COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

MR. CHUBB,—To my unspeakable surprise, I find myself charged with having published "irrelevant and obnoxious matter" in a pamphlet containing a report of proceedings and correspondence relating to sundry Church matters. So direct an attack, unaccompanied as it is with a particle of proof, renders it imperative upon me to confront, with the all-victorious weapons of simple *Truth*, the malevolence of the individuals who have had the unaccountable rashness to assert that the report in question "*contains statements of the most calumnious nature and is replete with Falsehoods*"!!

I know not which is more to be pitied, the shallowness of the *head*, or the impunity of the heart of those who have thus undeservedly impugned me, and unfortunately committed *themselves*; some of them inconsiderately, and the others wantonly—some of them without examining the article to which they attached their names, and the others with a view of counteracting those *truths*, which they are pleased to denominate *falsehoods*. In order to meet my accusers with the surest means of refuting them, I shall first of all prove to the public, as well as to themselves, that their statements are mere *assertions*—easily set aside, because they are unfounded in truth. They tell the community in your paper of Saturday last, that "the question "to publish (nor even to make out a fair statement) "was neither put as a whole or amendment, to the "unusual motion to dissolve ourselves."—(See pamphlet, page 19.) As the readiest way of disproving this affirmation, I addressed the following note to Mr. F. McDermott, the proposer of said "amendment," and to Mr. John Dougherty, the mover of the resolution, whose respective replies must forever set at rest the question herein involved:

SIR,—I need not tell you how grossly and how unjustly I have been assailed by the subscribers to a communication which appeared in the last Courier, but must call upon you for testimony proving that the "Resolution and Amendment" alluded to, were actually made and adopted on the said occasion. A formal reply to this will oblige, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DOHERTY.

(*Mr. McDermott's Answer.*)

MR. W. DOHERTY,

Sir,—The unmerited treatment you have received merely for doing your duty as Secretary to the Committee, cannot but be highly displeasing to every thinking and feeling mind. You request me to reply to your letter, which I lose no time in doing. As to the Report, the authenticity of which is called in question, I am justified in declaring that nothing is contained therein which is at variance with the strictest truth;—and that with regard to the "*resolution*" made at the last meeting of the Committee, and the "*amendment*" proposed by myself and adopted into that resolution, I was induced to the proposal thereof in consequence of Mr. Dunphy's repeated disinclination to second the views of the Committee; to say nothing of the irritating nature of the language he so frequently descended to, at the meetings which were called for the transaction of Church business. Nor on these accounts *only*, did I think it necessary to publish a report; but in order that the "body of the people" might no longer be kept in ignorance of what transpired, knowing that, so long as that continued to be the case, Mr. Dunphy would as heretofore, turn a deaf ear to the voice of the Committee, and to whatever might be brought forward at any future meeting.

Having thus expressed myself, I beg to refer you to Mr. John Dougherty, the mover of the resolution, as the person who must be thoroughly acquainted with all the particulars of the business, and as a person whose testimony will be *conclusive*, and whose veracity will not be called in question.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. McDERMOTT.

(*Mr. Dougherty's Answer.*)

SIR,—In answer to your note received this morning, I have to state, that the Report which you prepared and recently published, is, to the best of my belief, a report of truth; and I am astonished to find that its truth is called in question by any one, especially by those whose names are subscribed to a communication in the last Courier. I have also to state that I was the mover of the resolution to dissolve the Committee, and that I did it in consequence of Mr. Dunphy's backwardness in complying with the reasonable wishes of the Committee—for I am compelled to state, that at every stage of the business which the Committee were appointed to transact, the Rev. Gentleman presented to us discouragements of almost every kind. I have now only to add, that the "*Amendment*" proposed by Mr. F. McDermott, was adopted by me with the original resolution—that it was put by myself, and declared by Mr. Dunphy to be carried; he remarking, at the time, that by the show of hands the passing thereof was general—having nothing further to remark,

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

JOHN DOUGHERTY.

To Mr. W. Doherty.

With the foregoing statements before them, how can my accusers vindicate their conduct, or have the slightest claim to *truth*? The easiest way, however, to invalidate their assertions, will be to let them speak for themselves. They say that they "admit that one of their numbers expressed "what we and the people should expect, namely, "that the Secretary should make out a fair state-"ment of our proceedings during the time of our "transacting the business entrusted to our charge "by the people." This was certainly a work of supererrogation, when a resolution had been passed *long before*, commanding the Secretary to prepare a Report of proceedings every three months, several of which reports had been previously read, and the last of them about a fortnight before! where, then, the necessity of adopting *another* resolution of the kind alluded to? and wherein would the fidelity of the *Report* be affected, or its *weight* diminished, even if the parties who attacked it had *never* approved of its publication? and how can they reasonably expect the slightest lenity where their charges against me are of the most serious character? Too hastily have they exposed themselves to the severest censure; but not so hastily will they wipe away the discredit which they have so wantonly brought on themselves.

As *words* are but of little weight without proofs and arguments, I now come to give *one proof* that the communication in which I am reviled, was looked upon as a flimsy and idle fabrication, and got up for no other earthly purpose than to serve a petty party. It is this.—When the following Gentlemen (Members of the Committee) were called upon for their signatures to the said scurrilous article, they individually *refused to give them!* What—refuse to give their names to a document got up for such laudable purposes? Yes—Messrs. Carvill, F. Collins, J. O'Neill, and H. Sharkey withheld their names from the article, for reasons which must be perfectly apparent. How, forsooth, can a a man who has a proper respect for himself become identified with so unbecoming a piece of business?

With this important fact in view, it must at once be seen, that very little respect was paid to the framers of the communication by the gentlemen above named; for, if they had not looked upon the thing as a string of unfounded absurdities, their names would have been readily given—but the very men who were best acquainted with the business, dissented from the remarks contained in the communication, and rejected it accordingly!

Having just looked at the individuals who *would not sign* the offensive article, I come, in the next place, to enumerate those who *did*.

The first signature on the list is that of Mr. John Dooly. To shew the *consistency* of his conduct on the occasion, I have to refer the reader to page 17 of the Report; where will be found the following Resolution: "*Resolved*, that this meeting see no just cause whatever why the building of said Church should be abandoned; but, on the contrary, they have the most convincing reasons for believing that such a course (if adopted) would have a most injurious tendency. It was, therefore, proposed by Mr. John Dooly, and seconded by Mr. Edward Roche, that a Committee be appointed to embody the foregoing Resolutions in a Report to be presented to the Church Committee, in order to ascertain why the building was postponed."—(Unanimously adopted.)

This renders it evident that Mr. Dooly must have changed *his* opinions, respecting the propriety of building; and, that he is striving in vain "to exonerate himself from being a party "to the production", viz.: the *Report*.

