From Papers by the First June Mail.

[*From the Liverpool European, June 4.*]

We announced in the last number of the European—our information having been gained from the best sources—that it was probable the British ministers would be defeated in the House of Commons upon their proposition relative to the sugar duties. Lord Sandon's motion was carried by a majority of thirty-six—a larger number than we had been led to expect. The immediate consequences of this decision were the withdrawal of the poor law amendment bill, by the government, and the Irish registration bill, by Lord Stanley.

No intimation of the intentions of the cabinet has been given with regard to the contemplated interference with the timber duties; but it is understood, that they have been *induced* to postpone the consideration of that question by representations made to them by the Governor General of the Canadas of the danger of pressing the measure at this particular juncture. As they came down to the house after their defeat, and asked for the renewal of the annual resolution respecting the sugar duties, and exhibited no disposition whatever to resign their offices, notwithstanding Sir Robert Peel had treated the question in the course of the debate as a vote of confidence, and were evidently determined not to dissolve the parliament until they had taken a discussion upon the corn duties, the right honourable baronet brought forward a resolution to the effect that they had lost the confidence of the house, and that their continuance in office, without being able to carry any measure which they conceived to be for the advantage of the country, was contrary to constitutional usage and injurious to the public welfare. This matter has been already discussed during three nights, with several days' interregnum, and is likely to last until the end of the present week, or longer. The result we have no doubt will be, notwithstanding the recantation of several honourable members, including Mr. Ingham, Mr. Handley, Dr. Lushington, and Lord Worsley, who voted against the government on the sugar duties question, that Sir Robert Peel's motion will be affirmed by a small majority—say from two to nine votes. Some persons think that it will be rejected by two or three votes, but this we imagine improbable. The principal speeches hitherto delivered have been those of Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Macaulay, Lord Palmerston, and Sir James Graham. If defeated, it is supposed that the ministers, before they will dissolve the parliament or resign, will still go on to the corn question, with which the country is now greatly agitated by the manufacturing interests, and propose a higher rate of fixed duty than eight shillings.

It is possible that this question may be postponed for some time, even if the pending debate should not extend beyond the 4th of June, the day fixed for the corn law discussion; as a notice given by Mr. Charles Wynne, involving a point of privilege, must, according to the custom of parliament, take precedency of everything else. Mr. Wynne is to move, on the first day after the coming division, a resolution that Dr. Webster, of St. Alban's, should be prosecuted by order of the house, for bribery committed during the late election for that borough. Upon this motion a protracted debate is by no means unlikely, inasmuch as the treasury was openly in communication with Dr. Webster during the election, and ministers may feel disposed to oppose the prosecution, lest it may lead to disclosures that might be productive of awkward consequences. Then there is ground to think that a still further postponement of the corn law question may take place. Mr. Charles Buller seems exceedingly disposed to propose, by way of set off against the Saint Alban's affair, a prosecution of some of the persons concerned in the Walsall election; and this, being also a matter of privilege, would of course fall to be considered before the corn laws, and may equally give rise to a lengthened debate. Mr. Scholfield, one of the members for Birmingham, has also given notice that on the 8th of June he will move a resolution that parliament ought not to separate without taking some measures for the alleviation of the distress existing in the manufacturing districts.

A dissolution of parliament is certain when these matters have been disposed of, and must take place within a very short period. The provincial papers are all filled with accounts of election movements, and confident prognostications of the success of their favourite candidates—with the details of public meetings, where resolutions are made for and against free trade and restrictions—and a great deal of ponderous nonsense about what they call "the present crisis." The London morning journals, during the same period, have continued to pour forth their usual quantity of copious controversy and stupendous patriotism, but the whole affair is at present surrounded by a cloud of dust, which no eye can penetrate. The future political relations of the country defy conjecture—the state of party itself is fluctuating, and the only *fact* which can be gathered from the whole is, that nothing is distinctly known. It is confidently stated that the Duke of Roxburgh has transferred his proxy in the Lords from the hands of Lord Melbourne to the Duke of Buccleugh.—Ministers will lose many of their former friends by their announcement regarding the corn laws.

Trade in Great Britain and France is in a miserable state. Nothing whatever is doing, but all is at a stand still. In England we can expect no improvement until party and political disputes are adjusted. The French seem to be suffering greatly at Algiers.

The overland mail has arrived at Marseilles much earlier than usual. The particulars of the news from the East by this conveyance have not [illegible] China; that the Bogue forts have been taken; the British forces have marched to Canton and taken possession of the factory there, and that the Governor General of India, in consultation with Sir G. Bremer, has decided on the expediency of sending reinforcements to China forthwith.

