DEBATE ON MR. PICKENS' REPORT.

After the Clerk had finished reading the report, Mr. Pickens moved that it be laid on the table and printed. Whether this was intended by the mover to stifle debate or not, is not known. But there could have been no discussion, according to the rules of the House, if a division of the motion had not been called for—the *motion to print* being a debateable one.

Mr. Granger of New-York, (one of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and who is reported to have been selected for Postmaster General under President Harrison,) said he considered the report, if adopted and acted upon by the House, as approaching very near to a declaration of war, if the British Government should choose so to consider it. It had only been adopted by the casting vote of the chairman of the committee, (Mr. Pickens,) and it had travelled unnecessarily and unjustifiably out of its way to speak of matters that the committee had no right to consider. What right, said he, has the report to take into consideration the subject of seizures by Great Britain on the high seas, or its claims to a right of search? Then, too, what could the committee expect to gain by making out, as it endeavoured to do, Great Britain the greatest nation on the face of the earth, or disparaging our own nation? The report, he insisted, was calculated to do no good. It was a war report. It was calculated to inflame and excite bad passions and feelings in both nations, by throwing abroad the impression that the Government was disposed to press an issue, and bring things prematurely to a crisis. The report was neither required by the honour nor by the dignity of the nation. It was unwise, uncalled for, premature and ill-timed. McLeod was in the hands of the sovereign state of New-York. He would have a fair and impartial trial. If found guilty, then let the laws be executed. New York, in that case, would stand prepared to abide the consequences of his execution; and the country, if need be, would then be bound to sustain her in her quarrel, if any thing should occur to render it necessary. Then it would be time enough to bring up in her behalf all these fine, patriotic feelings, and to enlist in her support her sister states. But he now protested most strongly against exciting and inflaming the public mind upon a matter relative to which it was already so much excited that there was reason to apprehend that the unfortunate man who was about to have his trial for his supposed agency in the outrage, might not have that impartiality so indispensable to the cause of justice, as well as so necessary to a prevention of difficulties arising from his punishment.—Mr. Granger, in conclusion, said, that nothing, in reference to McLeod, had been submitted to the committee. That was a matter which did not concern either the House or the Committee. It belonged to the Executive Department alone.

Mr. Pickens replied with much warmth. He said that he attached peculiar importance to the remarks of the gentleman from New-York, because he undoubtedly spoke *by authority*. He then went on to try to prove that his report was not a war report, because he seemed to think war less likely to be the consequence, if we only assumed a bold tone on the subject; and that if we only bragged pretty loud, we should frighten Great Britain into acquiescence. He was horror-struck at the idea of the McLeod affair being Executive business.—He said he repelled the idea. He said he was particularly surprised at the quarter from which these remarks had come, when he remembered how different had been the tone of the gentleman from New-York, on the same subject, not many months ago.

Mr. Adams (ex-President,) followed at considerable length. We wished the report to be re-committed, that it might be amended. As to its being a conciliatory report, he (Mr. A.) thought the people would form a different opinion of it. What was the meaning of the dissertation on the ambition and the grasping spirit of Great Britain?—Were such charges generally received by nations as being of a friendly character? Supposing the charges to be true, was it conciliatory or courteous to array them here? He wished, therefore, that the report should be re-committed, and that all those parts which related to the general policy of Great Britain, and to her ambitious character and power, might be left out.

As to the question of right or wrong, which, after all (continued Mr. Adams,) was to be the basis of our controversy with Great Britain, if we were to press it to a war, he wished a report on the subject itself, based on the correspondence here, that we might see whether, under the laws of nations, we could maintain the position we had assumed in regard to the Caroline; and urged upon the House not to put itself or the country in the wrong by any undue act of its own. If we were to go to war with Great Britain, it should be as a united people. He believed that a war would be one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall the country; and he confessed that it was with no small degree of anxiety that he entertained fears that it would come to that inevitable result. He looked to it with apprehension and pain, but not without confidence that, if we went into a war, we should come out with glory and honour, as we had already come out of two wars.

Mr. Everett, of Vermont, (a member of the committee,) followed at great length, in opposition to the report.

Mr. Fillmore, who represents the district where the Caroline was destroyed, also spoke against the report as being extraneous and exciting.—He was followed by Mr. Vanderpool, who entertained similar views.

The motion to print was finally adopted, but the House adjourned without acting on the motion to lay the report on the table.

In the Senate on Monday, February 15, Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial which he said was signed by a number of respectable citizens of Pennsylvania, and stated in strong terms the defenceless condition of our maritime cities on the seaboard, and the impending danger of a foreign war; and urged on Congress to make appropriations for the armament of our fortifications, the building of floating batteries for the defence of our harbours, and the construction of twenty of the first class of steam frigates, and as many more smaller vessels. The memorial was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

In the House of Representatives on the 16th, on motion of Mr. Fillmore, the committee on military affairs, were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making the necessary appropriations for fortifications, naval armaments, and other necessary preparations to place the country in a proper state of defence.

[Correspondence of N.Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, 17th February, 1841.

Scarcely a day passes, now, without some allusion in one or the other House of Congress to the state of our relations with Great Britain. Complicated, uneasy and threatening enough these relations are, undoubtedly, but I question very much whether the daily opening of men's minds in relation to them, upon the floors of Congress, and the outpouring of crude thoughts, hasty impressions and inconsiderate suggestions, are likely to make them in any degree more amicable, or facilitate their eventual adjustment. Nevertheless members of Congress will talk, whether they have any thing to say or not; and perhaps the superfluity of talking may serve to prevent a greater and more superfluity of doing.

The hook upon which the talk was hung to-day, in the Senate, was a memorial from citizens of Rome, in the State of New-York, praying the Congress of the United States to enter a protest against the punishment, as felons, of American citizens taken in Canada, bearing arms against the Government of Great Britain in that Province.

Mr. Norvell suggested a reference of the memorial to the President of the United States. He expressed his belief in the excellent and patriotic motives of the worthy persons who were animated with such a holy zeal for the cause of liberty in Canada, and thought that their treatment in Van Dieman's Land, as reported in the newspapers, was unnecessarily severe. But he doubted the expediency of any action by Congress on the subject—doubted whether it would do any good for the prisoners themselves or for this country—and concluded with the expression of his opinion that if any thing was to be done it should be in the form of negotiation, which falls within the province of the Executive.

Mr. Preston very sensibly rebuked this display of a disposition to interfere with the domestic concerns of a Foreign Government—in connexion with which topic he administered a gentle reproof to the Legislature of Maine for some of its action on the Boundary dispute as indiscreet and ill-considered. He denounced the attempts made in various quarters to get up a spirit of wrath and exasperation, and every thing else that would tend to a rupture with Great Britain or any other power. We find fault with the interposition of Great Britain concerning the negroes of the Amistad; but such an interposition as the memorial called for would be at once an imitation and a justification of that proceeding. He moved that the petition be laid on the table, without printing.

Mr. Norvell replied moderately, and on the whole sensibly. He was no friend to interference, but considering that the convicts from Canada were American citizens, he thought the President might, without impropriety and with good effect, make a humane representation in their behalf. The memorial was laid on the table.