In addition to his often-repeated opinion in *favour* of the undertaking, and his disapproval of Mr. Dunphy's conduct, (relative to the building business,) I refer the reader, in the next place, to page 18 of the Pamphlet; where it is recorded that Mr. Dooly proposed to "open an account with one of the Banks." For what purpose?—for the purpose of *obtaining money for carrying on the building!!* So great an instance of inconsistency is rarely met with. *A child*, it is true, might act thus; but it is not expected from "the wisdom of age." In justice, however, to Mr. Dooly, I must observe, that he acknowledges to the fact of his having been so imprudent as to give his name without sufficiently examining the communication. This is to be much regretted; because, when a charge has gone forth in the public prints, impeaching a man's integrity, and involving his best interests, the evil is not so slight that it can be easily counteracted; and should the feverish and mistaken zealots of any *other* party call on him for the purpose of enlisting him in their cause, I beseech him to read, examine, pause, and, above all, *consider*, before he gives his name to—*he knows not what!* The next individual is Mr. P. Kehoe. All that I can say, respecting his conduct in the matter, is, that I have neither time nor inclination to make but one remark—viz.: that his *intentions* are entirely without *effect*; and his efforts as impotent as "the outpourings of an old lady's rage." As he is not a business man, he has no business to stand forever in the way of business.—Next in order, I have to advert to the change which has taken place in Mr. E. Roche. There is "a falling off indeed," and no trifling change has been worked *in him*. If his *former* opinions may be gathered from his public acts, when in committee, it must be inferred that *no one* could be more opposed to Mr. Dunphy's measures than was Mr. Roche. Was not Mr. Roche in the committee appointed to select a building-spot for the new Church?—Did not Mr. Roche object to the site selected in Portland?—Was not his name attached to the petition forwarded to the Bishop, in which every act of our Clergyman [as far as it is connected with the temporalitive of the Church] was severely, but deservedly reprehended?—Was Mr. Roche ever backward in expressing his disapproval of Mr. Dunphy's proceedings, as pertaining to the building?—Moreover, did not Mr. Roche, in conjunction with others, urge the necessity of sending Delegates to the Bishop?—and, to crown all, did not Mr. Roche second Mr. John Dooly's resolution, as above quoted? Here I must ask, (but Mr. Roche will not surely reply,) how can he bear to look at the statements contained in his communication in the last Courier—wherein I am accused, but without the least shadow of justice, of having published "a FALSE, *calumnious, rancorous* report; replete with *obnoxious, irrelevant*, and UNLAWFUL matter."

Perhaps an additional question or two may account for the unprecedented inconsistency of Mr. Roche's conduct. I ask, then, was he not *over-anxious* that the building contracts should be entered into forthwith, without taking the precautions mentioned in page 19 of the Report?—And why was Mr. Roche thus anxious?—'Tis true, his *tender* was lower than any other; but that *alone*, it is hoped, would not have caused so thorough an alteration in his conduct. Was selfishness, of any kind, the cause of his turning his back so suddenly on the measures he before so strongly advocated?—To the foregoing queries, his own bosom can return the best answer.

With regard to Mr. T. Collins, the fourth name attached to the communication, I am gratified in having it in my power to free him from any other charge than that of *incautiousness*, in suffering his name to be made use of in a business of this high importance, without previously examining the real purport of the communication. When I called upon Mr. Collins, to enquire into the matter, he candidly stated, in presence of Mr. Mullin, that he was called upon by Messrs. Kehoe and Roche, who informed him that a certain instrument of writing was in course of signature by the committee; and that he (Mr. Collins) being busily engaged, and thinking the document to be on some ordinary Church business, assented to his signature being placed to it—but that since he discovered the real nature of the thing, he regrets having given his name, and furthermore stated, that instead of disapproving of the Report, he had but one fault to find with it—viz.: "that it was not carried to the extent it should have been."

Such is the statement of Mr. T. Collins, who, I am convinced, was not aware of the gross nature of the writing in question.

One more signature remains to be noticed.—Should it be asked why this *individual* (Mr. T. Mc Elroy) has thought proper to turn renegade, and condemn his own acts, it may be replied that *self interest*, when it is not countenanced by principles of *self-esteem*, will carry a man to any length whatever.

Further remark is, perhaps, needless. I have now to recall the reader's attention to the defamatory communication, signed by the five above-named persons; ONE of whom protests against the thing altogether; and a *second* avows that he was but partly acquainted with its contents; and the remaining *three* were influenced by motives and expectations "peculiar" to themselves; motives, which every man of sense, who examines the whole matter, will appreciate as they ought to be. Their charges, it is true, are but charges—their want of proof is equal to their want of candour, and the writer's scurrility superior to them both! That the parties have laid themselves open to general censure, they have, perhaps, by this time discovered; and I trust they are aware, at the same time, of the enormity of the offence they have committed in their attack upon me. They say that the pamphlet is calculated to 'give *scandal*, and create discord in a peaceful community.' If to have been conscientiously particular in publishing nothing but a plain report of the truth can argue a desire to 'give scandal,' then may the report be considered scandalous in the extreme: if on the other hand we look at the individuals who have got up the article which now calls forth my indignation, and reflect for a moment on their *imbecility* and their *shallowness, they* will rather appear to be the propagators of *scandal*. As to the "discord" spoken of, they may satisfy themselves with the consideration, that instead of the pamphlet producing *discord*, the sensible and respectable portion of the community are unanimous in their approval of the Report, and in their detestation of this petty faction.

In conclusion, I observe, that while they or any other *meddling party* may go about "from house to house," exerting themselves to engender strife and to mislead the unwary, I console myself with the reflection, that in preparing the report, I not only did the duty enjoined upon me, but that I did it faithfully, and with the strictest regard to honour and to truth.

W. DOHERTY, *Sec'y to Committee.*

N. B.—In order to afford an extensive and full understanding of the business, the Pamphlet will be left for gratuitous circulation at the Stores of Mr. J. Dougherty, Mr. F. McDermott, Messrs. Doherty & McTavish, Mr. Patrick McCullough, and Mr. Henry McCullough.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