We are, unfortunately, still without any news of the President, and the most ridiculous reports are circulated respecting her. Some heartless hoaxes are also occasionally perpetrated. On Wednesday last the inhabitants of Liverpool were thrown into the highest degree of excitement by the intelligence that a very large steamer, without funnel, a crippled foremast, and large paddle boxes painted of a dark colour, with large square topsail set on the main topmast, a topgallant sail on the fore topmast, and with fore and aft sails, was seen about ten miles distant, on the 27th of May, at 5, A. M., in lat. 47 N. long. 24 30 W., steering N.E. and making but slow progress, by the Fortitude, Arbuthnot, from Buenos Ayres. No person doubted that this must have been the President; and, as she was seen near the track of the Halifax mail steamer, and the Britannia had not arrived yesterday evening, it was confidently hoped that the latter had taken her in tow, and would shortly bring her into port. On inquiry, however, it was found that the vessel seen by the Fortitude was the London, from Yarmouth, N. S., which had lost her bowsprit, maintop-mast, foremast, &c., by running foul of an iceberg, and was then under jury foremast, &c. Having a considerable quantity of timber on her deck, and her boats being carried upon the balks bottom upwards, she was easily mistaken for a steamer—the boats very much, whilst in that situation, resembling paddle boxes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—May 27.

Sir Robert Peel brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, to the effect that the present government had lost the confidence of the house. The right honourable baronet commenced by a reference to the defeat of the ministry on the sugar duties, and said that as early a period as he could, after that decision, he had given notice that he would plainly put the question to the house as to whether the government possessed its confidence. He thought it scarcely necessary to enter into a history of the defeats of the present ministers, in order to show that Parliament had no longer any confidence in them, nor was it necessary either to enumerate the various occasions in which they had failed to carry their measures through Parliament. He would say, however, that it was the duty of a ministry not possessing the confidence of the House of Commons to retire from their official stations. The constitution of this country might be said to have taken its present form at the accession of the House of Hanover; and since that period the various administrations had retired when met by the hostility of the House of Commons. Thus, in 1742, Sir R. Walpole retired, as did Lord North in 1782; Lord Sidmouth in 1804; Lord Liverpool in 1812; the Duke of Wellington in 1830, and he himself in 1835. The case of Mr. Pitt, who retained power in opposition to majorities in the House of Commons, was not a case in point, for he was condemned by a hostile House of Commons, as soon as he accepted the reins of government, and before he had the opportunity of bringing forward any measures, which circumstance fully justified him in appealing from the house to the country. It might, perhaps, be said, that though the present government did not possess the confidence of the House of Commons, yet they did possess the confidence of the country. This was an extremely dangerous doctrine, even if it were not contravened by the results of all the recent elections which had taken place. The right hon. baronet condemned the course pursued by ministers upon the corn laws, the agitation upon which, in conjunction with the prospect of a general election, was doing a great deal of injury to the retail trade of the metropolis. It was the weakness of the government, he contended, which led them to propose the reduction of the postage, which had been so detrimental to the revenue; and it was their weakness, resulting from their constant oscillations between conservative principles and those of their extreme supporters, which rendered it necessary for them to re-establish themselves in the opinion of their own side of the house, and which they now sought to do by proposing the measures which had recently been the subject of discussion. It might be alleged against him that in bringing forward this motion, he had suggested no comprehensive scheme of policy of his own; but where, he would ask, was the man who had more explicitly declared, than he had done, his opinions on all great questions? Had he not declared his opinions on the ballot, on the suffrage, and the shortening of Parliaments? The hon. member for Finsbury said if he (Sir R. Peel) would outbid the government, he should receive his support, but he would do no such thing, he would make no such bidding for popular support. He had never desired to increase the power of the House of Commons at the expense of the prerogative of the Crown. On a former evening he did what he could to preserve it, and it was fortunate that the Speaker, by his casting vote, had been enabled to do so. He only regretted that upon that occasion so few members of the government had followed his example, and he could not help feeling that under such circumstances the prerogatives of the Crown were not sufficiently protected in their hands. The present House of Commons had been moulded by the noble lord the member for Stroud, and yet even such a House of Commons had given sufficient indication that it withheld its confidence from him. The right honourable baronet then moved his resolution of want of confidence, and resumed his seat amidst general cheering.

Lord Worsley, who had voted against the government in the late division on the sugar duties, announced that it was his intention to vote against the motion of the right hon. baronet, because he thought that a motion of want of confidence should not be narrowed down to three questions only, when their policy on all other questions might be approved of by the house. He did not know that the agriculturists had any reason to support the right hon. baronet in preference to the present government, for the right hon. baronet, though opposed to a fixed duty, was evidently in favour of some alteration in the sliding scale, and what this alteration would be he did not inform the agricultural interests. It was the more likely that he contemplated some serious alteration, inasmuch as a former member of his government, (Sir G. Murray) in putting himself forward recently as a candidate for Manchester, announced that he was in favour of a small fixed duty.

