which both lines must run.

The mere mention of an extent of country so large offers no means of determining the course of a line drawn 'along' it, or the termination of one drawn 'to' it. The treaty, therefore, is not sufficiently explicit. The lines must intersect one another at some point in the highlands, but the description does not sufficiently explain where.

It appears that the line 'along the highlands' was described in the demarkation of the boundaries of the province of Quebec, as a line connecting the head of the Connecticut river with the head of the Bay of Chaleurs.

The extremities of the line are thus known, but the mode of drawing it is entirely unexplained.—An infinite number of such lines corresponding with the description given in the treaty may be drawn.

The simplest expedient for supplying the deficiency in the description is to draw a straight line from one point to the other, or to draw one as straight as the sinuosities of the narrow portion of the highlands from the head of the Connecticut river to the point C. will permit.

Such a line will correspond with the terms of the treaty.

It will give a boundary line between the provinces of Quebec and Nova-Scotia, almost precisely corresponding with that which has been recognised by those two provinces, in their relations with each other, and by the maps drawn from the period of the formation of the former of these in 1763.

It will place the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia just where common opinion and practice have always placed it since Canada became a British province.

The Steam-Frigate.—The U. States steam-frigate, now on the stocks in the large house in the navy yard, gives employment to 250 men, including labourers. She is built under the direction of Mr. Lenthall, our scientific naval constructor. Messrs. Merrick & Towne are making her machinery. The engine will rate six hundred horse power, and, without doubt, will be completed in the specified time. The hull is probably the best modeled and finished of any ship in our navy, and her tonnage rated two thousand tons—the largest frigate now afloat.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

A board of Army Medical Officers assemble at Pittsburg, July 15, to determine a site for a *marine* hospital on the Upper Ohio. We fear the Ohio in a few years will be too dried up in its bed to allow of a *marine* hospital, properly so called, unless it be for the crews of 'broad horns' who prolong its funeral obsequies. The Ohio must give place to a rail-road—that is as clear as mud.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Mr. Editor,

An outcry has been raised by the aggrieved portion of the community against those Grocers and Bakers who, after using without effort to induce the authorities to put down the infamous trade in spurious coppers, were compelled to take the matter into their own hands, because they did not give notice of their intentions, so that the labouring classes might have got rid of what they had. Now the Grocers humbly submit that *they* have no right to bear the burdens of the whole community. Those who combined to put down the bad money trade have lost from Ten to Fifty Pounds each, and they think that is quite as much as they had any right to lose. Some of our wise acres, however, are not satisfied because we did not lose Five Hundred Pounds. How much their *sympathy* would benefit us!

Let those whose hearts run over with the milk of human kindness allow the feeling to get down into their pockets. Let a public subscription be raised for the purpose of affording relief to the poor who have lost by the bad money, and I pledge myself that the Grocers and Bakers will subscribe as liberally as any. The Genteel class have lost nothing: will they not volunteer to assist the poor? They are able and no doubt willing to bear their share of a common calamity.

The loss, however, ought to be a public one.—The evil has arisen through the negligence of the authorities. Our Common Council-men and Legislators ought to be compelled to refund the amount out of their own pockets, as some atonement for their criminal carelessness, or at all events out of the public purse.

Could not the Corporation receive the bad money on deposit, and compel those who brought it into the market to receive it back at full value?

The rascally spurious-Money Brokers and their Agents are well known, and they will surely not be allowed to escape with their ill-gotten gains with impunity. A GROCER.

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,
During the week, ending on Saturday.
(Furnished by George A. Garrison, Esq. Notary Public and Custom-House Broker.)