To Merchants, Bakers and Farmers.

PETER JOHNSTON & SONS have erected a MILL on the Ashburn, about three miles from the City, for the purpose of manufacturing the different kinds of *Flour, Oatmeal and Pot Barley*; and have also erected a KILN, and all other conveniences necessary for prosecuting the business in all its departments; and having had long experience in the above line, and being determined to bestow the utmost attention for the interest of those who may employ them, on the most reasonable terms, they hope to obtain a share of public patronage.

For further particulars, application may be made to Messrs. Harris & Allan, Portland bridge, to Alexander Robertson, Peters' Wharf, or at the Mill. Feb. 13, 1840.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, January 26.

Parliament was opened this day by Her Majesty in person: the attendance of Peers on the occasion was numerous. The galleries and doors leading to the body of the house were thrown open at twelve o'clock, and before one o'clock almost every seat was occupied.

At a quarter past two o'clock Her Majesty, preceded by the heralds and the great officers of state, entered the house; all the peers and peeresses rising and remaining standing until desired by Her Majesty to be seated. The great officers of state, including the Earl Marshal, the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Surrey, the Lord Chancellor bearing the Great Seal, the Duke of Somerset bearing the Crown, Lord Melbourne the Sword of State, and the Earl of Shaftesbury the Cap of Maintenance, having taken their places on either side of the Throne, Her Majesty directed the Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Augustus Clifford, to summon the House of Commons to the bar.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert who wore a Field Marshal's uniform, entered with the Royal procession, and took his seat in the chair of state prepared for him on the left of the throne.

Her Majesty was attired in a robe of white satin, richly embroidered with gold, over which was the state mantle of purple velvet. She also wore a tiara, necklace, and ear-rings of magnificent brilliants. Her Majesty appeared to be in the enjoyment of excellent health and looked extremely well.

The Speaker, in his state robes, attended by an immense body of members, having appeared at the bar, the Lord Chancellor, on his knee, handed the Speech to the Queen, which Her Majesty read in her usual clear and distinct manner.

THE SPEECH.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have the satisfaction to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to maintain peace.

"The position of affairs in the Levant had long been a cause of uneasiness, and a source of danger to the general tranquillity. With a view to avert the evils which a continuance of that state of things was calculated to occasion, I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, a convention intended to effect the pacification of the Levant: to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire; and thereby to afford additional security to the peace of Europe.

"I have given directions that this Convention shall be laid before you.

"I rejoice to be able to inform you, that the measures which have been adopted in execution of these engagements have been attended with signal success; and I trust that the objects which the contracting parties had in view are on the eve of being completely accomplished.

"In the course of these transactions, my Naval Forces have co-operated with those of the Emperor of Austria, and with the land and sea forces of the Sultan, and have displayed, upon all occasions, their accustomed gallantry and skill.

"Havng deemed it necessary to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, to demand reparation and redress for injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and for indignities offered to an Agent of my Crown, I at the same time appointed plenipotentiaries to treat upon these matters with the Chinese Government.

"These plenipotentiaries were, by the last accounts, in negotiation with the Government of China; and it will be a source of much gratification to me, if that Government shall be induced, by its own sense of justice, to bring these matters to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement.

"Serious differences have arisen between Spain and Portugal, about the execution of a treaty concluded by those powers in 1835, for regulating the navigation of the Douro. But both parties have accepted my mediation, and I hope to be able to effect a reconciliation between them upon terms honourable to both.

"I have concluded with the Argentine Republic and with the Republic of Hayti, treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, which I have directed to be laid before you.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you.

"However sensible of the importance of adhering to the principles of economy, I feel it to be my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Measures will be submitted to you, without delay, which have for their object the more speedy and effectual administration of justice. The vital importance of this subject is sufficient to ensure for it your early and most serious consideration."

"The powers of the Commissioners appointed under the Act for the amendment of the laws relating to the Poor, expire at the termination of the present year. I feel assured, that you will earnestly direct your attention to enactments which so deeply concern the interests of the community.

"It is always with entire confidence that I recur to the advice and assistance of my Parliament. I place my reliance upon your wisdom, loyalty, and patriotism, and I humbly implore Divine Providence, that all your Councils may be so directed as to advance the great interests of morality and religion, to preserve peace, and to promote, by enlightened legislation, the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects."

Immediately afterwards, Her Majesty quitted the house, and the Royal Procession returned in the same state to Buckingham Palace.

The House resumed at five o'clock, at which hour the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack.

The Lord Chancellor having communicated Her Majesty's Speech, which was read by the Clerk of the House,

Lord Ducie rose to propose the usual address in answer, which, with the exception of a paragraph congratulating Her Majesty upon the birth of the Princess Royal, was, of course, a mere echo of the speech. His lordship, after a modest allusion to his own inexperience, proceeded to comment on the continued maintenance of peace, and to claim credit for the measures adopted by the government to secure it. In the Levant they had been attended with complete success; and in China, although the progress of negotiation would probably be tedious, he trusted that the occupation of Chusan would lead to a satisfactory arrangement of the dispute; while in India there was every prospect that the late very important events would operate most beneficially, and tend to establish yet more firmly our power in that country, while they secured its tranquility. At home, also, the state of affairs was most satisfactory; agriculture was flourishing, and the manufacturing interest was recovering from that depression it had lately experienced, and fast attaining that limited prosperity, which was all it could hope to achieve so long as duties of a restrictive nature were continued upon articles of subsistence. The restoration of credit in the United States was another subject of congratulation; and while the cessation of the blockade on the South American ports would renew our communication with that country, the recognition of Texas would open a new and extensive field for enterprise. Peace at home had been preserved by the proper enforcement of the law, and our success abroad was to be attributed to the noble head of the foreign department.

Lord Lurgan, in seconding the motion, went over nearly the same ground as the noble lord who had preceded him. In allusion, however, to the operations on the coast of Egypt, he took occasion to defend the government from the imputation that they had been acting with any view to territorial aggrandisement. On the contrary, he was convinced that there was no foundation for such an opinion, and that the conduct of England in the question had been most patient, forbearing, and pacific.