MR. CHUBB.—To make any apology for troubling you, or to be tedious in explaining the circumstances which call forth the following observations, will not, we trust, be considered necessary in the present instance, as your columns have been open to the subject before us, and will, we hope, in this instance be granted us, as a channel of public communication on a most important business. Our object is, to address our highly esteemed Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. DUNPHY, on the subject, which is now become so generally commented upon, connected with the proceedings reported in a Pamphlet published very recently by the Secretary of the Committee appointed to transact certain Church business pertaining to the new Building intended to be erected in this City as a Catholic Church. The misrepresentations which are so unwisely thrown out in that report, can be refuted in no better way than by taking it into consideration that five individuals, of the eight who composed the said Committee, have already protested against the said report, as will be seen by referring to the Courier of last Saturday: the said individuals hesitate not to say, that the Pamphlet was circulated by a disappointed and jealous few, in direct opposition to the great body of our Catholic brethren, and indeed without the sanction of the Committee itself! The great injustice of this proceeding must be evident to every well disposed person, implicating, as it does, the conduct not only of the Committee, but of our most respected Pastor—thereby opening up a way for the pernicious entrance of disaffection among a vast congregation who for years past have been blest with unanimity and peace—blessed, too, with a zealous and indefatigable Clergyman, whose only aim has been the welfare of his people and the advancement of our holy Religion. It is not at all to be feared that the reputation of the Reverend Gentleman will be affected in the slightest degree in the estimation of the *thousands* who really know and respect him; but the evil that may be produced among those who are not so intimately acquainted, and who have not discernment enough to discriminate between what is correct and what is otherwise, is much to be feared, and should be immediately checked. What lover of good order and hater of discord but must raise his voice against the manner in which the proceedings above mentioned have been published to the world? Every honest hearted Catholic must turn with disgust from the base designs of a few discontented persons, when they have exerted themselves to annoy our exemplary Pastor and to lessen him in the estimation of the congregation; that congregation too well knows the sad effects of dissention, and the manifold evils attending it;—they can recollect, that, before the Rev. Mr. Dunphy's arrival among us, the state of affairs was such as to be a source of continual unhappiness to the Church: party spirit engendered strife, and strife produced disquiet; indeed, when the prosperity of the Church (under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Dunphy,) is contrasted with the gloomy prospects which preceded it, all must acknowledge that the blessings and comforts we have so long enjoyed were brought about by his instrumentality. Harmony has existed among us,—and shall it be broken to satisfy the unjust desires of a few dissatisfied individuals? Blind, indeed, must be the vast body of the people under his charge, if they cannot easily see the shallow intentions of the publishers of the report in question—a report which must now be altogether discredited, since the majority of the Committee avow it to be false. This must, of course, settle the business in the minds of all but the party themselves; and they, too, must feel grievously wounded at the total failure of the attempt to bring blame upon those whose conduct in every respect is praiseworthy and upright. We need not fear dissention, so long as our beloved Pastor perseveres in the path he has always walked in while among us,—we need not be alarmed at whatever the tongue of scandal may utter, so long as the accused party remains free from all just grounds of accusation; and we can conscientiously affirm, that the whole congregation, comparatively speaking, are at this moment convinced of the injustice of the statements lately made, and resolutely set their faces against them. Our main object in thus publishing our sentiments being to assure the Rev. Mr. Dunphy how indignant we feel at what has lately taken place affecting his *feelings*, but not his character; we most sincerely hope, that if it has given him one moment's uneasiness, he will banish it at once from his mind. The people know too well the motives by which the disappointed few are actuated, and the people will sooner or later prove the weakness of the attempt which has been made to awaken discord among them. Praying that every comfort may abide with, and every blessing be granted to our revered Pastor, we conclude these remarks by observing, that however the conduct of the upright man may be assailed, he can never be *injured*, though he may be annoyed.

Signed by the following Pew-holders:

John Dooly,
James Gallagher, *J. P.*
George Doherty,
Michael M'Guirk,
Hugh Sharkey,
Nugent Creighton,
Philip Kehoe,
Hugh Ferry,
Thomas Corkery,
P. Nowlan,
Charles Shiels,
Terence M'Girr,
John M'Coskrey,
John Donovan,
John Sinnott,
James Sweeney,
John Hennesy,
John Jackson,
John Gallivan,
Francis Gallagher,
John O'Donnelly,
William Boyle,
Daniel M'Dermott,
John Daly,
John M'Carren,
John Campbell,
John M'Garrigle,
Thomas M'Elroy,
Thomas M'Williams,
Jeremiah Cain,
Richard M'Cullough,
Patrick Dermody,
Michael Doherty,
Edward Roche,
John M'Namara,
Hugh Madden,
William M'Garvy,
James Fereter,
Bartholomew M'Can,
Michael Nugent,
Miles M'Cullough,
Michael O'Mahony,
William M'Donough,
William Doherty, Jun.
Hugh M'Garrie,
Patrick M'Carthy,
Philip Furlong,
Michael O'Reagan,
Martin Murphy,
Patrick Colton,
Michael O'Flaherty,
Patrick M'Clain,
John Divine,
Francis Ogle,
Denis Whealan,
Thomas Kelly,
Michael Campbell,
Michael Henny,
Francis Skeffington,
James M'Ginty,
James Campbell,
John O'Leary,
William O'Conner,
Daniel Morris,
John M'Gilleway,
Patrick Gallagher,
Edward M'Aloon,
Malcolm M'Ginnis,
John Butler,
James Lloyd,
Jeremiah Dempsie,
M. O'Lafferty,
Jeremiah Desmond,
Jeremiah M'Carty,
John Dunn,
James Kennah,
Jeremiah Collins,
Patrick Kelly,
John Toole,
John Rodgers,
James M'Williams,
Morris Griffin,
James Ryan,
Hugh M'Alister,
Thomas Fitzpatrick,
Samuel M'Devitt,
John Campbell,
Hugh Higgins,
David O'Shea,
James Flanagan,
Maurice Delany,
D. Flemming,
John M'Gowan,
Thomas Calkin,
Bernard M'Callum,
James Fitzgibbon,
Michael Coleman,
Bernard M'Donagh,
Fergus M'Carty,
Hugh Campbell,
Thomas Murphy,
Owen Morris,
Thomas Walsh,
William Seely,
John M'Williams,
John Broadley,
Peter Meloy,
John Diver,
John G. L e on,
John Ward,
Timothy Collins.

St. John, 1st July, 1841.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1841.

Arrival of the second June Mail!

The steamer *Britannia*, Captain R. B. Cleland, arrived at Halifax at one P. M. on Thursday last, in twelve days' passage from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 19th June—bringing the first account of her safe arrival home on the 9th, in eleven days' passage from Halifax, after the delay which occurred in visiting St. John to repair damages received by touching the rocks off Halifax harbour.

Complimentary addresses were presented to Captain Cleland, by his passengers, on the arrival of the Britannia, accompanied by the present of a gold Chronometer, valued at £100. Among the names to the addresses are those of the Bishop of Charleston, Sir John Harvey, &c.

By the attention of the Postmaster General at Halifax, who despatched the Mail for this City to Windsor, it was received a little after six o'clock this morning, per steamer *Nova-Scotia*, Captain Reed, to whom we are indebted for a slip from the Halifax Morning Post Office, containing a few items of news.

The Postmaster in this City, with his usual promptitude, sent off the Mail for Fredericton immediately. The Mail for Saint Andrews, was made up and despatched in an hour after the Nova-Scotia's arrival, and the City letters and papers were ready for distribution before eight o'clock.

The *Caledonia*, mail steamer, from Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th June, in eleven days' passage.

There is no intelligence of the President or her unfortunate passengers and crew.

Sir John Harvey, who was a passenger in the Britannia, reached London on the 11th June, and transacted business on that and the following day with Lord John Russell, at the Colonial Office.

Among the presentations at her Majesty's Drawing Room on the 17th, was the Hon. Lady Harvey, on her return from New-Brunswick, by the Hon. Lady Borough.

We do not notice any later intelligence from China. The London Gazette of the 11th contains the official accounts of the taking of the forts at Canton, with other details of the operations of the British forces in that quarter.

We have hastily made the following extracts from our files, principally from the Liverpool European of the 19th.

LONDON, June 5.

DEFEAT OF MINISTERS.—At half-past three o'clock, this morning, the House of Commons declared, by a majority of one, that the present Ministers of the Crown do not possess the confidence of Parliament, and that their continuance in office is at variance with the spirit of the constitution.

For Sir R. Peel's motion,	312
Against,	311
Majority for the censure and expulsion of Ministers,	1

When the cheers which followed the announcement of the division had subsided, Lord John Russell said that he would take until Monday to determine what course he would pursue, for the vindication of Ministers.

There were 628 members in the house—314, including tellers, voted with Sir Robert Peel—313 with ministers: the speaker did not vote. Three members left the house without voting. Five more were absent without pairs. There were eleven pairs. Not one conservative absent.