1701 barrels Wheat Flour; 955 do. Rye Flour; 750 do. Corn Meal: 3600 bushels Corn; 5226 do. Wheat; 35 barrels, 50 bags Bread; 680 barrels Pork and Beef; 360 tons Coals; 328 tons Salt; 600 bushels Oats; 10 hhds. Brandy; 106 firkins Butter; 20 kegs and 4 brls. Lard; 1 brl. Hams; 6 boxes Tobacco; 5 hhds. Calf-skins; 120 boxes Raisins; 60 doz. Corn Brooms; 30 doz. Pails; 40 bundles Chairs; 80 quintals Dry Fish; 700 bushels Potatoes; 2400 doz. Eggs; 1000 lbs. Smoked Meats; &c. &c.

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

Superfine Flour, 32s. 6d. per brl.			& 16s. 3d. per hundred.
Fine	do. 30s.	do.	& 15s. do.
Middlings do.	17s. 6d.	do.	& 8s. 9d. do.
Horse Feed, 2s. per bushel.			Bran, 1s. 3d. do.

PRICE OF BREAD.

Two Pound Wheat Loaf,	. . . . .	4d.
Two Pound mixed	"	3½d.
Four Pound Rye	"	5d.
Two Pound do.	"	2½d.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 25th instant, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. J. W. Hall, of Manchester, England, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Ezekiel Barlow, Esquire, of this City.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. Stephen Fought, to Eliza Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Smith, all of this City.

At Eastport, on Monday evening last, Mr. John Ansley, of this City, to Lucy A. S. youngest daughter of Aaron Hayden, Esq. of the former place.

At Portland, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. David Harris, Mr. Lewis N. Colwell, to Miss Margaret Ann Seely.

At Richibucto, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. Jas. Hannah, Mr. Thomas G. Richardson, of Richibucto, to Caroline, fifth daughter of the late Mr. Amos Hutchings, of Saint Andrews, Charlotte County.

At Halifax, on Saturday morning last, by the Rev. R. Fitzgerald Uniacke, Alfred Augustus Malet, Esquire, 8th (or King's Own) Regiment, to Eleanor Ann, only daughter of the late Frederick Passow, Esquire.

DIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 23d. inst. James Henry Gordon, aged 3 years, fifth son of Alexander Boyle, M. D.

At Portland, on Wednesday evening last, Mrs. Margaret H. Pope, aged 45 years, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, and in a full assurance of faith to the end.

At Sand Point, on Sunday morning, Isabella, wife of Mr. Hugh Glasgow, aged 41 years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—arrived.

Sunday—Ship Wakefield, Young, Liverpool, 54—John Hammond, salt.
Brig Isabella, Reid, Sligo, 39—R. Rankin & Co. coals and 100 passengers.
Schr. Cordelia, Studley, Philadelphia, 10—Waterhouse & Troop, flour, corn, &c.
James Clark, Beck, Boston, 3—Master, assorted cargo.
Monday—Steamer North America, Seely, Boston, 36 hours—J. Whitney & Co. passengers.
Schr. Trial, Carty, Boston, 6—Master, flour, &c.
Tuesday—Brig Admiral Lake, Murdock, Dublin, 47—G. D. Robinson & Co. 111 passengers.
Schr. St. Lawrence, LeBlanc, Quebec, 21—Ratchford & Brothers, pork, beef, butter, &c.
Matilda, Simpson, Philadelphia, 7—B. Tilton, flour.
Wednesday—Ship Robert Bruce, Tilley, Cork, 37—A. Yeats, 321 passengers.
Abeona, Grant, Greenock, 44—Milby & Thomas, merchandize.—Spoke, June 2d, lat. 43 56, long. 41 30, ship Belvidere, from Charleston for Liverpool; 22d, Cape Sable bearing N. N. E. distant 15 miles, barque Enterprise, from St. John for Wales.
Brig Wanderer, Dixon, Cardiff, 44—Wm. Carvill, iron and coals.—Spoke June 3d, lat. 42, long 42, ship St. Andrew, from Charleston for Liverpool.
Comet, Goodwin, New Orleans, 25—James Kirk, wheat, flour, &c.
Concord, Liswell, New-York, 6—Master, flour, &c.
Friday—Schr. Eagle, Vernon, New-York, 3—to order, flour and meal.
Constant, Hemon, Philadelphia, 10—B. Tilton, flour and meal.
This day—Brig James, Seymour, New Providence, via Boston—J. Wishart, dye wood, &c.
Planet, Mowat, Philadelphia, 7—William M'Cannon, flour, &c.