Lord Brougham felt compelled to notice a passage in the speech of the noble mover of the address, in which he congratulated their lordships upon "the unabated assurances received from all foreign powers of their disposition to maintain the most friendly relations with this country." There was no passage to that effect in the speech from the throne, although there had been last year, and the omission now suggested to his mind the most gloomy apprehensions. He feared that a material change had taken place in our relations with France—that an interruption had occurred to the good understanding which had existed now for ten years, and that an alliance so well calculated to promote peace throughout the world was in danger. The policy which had been pursued must be defended, not upon expediency but upon necessity—upon the just apprehension of an almost inevitable danger. He dissented, indeed, from the opinion, that England, from her insular situation, could remain completely neutral in all questions which agitated continental Europe; but there was a vast difference between never interfering and perpetual meddling, and it was this ceaseless interference that he condemned. The object for which the risk of war was incurred was the independence of the Turkish empire; but that government had been in a state of such derangement for many years, that any attempt at its renovation was perfectly chimerical. The means which had been employed to hold it together were wholly insufficient. To all these measures Russia had been not only a consenting, but the most prominent party, and he could not but believe, that her zeal was directed to an object which would be beneficial rather than injurious to her interests. He saw that Russia was not the loser, but might be the gainer, by these transactions, and that her position was much better in consequence of the policy that had been adopted than it would have been without it. The alliance between England and France gave the only competent security for Turkey against the designs of Russia, and the cessation of that alliance would be an evil which no success in arms, however brilliant, could compensate. He feared that the alienation which had long existed between France and Russia might, in case of any estrangement with this country, give way to a new course of policy, and that these two powers might combine for the furtherance of their joint interests. He trusted that neither in France nor in this country would it be thought that the people for one instant felt indifferent to the evil of a war. On the contrary, but one feeling prevailed among the middle and lower classes upon the subject, and it was only the confidence the country entertained that the present ministers were the friends of peace, which had prevented a general demonstration of its opinion. France had, indeed, had reason to complain of want of courtesy, at least, upon the occasion of the treaty of London; but he trusted that, in spite of those who wished to excite her to war, the natural good sense of the French people, their high spirit, and their consciousness of power, met as it had been with an amicable spirit on this side the Channel, would prevent any measure which would endanger the alliance between the two countries.

Lord Melbourne had never expected that the policy which this government had pursued, bold and hazardous as it had been, would meet at once with their lordships' approbation. He trusted, however, that when the whole of the negotiations were laid before the house, they would arrive at the conclusion, that the case had been one for the exercise of a great and prudent policy, and that the course which had been adopted was the best for the preservation of the peace of Europe. He felt, moreover, perfectly satisfied that the documents he mentioned would prove that there had been no want of courtesy which could wound the sensibility of the most irritable nation. His lordship then proceeded to answer the several points in Lord Brougham's speech, and concluded by expressing his satisfaction at the apparent unanimity of both parties on this important question.

The Duke of Wellington, after complimenting the noble mover and seconder of the address upon the talent for debate which they had displayed, expressed his approval of the course of foreign policy which had been adopted. He had long viewed with anxiety the dangers that were likely to result from the state of affairs in the Levant, and he rejoiced to think that those dangers would now be averted, and that France would join with the other powers in carrying out measures to secure the continuance of peace. He had heard a great deal of the alliance between England and France, but he knew of nothing more than a professed understanding when consulting on points of general interest to Europe. The two countries had frequently acted in concert, but they had also frequently acted otherwise, and without either taking offence at the course the other might think proper to pursue.—As to the late negotiations, he had attended carefully to the whole course of proceeding, but he could discover nothing which France could construe into a cause of offence—he saw nothing upon which a difference with France could be grounded, nor could he discover any fault which had been committed on our part. He did not think that the charges which a noble lord (Brougham) had brought against Russia were sufficiently made out, nor could he assent to the motives which had been ascribed to that power. With respect to what had been said as regarded the excitement which was stated to prevail in this country for the preservation of the peace of Europe, he would say, for the satisfaction of the noble lords near him, who, perhaps, had not the same opportunities for information which he had, that neither his noble and learned friend, (Lord Brougham,) nor any other man living, had done half so much as the individual who addressed them for the maintenance of peace, and, above all, for the adjustment of any question in which the honour of France, and her position amongst the powers of Europe, were more immediately connected. He had acted with that view under the instruction of the government with which he had been connected since 1814, up to the last moment in which he had the honour to be employed in the service of his king. He had done everything in his power, not only to preserve the peace of Europe, and cement a good understanding between this country and France, but also to place France, where she ought to be, in the councils of Europe, for he felt convinced, that if France were not so placed, there could be no well-founded hope for the peace of Europe, or for a just and sound decision upon any subject of general European policy. He trusted that France would be reconciled to the arrangements that had been made in the Eastern question, and nothing would give him greater satisfaction, than to see her, as a consequence, restored to the place she ought to hold among the nations of Europe.

After a few observations from Lord Brougham, expressive of the satisfaction he felt in having elicited from the noble duke a speech which had rendered the greatest possible service to the cause of peace, the address was agreed to, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—January 26.

The Speaker having read Her Majesty's speech, Lord Brabazon said, that in rising to move that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, in answer to her most gracious speech, he felt the greatest possible pleasure—a pleasure unalloyed by any disagreeable feeling, except that occasioned by his own utter inability to do justice to the subject. In proposing that an address be presented to Her Majesty, expressive of the grateful sense which the house retained of the most gracious speech which she had that day been pleased to deliver from the throne, he felt happy that the subjects to which he should have to draw their attention were such as would confidently enable him to anticipate that honourable members, on both sides of the house, would cordially agree with him in the address which he was about to propose. The noble lord then read the address, which was, as usual, an echo of Her Majesty's speech.

Mr. Grantley Berkeley, in seconding the address, expressed his hope, that at such a thrice happy period, when all should be sunshine, concord, and uninterrupted happiness, they would unite in a congratulatory Address, expressing their sincere loyalty and affection, and their deep sense of gratitude for the general prosperity which, under Divine Providence, the Government policy had produced.

After the address had been moved and seconded, Mr. Grote rose and censured the policy of government in making war on a power which had never been unfriendly, and which never had done any injury to this country. He dwelt at much length on the foreign policy of the country, in a tone of disapprobation towards the course adopted by the government.

Mr. James defended the conduct of the government.

Lord John Russell entered at great length into the Eastern question, and defended the government from the charges made against it by Mr. Grote. Most of the points touched upon were the same as had been under discussion in the House of Lords.

Mr. Hume, after a speech of considerable length, moved an amendment to the address.

Sir Robert Peel would decline to agree to anything like censure on the government on the ground of its foreign policy, until all the documents should be laid on the table. He was, however, of opinion, that a proper degree of courtesy had not been observed towards France, and referred to the explanations of M. Guizot in the French chambers, in which he stated that he was not aware of the execution of the treaty by the other allied powers, exclusive of France.

Lord Palmerston said, that no fair opportunity would be lost in endeavouring to conciliate France, but he could not allow that there had been any discourtesy towards that country. On the contrary, a great number of concessions had been made to France, with a view to obtain her co-operation, and at length a final one was sent, to which a positive refusal was received, on the ground, that to coerce the Pacha, France could be no party.

The amendment of Mr. Hume not being pressed, the address was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

January 27.—On bringing up the report on the address, Sir R. Inglis took occasion to comment on the absense of allusion, in the speech from the throne, to the recent repeal agitation in Ireland.

Lord John Russell thought, the opinions of the government were sufficiently well known upon the subject, and had been sufficiently expressed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He had also some doubts as to the policy of increasing the importance of the cry for repeal, by alluding to it in the Queen's speech.

The report was then agreed to.

