UNITED STATES.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, August 4.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, the resolution submitted by Mr. Linn, requesting the President to give the notice required under the convention of 1827 to the British Government, to set aside the treaty for the joint occupation of Oregon, west of the Rocky Mountains was brought up. Mr. L. said he would pass it over informally for the present as being an important measure, likely to create a protracted debate.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.—This measure, which hung so long in committee of the whole, was at last ordered to be engrossed. We have had a strange exhibit. Amendments voted down one day have been adopted the next, and much of their success was owing to the pertinacity with which they were adhered to by the several Senators.—For instance, the proposition to appropriate $100,000 for the purchase of two armed steamers for the North Western Lakes, which was negatived yesterday, was brought forward in a modified shape to-day, and carried by a vote of 22 yeas to 18 nays. As modified it reads thus, "For the construction or armament of such armed steamers or other vessels of defence on the North Western Lakes, as the President may think most proper, as may be authorised by the existing stipulations between this and the British government, $100,000."

As soon as this was adopted, Mr. Porter pressed with great zeal his amendment, which had also been defeated yesterday, viz. "For defensive works and barracks, and purchase of site at or near Detroit, Michigan, $50,000."

This was no sooner moved, than Mr. Phelps set about mending the amendment by grafting on an appropriation for $75,000 for the defence of the outlet of Lake Champlain, and then came a war of words between the Senators from Vermont and Michigan as to the relative importance of their two points for defence. The amendment to the amendment was negatived by a decisive vote 24 to 16, while the amendment was adopted by a vote 22 to 17.

An attempt was then made to reconsider the vote in relation to the armed steamers, which after occasioning some pretty sharp debate, was lost by a single vote, yeas 22 nays 23.

Mr. Tallmadge made a bold attempt to secure an appropriation of $60,000 for the purchase of site and barracks and defensive works at or near Buffalo, but it did not succeed, the rate being 18 yeas to 21 nays.

The motion made by Mr. Clay that the Senate do not concur with the committee in the amendment appropriating $75,000 for the purchase of a site for the erection of a Western armory, did not prevail, or rather I may say signally failed, the vote being 28 to 11.

Mr. Benton made a somewhat furious speech in sustaining the amendment. He had heard as a reason assigned the "financial condition of the country!" Had they not just given a loan of twelve millions of dollars, and was the great West to have none of the benefits? There was the revenue bill, too, where tea had to be taxed, (tea which had led to a revolution) a most gratuitous piece of tyranny. Here are memorials from all quarters—"Don't touch this article—don't touch that," while the West who knew nothing of what was going on, would have all the taxes to pay on their tea, sugar, coffee, salt. &c.

AN ACT, making appropriation for the pay, subsistence, &c. of a Home Squadron, passed both Houses of Congress and was sanctioned by the President on the 1st inst. It provides that "for the pay and subsistence, increase and repairs, medicines and contingent expenses of two frigates, two sloops, two small vessels, and two armed steamers, to be employed as a Home Squadron, the sum of seven hundred and eighty-nine thousand, three hundred and ten dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Foreign Ministers at Washington.—Rumors from England make it pretty certain that Mr. Fox will be recalled by the new Ministry. It seems to be thought there, he is not popular here.

Baron Mareschal, the Austrian Minister, soon leaves the country. He has sold his furniture in Washington.

The Russian Minister, Mr. Bodisco, it is now said, will not leave Washington for Vienna. He married in the District, has a fine residence there and has no wish to change.—*N. Y. Express.*

Government Mail Steamers.—Letters from Washington say that the Home Committee on Naval affairs have this subject under consideration, and will report this session.

Mr. McQueen, agent for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, relating to which documents were published with Mr. King's report on the Home Squadron, has just made a visit to Washington. He is at present travelling over the contemplated route of said Company and making applications to the different Governments for exemptions, and such other facilities as it may be in his power to secure.—*Ibid.*

Steam Ships for Trade and for War.—The Courier is urging what we, the other day, pressed upon the public attention, the establishment of a line of steamers between this port and Europe, which at a brief notice, may be converted into ships of War. The example of England is urged upon us. The British Government, it is stated, will soon have about *twenty* steamers, varying from thirteen to sixteen hundred tons, which may be instantly converted into steam frigates—all of which are kept in repair and held subject to the wants of the Government, without a dollar of cost to the Treasury, except in the shape of a *bonus* for their construction.

The Courier says—and much similar to which have merchants said in our ears—"we are assured, that if the Government would propose to give to a company of merchants, the sum of one million of dollars, and the privilege of carrying a mail between this port and any port in Europe, they would contract to build *eight steamers of two thousand five hundred* tons each, keep them constantly employed, and hold them subject to the orders of the Government at any time on paying for them their estimated value.

Strange! strange! indeed, is the apathy on this subject. Where are all our public spirited men? Where is the old New York energy gone? Is it too late, even now, to have action by this Congress which, we see, has so much of action in it?—*Ibid.*

From the New York Com. Adv., Aug. 5.

PRELIMINARY PATRIOTISM.—The Commissary General returned to this City this morning from a rapid visit to Auburn, to which place he was summoned on Sunday morning to look after the interests of his department—it being stated that a piece of ordnance belonging to the state had been stolen from the arsenal at that place, by the so-called Canadian patriots. General Chandler states that the six pounder belonging to the state, and for the public service at Ashburn, was stolen from the gun-house one night last week, as also was another piece of ordnance, belonging to a volunteer company of artillery, kept in another part of the town. The track of the gun-carriage of the last piece mentioned was traced about eight miles, where it was entirely lost. No information could be obtained of either piece. An old man, residing near the arsenal where the gun belonging to the state was kept, states that hearing a noise in the night, he arose and on looking out, it being bright moon-light, he saw eight or ten men forcing the door of the arsenal, and also saw them take away the gun. General Chandler has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of twenty-five dollars for the gun, and a like sum for the arrest of the authors of the misdemeanour. Reports had also reached him at Auburn, that several other pieces of ordnance farther West, particularly at Buffalo, had been stolen at the same time. But the intelligence was considered doubtful.

Since the foregoing was in type, we learn from the Auburn Journal of yesterday, that two more pieces of ordnance are missing—one of them belonging to an artillery company in the town of Cato, and the other in the town of Scipio. The former was traced to the canal, but no farther.—The Journal adds:—

"Rumours are rife as to the object of this movement—and it cannot be denied that so long as nothing farther is known, a fine field is open for the play of the imagination. Is it possible, while all is peace in Canada, that some of their emissaries have laid hold of these war-dogs for a time of need? or—which to us seems still more unlikely—that preparations are making for another "patriot" movement? In any event, it occurs to us that the proper authorities would do well to examine into the cause of these sudden disappearances, until the mystery is removed."

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

MR. EDITOR,—Having been this day furnished with the Courier of the 31st July, and 7th August, instant, my attention was attracted by a long communication purporting to be an account of a political meeting in Sunbury; but on reading it, I found it to be a gross misrepresentation and a base slandering of the County.

As I attended that meeting, and took particular notice of all that passed, I feel the more astonished that such a budget of falsehoods should have been concocted and published.

Although there were not half the freeholders of the County present, yet there was a respectable sample of the wealth and intelligence of the County.