The Ministry have since been beaten by a majority of eighteen on the Criminal Law question.

THE CROPS.—Haymaking is now generally in full operation in this neighbourhood. The crops are most luxuriant, and the quantity of clover, or, more properly speaking, cow grass, which is to be seen in all the old pastures, is greater than has been known for many years.—*Wiltshire Indepe't.*

The hay harvest has commenced in this neighbourhood, several fields having been cut and carried off in prime condition during the week. The crops in general are very abundant, promising more than an average yield. There is every prospect of a fine harvest, both as regards quantity and quality.—*Carmarthen paper.*

Captain Sir Henry Prescott, R. N., C. B., late Governor of Newfoundland, arrived at Cork on Tuesday week, per the Lady Stafford, after the extraordinary short passage of 13 days.

On Wednesday a court of directors was held at the East India House, when Major-General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., was appointed commander in chief of the company's forces on the Madras establishment.

The Rev. G. A. Selwyn, curate of Windsor, has received the appointment of the newly-created bishopric in New Zealand.

At a meeting of the archbishops and bishops, held at Lambeth, on Tuesday, it was decided that the immediate erection of bishoprics was much to be desired in New-Brunswick, amongst other dependencies of Great Britain.

It is stated that the very important event of the accouchement of Her Majesty is expected at the latter end of September, or early in October.

Lord John Russell will, we understand, shortly form a matrimonial alliance with the second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Minto. His lordship is in his 49th, and the lady in her 26th year.

We understand the preliminaries are arranged for the marriage of Miss Peel, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart., M. P., with Viscount Villiers, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Jersey.

The marriage of Lady Sarah Villiers, to the Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, is, we understand, not to be solemnised until the commencement of next year. The prince will be obliged to visit his relations abroad, previous to his marriage.

Letters from Antwerp, received at Paris, state, that a marriage between the Prince of Joinville and the Princess Sophia, daughter of the King of Holland, is probable.

WATERLOO.—The 18th of June was celebrated with great pomp.

We understand that the instructions given to Sir Henry Pottinger, on proceeding as commissioner to Canton, to supercede Capt. Elliot, were warlike against the Chinese to an extreme degree.

A contract has, we understand, been concluded with Mr. Green, the ship-owner, for tonnage for the conveyance of 1000 troops which Government are about to send direct to China. Three vessels have been taken up for this service, at a charge to the public of £15,000.—*Morning Post.*

Reinforcements for India will commence leaving Chatham, during the present month. The total number of troops to be embarked for the three presidencies will average about 800. Detachments to about the same extent have also been placed under orders to proceed direct from this country to China, in addition to those which are now on their voyage thither from India.—*United Service Gazette.*

A third assistant surgeon has been appointed to each of the Queen's Infantry Regiments borne on the Indian establishment. This desirable increase restores these corps to the same strength, as regards Medical Officers, from which they were reduced in the year 1830.—*United Service Gazette.*

Official information has reached London, to the effect that the Porte had issued, on the 22d May, an amended firman, in accordance with the recommendation of the four powers, respecting Egypt.—*Observer.*

Lord Ponsonby's departure from Constantinople on his return to this country, has, we hear, been deferred, in consequence of the serious state of things in various parts of the Ottoman empire.—*Observer.*

A letter from Naples, dated May 20th, intimates that the house of Rothschild has made a loan of 3,000,000 ducats, which the Government required in order to settle the Sicilian affairs.

AFRICA.—The French had taken Mascara, and were fortifying it.

Canada and China.—The estimate of the further amount that will probably be required to defray the expences of the service in Canada, consequent upon the late insurrection, amounts to £108,000; and the estimate of the sum required to be voted this year, on account of the expences of the expedition to China, to £400,000.

Accounts have been received in town of the alarming illness of the Queen of Hanover.—*Obs.*

The Crown Prince of Hanover (Prince George of Cumberland) has irrecoverably lost the sight of both eyes.

Admiral Sir Robert Barrie, K. C. B., died on the 5th June.

The venerable Earl of Fortescue expired on Thursday, after an illness of nearly three weeks, which from the first left but faint if any hopes of his eventual recovery.

Sir David Wilkie, the celebrated painter, died on the 1st of June, in the Oriental steam ship, in Gibraltar Bay, on his passage home, after painting the portraits of the Sultan of Turkey, the Pasha of Egypt, &c.

Astley's celebrated Amphitheatre, in London, was, on the morning of Tuesday week, destroyed by fire, and one woman and three valuable horses were burnt. The amount of damage is variously estimated at from £20,000 to £60,000. Truth probably lies between both. Ducrow is a sufferer to the amount of £10,000. The building was insured to about £8000.

On the night of the 23d ult. the small town of Parsbeg was entirely burnt down; 244 houses were consumed.

A few days ago, a fire took place in the small town of Warth, near Ratisbon, which destroyed 141 houses.

An extensive conflagration at the town of Crediton, Devonshire, has entirely destroyed no less than 40 dwelling-houses.

On Wednesday week a fire broke out at Dunstable, in Hertfordshire, by which twenty-one houses were consumed, and property to the amount of some thousands destroyed.

The cotton mills of M. Heptienn, at Ghent, have been destroyed. The loss is estimated at about 100,000f.

The extensive commercial house of Grant & Co. of Glasgow, have failed; their liabilities are said to amount to £130,000, and it is feared the effect will be felt by many other houses.

Messrs. Cockburn & Co. the East Indian and Australian Agents, of Old Broad-street, have stopped payment. Their debts and liabilities are stated at from £150,000 to £200,000. It is reported they will be able to pay 10s. in the pound.

Extensive Forgeries in Glasgow.—Forgeries to very large amount, extending to about £8620, have been perpetrated by a young man, one of the clerks in a respectable mercantile house in Glasgow. He has decamped. A reward of £200 has been offered for his apprehension.

Reduction of Colonial Duties.—Mr. Labouchere will not persevere in procuring legislative sanction to the reductions which he proposed before Easter, in the duties on importations into the West Indies and British North America. Let us trust, that should he remain at the head of the Board of Trade, he will in the next Parliament propose the total abolition of these duties.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

Government Rum Contract.—An eminent firm has taken the whole of the government contract for 50,000 gallons of West India, and 50,000 gallons of East India Rum, the terms being 1s. 6d. 15-16ths per gallon. This is about 7d. per gallon lower than the February contract, viz. 2s. 1d. 3-16ths, and no less than 1s. 4d. decline on the price obtained last November for a similar quantity, viz. 2s. 10½d. This will be of course a saving of some importance to government.

War Office, June 11.—36th Foot—Assistant Surgeon John James Russel, M. D., from 73d, to be Surgeon, vice Lloyd retired upon half pay.

The Tea Market in London, on the 18th, was represented as dull for all kinds of free trade, and prices were barely supported. Company's congou flat at 2s. 0¼d. cash. Sugars were declining.

Timber Prices Current.—Liverpool, June 19.—PINE.—The sales of Pine Timber are not animated, and prices are rather on the decline. A cargo of good Quebec has been sold at 18½d. per foot, and a cargo of St. John of fair average at 20d. per foot. There seems to be a prospect of more business being done.