In the House of Lords on the 1st of February, Lord Shaftesbury brought up the report of the committee to whom it was referred to consider the proceedings in the case of the Earl of Cardigan. The substance was, that Tuesday, the 16th day of February, be fixed for the trial of his Lordship at the bar of the House, and that all the Judges be summoned to attend.—The report was agreed to. It was then ordered, "that the Lord Chancellor be requested to write letters to all Lords to attend on Tuesday, the 16th of February, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and that all letters addressed to members of the Royal Family shall state that the House desire their presence;" and "that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions for the necessary fittings-up of this house, and to appoint a Lord High Steward to preside at the trial."

Liverpool Corn Market, Feb. 2.—Our import list, this week, shows moderate arrivals of each article of the trade. The business, generally, since Tuesday last, has been on a limited scale. Free Foreign Wheat has supported the prices then quoted; but, on Friday, Irish new was offered on rather easier terms; a parcel of red, from the North of Ireland, was sold at 8s. 2d.; and 8s. 4d. may again be considered an extreme quotation. The market is still bare of English new; fine Round land white is worth 9s. 10d. to 10s.; red, 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per 70lbs. Holders of the best brands of United States Flour have been firm at 36s.; and Canadian has sold, though slowly, at 35s. to 36s. per barrel.

TRADE.—The aspect of the market at Huddersfield, last week, was decidedly favourable, there being many buyers, and desirable goods changed hands freely at fair prices.

In the coloured and white cloth-halls, at Leeds, a very extensive business has been doing, the demand having greatly exceeded the production.

There has been more doing in Halifax market than of late, and prices for most articles are rather looking up. Some considerable foreign orders are understood to be in town, and also some from the United States, so that we expect a fair business at improving prices.

There was a good business done at Bradford piece-market last week, and if prices have not positively advanced, they closed unusually firm at previous rates. Great confidence in the manufacturers that better times are at hand.

The iron trade in this district has been in a most depressed state during the greater portion of the past year, which depression continued to its very close. The new year has, however, opened with a sudden and decided improvement. The demand is brisk, and large sales have been already made at an advance of 5s. to 10s. per ton, the present quotations of Welsh bars on shipment being £7 10s. per ton.—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

We are happy to hear that our Army is to be increased to the extent of 10,000 men. There is also a rumour (how true we know not) that an addition is to be made to the Marines.—*Brighton Gazette.*

The Lords of the Admiralty have given orders that the best of Dibdin's songs shall immediately be distributed throughout the Navy.

There has been a turn-out of the Collieries in the County of Lancashire. No damage has as yet been done, although it is said that 700 men had marched in the direction of St. Helens to cause a turn-out of the Collierers in that district. Lord Francis Egerton, a very benevolent man, and proprietor of all the Bridgewater Colliers, has withheld his usual allowance to the poor families renting his cottages, on account of this turn out.

THE NEW COINAGE.—Specimens of new coins have just been issued from the Mint, consisting of penny-pieces. They are materially different from those now in use, as there is no lettering upon them with the exception of the date. On one side is a medallion likeness of her present Majesty, which occupies nearly the whole of one of the sides of the pieces. On the obverse is the figure of Britannia, similar to those on the fourpenny pieces, under which is placed the date. The outside of the rim is perfectly smooth, but it is raised in such a manner as to afford ample protection to the figures on the body when in use.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—It appears, by the official table of mortality, for the metropolis, shewing the number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, the 23d January, 1841, that the total number was as follows:—Males, 570; females, 559. (Weekly average, 1838-9-40, males, 475; females, 451.) 540 persons died of small-pox, in the eight weeks ending January 15th; six had previously had an attack of natural small-pox; four had been inoculated for small-pox; eighty had been vaccinated; and 448 had not been vaccinated.

FALMOUTH, Jan. 8.—DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—*Loss of the Steamer Thames.*—Intelligence has just been received of the melancholy loss, on Monday morning, during a violent snow-storm, of the London and Dublin Company's steamer Thames, on her voyage from Dublin to London, on the south west rocks of the Scilly Islands, and all on board, consisting of from sixty to seventy persons, drowned, with the exception of a lady passenger, two stewardesses, and one man. When the vessel was discovered in her perilous situation by the islanders, their boats were aground, but with great efforts they succeeded in launching a whale-boat through the breakers, and getting under the stern of the Thames. The commander, Capt. Gray, insisted on the females being first hoisted therein, and, unfortunately, as soon as a lady and two stewardesses had been placed there, the boat broke adrift, and drove off the land. This was perceived by a sailing-boat, which took her in tow, and succeeded, with great risk, in towing her to the shore in safety. By this time the wind increased almost to a hurricane, which rendered it impossible for any other boat to approach the vessel. Captain Gray then formed a raft, on which a great many of the crew got, but it was almost immediately dashed against the rocks, and all the poor fellows thereon met a watery grave, with the exception of one man, who was miraculously thrown on a perpendicular rock, where he remained till the following day, when he was rescued in an exhausted state. The vessel became a complete wreck, and the remainder of the crew perished. Very little of the cargo is saved.

SEIZURE OF A STEAM-SHIP.—The General Steam Navigation Company's ship James Watt has been detained in the port of Havre, by the authorities there, till the decision of the trial brought before the Tribunal of Commerce to recover 700,000 francs from the Company for the loss of the Phœnix, which was sunk by collision with their ship Britannia. The crew are also detained as prisoners. The detention of one vessel for the *supposed* neglect of another is stated to be without precedent.

Fernando Po, 10th Nov.—The steamer Ethiope, Beacroft, arrived here to-day from the Niger.—She had penetrated into the interior near Lever, only a short distance from Boussa, and the highest point yet reached by any European vessel, from the Delta of the Niger, (near which spot Mungo Park was drowned), where her progress was stopped by the river becoming contracted and obstructed with rocks.

The last accounts from Syria mention the death of Lieut.-Col. Walker, C. B., Commanding the Royal Marine Forces at Acre, which took place on the 9th December, occasioned by the fever of the country, which is now prevailing to a great extent in that fortress.

The Dutch papers contain daily accounts of the state of the ice in the rivers, which were rising; but no great apprehensions seem to be entertained. The roads were in some places overflowed and impassable, and are supposed to be considerably damaged.

FRANCE.—The empire is at present agitated by two most important subjects, the one referring to the circumvallation of the metropolis, the other to the late visit of the Marquis of Larochejaquelin and the celebrated Genoude to London, where these two dangerous political agents concocted the overthrow of the dynasty of Louis Philippe in the sanctuary of a chapel, by infamous publications inserted in the *France*, and copied by all the Legitimists' organs. I anticipated these results.

M. Guizot, through the instrumentality of the police, seized all the papers of the Marquis of Larochejaquelin at his residence. The police paid also a visit to the domicile of the Viscount de Baulny, for the purpose of seizing all his correspondence and letters; and finally a *commissaire* of police called upon the reverend Genoude, the apostle of discord, but the propagator of dissension was not to be found at his residence.

The French Chamber of Deputies have adopted, by a large majority, the Bill of Fortification.