Mr. Hatheway, after having been called on from residents of different sections of the County, came forward and was consulted on some resolutions which had been previously prepared, as well as on a petition framed on those resolutions, to all which he objected, as containing severe reflections on individuals as well as on public bodies. N. Hubbard, Esquire, then produced a petition which was afterwards fully approved of.

The High Sheriff was called on to take the Chair, and replied—"Gentlemen, I have, from a sense of duty, complied with your requisition in calling the meeting, but I will not be mixed up with the politics of the County, and shall take no part in the meeting whatever." Some gentlemen then hoped he would assist them in keeping order, and to this he did not object.

Charles F. Street, Esq. was then called to the Chair, and Mr. Hatheway responded to the general call to open the business of the meeting, which he did at some length, to the general satisfaction of the meeting, stating that for certain good reasons, founded on facts which he proved did actually exist, a new election was absolutely necessary, and, as a proof of this, he adduced the fact that a majority of the House of Assembly, by voting in favour of quadrennial parliaments, had virtually advanced the same opinion. He concluded by moving a resolution, that it was necessary to petition His Excellency for a new election, as the present House of Assembly did not possess the confidence of their constituents.

Mr. Duncan Perley then objected that this meeting was too small to express the sentiments of one hundred and eighty who had signed the requisition to the Sheriff to call it, and made some allusion to the High Sheriff, which gave great offence to that Officer, who resented it. Mr. P. replied with great warmth, and public interest for a while gave way to private antipathies, until Col. Miles rose and expressed his disapprobation of the indecorous expressions of Mr. P. and the hasty sentiments of the High Sheriff, with his deep regret that any thing so unpleasant should have occurred—he wished a fair and impartial hearing of both sides of the question, and although he had not intended to have taken any part in the business of the meeting, yet he felt it to be his duty to restore tranquillity and good order if he could, and he would also express his most hearty concurrence in all the observations made by Mr. Hatheway at the opening of the meeting, and he should cordially go with the resolution that had been moved.

Mr. Edward Perley then spoke much of his inability to speak at all—felt exceedingly hurt for his brother, and fully satisfied with the Representatives. In short, the Messrs. Perley seemed quite satisfied with their uncle Hayward.

Several Magistrates and others then spoke of the great and general dissatisfaction with the present House of Assembly, which made a new election absolutely necessary, and also of their hearty concurrence in the observations of Mr. Hatheway, at the opening of the meeting, and in the resolution which had been proposed, which was eventually carried.

Mr. Hayward then rose and, at considerable length, attempted to justify his conduct as a Representative, pleading guilty to some charges that had been made, apologising for some, and assigning reasons for others, assuring his constituents that if he had erred, it was in the head and not in the heart!

Henry T. Partelow, Esq. then briefly addressed the Chairman, apparently under great embarrassment, and explained the way in which he thought our loss of the surplus fund and provincial debt would be made up and liquidated, by saying that a large sum was due from Mr. Baillie and also from the Land Company, &c.

Mr. Botsford having been discovered among some gentlemen of the profession, and others from Fredericton, was called on, and in a brief and satisfactory manner expressed his views of the necessity of a new election, and the vanity of depending on money due from Mr. Baillie or the Land Company, to satisfy debts due the Bank, &c.

The Magistrates present who did not at that time sign the petition, were J. M. Wilmot, Geo. Hayward and H. T. Partelow, Esquires.

The Freeholder accuses the High Sheriff of handing the requisition about for signature; that is untrue—it was well signed before he saw it.—He intimates that Col. Miles or Mr. Hatheway had a design in it: I am fully authorized to say that that conjecture is also without foundation.

As it was well undertaken, and spiritedly proceeded with, let the credit rest where it is justly due,—with some other men of sound principles and independent judgment, who are also freeholders of the County of Sunbury.

ANOTHER FREEHOLDER.

Sunbury, August 11, 1841.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1841.

Our next news from England will be by the Steamer *Columbia*, now out ten days; there is little of importance to be expected from Britain now that the elections have been ended, unless a change of Ministry should take place before Parliament meets; but from China we shall doubtless have something of interest.

Although we frequently find very offensive articles in the papers of the State of Maine, on the question of the Disputed Boundary, yet we seldom deem it necessary to notice them, being well aware that most of them have no purpose ulterior to that of producing a local and temporary effect on some party election. The extract which we took from the *Bangor Democrat*, a few weeks since, stating that "the British had assessed a money tax upon the American town of Madawaska," was conceived in such bad taste, and so totally false, that we are glad to have it in our power to make a short statement of facts on good authority, corrective of its tendency.—The article, it will be recollected, was headed, "MADAWASKA" and abounded with such inflated terms as "American town of Madawaska," "a foreign Government," and "a British jail"; these, however, are so perfectly "*unmistakeable*", that we allow them to explode of themselves; but we proceed to endeavour to correct the writer's belief, by giving him a sure foundation for his future faith.

An Act passed our Legislature, in 1832, for erecting the upper portion of the county of York into a separate shire, under the name of the County of Carleton, and that district which includes Madawaska, and the Saint John above Fish River, was distinguished as a particular parish. The Act having received the Royal assent, was carried into effect in the beginning of the following year. One of the first proceedings of its newly-constituted authorities was to address the County for means to erect the necessary public buildings, and in doing so, the Parish of Madawaska was treated in all respects like any other part of the County.—This was the first *County* tax imposed on the "Frenchmen" and the "Yankees," who rejoice under the protection of the "British" flag at Madawaska, and there was not the least necessity, in any one instance, "to distrain property or arrest the citizens" in its collection, for every inhabitant paid his quota without compulsion and without being threatened with a resort to law.

Major Coombes, 'Squire Sharp, and other magistrates, have expressed to us their perfect conviction of the ardent loyalty of the people of Madawaska; and Major Priestly, our Provincial Staff Adjutant, at his late inspection of the Militia there, expresses himself highly pleased with the steadiness and exemplary conduct of every individual who attended the training, which was a very general turn-out, and many of the settlers had come from above Fish River, which is six miles over the distance they are required by law to travel, for the purpose of muster. The appointed meetings were held at Grand River, about fifteen miles above the Grand Falls for the lower district, and at Captain Simon Hebert's, nineteen miles above, for the upper district; and although the weather was very unfavourable on both occasions, yet there was a great concourse of the inhabitants, and a respectable muster of the Militia.

But no person, acquainted with facts, will make the smallest wonder of circumstances which are naturally to be expected. The people of Madawaska have claimed and received the Provincial bounty on Grain, many years ago; they have also partook largely of the premium for the destruction of Bears; and although, in that remote situation, it might be supposed they would endeavour to elude all fiscal restraints, yet we can state, that no liquor is sold there but under licence. The Provincial allowance for Schools has long been extended to Madawaska, and there are, at this day, upwards of six schools in that settlement partaking of the Grant.

In the year 1823, when the great failure of crops occurred, the people of Madawaska were in a state of absolute starvation; the money put into the hands of the Magistrates of Carleton, for the relief of the upper County, was almost entirely appropriated by them to the suffering populace of Madawaska.