RED PINE is lower in price. The best Quebec may now be quoted at 2s. per ft. and common at 23d. per foot. St. John Red Pine 19d. per foot.

DEALS.—Three cargoes have been sold from the quay in the present month; the first a large cargo of St. John Spruce at 2⅝d. per foot of 2 inches, the second a parcel of 6000 Spruce St. John at 2¾d. per foot of 2 inches, the third a cargo of St. Andrews Spruce by auction at 2¼d. per foot of 2 inches.

PITCH PINE, in consequence of the excess in the import, is much reduced in value,—the last two parcels sold at 2s. 0½d. and 2s. per foot.

Liverpool Corn Market, June 19.—Since the commencement of the month, we have experienced a succession of dry weather, generally accompanied by cold harsh winds, which have also been prevalent throughout the kingdom, very little rain having fallen in any quarter. This has naturally caused apprehensions for the safety of the Spring crops of Grain and Potatoes, which have at least been much retarded, and in many situations have suffered injury from the excessive drought. The crop of Wheat, likewise, has been kept from making its usual progress towards maturity, and we cannot now have so early a harvest as at one time contemplated; added to which, complaints of thinness of plant are still very prevalent in some districts, and favourable weather will be much required to ensure an average crop of this important description of grain.

These considerations have had a decided effect of late upon our market, which has been strengthened in consequence of very moderate supplies being furnished by the growers throughout the country. A more general and extensive demand for consumption has been, in some degree, stimulated by the abandonment, for the present, of the government measure relating to the Corn laws, and prices of free Wheat have gradually advanced within the fortnight about 4 per cent., leaving a comparatively very moderate stock of duty-paid wheat available for home use, and scarcely any Flour, the latter article advancing 2s. to 3s. per brl.

The tendency in States Flour, in bond, is rather upward..occasional sales have been made at 22s. 6d. to 23s.

PRESIDENT STEAMER.—*House of Lords.*—In answer to a question from Lord Strangford, Earl Minto said the government did not think it expedient to send any vessel after the President steamer. The noble earl also threw discredit upon the conjectures raised respecting the large steamer seen in St. George's Channel, hinting that some of the reports respecting the President originated from speculators.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th June, Earl Mountcashel presented a petition from the North American merchants of Liverpool, praying that no alteration be made in the present timber duties, for if such were the case their ships would remain void and useless.

A similar petition was presented from Shields.

Earl Fitzwilliam asked whether it followed that because the ships could not be wholly laden with timber, there were no other things to make up a cargo?

The Earl of Mountcashel said if there were other things he should like the Noble Lord to point them out.

Earl Fitzwilliam suggested that they would find employment in bringing timber from other places.

Lord Colchester said the timber brought from Norway was brought in foreign ships, and he would inform the noble Earl that the ships employed in the colonial timber trade, were not fit to bring any articles that would be injured or spoiled by water, by which they were therefore totally unfit to carry such articles as corn—(hear.)

Earl Fitzwilliam thought that if the ships were not fit to carry goods that would be damaged by wet, they must be very bad ships—(a laugh.)

Lord Colchester.—At any rate they employed sailors, and brought profit to their owners—(hear.)

CORN LAWS.—Lord Ashburton quoted an extract from a speech delivered by Lord Brougham in 1817, advocating a protective duty on corn, and advised the noble and learned Lord not to throw stones when he had so many windows of his own.

Lord Brougham said that at the time in question the original law was about to come into operation, but after twenty-six years of experience, when it was found that the measure had failed to alleviate the distress of the country, was it not matter of course that his opinion should change? (hear.) The landowners and the country were not in the same position as in 1817. (Hear, hear.) The landowners had been relieved by the operation of the poor law bill, and that made a most material difference. He had no hesitation in saying, that he was anything rather than a person peremptorily or by any sense of the word denying protection to the landed interest. Was it no protection to say gradual and not instantaneous repeal? Was it not protection to say take off so much per cent. year after year until ultimately you will have taken off the whole? Was not that protection?

Lord Ashburton.—None.

Lord Brougham.—Would the noble Lord rather have a total repeal at once? (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Winchilsea acknowledged the distress of the labouring population, and he would wish to diminish or relieve it by a sound system of emigration, which was a subject he hoped to see soon taken up by the Legislature of the country.

The Marquis of Salisbury did not wish to see our labouring population—the sinews of the country—banished, under a system of emigration, to foreign lands. He was persuaded that the country itself was amply sufficient for the sustenance of its inhabitants, if its resources were properly cultivated. With respect to the poor laws, he could not approve of the system of granting outdoor relief to able-bodied labourers.

Earl Stanhope denied that the new poor law had diminished the burdens of the country. In Bradford and the neighbourhood the expense had increased 50 per cent. An appeal was now about to be made to the people, and he trusted they would indicate their sense of the nature of the present corn laws in language which no one could mistake. He placed great confidence in the good sense of the people, and more especially in the good ssnse of our labouring population, who, unfortunately, were not represented. He would repeat an assertion he had made on a former evening, that he would rather be governed by the Chartists than by the present Administration. He was not an advocate of the doctrines of the Chartists; but at least, under their principles, the rights of labour would not be trampled under foot, as they were under the present Administration, with its principles of free trade.

Earl Fitzwilliam observed that the increase of poor rates in Bradford could not have arisen, as was supposed by the noble Earl opposite (Earl Stanhope) from the new poor law. It arose from the distress prevailing in that as well as in other manufacturing towns, and that distress had been occasioned by very different causes.

RIOT AT MANCHESTER.—On the 11th, in answer to a question from the Earl of Wilton, the Marquis of Normanby believed the riot that had lately taken place at Manchester on the occasion of a public meeting to petition for a repeal of the Union, had been greatly exaggerated. It was stated that eleven persons had been injured; but he should make inquiries upon the subject.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—On the 15th, the Earl of Aberdeen presented a petition complaining of the deposition of the seven ministers of Strathbogie by the General Assembly, which, he said, had excited the strongest indignation throughout Scotland, and was an act of tyranny and domination such as had never occurred since the Reformation,—almost exceeding the struggles of the Church of Rome for power. (Hear, hear.) He blamed the Government for not having enforced the law.

Viscount Melbourne said that Government had done all that was practicable to enforce the law, and would continue to do so.

The Earl of Haddington doubted that the Government had done any thing to the purpose, and described the act of the General Assembly as one of the grossest injustice and tyranny.

Lord Brougham characterised the proceedings as notoriously and avowedly illegal, and contended that the law should be enforced at once by the Crown Officers.

After some conversation, in the course of which the Earl of Aberdeen said the Church of Scotland was established by special acts of Parliament, on certain conditions, and that the General Assembly had no right to interpret an act of Parliament, the subject dropped.

In the Commons, on the 10th June, Mr. Ward moved that the attorney-general be directed to prosecute Wm. Swan and Samuel Long, the principal agents for Mr. Manners Sutton, and Mr. Manners Sutton himself, for bribery at a recent election for Cambridge. The hon. member eventually withdrew that portion of his motion which related to Mr. Manners Sutton. He then moved two resolutions—the one directing that a prosecution be commenced against Mr. Long, and the other directing that a prosecution be commenced against Mr. Swan. The first resolution was agreed to without a division, and the second was carried by a majority of 78 to 64.