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.—Letters and papers from Lisbon to the 18th, announce, that so far as Portugal is concerned, the Douro question may be considered as settled; for, although the opposition members of the Chamber of Deputies had thrown obstacles in the way of its adjustment by absenting themselves from the Chamber, the several articles of the convention had been fully discussed, and the measure finally approved, on the 16th.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, thinks, however, that Spain is bent upon a quarrel; and will find other pretexts, though the present be removed.

The general tone of the letters last received from Madrid, however, was decidedly pacific.

It is said that the Portuguese Government have concluded a contract for 2000 sets of saddlery, 12,000 sets of accoutrements, and other military stores; and that the English Government has agreed to give them on credit a large quantity of muskets, pistols and other arms.—*London Globe.*

A letter from Parpignan states that the Carlist refugees who had re-entered Spain by Le Perthuis, already exceeded 70,000.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1841.

ARRIVAL OF THE FEBRUARY MAIL.—The Royal Mail Steamer *Britannia*, arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning last, in *fifteen days and a half* from Liverpool—being the longest passage that has yet been made by any of the Cunard steamers—having encountered a prevalence of strong North-west winds and squally, which retarded her progress so much that it was only on three occasions she accomplished more than 200 miles per day.—She brought out eighty passengers, seventy-five of whom, with eighteen who joined at Halifax, proceeded in the steamer to Boston at one o'clock on Saturday.

The Despatches for the Governor General and His Excellency Sir John Harvey, (which come in separate bags,) were forwarded immediately on the arrival of the steamer. The Mails for Canada, Fredericton and Saint John, having to be sorted and made up, were despatched on Sunday morning, and arrived at Amherst, (120 miles from Halifax,) on Monday evening at nine o'clock. The Mail for this City reached the Post Office at half-past eight o'clock on Tuesday evening.—Unless the Mails are made up in Liverpool for St. John, a delay must necessarily take place at Halifax.

We have received our usual files of British journals to the 4th instant. The general intelligence, although nearly a month later than our previous advices, is not of much importance. The Parliamentary session was opened by Her Majesty in person on the 26th of January: the Speech delivered on the occasion, which will be found in another column, contains even less than the usual amount of information contained in similar documents. The *Colonial Gazette*, in speaking of it, remarks—

"Little as may be expected from royal speeches, the colonist, of whatsoever colony, who looks for the new Speech from the Throne, pronounced by the gentle Queen Victoria at the meeting of Parliament, will be disappointed: it contains absolutely nothing about the Colonies—not a word. Some four-fifths or more of the population subject to the British sway, and boundless domains ranging through every clime, are passed over without a single allusion. The counter-revolution in Canada, which is to effect a total change in the political relations of the people; the hazardous, difficult, and painful transition of the West Indies from slavery to freedom, with ruin yawning in the gap; savage warfare, want of immigration and abundance of reemigration, at the Cape; war and extension of territory in India; struggles for social and political regeneration in penal Australia; the annexation of a beautiful Province to the empire in New Zealand—all these things, involving so much trouble and so much success, such glory and such disgrace, may go on, but Ministers have nothing to say about them! China even—the urgent subject of China—is put off with a truism and an *if*: plenipotentiaries were negotiating with the Government of China, we are told, and 'it will be a source of much gratification to me, if that Government shall be induced, by its own sense of justice, to bring these matters to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement.'"

Trade seemed to be quite brisk, considering the season of the year.—Ships and Timber, the staple commodities of New-Brunswick, we are glad to learn, were on the advance. Pine Timber, of large average, was quoted at 21d. to 22d. per foot, at Liverpool on the 1st February, with a fair prospect that improved rates would be maintained.—The late low rate of Deals and Planks appears to have greatly increased the consumption, and prices have accordingly rallied, in the Liverpool market; Planks, of common quality, were worth 2½d. per foot; best Spruce, 2¾d., and best yellow Planks, 3d. per foot of 2 inches. Good quality Birch Timber was also in demand, at fair prices. Pitch Pine is quoted as being scarce, and the price to have advanced to 2s. 8d. per foot. The demand, however, at Liverpool, was not large.

The cold was very severe, throughout Europe, during the month of December and the greater part of January, and great quantities of snow had fallen. Great destruction of property, with loss of life, had taken place by the sudden thaws and breaking up of the ice; the Shipping Gazette says the damage done to the shipping, at Hull, many of which were sunk, was considered to be from £100,000 to £120,000.

The *John Bull* states that the leading bet at the Clubs was, that there would be two Royal christenings within the year.

It is said that some important modifications in the Customs duties will be attempted in the present session of Parliament. An assimilation of the duties on similar products of the East and West Indies, is contemplated.

There is nothing later from China than was previously known.

The Turco-Egyptian difficulties appear to have been satisfactorily arranged. The Paris *Moniteur* of the 1st Feb. officially announces Mehemet Ali's unconditional surrender of the Turkish fleet to Admiral Walker on the 14th ult. On the 12th a steamer left Constantinople, having a Turkish officer on board, bearing the Imperial Firman conferring upon Mehemet Ali the hereditary Pachalic of Egypt.

Despatches from Admiral Stopford containing similar information to the above, were said to have been received by the British Government on the 3d. The funds rallied slightly in consequence, and Consols almost touched 90.

The difference between Spain and Portugal was considered as arranged, they having agreed to the mediation of England.

An insurrection had broken out in Switzerland, which does not appear to have been entirely subdued at the latest dates. Some political disputes in the districts of Soleura and Argoria, are stated to have been the cause.

Scott, the American diver, who has been performing his feats in London for some time past, came to an untimely end on the 11th January.—Preparatory to the performance of a diving feat from Waterloo Bridge, he had been amusing the multitude by the display of feats of agility, and among others by a mock execution, in which he played the part of the criminal. He was in the habit of passing the noose of the rope round his chin, and swinging himself off, but happening to slip it too low, the wretched man was hanged in earnest before he could be cut down.

The steam ship Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday the 18th ult. after a passage of 11 days and 18 hours. The Mail, it is said, was the largest ever landed in that port, consisting of about 60 bags of letters and newspapers. She had fine weather until the 15th, when she reached the Channel where she experienced a very severe gale. A seaman by the name of M'Leland was unfortunately washed overboard during the discharge of his duty. The passengers subscribed £40 4s. 6d. for the benefit of his widow.

The steam ship President was advertised to leave Liverpool for New-York on the 10th instant.

Lieut. F. L. Ingall, 15th, is appointed Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General upon the Staff of the Army in North America in succession to Captain Stirling, 73d.

WAR OFFICE, January 26.—*Commissariat.*—To be Deputy Commissary General, Assistant Commissary General W. H. Robinson.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—A press of other matter prevents us from giving many extracts from the reports of the proceedings of our Provincial Legislature this week.—We copy what follows from the Journal of the Assembly.