With these facts before the world, we call on the Editors of Maine to desist from the further distortion of truth, and tell their people plainly that Madawaska is an integral portion of the British Empire, possessed by as loyal a race of inhabitants as can be boasted of by any other proud dependency of the British Crown.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—As the decision of the recent elections in England has probably by this time placed Sir Robert Peel at the head of the Government, we have made some extracts from his Speech at the Hustings at Tamworth, which, under present circumstances, must possess very general interest. Sir Robert entered at great length into a defence of his conduct in opposing the recent proposition of Ministers for reducing the Sugar Duties, and in doing so, wished it to be distinctly understood, that he did not oppose it on the grounds "that it was unwise or improper to remove restrictions on commerce where such restrictions were not justified by circumstances." He then went on to justify a continuance of the duties on the ground that as the British Government had nobly set the example of abolishing Slavery in her dominions, British planters were justly entitled to protection in preference to encouraging the produce of slave labour of other countries; but would not entirely follow out the principle, in regard to the Cotton and Tobacco of the United States, as, by rejecting the Cotton of America, we should endanger, to the last degree, the manufacturing prosperity of the Kingdom. Dr. Channing, of the United States, one of the most eloquent writers and statesmen of the Union, (said Sir Robert,) speaks in this glowing language on the abolition of slavery by us:—

"Great Britain, loaded with an unprecedented debt, and with a grinding taxation, contracted a new debt of a hundred millions of dollars to give freedom, not to Englishmen, but to the degraded African. I know not that history records an act so disinterested—so sublime. In the progress of ages England's naval triumphs will shrink into a more and more narrow space in the records of our race—this moral triumph will fill a broader, brighter page." Gentlemen, (continued Sir Robert,) let us take care that this "brighter page" be not sullied by the admission of slave sugar into the consumption of this country, by our unnecessary encouragement of slavery and the slave trade. * * * "In Brazil the slave trade exists in full force; in Cuba it is unmitigated in its extent and horrors. The sugar of Cuba is the finest in the world, but in Cuba slavery is unparalleled in its horrors. I do not at all overstate the fact when I say that 50,000 slaves are annually landed in Cuba. This is the yearly importation into the Island; but when you take into consideration the vast number that perish before they leave their own coasts, the still greater number that die amidst the horrors of the middle passage, and the numbers that are lost at sea, you will come to the inevitable conclusion that the number landed in Cuba—50,000 annually—is but a slight indication of the number shipped in Africa, or of the miseries and destruction that have taken place among them during their transport thither. If you open the markets of England to the sugar of Cuba, you may depend upon it that you give a great stimulus to slavery and the slave trade. You are making a great experiment in the West Indies—it has hitherto been more successful than all the circumstances of the case warranted."

The important question of the Corn Laws was next entered upon by Sir Robert Peel, when he took occasion to declare himself still in favour of the ascending and descending scale of duties, in preference to a fixed duty of eight shillings per quarter; and considered it unjust, while, as he said, the landed interest paid the heavy burthens that were now imposed upon it, that such an alteration in the duties should be made—more especially, as the commerce of the county, in his opinion, had not been affected by the Corn Laws. He went on to quote from official documents, for several years past, to shew the progressive improvement of British commerce. The exports of the country in 1830, were of the value of £38,000,000, while they had gradually increased until, in 1839, they amounted to £53,000,000. The imports, in 1830, were £46,000,000, and in 1839, £62,000,000. The official value of the trade of Great Britain with Foreign Ports, in imports, was, in 1838, £59,800,000—in 1840, £65,800,000; exports in 1838, £104,810,000, in 1840, £116,000,000. The declared value of the produce and manufactures of Great Britain, exported in 1838, was £49,640,000; in 1839, £52,701,000; in 1840, £50,900,000. Again, with respect to the navigation of the United Kingdom—the tonnage of the vessels built and registered in 1838, was 241,090; in 1839, 295,000; in 1840, 333,000. The tonnage of the vessels employed in the foreign trade, inwards, in 1838, was 4,000,000; in 1840, 4,650,000; outwards, in 1838, 4,100,000; in 1840, 4,780,000.

Sir Robert Peel, after remarking on these statements, in support of his position, continued—

I do not, as I have more than once stated this day, deny the existence of manufacturing distress in Nineaton and elsewhere. I admit it, and I regret it; but on looking at these great questions we are bound to take the most comprehensive view we can, and by all possible means to avoid the serious error of founding national legislation on imperfect data and confined views. In so doing—in legislating for this district, or for that, for the purpose of one interest or another—we might run the dangerous risk of undermining the foundations of our national prosperity. And I do think that if you disturb agriculture, and divert the employment of capital from the lands, you may not increase your foreign trade, for that is a thing to doubt under existing circumstances; but will assuredly reduce the home trade, by reducing the means to meet the demand, and thus permanently to injure yourselves also. Gentlemen, I said that I did not deny the existence of manufacturing and commercial distress, and I said likewise that I hoped it would be but temporary—that the cloud would soon blow over, and that the great foundations of manufacturing prosperity were not affected. I repeat it; and to this I moreover add, that I see causes enough in the world, as well as in this country, why there should be manufacturing and commercial distress at the present moment, totally independent of the corn laws, and which we should all bear in mind on any consideration of the question. Gentlemen, I do fear that in the north of England an undue stimulus has been given to manufacturing industry, by the accommodation system pursued in the joint-stock banks—(Hear, hear.) I think the connection of the manufacturer with the joint stock banks gave an undue and improper impulse to trade in that quarter of the country; and I think, that in consequence of this, there have been more manufactures produced within the last two years than were necessary to supply the demand. This I think is one of the many causes of the manufacturing and commercial distress at the present moment. But there are several others. Look to the state of some of the countries in the world, which took at one time the greatest quantity of our manufactures. Look to South America, for instance. What the operation of the internal dissension in that country has been upon our trade and commerce is, perhaps, incalculable. During the period I have been speaking of, the ports of South America with which our traffic chiefly lay have been strictly blockaded by France. Consequently, there has been a complete interruption to our trade in that direction, and a consequent diminution in the demand for our usual supply of manufactures. Now, let us go northward on the same continent. One of the best consumers we have for our manufactures are the United States of America, a country with which I trust we shall long maintain the intimate relationship of friendship and peace.—(Great cheers.) And, gentlemen, I do hope that neither country, that or this, will be mad enough to quarrel about a boundary line, when peace can be preserved without detriment to the honour of either—for the preservation of national honour should be always the first consideration. And I do further hope that the good sense and moderation of both countries will avert any quarrel between two nations who boast of a common origin, who speak the same language, and between whom any collision could not take place without materially affecting the warm, the best interests of humanity all over the globe—(hear) But, as I was saying, that great country labours under a similar distress to our own, which also arises from similar causes. The facility of accommodation afforded by certain banks there gave an undue stimulus to industry; this produced extravagant speculations—many persons failed in consequence, and trade necessarily then came to a stand still. That, as I have stated, was one of the causes of our own manufacturing distress. Well, then, look at Canada. I hope and trust that that country has now settled down quietly, and that all symptoms of rebellion are at an end; then you will easily conclude that a rebellion could not have taken place in any country without producing a stoppage in the demand for manufactured goods, and a consequent depression in commerce.