In the Commons, on the 14th, Mr. Hume presented a petition, signed by the Speaker of the House of Assembly in Prince Edward's Island, praying the house to adopt measures to prevent, if possible, the distress and distractions which at present existed in that colony.

From the Liverpool European, June 19.

We are just on the eve of a general election in Great Britain and business is, therefore, though the prospects of trade have latterly been much brighter than heretofore, almost completely at a stand-still. The merchants connected with the United States and British North American colonies, are well pleased with the symptoms of improvement that have begun to manifest themselves in the branches of commerce in which they are interested, but which, however, are hardly decided enough yet to allow of confident congratulation. In the manufacturing districts, also, matters begin to wear a more cheering aspect; but politics, doubtless with a view on all sides to the benefit of the nation, are now all absorbing, and nothing of consequence will be done in the monetary or commercial world, except as far as regards the completion of orders for export, until the strength of parties, by which the nation is governed, is ascertained, and the dominance of liberal or conservative is decided.

Sir Robert Peel's motion of want of confidence in the present ministers, it will be seen, was carried by the small majority of one in the fullest assembly of the representatives of the people ever gathered together on any question agitated in the British parliament. The effect has been to put off all debates on all important topics. Lord John Russell stated that he did not think it would be respectful to the House of Commons to proceed with the corn and timber discussion after that vote, and that ministers finding that they had not the confidence of the House of Commons, would next proceed to ascertain how they stood in this respect with the country. The business of the session is therefore being rapidly wound up. The members are leaving town on visits to their constituents, and on every hand the most active preparations are making for the expected contest. The supporters of ministers rest their claim to the suffrages of the people on their advocacy of the free-trade principle, the sincerity of which, as well as the efficacy of their measures, is disputed by their opponents.—Lord John Russell, the Secretary for the colonies, has made a dash at the representation of the City of London; and in Liverpool a requisition is in progress of signature for Lord Palmerston, the foreign minister, to oppose Lord Sandon and Mr. Cresswell, who are expected to fill the offices of president of the board of trade and attorney-general, whenever a conservative administration shall be formed, and who were nominated for those situations when Sir R. Peel was last sent for by Her Majesty. From some calculations which were made a few days ago with reference to the coming election, it appeared that out of the number of 548 members of the present parliament starting again, 285 were conservatives and 263 liberals; of members retiring, 34 were conservatives and 76 liberals; of new candidates, 187 were conservatives and 121 liberals. No inference as to the result of the contest can be drawn from this statement, as no doubt many other candidates who have not yet declared will enter the field. The dissolution, there is every reason to believe, will be gazetted on Tuesday next, after her Majesty has prorogued the parliament in person. Writs for a general election will then be issued to the several sheriffs for counties, who must within two days cause proclamation to be made of *county* elections, and must fix them to take place not sooner than the tenth nor later than the sixteenth day from the date of the proclamation. The sheriffs must also, within three days from the receipt of the writ, issue their precepts to the returning officers of the *cities* and *boroughs*, who must instantly cause proclamation to be made of the elections, and proceed to election thereon not sooner than four days nor later than eight days from the date of the proclamation. The new parliament will meet forthwith after the elections, the votes of supply having been only taken for six months from the first of April. There are a thousand rumours in currency as to the result of this appeal to the nation; but nine hundred and ninety nine of them are not worth notice. The only one to be credited, is that ministers do not expect anything like a majority, but have made up their minds to a minority of 30 to 40. It is understood that Sir R. Peel's *present* intention is not to go on with the new parliament unless his working majority be 35. The first trial of strength will most probably be on the speakership, as, though Mr. Lefevre is very much esteemed by all parties, the conservative leader is too long-headed to throw away a chance. It is not however believed that ministers will resign in the event of a defeat on that point. The policy of the conservative party will then continue aggressive until their end shall be accomplished. A great many peers will be made before the ministers leave office. It will be time enough to speculate on the nature of Sir Robert Peel's measures when he shall be installed as premier, but we may remark that he declared a few nights ago in the House of Commons, that he took his stand upon his Tamworth manifesto, which was clearly one of extensive though well-digested and safe reform.

In France a ministerial crisis had been approaching, but is for the moment put off. A law for recruiting the army was proposed by Marshal Soult and thrown out by the peers—the Duke of Orleans himself voting against it. The marshal tendered his resignation, or affected to do so, and his son was appointed minister at Rome. The marshal resumed his seat as president of the council.—Twelve ships of the line under the command of Admiral Hugon, were to leave Toulon on Tuesday. Their destination is not known; it is, however, conjectured that the collection of this enormous force has something to do with the affairs of the East, and the sudden return of the division under the command of Rear Admiral Case gives additional force to the conjecture. The loan contracted by Rothschild for the Austrian government is 75,000,000 florins. M. Humann had postponed the French loan, which it was expected would be brought out in September.

The intelligence from Turkey is interesting.—The news from the provinces becomes every day more alarming. The insurrectionary movements in Bulgaria were the result of an extensive conspiracy in all the Turkish European provinces, which prematurely declared itself in consequence of the acts of violence committed by the Albanians at Nissa. Tranquillity was far from being re-established. Albanian deserters continue to overrun the neighbourhood of Roulchouk, committing the greatest excesses. The same scenes have occurred at Trebizond, where the population, consisting of Christians, Turks and Jews, immediately went over to the Russian territory, where they were provided with money, and promised exemption from taxes for ten years. In Syria troubles have also broken out, and some Turkish troops have been driven back by the mountaineers. In Crete, the insurrection is complete, raising recruits, distributing arms, and furnishing men through the Archipelago. The Grecian Patriarch and the Logothite Nicholas Aristarch have been deposed by the Sultan. The former has been replaced by Authenos, Bishop of Cysique, and the latter by the brother-in-law of the Prince of Samos. By a letter from the frontiers of Turkey, dated June 2, we learn that the Turkish troops continued their acts of violence against the Christians. The Pasha of Nissa was making grand preparations for his defence. The firmans had not yet been forwarded to Mehemet Ali, despatches from Shekib Effendi being first expected. The tribute to be paid by Mehemet Ali, is 4,000,000 per annum (£40,000,) but the firman on this point was not considered as definitively settled. The plague raged in Syria, especially amongst the troops.

LONDON, June 18.—The announcement of an Austrian loan of 75,000,000 florins, being upwards of six millions sterling, said to be taken by the Messrs. Rothschild at 103 for a 5 per cent. stock, (although some doubt exists as to the specific rate of interest) produced a flatness in the funds. Consols which opened 89 1-8 sellers, declined to 89 sellers; the closing price, however, was 99 buyers. Bank Stock, 167½ to 8½; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 6s. prem.

THE WEATHER, during several days of the present week, has been excessively warm in this quarter, and the crops generally throughout the Province are said to be very promising. Yesterday and to-day we have had a cool North West breeze, which has greatly moderated the heat.

We understand that Lady Colebrooke and family were not expected to leave England until the departure of the first steamer in July, and will therefore not arrive here before the middle of the month; until which time His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has postponed his visit to the City. In the mean time, we learn, His Excellency intends proceeding to Miramichi, and other parts of the Eastern section of the Province.