Saturday, Feb. 20.—Mr. End, from the Committee appointed on the 2d instant, to take under consideration the subject of the Acts passed at the last Session of the Legislature, for the prevention of Fires and widening the Streets in the City of Saint John, reports as follows:—

"The Committee to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, of the 25th of January last, communicating the Despatch of the Right Honorable Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the Act of the General Assembly for the prevention of Fires and widening the Streets in the City of St. John, passed in the third year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, report;

"That it appears by His Lordship's Despatch, that Her Majesty has been advised to suspend her confirmation of the Act 3d Victoria, cap. 2, until the further action of the Legislature could be had thereon, in consequence of the Common Council of the City of Saint John having represented that the same would interfere with their Corporate privileges, and His Lordship therefore recommends its amendment.

"Your Committee believe that the Act 3d Victoria, cap. 83, which was framed to meet the express wishes of the Common Council, fully obviated all objections to the aforementioned Act, and renders further legislation on that subject unnecessary.

"Your Committee cannot forbear adverting to the fact, that after the passing of the Act 3d Victoria, cap. 83, at the instance of the Common Council, and after the very liberal Legislative donation of £3000 which accompanied that Act, and was admitted by all parties to be a full equivalent for any conceivable difficulty in carrying the Act into operation, the Common Council should have neglected to communicate to Her Majesty's Government, their acquiescence in the last mentioned Act. Your Committee are of opinion, that the courtesy and liberality of the Legislature ought to have suggested a different line of conduct.

"Your Committee, however, have taken into consideration the nature and extent of the improvements now in full progress in the City of St. John, the heavy losses sustained by the inhabitants by fires, the amount of taxation required to provide for the improvement, a great portion of which must be levied on the sufferers, as well as the present state of the Money Market, and therefore recommend that a further grant of £2500 should be made in favour of the Corporation, of which one half is to be applied in aid of the funds of the Corporation, and the other to assist in paying the assessment on that part of the City without the Burnt District, and that no further sum be granted for the same purpose.

"CHARLES FISHER, *Chairman.*"

Ordered, that the Report be accepted; and on motion of Mr. End—Ordered, that the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Partelow—Ordered, that the House do this day three months resolve itself into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to establish an efficient system of Police in the City of Saint John and Parish of Portland.

The Halifax *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday last contains a rumour of the appointment of a Successor to Sir J. HARVEY in the administration of the Government of this Province. We have given insertion to the paragraph in question, coming, as it does, from good authority in such matters; but we have as yet heard nothing on the subject from Fredericton.

With reference to the admission of Flour and Salted Provisions at this port, for the use of the Fisheries, we understand that the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs received instructions, by the last Mail from England, to call upon parties here who had made application to the Commissioners of Customs in London for return of duties, to submit proof to him of the application of the goods in question to the use of the British Fisheries.

We insert to-day a report of a Committee of the U. States Congress on the subject of the destruction of the steamer Caroline. It is a document calculated to do much mischief at the present time; but the opinions of the friends of President Harrison, who takes the reins of Government at Washington on Thursday next the 4th of March, are so opposed to the mischievous spirit displayed in the report, that we think we are justified in anticipating from them a different line of policy from that pursued by President Van Buren and his friends. We therefore consider the present and other similar ebullitions of spleen, as intended to embarrass the coming Administration in its negotiations with the British Government, rather than as containing the serious opinions of their seeming advocates.

AMERICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.—We have received a copy of this document, which was submitted to Congress on the 9th inst. Little seems to have been accomplished by the survey, owing, as is stated, to the lateness of the season when it was undertaken, and difficulties which occurred in making the proper arrangements and securing proper instruments. We subjoin two extracts from the report, being all we can find room for to-day:

"The commissioners have obtained many results which cannot but be important in the examination of the vexed and important question which has been committed to them; but, after having fully and maturely considered the subject, and interchanged the resuls of their respective operations, they have come to the conclusion, that it would be premature to embody the partial results which they have attained, in a general report, for the purpose of being laid before the political and scientific world. The meridian-line of the Saint Croix has not been carried to a distance of more than fifty miles from the monument at the source of that river; and the operations of the other commissioners, although they have covered a wide extent of country, have fulfilled but one part of the duty assigned them—namely, that of exploration; while, even in the parts explored, actual surveys will be necessary, for the purpose of presenting the question in such form as can admit of no cavil.—In particular, the results of the examination of the most northern part of the line appear to differ, in some points, from the conclusions of the late British commission. Satisfied that the latter have been reached in too hasty a manner, and without a sufficient time having been expended upon comparative observations, they are cautioned, by this example, against committing a like error."

"The only discovery made by this party, (Capt. Talcott's,) is that the Magalloway River does not head any of the branches of the Connecticut, as it was generally believed it did; and, consequently, our claim to Hall's Stream is deprived of the support it would have had, from the fact that *all* the other branches were headed by an Atlantic River, and, consequently, could not be reached by the line along the height of land from the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia."

CANAL TOLLS.—While the subject of a Canal to connect the waters of the Bay of Fundy with those of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is under consideration, and while there are but few who are not convinced of the practicability as well as the value, in a national point of view, of the proposed work, there are many who are of opinion that the income to be derived from the undertaking would be small indeed. During the prevalence of similar views, and with much opposition, we believe, the Welland Canal in Upper Canada was undertaken some years since; yet it has not only been found highly beneficial to trade and commerce, but the amount received for tolls has largely increased annually, until the receipts of 1840 have more than trebled those of 1837, as will be seen by the subjoined extract, which we transcribe from the official report of the Board of Directors:—

In 1837 the amount received for tolls was £6461 4s. 4d.; in 1838, £8673 3s. 10d.; in 1839, £12,835 0s. 9d.; and in 1840, £20,341 2s. 11d.—In 1837, the number of schooners that passed through the canal was 718, of 80,697 tons burthen; in 1838, 769 schooners, of 95,397 tons; in 1839, 1169 schooners, of 147,327 tons; and in 1840, 1971 schooners, of 215,984 tons.

With such facts before us, we think no time should be lost in setting about the Bay Verte Canal; as should Great Britain unfortunately be forced into a war with the United States, its advantages both commercially and nationally, would then be incalculable.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Three excellent Lectures were delivered this week. The first on Monday evening, by M. H. Perley, Esq. on *Saw Mills*; the second on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. J. G. Macgregor, on *Eclipses of the Sun and Moon*; and the third, last evening, by William Jack, Esq. on *the rise and progress of Literature*. Want of room prevents us from noticing them more at length to-day.

The Lecture on Monday evening will be given by Mr. James Paterson, on *the Properties of Matter*, being the first of a Course on Natural Philosophy.

THE CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, we are pleased to learn, is still progressing most successfully. On Sunday last, the Rev. Mr. Dunphy administered the total abstinence pledge to 134 postulants, and during this week 27 more were enrolled. The Rev. Gentleman is certainly deserving of the lasting gratitude of the citizens for his zeal in the promotion of this good cause, the effects of which are already apparent in many hitherto suffering and afflicted families in this City and Portland, and which must continue more or less to be attended with beneficial results to all classes of the community—to say nothing of the higher interests of the individuals, which will be greatly advanced by an abandonment of the sin of drunkenness, and its attendant evils.