Look next at the state of the Peninsula, the condition of Portugal and Spain—both internally convulsed, and both still unsettled. This could not exist either without also affecting the demand for our manufacturers. Range then along the shores of the Mediterranean, and pass on to the coast of Syria. On that coast no doubt the British arms have been triumphant, as I trust they will always be; but unquestionably they affected the demand for your manufactures. Egypt, too, was in a state of warfare, another cause of depression in trade and commerce. Go then to China. Under the present circumstances it was impossible but that the relations in which we stood towards that empire should affect the demand for our manufactures, as well as our entire commerce. And then to come back again to Europe. Look at the state of France during the last year. Look at the enormous outlay of money made by her on military preparations—which sum was, consequently, a diversion of capital from useful purposes. In the great kingdoms of the middle and north of Europe, it was the same as in France. All these causes combined could not exist without essentially affecting our commerce and manufacture. When you come to consider the undue stimulus to industry in the manufacturing districts of the country—when you come to consider the condition of the United States—the state of China—the way in which France has been—when you put these things together, all causes, mind you, affecting the market for your goods, and then combine them with the two or three defective harvests we have had, I ask you to answer me the question whether or not they have not been sufficient to account for the depression of manufacturing industry—and then to say are we called upon, under such circumstances, to substitute a fixed duty on foreign corn for the present ascending and descending scale—(cheers). Gentlemen, it is by a careful consideration of these facts that I have come to the conclusion that the existing system should not be altered; and that, moreover, we should, as much as possible, make ourselves independent of a foreign supply. Seeing then, how rapidly agriculture has increased, and that, according to Mr. McCullough, you are enabled to support 7,000,000 of people more than you did twenty years since with only the same resources, I, therefore, come to the same conclusion with him, "that a prudent statesman will pause before he disturbs the principle of the existing corn laws"—of those corn laws which, when you have an abundance of your own, excludes altogether the foreign supply, and which, when the price rises in this country, freely admits it. * * * *

I have not sought in my place in Parliament to obstruct the course of the Government by a factious opposition. I have never entered into an unnatural coalition with men of extreme opinions in politics—nor sought to court the popular favour by giving a popular vote against my conviction—(cheers). I have never sought to exasperate the public mind, by exaggerating that distress which, in all civilized societies, a portion of the people must, unhappily, ever endure. I have never refused to bear my share of the popular odium incurred by any measure which the Government brought forward, and to which I had given my support. Many and many a time have I even rescued the Government from the difficulties by which they were beset, when I thought the course which they pursued—the plan they recommended, was conducive to the public welfare—(loud cheers) Gentlemen, I have ever professed moderate opinions on politics. I have appealed to the course which I pursued on measures in respect to which a strong feeling might naturally be expected to prevail among the Conservative party. With respect to the Tithe Commutation Act—that measure, which I believe is well calculated to confer a great benefit on the public, and also upon the church—with respect to the Tithe Commutation Act, I was the first person to call the attention of Parliament to the subject which it settled—(cheers.) Was I ever known to encourage religious animosity among the people of this country?—(cheers) When then the conduct of the Catholics was complained of, and it was suggested to renew their former disabilities, did I stand forward in my place in Parliament and say that I repented the share I had taken in removing them, and profess my readiness to repeal the Relief Act? On the contrary, I came forward and said that my motives for relieving the Catholics were pure, and that, so far from joining in the repeal of that relief, I never would consent for a moment to re-enact their disabilities—(cheers). Then again with respect to the grievances under which Dissenters state they labour. When I was in office in 1835, I attempted to relieve them, and I should have done so to a very considerable extent if I had remained in power. No, Gentlemen, the principles I professed, the principles I adhered to and shall adhere to during my public life, whether in opposition or in power, are in perfect conformity with the prevailing good sense, with the moderation, and with the intelligence of the great body of the people of England—(hear, hear).

MILITARY.—Major General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K. C. B. Commander of the Forces in these Provinces, who arrived in this city last Saturday, from Halifax, inspected the 36th Regiment in this garrison on Monday last, and complimented Major Cairnes, its commanding officer, on the high order in which he found the Regiment, as well in its equipment and discipline, as in its interior arrangement and economy. Sir Jeremiah, and Quarter-Master-General Bazalgette, with other officers of the Major General's Staff, dined with the Officers of the 36th in the evening, and on Tuesday morning he proceeded in the steamer *New Brunswick* to Fredericton, where he inspected the 69th Regiment, and afterwards proceeded to Madawaska, to inspect the military works, &c. in that quarter.

Our City has been occupied with Military displays since the 6th instant, when the Drillings of the Rifle Battalion, City Militia, commenced.—On Wednesday this corps, which is now commanded by Major Thurgar, was inspected by the Provincial Staff Adjutant (Capt. Priestley). The turn-out was not large; but as the Battalion has been recently completely officered, it is expected, that, with Major Thurgar's known perseverance in the discharge of his duties, a fresh impulse will be given to the Military spirit of both officers and men.

On Thursday the First Battalion, City Militia, under Lieutenant-Colonel Peters, and the three Saint John Companies of the Provincial Regiment of Artillery, commenced their annual trainings.—The Inspections take place on Tuesday next, when a splendid set of Colours, recently imported from England by the Officers, will be presented to the First Battalion. The Lieutenant Governor, Sir William Colebrooke is expected in town to take part in the ceremony, and we understand His Excellency is to be entertained by the officers with a splendid Dinner at the Saint John Hotel on the occasion.

We have been favoured with a Prospectus of a *Literary and Scientific Society*, to be formed in this City next week, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir WILLIAM COLEBROOKE, for the purpose of diffusing useful knowledge throughout the Province. The talents and museum of Dr. Gesner are to be connected with the Institution, which we have no doubt will be one of much interest and importance to the inhabitants of New Brunswick.

THE MAILS on the land route between this City and Halifax (on the New-Brunswick end at least) continue to be conveyed with astonishing rapidity, by Mr. Caldwell, the contractor.—The distance between Saint John and Amherst is 146 miles—making 292 miles going and coming—and this has been travelled twice this week by the Mail Coach in forty-five hours, including all stoppages by night and day!—From the Bend of Petticodiac to this City (100 miles) Mr. C. yesterday drove in eleven hours. This speaks favourably for the state of the roads at present, as well as for Mr. Caldwell's horses and his character as a driver.

At the Fourth Annual Meeting of the *St. John Sacred Music Society*, held on Wednesday evening, the 4th inst., the following Gentlemen were chosen office bearers for the ensuing year:—Mr. Alexander Lawrence, President; Mr. Z. Estey, Vice-President; Mr. L. H. Waterhouse, Secretary; Mr. George Whittekir, Jun., Treasurer; and S. K. Foster, Esq., Conductor.—And the following Gentlemen were re-elected a Committee:—Samuel Bustin, John W. McLeod, Charles J. Melick, Stephen Whittekir, and Thomas P. Williams.