Mr. Christopher said that at a recent meeting in the County of Lincoln, every individual then present felt, he had no doubt, perfectly convinced that the noble lord had withdrawn his confidence from the government. He even said that as the government had sought to overthrow the agricultural interest, he should endeavour to overthrow the government; and he only qualified this expression by saying that he could not give his confidence to Sir R. Peel.

Sir. J. C. Hobhouse denied that the present government had been unable to carry its measures, although on first taking office, they had not the confidence of the Crown, and were exposed to the undisguised hostility of the House of Lords. The right hon. baronet then enumerated the various bills which the present government had carried through Parliament, and intimated that he would not remain in office in defiance of a majority of the House of Commons, for if the ministers found themselves in a minority, they must either resign, or adopt some other course of procedure.

Mr. D'Israeli supported the motion, and contended that the whole conduct of the government was a systematic attack upon all the institutions of the country.

Mr. Hobhouse opposed the motion, which was rested upon too narrow grounds, inasmuch as even those who might disapprove of some two or three of the measures of the present government, might yet feel disposed to support them upon a comprehensive view of the whole of the policy they had pursued while in office.

Mr. Liddell said that the motion of the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) was an attempt to relieve the country from the evil felt by every class of society, of having a government too weak to carry any measure whatever which it proposed.

Sir H. Fleetwood said, that although deriving all his income from corn, yet he had never withheld his support from any proposal made to alter the present corn laws. The government had now ranged itself on the side of the people against monopolies, and under such circumstances it ought to be supported. If the alteration proposed should take place, he would not reduce the rents of his tenantry, but he would take from them, if they thought proper, their leases and their stock at the market prices they would have brought if no alteration had taken place.

Mr. Walter said he was convinced that the government was not in earnest in its propositions, and he had, therefore, no confidence in them. He looked, in fact, upon these propositions as a dying struggle on the part of the ministry. The noble lord (J. Russell) had, it was true, given up the Poor Law Amendment Bill, but he had stated his intention to renew it if he should have the opportunity, and, in order to prevent his having that opportunity, he (Mr. Walter) would vote for the motion of the right hon. baronet.

Mr. Macaulay denied that it was unconstitutional for a ministry to retain office, even if a small majority of the House of Commons should be against them upon some important measures. If there was a general vote of want of confidence in a ministry upon their measures as a whole, he admitted that in such a case that ministry would be bound to retire or dissolve the Parliament, but not because they were defeated upon some two or three measures, however important. In conclusion, the right hon. gentleman said that the government had done its duty, and it was for the people to do theirs. If they displayed the spirit which animated them in 1831, they would be sure to succeed; but if they allowed themselves to be defeated, they would, at all events, have no reason to accuse those who had done their utmost to carry out measures which they thought calculated for their benefit.

The discussion was then adjourned.

May 28.—On the motion of Lord John Russell, it was arranged, after some little conversation, in which Sir R. Peel took part, that the house at its rising should adjourn until Wednesday, the 2d of [illegible] tion of want of confidence should take precedence of all other business.

Mr. Milnes resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of Sir R. Peel, and strongly condemned the government for having put forward the alteration of the corn laws in order to excite agitation throughout the country.

Mr. Sanford was willing to admit that ministers had by their recent propositions acquired an unfortunate popularity, but in the course of time justice would be done to the motives of those who in periods of difficulty had conducted the affairs of the empire with honour to themselves and with immense advantage to the country.

Mr. Darby contended that Sir R. Peel had it in his power to form a strong government, which fully justified him in bringing forward the motion before the house. He certainly looked with some apprehension to what might be the consequences of a general election while the public mind was in such a state of excitation; but for all such consequences the government, as its chief promoters, must be held responsible.

Lord Norreys supported the motion of Sir R. Peel, which was opposed with much vehemence by Mr. H. Grattan.

Lord Teignmouth designated the speech of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Grattan) as an ebullition of party spirit, which left almost untouched the question before the house. For his own part, he had no confidence in the measures proposed by the government, and should therefore support the motion of the right hon. baronet (Sir. R. Peel.)

Mr. Ingham and Mr. Hutt defended the measures of the government, and contended that it was perfectly constitutional that they should retain power until they had appealed to the country as to the sound policy of the measures which they contemplated.

Lord Sandon thought that his hon. friend Mr. Ingham, in the course he was pursuing, was acting upon a subtlety of reasoning which, however useful in the closet, he would not find advantageous in public life. He (Lord Sandon) had no difficulty in the course he should pursue upon this question; for, in point of fact, he had no confidence in any one measure the ministry had ever brought forward.