In another column we insert a communication relative to the *New Brunswick Spelling Book*, which has recently issued from our press. Talent and experience in teaching have eminently qualified the author of the Spelling Book, Mr. William Corry, for undertaking the task of compiling improved School Books, and the one to which we have reference was highly approved by a Committee of the House of Assembly, and considered superior to every other similar work in general use. It appears also to have received general commendation by other competent judges, and it therefore only requires to be known, in order to its being generally adopted in Schools throughout the Province. We trust Mr. Corry's exertions in this instance will at once receive such encouragement as will induce him to continue his labours, that in a few years we may have a set of School Books adapted to the improvements of the age, as well as peculiarly suited for instructing the youth of the Province,—requisites of which those at present in use are manifestly deficient.

THE WEATHER, during the greater part of the month of February, has been generally cold, with a dry bracing air. Since Sunday last, however, the thermometer has undergone rapid changes: on the morning of that day it stood at 35 degrees above zero; on Monday morning, 3 below; on Tuesday morning, 36 above; on Wednesday morning, 10 below; on Thursday morning, 10 above; on Friday morning, 30 above.

COUNTERFEITS.—We have been shown a sample of Counterfeit *English Shillings*, manufactured, it is said, in this city, which are in circulation. The base metal of which they are composed is easily detected, but their appearance is calculated to deceive the unsuspecting.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY MEETINGS.—The Anniversary Meetings of the Wesleyan Missionary Branch Societies on the Saint John South and North Circuits, were held during the last week; and the friends to those institutions rejoice in the fact, that they have been among the most interesting meetings that they ever attended. The congregations were very numerous, and that they appreciated the character and operations of the Parent Society in London, was evinced by the unparalleled large public collections that were received.—Those on the Sabbath, where the Anniversary Sermons were preached, and at the subsequent meetings, were at

		£	s.	d.
Germain-street Chapel,		25	3	6
Centenary	ditto,	32	5	0
Portland	ditto,	17	0	1
Carleton	ditto,	7	1	3
Total,		£81	9	10

—*Christian Reporter.*

☞ The Treasurer of the *Orphan Benevolent Society* acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of a Donation of Twenty Shillings from the Rev. Mr. Ffrench.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Noah Garrison, aged sixteen years, son of the late Captain Samuel Garrison, of this City, fell out of a boat belonging to the ship *John Bentley*, while in the act of sculling two of his shipmates ashore in the Harbour of Milford, (Wales,) on the evening of the 21st January, and was drowned.

NOVA SCOTIA.—*Legislative Council.*—We learn from the Acadian Recorder of Saturday last, that this branch of the Legislature, after several days' debate, has followed the example of the House of Assembly, and concluded to give their support to Lord Falkland's administration. The Hon. Mr. Bell, a representative for the Town of Halifax in the last Assembly, has been provisionally appointed to the Council, and took his seat on Wednesday. On the day following, in an able speech, he vindicated himself and his late colleagues in the Assembly, in the course which they had pursued.

CANADA.—On Wednesday the 10th of February the oath of office was taken by Lord Sydenham, at Montreal, on assuming the government of Canada, in the presence of the Special Council, the Judges, the Clergy, and the Heads of Departments. Salutes were fired, a numerously attended levee was held, and, in the evening, a grand ball was given by his Lordship.

After the taking of the oath, a proclamation was issued, announcing the union, and calling upon all the inhabitants to join in the endeavour to promote the common interest of the united Province.

Sir George Arthur, lately Governor of the Upper Province, will, it is said, return to England by the first Royal Mail Steamer in March.

[From the Royal Gazette, Feb. 24.]

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.—Henry W. Baldwin, Esquire, to be a Commissioner for the management of Wrecks and Derelict Goods, in the County of Gloucester.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.—The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Ensign Richard M'Gee to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion Charlotte County Militia, vice Flaherty, deceased.

By command. GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.—*Hilary Term, 4th Victoria*, 1841.—James S. Morse, Theophilus Desbrisay, Robert H. Gilbert, James F. Berton, and Edward B. Peters, Gents., Attornies of this Court, are called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled Barristers.

Gustavus R. Jarvis, and James J. Kaye, Students, having produced the requisite Certificates, and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, are admitted, sworn and enrolled.

Tuesday the 25th day of May next, is appointed for the examination of Students applying for admission as Attornies at the ensuing Trinity Term, to be held at the residence of Mr. Justice Parker in the City of Saint John.

NEW BARRACK, &c.—We understand, that orders were received, by the Britannia, for the erection of a new Barrack at this place, for which the sum of £40,000 has been voted by Parliament;—and the completion of the works going on at the Citadel.—*Halifax Journal.*

HALIFAX, Feb. 24.—Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY is, we understand, shortly to be succeeded by Sir W. G. COLEBROOKE, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, and at present the Governor of the Leeward Islands.—*Royal Gazette.*

Lord John Russell has conveyed to Sir Charles Fitzroy, the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, "Her Majesty's Gracious permission to propose to the Colonial Legislature at its next Meeting, that the sum of £1000, sterling, per annum, should in future be paid from the funds of the Island, towards the support of the Lieutenant Governor."—*Ib.*

The Ordnance Estimates for the present year, submitted to Parliament, include £40,000 for the building of Barracks in Halifax. The same item, we understand, has appeared in the Estimates for several years past.—*Ib.*

A very melancholy occurrence took place yesterday at Margaret's Bay. Mrs. Holland, wife of Thos. Holland, Esq. of that place, and their three children, were unfortunately drowned: the children were amusing themselves on the ice in front of the house, when it gave way. Mrs. Holland heard their screams, went to their assistance, and fell in. Mr. Holland hastened to the relief of them all; he also fell in, and with much difficulty escaped a similar fate.—*Ib.*

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, held on Wednesday the 27th instant, a Committee was appointed to consider the case of the Rev. William Andrew, connected with Saint Stephen's Church, New-Brunswick.—*Scottish Guardian, Jan.* 29.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK SPELLING BOOK.

MR. CHUBB,—As a work entitled, the "New-Brunswick Spelling Book," by William Corry, has lately appeared before the public of this Province, I trust you will endeavour to make room, in your already crowded columns, for a few remarks upon its merits, from one who has long known and felt its want.

The work, it appears, is *intended*, at all events, it is *exactly fitted*, to fill up the blank which seems to have been so long neglected; for, while books of a more advanced kind have been published, almost without number, the *foundation* of Education has received but little attention. It is, therefore, with feelings of the greatest pleasure, I now welcome, and recommend to all the friends of an improved system of Education, the *New-Brunswick Spelling Book*; it is, indeed, a most admirable little work, to aid in ascending the earlier paths which lead to the Temple of Learning; being intended for schools, where the teacher makes it his business to instruct the pupils in the *meaning* of what is read, as well as in the "art of reading",—and is distinguished from all others by its originality,—in presenting a clearer, more distinct and effective simplicity in the principles of instruction, than any other that has as yet fallen under my notice: and it will be found valuable, even to those of riper years; there is not an exceptionable line in the whole work—not a passage that does not breathe a proper spirit, or introduce something highly worthy to be known.—The lessons are well calculated to excite or stimulate juvenile curiosity—to exercise the ingenuity of children—and to store their minds with useful knowledge.—In short, it appears to be the work of a gentleman of taste, talent and experience, as a teacher, and on this account cannot be too strongly recommended to tutors and parents. I am yours, &c.