☞ The first of Mr. R. P. Robinson's Lectures on *Political Economy*, will be delivered on Monday evening next, at Bragg's Long Room, gratuitously.—[*See Advertisement.*]

The Reformed Presbyterian Meeting House in this City, was open for Divine Service on Sunday last, when the new Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Stavely, who arrived from Belfast last week, via Greenock, preached two acceptable Sermons to large and respectable congregations.—*Observer.*

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. William Henderson, formerly one of the Chaplains of King's College, Aberdeen, and, for the last five years, one of the City Missionaries, has been appointed, by the Colonial Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, to the charge of the Districts of Monkton, Salisbury, and Shediac, in the County of Westmorland, New Brunswick.—Mr. Henderson is expected to arrive at Miramichi in one of the first vessels from Scotland, this autumn.

The Rev. Simon Fraser, son of the minister at Kilmarnock, has been appointed to the pastoral charge of the congregation at Glenelg, (Miramichi). Mr. F. had recently been ordained by the Presbytery of Dingwall, and was to leave Scotland in the latter part of July or beginning of August.

The new ship "*Lady Falkland*," of 700 tons, built by Mr. Scales, at Parrsboro, Nova-Scotia, for Messrs. Ratchford & Brothers, of this City, was towed into port by the Steamer *Nova-Scotia*, on Saturday last.

British Cyclopedia, Lizar's General Atlas, Josephus, Goldsmith's Works, &c. &c.—The endeavour to introduce into common use in a young country like this, such works as we have placed at the head of this article, must be viewed with gratification by every well-wisher of New Brunswick.—Far different will be the result from that which attends the periodical distribution of the literary offal of the neighbouring republic, now become too frequent among us, vitiating the taste, and retarding, instead of advancing, the general welfare of the community. To these standard works of our own country, now being imported, for subscribers, by Mr. Joseph Graham, general Provincial Agent for the proprietors, we wish to direct attention, being able to bear testimony to their faithful mechanical execution. Their contents are sufficiently known to need nothing from us, except the expression of a wish that they may receive the very general circulation, which their intrinsic value certainly merits.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of "*The Register*," a weekly Newspaper commenced last week at Halifax, and "devoted to Irish Intelligence, Liberal Politics, and the support of the Doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church." It is neatly printed by Messrs. Walsh & Whelan, and edited by J. R. Fitzgerald, Esq.—a gentleman who has for some time been connected with the English and Irish press, and, possessing talents of a high order, is therefore well qualified for the task he has undertaken.

EQUESTRIAN ESTABLISHMENT.—The greatest establishment of this description which has yet ever visited the Provinces, is expected to be in St. John next Wednesday week.—Mr. THOMAS CHUBB, the proprietor, is now here making arrangements for performing; and in order to ensure quiet and comfort, he has engaged the Theatre Building, in this City, which is to be fitted up in suitable style.—Elegant Arabian Horses, splendid male and female Riders, and a reputation for civility and superior performances, give Mr. C. a claim upon the people of St. John, which establishments less orderly and efficient cannot hope to obtain.

The Halifax Morning Post, of Thursday last, received this morning by the steamer *Nova Scotia* from Windsor, contains the following paragraph:

"His Excellency the Governor General, (Lord Sydenham,) it is said, will visit Halifax, on his way to England, the latter part of this month, or early in September."

At a late meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, George R. Young, Esquire, of Halifax, who was deputed from Nova Scotia to select Seeds, Stock, &c., and appoint correspondents, &c. attended, and by a vote of the Council, the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia was elected a corresponding Society of the Royal English Society.

From the Royal Gazette, August 11.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, August 5.

The Rev. William E. Scovil and William Simpson, Esquire, appointed Members of the Board of Education for King's County.

The Rev. William W. Walker and the Rev. William E. Scovil, appointed Trustees of the Grammar School in King's County.

Richard Lawrison, Thomas Carter, and Joseph Chapman, Esquires, appointed Special Commissioners to superintend the completing of the Canal in the Parishes of Sackville and Dorchester, commenced for the purpose of flowing certain Marshes in the said Parishes.

Moses Vernon, Esquire, appointed Commissioner to expend £150, granted for widening and deepening the Canal between South Bay and Musquito Cove.

John Snell, appointed Commissioner to expend £50 granted for repairing and building Bridges from the Rock at Head Harbour Light to the Island of Campo Bello.

By order. WM. F. ODELL.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, 9th August.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.—Captain Noah Disbrow, Jr. of the 1st Battalion Saint John City Militia, who was notified in Militia General Orders of the 26th ultimo, as having resigned, is permitted to retire from the service, with the rank of Captain.

Daniel Fowler, Gent., to be Ensign in the 2d Battalion Queen's County Militia.

By command. GEORGE SHORE, *A. G. M.*

HALIFAX, AUGUST 7.—H. M. S. Seringapatam arrived this morning, 18 days from Barbadoes.—She has several cases of yellow fever on board, but none is dangerous. We regret to learn that John Jaffery, Esq., Captain in H. M. 81st Regt.—eldest son of the Hon. T. N. Jaffery, of this City—died at Tobago, of fever, a few days before the S. left the West Indies.

The Troop Ship *Apollo*, with the 68th Regiment on board, which sailed from Montego Bay, Jamaica on the 26th June, was towed into Quebec harbour on the 5th instant, by the Steamer *Unicorn*, from Pictou.

Jamaica papers announce the deaths of Captain Slade, Lieuts. Tytler and Alston, Royal Artillery, Lieut Randolph, Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant McLauchlan, 82d Regiment, son of Colonel MacLauchlan, half-pay 69th Regiment.

The following is from the Royal Gazette:—"We regret exceedingly to be informed that a serious epidemic has broken out among her Majesty's 60th Regiment of Rifles, stationed at Fort Augusta, and that already several deaths have ensued, and upwards of 150 invalids are now in the hospital. We also regret to hear that out of the detachment of 100 men of the same corps at Newcastle, twenty are laid up with dysentery. The late cold and rainy weather is suggested as the cause of sickness in the latter place."

The *Great Western* started from New York, at one o'clock, on Saturday last, for Bristol. She had about seventy passengers, $75,000 in specie, and letters on which $2000 have been paid.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN NAVIES.—By an exchange paper we see that the number of vessels in the above navies is respectively as follows:—

English	391 vessels
French	337 "
American	66 "

The size of our navy (says the American print,) will appear yet smaller, comparatively, when we remember that the value of our commerce is 226 millions of dollars, that of England 440 millions, and that of France 275 millions.—The comparative number of seamen employed is:—

In American vessels		90,000
" English	"	175,000
" French	"	70,000
The American commercial tonnage is		2,096,490
English	"	2,800,000
French	"	767,439

JAMAICA PAUPERS.—The Philadelphia Sprit of the Times says, that the British authorities in Jamaica have contracted for the conveyance of all the white vagrants on the island, to some port in the United States, at the rate of $16 per head.