COASTWISE, &c.

Saturday—Lucy, Morehouse, Digby, potatoes.
Caroline, Bissett, Dorchester, boards.
Mary Ann, Bishop, Shepody, deals, hay, & sheep.
Tripoli, Forsyth, Salmon River, deals.
Neptune, Fowler, Apple River, deals.
Scotia, Murchison, New Edinburgh, plaster.
Sunday—Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, Saint Andrews, passengers.
Sarah Jane, Cole, Dorchester, deals.
Harmony, Allan, Parrsboro, deals.
Elizabeth, Copp, Salmon River, deals.
Messenger, Miles, L'Etang, lime.
Welcome Return, Ray, Indian Island, fish.
Friendship, Pineo, Windsor, plaster.
Grace, Parker, Windsor, plaster.
Monday—Margaret Ann, Stephens, Parrsboro, [deals.
Pandora, Munro, Cornwallis, staves.
Tuesday—Economy, Hardy, Annapolis, staves.
Charles Thomas, Elderkin, Apple River, potatoes.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, Digby, do.
Wednesday—North America, (s.) Seely, Windsor, passengers.
James Fraser, Peters, Annapolis, hay, butter, &c.
Spray, Barto, Parrsboro, plaster.
Leader, Bedell, Grand Manan, fish.
Victory, Greenow, Petticodiac, deals.
Lark, Stiles, Shepody, deals and cattle.
William Henry, Thomson, Magaguadavic, laths.
Prospect, Scott, Windsor, plaster.
Favorite, Helms, St. Andrews, earthenware, &c.
Acadian, Heney, Campo Bello, fish.
Astrea, Stephenson, Weymouth, butter and eggs.
Hopewell, Nickerson, Fishing Voyage, fish.
Thursday—Hare, Turnbull, Digby, fish and eggs.
Petrel, M'Casky, St. Martins, ballast.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, Digby, passengers, &c.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, St. Andrews, passengers.
Friday—Victory, Evans, Salmon River, deals.
Susan Ann, Cook, Cornwallis, staves, butter, &c.
Margaret Ann, Yeats, Cornwallis, staves & deals.
William IV., Walker, Petticodiac, deals.
Leader, Riddle, Digby, fish.
Barbara, Tansh, Digby, fish and potatoes.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

24th—British American, Pritchard, London.
Brothers, M'Kenzie, Port Philip, N. S. W.
Jane, Slater, Hull.

CLEARED.

Ship Hindoo, Hughes, Carnarvon, timber—R. Rankin & Co.; Mozambique, M'Leod, London, timber—James Lockwood & Co.; Thetis, Brown, London, timber, &c.—John Hammond; Glengarry, Harkness, Liverpool, timber—Alexander Yeats; Aberdeen, Andrews, Cork, timber—James Robertson; Prudence, Moore, Londonderry, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.

Brig Zephyr, M'Auley, Dublin, deals and staves—William Doherty, jun.; James Hay, Howard, Demerara, lumber, fish, &c.—D. & F. Leavitt; George, Cannon, Lancaster, timber—R. Rankin & Co.; Neptune, Miller, London, deals and staves—John Robertson; Tiger, Parkins, Bristol, timber and deals—J. M. Wilmot; Sir Allan M'Nab, Press, Cork, deals & staves—R. Rankin & Co.; Colonist, Driscoll, Neath, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Sir Peregrine, Power, Ballyshannon, deals—Wm. Carvill; Lion, Donaldson, Sligo, deals and staves—R. Rankin & Co.; Fleurs, M'Rae, Cork, timber and deals—John Wallace; Woodland Castle, Woodcock, Cork, deals and staves—R. Rankin & Co.; Barron, Hall, Bristol, timber & deals—