A TEACHER,
and Friend of Improvement.

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,

For the week ending on Friday.

(Furnished by GEORGE A. GARRISON, Esq. Notary Public and Custom-House Broker.)

850 bushels Wheat; 150 barrels Wheat Flour; 786 ditto Rye Flour; 1156 ditto Corn Meal; 2100 bushels Corn; 75 barrels bread; 202 kegs Crackers; 150 barrels Beef; 38 hogsheads, and 75 barrels Sugar; 100 barrels New England Rum; 264 tons Coals; 129 kegs, and 10 boxes Tobacco; 30 barrels Tar and Pitch; 20 bags Coffee; 16 chests Tea; 57 firkins Butter; 50 firkins Lard; 2 casks Cheese; 5 bags Pepper; 35 boxes Candles; 20 barrels Pimento; 10 casks Saleratus; 2 tierces Rice; 30 dozen Brooms; 4 bales Hides; 10 boxes Matches, &c. &c. &c.

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

Superfine Flour,	31s. 3d. per brl.	& 15s. 7½d.	per hundred.
Fine	do. 28s. 9d. do.	& 14s. 4½d.	do.
Middlings	do. 15s. 0d. do.	& 7s. 6d.	do.
Horse Feed, 2s. per bushel.	Bran, 1s. 3d. do.		

PRICE OF BREAD.

Two Pound Wheat Loaf,	4½d.
Two Pound mixed ,,	4d.
Four Pound Rye ,,	5½d.
Two Pound do. ,,	3d.

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Richard Lancaster, to Miss Eliza A. Brummer, both of this City.

On Thursday last, in Germain-street Baptist Chapel, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Charles L. Laskey, of this City, to Miss Catherine Carr, of the Parish of Portland.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. Thomas Vasey to Miss Mary Cleary—Captain Daniel O'Hara to Miss Margaret Savage; all of this City.—On the same day, Mr. John Flynn to Miss Joanna Quirk, both of Portland.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. William Sears, Doctor Samuel Shaw, to Miss Jane, eldest daughter of Captain James Calhoon, all of the Parish of Hopewell, Westmorland County.

At Fredericton, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Birkmyre, Mr. John R. M'Kay, to Miss Elizabeth Percy, both of that Parish.

In the Parish Church of Shediac, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Samuel Dunn, to Miss Phœbe Carson.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, after a lingering illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Mary, relict of the late Mr. Richard Bartlett, in the 70th year of her age.

Yesterday, aged four years and five months, John Henry, son of Capt. Robert Calef. Funeral on Monday at two o'clock, from the house of Mr. J. G. Lester, Charlotte-street, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At Halifax, on Sunday morning last, John R. Glover, Esq. Naval Storekeeper at that port. His death will be much regretted by a large circle of acquaintances, and by the community generally; he was hospitable, kind to the poor, a valuable Public Officer, and, in all the relations of life, a good member of Society. Mr. Glover was in the 59th year of his age.

At Windsor, on the 19th inst. Patrick Wright, Esq. aged 53 years, late Lieut. R. N. and Collector of Csutoms for that port.

At Horton on the 1st inst. Rebecca, widow of the late Jonathan Crane, Esq. in the 83th year of her age.

At Kentville, on the 15th inst. Prudence, wife of Isaac Webster, M. D. in the 68th year of her age.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Tuesday—Barque Gleaner, Gale, Charleston, 14 days—to order, coals.

Schr. Hesperus, Melick, Halifax, via Barrington—sugar, butter, &c.

Wednesday—American barque Anna Reynolds, Doane, Philadelphia, 5—R. Rankin & Co. flour, corn, &c.

Thursday—Schr. Iola, Rice, New-York, 6—to order, flour, wheat, &c.

Friday—Schr. Collector, Anderson, Boston, 6—Master, assorted cargo.

COASTWISE, &C.

Sunday—Forest, Kennedy, St. Andrews, deals.
Lady Douglas, Bissett, Gardner's Creek, fire wood.
Monday—Lark, Lord, Welch Pool, fish.
Linnet, Parker, Welch Pool, fish.
Petrel, Laskey, St Martins, ballast.
Tuesday—Barbara, Wright, Digby, cattle.
Hare, Brown, Digby, cattle, fish, &c.
Mary, Woodman, Digby, firewood and fish.
Wednesday—Sarah Ann, Greenlaw, Seely's Cove, fish.
Spartan, Lowry, Fishing Voyage, fish.
Thursday—John, Dogget, Grand Manan, deals.
Eleanor Jane, Evans, Black River, flour.
Saucy Jack, Way, Gardner's Creek, fire wood.
Friday—Favorite, Helms, St. Andrews, ballast.
Three Brothers, Spears, Lepreaux, fire wood.
Mary Jane, Malcolm, Grand Manan, fish.
Intrepid, Carpenter, Gardner's Creek, fire wood.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Feb. 19—Brig Princess Royal, Meloney, Jamaica.
22—Ship Princess Royal, Burns, Cork.

CLEARED.

Ship London, Bannerman, Cork, deals, &c.—Eaton, Burnham & Co.; Symmetry, Whitney, Liverpool, timber and deals—Jas. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Cumberland, Green, Boston, plaster, &c.—Master.

Brigantine Emeline, from the West Indies, bound to New-Brunswick, was wrecked on Brier Island on the 4th instant.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

The Roseway, at Halifax from Bermuda, fell in with on the 14th inst. lat. 38, lon. 64, schr. Nile, Vaughan, from thence to New York, out 7 days, leaky, and took off captain and crew.

Arrived at Gravesend, 7th January, ship Quebec, Livingstone, Dalhousie; 8th, Enterprise, Muir, St. John; Abeona, Boddy, do.; Ant, Williams, Miramichi; Albion, Valpey, Quebec; Orbit, Robinson, do.; Charlotte, Keith, do.; 24th, Palemon, Langridge, do.—Deal, 28th, Rebecca, Drake, St. John; Sophia, Peock, do.—Falmouth, 7th, Chatham, Miramichi.—Leith Roads, 4th, Traveller, Dalhousie.—Hull, 6th, Lady Constable, Richibucto; 8th, Venerable, Miramichi; Lord Wenloch, do.; Wellington, and Brothers, do.; 11th, Suffolk, do.; 13th, Ewretta, St. Andrews; 15th, Albion, Harrison, St. John; Feb. 1st, Forager, St. Andrews.—Liverpool, 9th January, Elizabeth, Hare, St. John; 13th, Elizabeth, Hamilton, Miramichi; 16th, England, Johnston, St. John; 22d, Lord Keane, Morrison, Miramichi; Jane Augusta, Bogart, St. John; 24th, Branches, White, Saint John, (via Dublin;) 26th, Leander, Phelan, and Avon, Masters, do.; Feb. 2d, Clyde, Reid, St. John, via the Clyde.—Bide-