HALIFAX, August 7.—*Melancholy Accident.*—On Wednesday morning, Miss Lydia Margaret Anderson was accidently poisoned by taking a quantity of Oxyd Muriate of Mercury for a dose of Epsom Salts,—administered by her mother. The mistake was immediately detected by the unfortunate sufferer; castor oil was given to relieve her, and a surgeon was sent for, but the poison was too powerful and active to be affected by any remedy. For the space of two hours and a half she endured the most excruciating torment; death mercifully came to her relief at half-past 11 o'clock. She was only in the 20th year of her age. Six years ago the means of her death was procured to eradicate stains from linen, and was kept in a phial until a few weeks ago when Miss Anderson unfortunately put it into a paper, which caused her mother to mistake it for Epsom Salts.—*Recorder.*

CANADA.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

We have the satisfaction of announcing that business is steadily working its way through both Houses. Reports and Resolutions are as rife as speeches of honorable members. Bills for facilitating the advancement of agriculture, commerce, travelling, litigation, and for the increase of all other desirable luxuries, are getting impelled through their different stages by the high pressure exertions of our legislators. In the Assembly, Mr. Day's Bill for the establishment of a Provincial Board of Works, and that of Mr. Harrison for the Naturalization of Aliens have both passed their third reading, and been sent to the Upper House. The Court of Requests Bill has been passed through its second reading amidst opposition. The Census Bill and Municipal District Bill have been postponed. Mr. Harrison has introduced a Bill to regulate the Disposal of the Public Lands on a new system. Another Bill of Mr. Harrison's for purchasing the private shares of the Welland Canal Company was discussed in Committee on its second reading. A Bill brought in to amend the Road Act of Upper Canada was read for the first time. Also, after some resolutions, a Bill was introduced by Mr. Holmes to fix the Currency of the Province and produce uniformity in the value of specie. It does not, as we hoped and fully expected, assimilate currency and sterling, but establishes the standard value of the Sovereign—representing the Pound sterling—at £1 4s. 3d. currency; and makes the United States Eagle coined before the 1st of July, 1834, and weighing 11 dwts. 6 grs. Troy, a legal tender at £2 13s. 4d. currency—while the Eagle coined after that date and before 1841, weighing 10 dwts. 18 grs. Troy, is considered equivalent to £2 10s. currency. (Other foreign coins to be admitted by weight at so much the ounce.) Though we would rather have had the Sterling standard adopted, we consider that any change doing away with the unsettled sliding scale heretofore adopted, will be beneficial to the country.

Mr. Dunscombe proposed and carried three resolutions, in which we heartily concur, in reference to the Seigniorial Tenure. They stated that "the said Tenure has become less adapted to the wants, prosperity and advancement of the Province, and in many instances burthensome and oppressive to the people."

"That it is expedient to adopt other efficient and equitable means, for relieving the people from the above difficulties, and of gradually substituting for the Seignorial system, a Free Tenure more consonant to their condition, interests and wishes;" and

"That in the changes to be made in the Laws of Tenure—due regard should be had to the vested rights of all parties concerned, and provision made for ascertaining the same with a view to an equitable adjustment."—*Montreal Trans. Aug.* 4.

By a resolution of the Assembly, the Speaker's salary is fixed at £1000 a year.

It is supposed that the session will continue about three weeks longer.

On the 25th July, a measure was introduced into the House of Assembly, which, for a rarity, although introduced by one of the opposition, met the support of both sides of the House; it consisted of resolutions allowing members fifteen shillings a day during the session, with travelling expenses. Mr. Hincks called the attention of the House to the fact that, by the Union act, no money bill or resolutions can originate in the House; but, notwithstanding, they proceeded to pass the resolutions by a vote of 41 to 8.

The *Montreal Gazette*, in remarking upon the conclusion come to by the House on this subject, says:—"These proceedings we have not a moment's hesitation in pronouncing to be, in every respect, of such a nature and character as to stamp indelible disgrace on the first United Legislature of Canada, if they should ever be sanctioned by all the branches which compose it. The voting of the public money into their own pockets by the representatives of the people, is not only, in our opinion, an illegal and unconstitutional act, but one of tyranny and absolute oppression. It is besides a *robbery* which cannot and ought not to be endured."

The same paper—which, we believe, is a semi-official one—in noticing the threatened proceedings of the House against the editor of the Montreal Herald for an alleged breach of privilege, remarks—"The Assembly has no privilege whatever beyond the precincts of its own sittings. We will grant them, like every other similar organized body of men, the power of punishing for any contempt perpetrated within their own walls, or, as lawyers say, in face of the Court. But we deny its right to deprive any subject of his liberty, or to coerce him in any manner or way beyond its presence whilst actually sitting, whatever may be his offence. Such a power may, and indeed does exist in the Imperial Parliament, because it was incident to its very constitution; but we have yet to learn the authority upon which it is assumed by any Colonial Assembly, unless expressly conferred by an Act of the Supreme Legislature of the Empire. Without such express authority, it cannot and ought not to exist; nor will it be tolerated by any man who values his rights and liberties as a British subject. Without the delegation of the pretended power, the Assembly have only the recourse which belongs to any other body, corporate or individual—that of prosecution, by indictment, for a libel, and it is in vain for the House of Assembly to arrogate to itself any other mode of punishment, for a breach of its privileges committed beyond its walls. Should, however, our contemporary of the *Herald* be proceeded against and arrested with the view of being brought before the Assembly, the process of his liberation is near at hand. He has nothing to do but to apply to one of the Judges here for a writ of *habeas corpus*; and then it will be seen whether the Assembly possess the power of depriving any individual of his liberty without the authority of law."

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, of the 4th August, in noticing the proceedings of the Canadian Parliament, says,—

"During the past week, Mr. Secretary Harrison presented messages, from the Governor General, relative to the introduction of Products into Upper Canada, and an Act imposing Duties on articles from the United States, signifying that those subjects were still under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. A Bill, we believe, has also been introduced, to assimilate the usury laws of Canada to those of England,—in other words, to abolish them,—so far as they affect bills of exchange and promissory notes, they have not more than twelve months to run; and leave them untouched, so far as they affect other money transactions."

A proposition for introducing the system of voting by ballot at the elections has been defeated by a very small majority. The Kingston Herald deplores this result, and seems to imagine that it is the system of voting by ballot that lies at the foundation of good order in the elections of the United States. This (says the New-York Commercial Advertiser) is an error. In those states which continue the *viva voce* system, order at the elections is as marked as where the ballot prevails.

The Government project for a provincial bank which had been rejected by the House, has been reconsidered and adopted. No other bank is to be allowed to issue paper.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

John Molson, Esq. has been appointed warden for the Montreal district, and John Davidson, Esq. commissioner of crown lands.

From the Boston Traveller, August 7.

FROM CHINA.—The ship Akbar, of Boston, Capt. Dumaresq, arrived at New-York, on Wednesday morning, from Canton. She sailed from this port, Nov. 17, 1839, for the first time, and has since been engaged in the freighting business between Canton and Singapore and several other ports, and has made for her owners, it is said, during her absence of about 21 months, nearly $200,000. She is owned by Messrs. J. P. Cushing, R. B. Forbes, Joshua Sears, Daniel C. Bacon and others.

The Akbar left China on the 16th April, being sixteen days later than previous advices, via England—and made the passage in one hundred and nine days. The Akbar brings a full cargo of teas and silks. The New-York evening papers contain the following abstract of intelligence communicated by Capt. Dumaresq, from which it will be seen that when the Akbar left Canton, the Chinese had agreed to a temporary arrangement, by which trade was to be carried on. But Chinese troops were assembling in large numbers in the vicinity of Canton, and hostilities would, in all probability, soon be resumed:—

Immediately after the fall of the Bogue forts, the city of Canton was evacuated by all who could afford to leave, taking with them their families and property, and when the Akbar left, China street and the busy part of the suburbs were deserted, shops closed, and scarcely any one to be seen. On the news of the attack upon the Bogue, reaching Pekin, the Emperor ordered three Imperial Commissioners, (one a near relative,) to proceed to Canton, and to exterminate the English, swearing in his edict that both powers could not stand; that one or the other must conquer or perish. Keshen was ordered in chains to the Capitol to be tried as a traitor for having degraded himself so much as to meet the plenipotentiary or to listen to the cession of Hong Kong. Two of the important characters reached Canton in time to behold the success of the British arms and to sign the truce and sanction a temporary trade.