The first division of the 69th Regiment proceed to Head Quarters on Tuesday morning next, in the steamer *New-Brunswick*. A detachment of the 36th will be brought to the City on the return of the steamer the day following.

On Tuesday the 29th inst. the semi annual Examination of the Grammar School, was held, pursuant to notice, in the presence of the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Reverend the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wright, Mr. R. F. Hazen, Mr. J. H. Gray, &c. &c. The examination was highly creditable to the Board of Directors, and reflected much credit both upon Mr. Paterson, the Principal, and the boys. Prizes were awarded to the following boys:—George Boyle, B. L. Peters, John Burk, George Hunt, Thomas Paddock, Henry Hamm, James Fenton and William Hazen.

Prizes were also subsequently given by Mr. Paterson to the following boys:—For diligence and application—William Murray; for excellency in Greek and Latin Composition—George Boyle; for repeating best the Latin Syntax Rules—Allan M'Beath; for excelling in the semi-weekly English Exercises—1. Allan M'Beath, 2. John C. Ambler, 3. George Gesner, 4. Charles Kinnear, 5. Thos. Ruddock; for excelling in Geography—in the senior division—1. James Kirk, 2. Ambrose Willard, 3. George Everitt, 4. John Burk, 5. Arnold Hallett, 6. Lester Peters; in the junior division—1. Henry Hamm, 2. William Gesner, 3. Thomas Ruddock, 4. James Upjohn, 5. George Mossman; for excelling in History—1. John Burk, 2. James Kirk, 3. James Walker; for excelling in Euclid—Thomas Raymond, sen. 2. Frederick Frith, 3. John Burk, 4. George Hunt; for excelling in the use of the Globes—1. Henry Hamm, 2. Herbert Ruel, 3. William J. Pine; for excellence in Writing—in the senior division—1. Arnold Hallett, 2. John Campbell; for the greatest improvement in Writing, in the senior division, within a given time—1. George Gesner, 2. Henry Duvernet; for superiority in Arithmetic—in the senior division—1. Henry Frith, 2. Ambrose Willard; for the greatest progress in Arithmetic, in the senior division, within a given time—John C. Ambler; for written translations from Latin into English, exhibiting labour and attention—1. Edward Hunt, 2. T. Ruddock, 3. Charles Kinnear, 4. William Ewing, 5. Thomas Raymond, jun.

Prizes given by Mr. M'Givern, in the junior division:—For diligence and good conduct—John Cummins; for superiority in Writing—Thomas Ruddock.

THE EPISCOPAL SABBATH SCHOOL in this City underwent an examination yesterday: the result we are informed, was highly creditable to all concerned, and evinced the great exertions made by the teachers to impart religious instruction to the rising generation, as well as the general avidity with which it was received.—The children belonging to the School will meet To-morrow (Sunday) evening at Trinity Church, when a Sermon suited to the occasion will be preached, and a collection taken up in aid of the funds of the Institution. Service to commence at six o'clock.

THE AMARANTH.—This Magazine appeared yesterday, much improved in its typographical appearance, and containing several well written original articles. The present number is enriched with an original story, entitled "*The Lost One: a Tale of the Early Settlers*," from the talented authoress, Mrs. B——N; another of those excellent Sketches of New-Brunswick, by M. H. Perley, Esq. and a choice selection of Poetry, &c.—We are glad to hear that the Amaranth meets with very general support, which it richly deserves.

PENMANSHIP.—The improvement which very many have made under the tuition of Mrs. JAMIESON, and the valuable testimonials of ability and character which this Lady bears from persons of the highest respectability in these Provinces and in the United States, have induced us again to direct the attention of our female readers to her advertisement in another column. If success in imparting instruction in this beautiful accomplishment can command encouragement, Mrs. Jamieson, we think, may confidently look for it.

THE RAINER FAMILY, whose extraordinary abilities have excited the admiration of the lovers of Music in every country, have this week been delighting our citizens at the St. John Hotel, and on two occasions have been visited by large and fashionable audiences. Their third and Farewell Concert will be given on Monday evening, when those who have an hour to spare, and wish to be highly gratified, will do well to go and hear them.

Major General Alexander Macomb, commander-in-chief of the United States Army, died at Washington on the 25th June. He entered the service as a Cornet of Dragoons in 1799, and was appointed to the command of the army by President Adams in 1828.

THE REPORTED PIRACY of the ship Charles, from New Orleans, turns out to be unfounded: she appears to have been abandoned, as unseaworthy, by the crew and passengers, who were taken on board the ship Louis Quatorze, then in company—the master of the Charles paying, by bill of exchange on his owners, for the conveyance of his passengers to France. The master and part of the crew of the Charles were afterwards put on board of a schooner bound to Charleston, and, on their arrival at that port, underwent an examination, conducted by the District Attorney, before Judge Gilchrist, and resulted in the declaration of his Honor that he was satisfied there was no ground for imputation upon the captain and crew.

It appears strange, however, that the ship should have been so easily pumped out by the crew of the tow boat Tiger, which fell in with her on the 4th June, when, it is stated, at two o'clock on that morning, she had two feet and a half water in her hold, notwithstanding the pumps had been going during the night without cessation. The abandoning of the vessel, if the report of the Tiger's crew be correct, is highly reprehensible, and deserving of punishment.

Deserters drowned.—Of nine soldiers of the 34th Regiment, who lately attempted to swim across the Niagara, a little below the Ferry, near the Falls, seven are stated, in the Buffalo Commercial, to have been drowned.

Mr. Baldwin has resigned his office of Solicitor General, and, by consequence, his seat in the Executive Council. Mr. Baldwin has not yet assigned his reasons, publicly, for resigning; but it is understood that the political constitution of the Council, a large majority of its members being anti-reformers, or, as they are called in Canada, Tories, presented an insuperable objection to his retaining the appointment. It is presumed also that Mr. Baldwin will come out in avowed opposition to Lord Sydenham's measures.

In the United Parliament, on Tuesday last, Col. Prince gave notice of two very important bills—one to abolish imprisonment for debt, the other to impose protective duties on foreign produce, that is, produce of the United States.

Mr. Roblin asked the Speaker to inform the House of the proper way to proceed with Petitions or Bills, requiring appropriations of public money.

Mr. Ogden (Attorney General for L. C.) answered for the Speaker. A copy of the Petition or Bill should be sent to the Government Office, and His Excellency would communicate his pleasure to the member intending to present such Petition or bring in such Bill.

Mr. Boswell asked if he was correct in understanding that, should the House express a want of confidence in the Executive Council, that body would resign, or dissolve the House and appeal to the people. To this question Mr. Draper replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Baldwin replied to Mr. Draper, urging the necessity of responsible government—that is, a government responsible to the people of the province.

A long and animated debate ensued, in which the officers of the government were repeatedly urged to say distinctly whether they, as Executive Councillors, would resign if the government could not carry on its measures in harmony with the House; and finally, the six Executive Councillors present answered in the affirmative. "And so" as the correspondent of the Montreal Gazette says, "beginneth responsible government."

It is supposed that Lord Sydenham has a sufficient permanent majority in the House of Assembly to carry all his measures; what is called a working majority—that is, one which will vote for all his measures simply because they are his.—*N. Y. Com.*

FLOUR.—The Flour Markets in the United States are improving; at New-York, on Saturday last, (29th June,) common brands canal reached $5, 62. At Baltimore, on Friday, the price ranged from $5, 37½ to $5, 75. In Boston, on Tuesday last, common Genesee is quoted at $5, 56, and extra Eagle at $6, 25 per barrel.