Captain Elliott was at Canton, protected by a military guard, waiting the arrival of "Yekshan," the Emperor's nephew, who was hourly expected, and who would be compelled by force of necessity to sanction the arrangements made by his colleagues. Four men-of-war are stationed in the Macao passage above Canton, three a few miles below, and six at Whampoa, where they will remain, to insure the safety of the foreigners, and to check any treachery on the part of the local authorities. The other vessels are at the Bogue, Macao, and Hong Kong.

Major-General Sir Hugh Gough arrived on the 2d of March, as commander-in chief of the land forces. Sir Gordon Bremer has gone to Bengal for reinforcements, but was expected to return about the 1st June, when the fleet would go North again, to make another demonstration upon the capital, Pekin.

The loss of the Chinese in the various engagements, was estimated at 2500 or 3000 men, and about 800 pieces of cannon. The Chinese admiral Kewang, fell in defence of the Bogue forts, as did two other mandarins of high rank. The captain of a British transport, arriving at Chusan after the surrender of that island to the Chinese, was slain on the landing. The day after the fall of the Bogue forts, rewards were offered for the capture or destruction of British ships: $100,000 for a line-of-battle ship, $10,000 for a steamer, $50,000 for the Admiral or Captain Elliott, if taken alive, and $30,000 for either of their heads.

Teas were high and scarce. The Hong merchants would deal only for cash, and insisted on being paid before the teas were delivered. It was believed that the arrangement for trade could not last long, and that the foreigners would be again compelled to leave for Macao. A large encampment of Chinese troops were visible from the factories, at a little distance from Canton, and the number was daily increasing.

Green teas were very scarce in market, having been kept back and large quantities sent away when the British approached the city. The current report on the 16th April, was, that the Chinese government had laid an embargo on all boats, intending to use them for the conveyance of troops.

Question of Privilege in Congress.—In the House of Representatives on the 5th instant, Mr. Adams called the attention of the body to the communication from the French Minister to the Secretary of the Treasury, remonstrating against some of the provisions of the Revenue Bill, now pending before Congress, (which document had been transmitted to Congress by the President,) and offered a resolution, requesting to know, from the President, by what authority the Minister from France addressed such a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury. After considerable discussion, it is stated, that the House decided, *virtually*, that the French Minister may dictate to them what sort of a tariff they may enact, or may remonstrate against any other measures proposed in that body.

SLAVE CONSPIRACY.—A meditated insurrection of the slaves in Louisiana has just been discovered. It embraced the slaves from Point Coupee (Lou.) to Natchez, a distance of 150 miles along the coast. The leaders have been apprehended and will probably be killed by Lynch or some other law. The circumstance is good proof of the "happy and contented" state of the slaves under the "patriarchal system."—*Calais Adv.*

FLORIDA.—Advices from Florida speak very encouragingly of the termination of the war between the United States Troops and the Indians in that quarter. Fifteen Indians had gone to Tampa Bay from Sam Jones' camp, and stated that he and one hundred and fifty warriors were near at hand, and many of them desired to surrender. Col. Worth, who commands in that quarter, had sent strong inducements for them to come in, and it was thought they would do so shortly.

A compliment for the Yankees.—Capt. Steele, a popular member of the Canadian Parliament, in a recent debate on the establishment of a Common School System remarked that "he hoped the measure would exclude all *Yankees* from any concern in a system of colonial education—*he looked upon Yankee teachers as* UNENDURABLE NUISANCES!".

MONTREAL MARKETS, Aug. 3.—*Flour.*—This market has varied very little since our last report. Canada fine still brings 28s. 6d. per barrel for choice Mill brand, at which upwards of 3000 barrels have changed hands within the last few days. American fine may be quoted at 28s. to 28s. 6d. a barrel—sales have transpired at these prices, according to quantity and quality.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—The holders of Tea look remarkably blue on the intelligence from China of the probable arrival of several cargoes of Tea, and the certain prospect of the great fall in the price of that article in this market. There are several speculators here in the article that must find themselves sorely straitened.

AUGUST 7.—*Flour Market.*—The demand for Flour and Meal has increased, or rather the supply is shortened, and prices have further advanced—fresh ground is now selling at $5, 75, to $6, several hundred barrels having been sold at the latter prices. Old stock Flour commands $5, 75 pretty steadily. Rye Flour, $3, 25. Pennsylvania Corn Meal is brisk at $3, and Brandywine is firm at $3, 50.—The supply of both Flour and Meal is very light.—Wheat is selling readily at $1, 26, and Corn is in request at 67 cents.

Passengers in the *Jane Walker*, which sailed on Wednesday for Liverpool—Mrs. and Master W. F. Birkmyre, of Fredericton, and Mrs. Gillies, of St. John.

In the *Duke of Wellington*, sailed last week for Cork—Mr. A. R. Truro, of this City, on his way to New South Wales.

, The Rev. Professor MacIntosh from Halifax, will preach in St. Stephen's Church, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 11 o'clock, in the morning, and at 6 o'clock in the evening. *Aug.* 14.

☞ A Sermon will be preached next Sabbath, on the foundation of the Tabernacle, now erecting at the corner of Duke and Sydney streets, by the Rev. JAMES B. AMBLER, V. D. M. The services to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M. The inhabitants of this City are respectfully invited to attend. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Church. *14th August.*

☞ A MISSIONARY MEETING will be held on Wednesday evening next, the 18th inst. at eight o'clock, in the New Baptist Chapel in George's Street. The meeting will be addressed by a number of Gentlemen, and a *Heathen God*, recently brought by Dr. Malcolm from the Burman Empire, will be exhibited. At the close of the meeting a collection will be taken in behalf of Foreign Missions.—The Pews will all be free. Aug. 14.

HALIFAX RACES.

Hollis Street, August 2d, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—I send you enclosed with this the Stewards' decision on the objections submitted to them yesterday. I shall be happy, if convenient to you to call upon me to-morrow, to pay you over the Stakes and Entries due to you; and if eleven o'clock is a convenient hour, I shall be at home at that time.

Your's, very faithfully,

P. S. DURHAM.

GEORGE G. GILBERT, Esquire.

At a meeting of the Stewards of the Halifax Turf Club, held at the Garrison Library, on the 2d August, 1841:—

Present:—Major Honorable G. C. Browne, 64th Regiment; Edward Cunard, Jr. Esquire; Captain Kenyon, 8th, (King's Regiment); Captain Hawkshaw, Royal Engineers; Captain S. Durham, 37th Regiment.

It was moved and seconded, that Major Honorable G. C. Browne, 64th Regiment, should take the Chair.