In Montreal, on the 23d ultimo, 1000 barrels of Gananoque Mills Flour were sold at 27s. 6d. per barrel.

The British Queen will not come out again this season, in consequence of the great excitement caused in England by the non-appearance of the President.—*New-York Com. Advertiser.*

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE—*June* 18.

* * The result of the Elections is variously predicted, according to people's various hopes and opinions: but I consider it most probable that there will be a conservative majority, and of as many as from thirty to fifty members. We consider London quite safe for two. The number of persons who give their votes for both parties is by no means small, and by such suffrages Lord John Russell and Alderman Wood will probably be brought in. The attempt to sow dissension and hatred among the various classes of the community, and to array the population of the towns against the agriculturists has, as yet, proved no more successful than such policy deserves to be.

In the Colonial Society, the North American Committee have adopted the petition prepared by Mr. Bliss, on the Timber Duties. Some alteration and insertions, however, were made by other Members; but I think, upon the whole, it is such as you will approve. Its adoption was moved in the Committee by the Duke of Argyle, and seconded by the Earl of Dunmore; the Earl of Mountcashel will present it in the Lords; and in the Commons it will be entrusted to some Member of the Committee who has not yet gone down to his constituents.

I think it very advisable to present all petitions upon this subject before Parliament is dissolved, as I hope the next House will assemble with different feelings, and under a different administration, so that no further agitation of the question may continue.

The petitions from Fredericton were sent to their address, from the Colonial Department, to-day. They will be presented forthwith. The petitions from Saint John have been lying at Liverpool for some days, and are momently expected.

It is very gratifying to observe the spirit and energy with which you have got up public meetings and petitions throughout the Province. Those movements will produce a good effect here. It was most necessary to deny the assertions of those who say, "Give the Colonies free trade, and they will care nothing about the Timber Duties." It is to be regretted that the last report of the Chamber of Commerce, at Saint John, seems to contain some things from which an attempt may, possibly, be one day made to derive arguments to our disadvantage.

☞ The Secretary of the St. John Mechanics' Institute is directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following Donations to the Library of the Institution:—19 vols. *Dean Swift's Whole Works*, from Mr. George Younger; 2 vols. *Penny Mechanic*, from Mr. James Paterson; 1 vol. *Chambers' Information for the People*, from Mr. Wilder Daniel; 2 vols. *Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible*, elegantly bound, from Mr. R. Sears, of New-York.

Passengers in the Britannia from Liverpool.—For Halifax—Mr. Forsyth, lady, 3 servants, and 3 children, Miss Clarke, Mrs. Twining and infant, Mr. H. J. J. Bridges, Capt. Drew, Lieut. Wynyard, Rev. H. J. Sleighton, R.N. Messrs. J. Frazer, W. Forsyth, R. Bendyshe and N. Bendyshe, Col. Butler, Capt. West; and 42 for Boston.

☞ *The Rev. Mr. CHRISTIE will Preach in St. Stephen's Church To-morrow forenoon, at eleven o'clock, and in the evening.*

☞ The admirers of splendid Penmanship will find a new exhibition on Professor Van Norden's corner on Monday next.

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,

For the week ending on Friday.

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

710 tons Coals, 236 do. Salt, 18,123 bush. Wheat, 474 brls. Wheat Flour, 1265 do. Rye ditto, 1541 do. Corn Meal, 1000 bush. Corn, 161 brls. Bread, 40 kegs Crackers, 45 casks Rum, 55 do. Sugar, 42 casks & 4 cases Wine, 62 casks Brandy, 47 ditto Geneva, 16 kegs & 2 boxes Tobacco, 30 bags Coffee, 27 tierces Rice, 36 barrels Pork, 48 casks Vinegar, 97 brls. Pitch, 84 bags Pepper, 8 brls. & 9 boxes Cheese, 50 boxes Soap, 70 do. Raisins, 172 kegs Powder, 20 firkins Butter, 20M. White Oak Staves, 120M. bricks, 94 boxes Glass, &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,	4½.
Two Pound mixed "	4d.
Four Pound Rye "	5½.
Two Pound do. "	3d.

MARRIED.

On Saturday last, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector, Mr. Ira Mosher, of this City, to Catharine, daughter of the late Captain H. Chisholm, formerly of the Royals, and latterly Fort Major of Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

On Thursday, 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Pickles, Mr. Daniel Smith, to Miss Jane M'Auly, both of this place.

On the 24th June, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. James Elliot, to Miss Jane Edwards, both of this City.—On Tuesday last, by the same, Mr. Robert Fulton, to Miss Nancy M'Candless, both of the Parish of Chipman, Queen's County.—On Thursday, by the same, Mr. William Bogle, to Miss Deborah Beckett, both of the Parish of Greenwich, King's County.

On Thursday se'nnight, by the Rev. Michael Pickles, Mr. John Furnas, of this City, to Miss Rebecca Hogan, of Fredericton.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. Alexander McGrotty, Junior, to Emma, second daughter of Captain Thomas Butters, all of this City.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. James Lee, to Miss Mary Ann Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. George Graves, all of the Parish of Portland.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. the Rector of this Parish, Mr. Robert M'Cutchin, of the Parish of St. Martins, to Miss Julia Ann Burchill, of the same place.

On Tuesday evening last, in St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. John Stephens, to Miss Mary E. Brown, both of the Parish of Portland.

On Thursday evening, at All Saints Church, Loch Lomond, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Ephraim C. Sentell, to Miss Henrietta A. F. Cody, both of the Parish of Simonds.

At Trinity Church, Digby, on Monday the 14th ult. by the Rev. W. H. Snyder, Captain Lindley Young, to Isabella, daughter of the late Mr. Alexander M'Intosh, of Digby.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, after one week's illness, Eleanor, only child of Captain Israel S. Lawson, aged five years and eight months. Funeral on Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Dowling, Germain-street.

On Sunday evening last, aged one month and seven days, Thomas, infant son of Mr. Thomas Renton, Portland.

At Loch Lomond, on the 23d ult. Margaret, wife of Mr. Edward Gibson, aged 43 years.

Drowned, from on board the schooner *Margaret Trynor*, on her passage from St. John to Halifax, on the night of the 17th June, by the jibing of the fore-boom, John Cain, aged 17 years, a native of Liverpool, England.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Saturday—Schr. Richard Smith, Gibbons, Sydney—Munro, Wallace & Co. coals.

Sunday—Schr. Fame, Kinney, Halifax—Ratchford & Brothers, sugar, butter, &c.

Monday—Brig Jane, Rose, Limerick, 41 days—John Wishart, 117 passengers.

Tuesday—Steamer North America, Mabee, Boston, 2—J. Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

Ship Sir Walter Scott, Bruce. St. John's, Newfoundland, 10—to order, ballast.

Brig Hercules, Davidson, London, 40—J. M. Wilmot, general cargo.

Emerald, Sharp, Kinsale, 37—R. Rankin & Co. 32 passengers.

Peter I. Nevius, Thomson, Baltimore, 17—Solomon Hersey, wheat.