The Stewards proceeded to investigate an objection raised by G. Gilbert, Esq. to Col. Marks' horse, Rolla, being awarded the Club Plate, and a letter marked A. from Mr. Gilbert having been read, and a statement from Mr. Marks having been heard, proceeded next to take notice of a second objection from Mr. Gilbert in a letter marked B. and mutual statements having been heard, the Stewards proceeded to take notice of an objection from Colonel Marks in a letter marked C. to Mr. Gilbert's being declared winner of the Trial, Queen's Plate, and Town Plate, but which objection was withdrawn.

Messrs. Gilbert and Marks having retired, and the Stewards having had, on the first objection submitted to them, the entrance as furnished by Colonel Marks, of his horse Rolla, for the Club Plate, and having considered the certificate of Messrs. Peters and Johnston, of St. John, relative to the said horse having run as a half-bred at St. John, decided that the Stakes and Entries for the Club Plate be withheld until the 30th November, 1841, to enable Colonel Marks, the owner of Rolla, to produce a satisfactory half bred pedigree, (through the parties employed by him, (Messrs. Cannon & Miller, of Liverpool,) to export the horse) and declare, that if a pedigree, satisfactory to the Stewards, be not produced on or before the 30th of November, 1841, the Stakes, &c. would be awarded to the second horse, Highland Mary.

The Stewards having considered the other objections, are of opinion that they did not apply in the present instance.

A true copy.

P. S. DURHAM, Captain, 37th Regt.

Secretary Halifax Turf Club.

Halifax, 2d August, 1841.

COPY OF LETTER A.

Halifax, 29th July, 1841.

Dear Sir—I beg to call the attention of the Stewards of the Halifax Turf Club to the objection made by me on the 27th instant, against Colonel Marks' chesnut gelding, Rolla; he being thorough bred, and carrying the weight of half bred, for the Club Plate. I now reiterate that objection, and request the Stewards will withhold the Plate, until he produces the proper certificates of pedigree, &c. agreeable to the rules of this Club.

I now further object to Mr. Marks starting his gelding, Rolla, for the Queen's Plate this day.—Said Rolla having been trained for some time past, and now is under the express care of Mr. Bunting, the elder, which is against the express and well known determinations of this Club.

Your's, &c. G. G. GILBERT,

Member Halifax Turf Club.

To Capt. S. DURHAM, 37th Regt.

Secretary.

COPY OF LETTER B.

Halifax, 30th July, 1841.

Dear Sir—I beg to call your attention to the fourteenth regulation of the Halifax Turf Club, and am ready to prove, that the horse now called (belonging to Colonel Marks,) Rolla, won a Plate at Liverpool under another name, that he ran and won a Plate at St. John, under the appellation of "Madawaska"; and finally, I have Col. Marks' own signature to a match at St John, in which the horse is expressly called "Madawaska": this, of course, will close all dispute.

Your's truly, G. G. GILBERT,

Member Halifax Turf Club.

To Capt. S. DURHAM, 37th Regt.

Secretary.

COPY OF LETTER C.

Halifax, 31st July, 1841.

Captain S. DURHAM,—

I am, this morning, informed that Mr. Gilbert's thorough bred mare, "La Belle," was imported under the name of "Sultanna": if so, I have to object to his receiving the Trial Stakes, Queen's Plate, and Town Plate, until he proves to the contrary. Your's, &c. N. MARKS.

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,

For the week ending on Friday.

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

39 puns. Rum, 10 do. Whisky, 35 hhds. Sugar, 9 casks Brandy, 2 do. Gin, 20 baskets Champagne, 9 qr.-casks and 1 hhd. Wine, 155 bushels Wheat, 375 brls. Wheat Flour, 360 do. Rye do., 473 ditto Corn Meal, 88 brls. and 76 kegs Bread, 317 brls. Pork, 143 boxes and 14 kegs Tobacco, 42 chalds. Coals, 16 boxes Clocks, 49 brls. Beans, 1 cask and 10 kegs Lard, 23 brls. Tallow, 1 hhd. Hams, 47 boxes Raisins, 85M. Bricks, 5 casks Dried Apples, 50 brls. Green Apples, 4 casks Cheese, 30 boxes Chocolate, 3500 ropes Onions, 11 tierces Rice, 51 coils Manilla Rope, 16 casks Seal Oil, 107 bundles Chairs, 20 doz. Brooms, &c. &c.

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

SuperfineFlour, 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.

MARRIED.

On the 9th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John Nickison, to Miss Ann Nilly, both of the Parish of Hampton.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Thomas Mitchell to Miss Miriam Jones, third daughter of Mr. Daniel Jones, all of this City.

In the Parish of Northampton, (Carleton County,) on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Sedgefield Thompson, B. A., Visiting Missionary of the Church of England, Dr. Robert Wiley, of the Parish of Andover, to Miss Clarissa Margaret, third daughter of Mr. Edwin Dibblee, of the former place.

At Cocaigne, Parish of Dundas, County of Kent, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Mr. John Whitman, of Annapolis, N. S., to Miss Rebecca Cutler, sixth daughter of E. Cutler, Esq., of New Brunswick.

At Halifax, on Saturday evening, 7th instant, by the Rev. W. Crosscombe, Mr. James Craig, of St. Andrews, N. B., to Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, of the former place.

On the 14th of June, at the British Embassy at Paris, by the Right Rev. Bishop Luscombe, Captain Augustus S. Hawkins, of the 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to Esther Elizabeth, eldest daughter of R. E. Armstrong, Esq. of Tours, formerly of Saint John, New-Brunswick.

DIED.

On Monday afternoon, Martha, third daughter of the late Captain William Wooffendale, of this City, aged 18 years.

On Wednesday morning, Ann, adopted daughter of Mr. James Wells, in the 10th year of her age.

Last evening, aged 69 years, Mr. William Nisbet, a native of Dunse, Berwickshire, in Scotland, and for many years a most worthy and esteemed inhabitant of this City. For upwards of forty years he had been a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, and had, with great credit to himself and usefulness in the church, sustained the offices of a Class Leader, Local Preacher and Trustee, besides that of Superintendent of the Germain street Sunday School. His end was eminently that of "the righteous."—Funeral will take place to morrow, at half-past one o'clock. His remains will be taken to the Centenary Chapel, St. George's street.

Yesterday morning, at Gage Town, Q. C. in the 70th year of his age, the Rev. Samuel R. Clarke, Rector of that Parish, and one of the earliest settlers of this Province.

At Fredericton, on the 4th inst. after a painful illness, at the residence of Doctor Emerson, Anne Johnston, aged 23 years, orphan and only daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Johnston, Merchant, of St. John, and grand-daughter of the late Captain William Baillie, H. P. Loyal American Regiment, much lamented by her relatives and many friends.

At Sheffield, on the 26th ult. Mr. Robert Irvine, aged 23 years.

In St. Stephen, on the 30th July, Mrs. Rebecca R. Ogden, aged 38 years.

In Calais, (Maine,) on the 3d inst. Mrs. Anna Maria, consort of Otis L. Bridges, Esq. and eldest daughter of Samuel Abbott, Esq. of St. Stephen.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Saturday—Schr. Sussex, Harris, Sydney—B. Tilton, coals.

Acadian, Vaughan, Portland—Master, bricks.