Lord Morpeth said that last session the ministry had received a positive assurance that it possessed the confidence of the country. That assurance was carried by a majority of twenty-one—and was, in his opinion sufficient to justify the government in not deeming the defeats they had sustained, up to the division on the sugar-duties, a sufficient notice to quit. The noble lord referred to former cases in the reign of George the Third, in order to show that it was quite justifiable and constitutional to retain power until the sense of the country could be taken upon the measures of the government by means of a dissolution.

Sir James Graham, after observing that, in point of fact, power had already passed from the hands of the ministry, said that he could see no ground upon which the government had a right to triumph with respect to their foreign policy. He could look upon the war with China in no other light than as a great calamity—a war in which glory would not be the attendant of success, and in which failure would be a heavy misfortune indeed. The right hon. baronet then enumerated a variety of instances in which it was evident that the house had declared its want of confidence in the ministry, and said that the only measure of importance which they had been enabled to carry through Parliament was the Irish Municipal Corporation Act; and even that Act they were unable to carry until they had conceded nearly all the points which they themselves deemed essential to the bill. The Poor Law Amendment Bill was another measure which proved how utterly powerless were the government to carry their own measures. They proposed to make the Poor Law Commission continue for ten years; but the moment a hint was given by his right hon. friend the member for Tamworth that the time was too long, they forthwith abridged it to five years. The right hon. baronet then went through the history of the bill, showing how the government had been obliged to abandon a variety of their propositions, and this to such an extent that he should be content to rest upon that one bill alone his proof of the utter want of power of the government to carry through that house their own propositions. He was of opinion that it was an unfair use of the prerogative of the Crown for the government, when defeated on the sugar duties, not to have adopted one of two measures—immediate resignation or immediate dissolution. They chose neither—they proposed to go on with the administration of the affairs of the country until they could have an election under a new registration; and if, with all the influence of government, they should still have a majority against them, they might, perhaps, resign. Such a course was more than dangerous; it was almost revolutionary.—With respect to the alteration of the duty on corn, it was a desperate plunge made by desperate men, and he would venture to predicate that they never thought of the 8s. fixed duty until after their defeat upon the Irish Registration Bill. The right hon. baronet sat down amidst general cheering, and the debate was immediately adjourned.

June 3.—The adjourned debate on the motion of want of confidence in the ministers was resumed by Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, who, in reply to some of the arguments made use of on a former evening by Sir James Graham, contended that in a reformed parliament it would be hopeless to expect that any government would be supported by the majorities of former times; and that Sir Robert Peel himself, should he come into power, would ere long find that he must have constantly to resort to aid from his opponents for the purpose of sustaining himself against the impetuosity of his conservative supporters, and in others against his new admirers, the chartists.

Mr. H. Hinde, Lord C. Hamilton, Sir W. James and Mr. Cressvell, supported the motion of Sir Robert Peel; and Mr. Gillon, Mr. J Grattan, Sir G. Staunton, and Mr. Wallace, defended the government.

Dr. Lushington stated various reasons why he intended to support the government against the motion of Sir R. Peel, one of the principal of which was, that he could not consent to place the education of the people, a matter of the utmost importance, in the hands of an exclusive party.

Sir William Follett said, that the fault which he had to find with the government was not that they intended to dissolve the parliament and appeal to the people, but that they persevered in holding office, bringing forward the measures for discussion which they knew would not be passed in this parliament—which they did not intend should be passed by this parliament, but the discussion of which they knew would serve the purposes of agitation, and tend to give the chance of a majority at the approaching general election. The people, however, would not be agitated to the extent expected, for they were too wise to suffer the foundations of society to be upturned, and class placed in array against class, merely for the purpose of keeping a certain set of persons in office. So little of the confidence of the house did the ministry possess, that since they had themselves declared that they did not possess its confidence they had never been able to carry a single measure through parliament, without the concurrence of his hon. friend Sir R. Peel. This continued inability to carry any measure without the assent of the opposition, and their continuance under such circumstances in office, was without any parliamentary precedent, and was, of itself, a sufficient justification for the motion of want of confidence.

Sir George Grey instanced the case of the reform bill, in 1831, as a precedent for the course pursued now. Earl Grey's government, on that occasion, brought forward the reform bill for discussion in a parliament by which he knew it could not be passed, and yet the right hon. baronet (Sir J. Graham) who now found fault with the ministry for persevering in bringing forward the corn laws for discussion in a parliament which would not pass them, was himself a member of the government of Earl Grey. The right hon. gentleman then entered into a defence of the measures of the present ministry, in the course of which he said he had no doubt but that Sir R. Peel would be able to govern Ireland very well if left to himself, but that he was surrounded by those from whose influence he would find it impossible to free himself.

Mr. Handley denied that anything he had ever said could be fairly construed into a want of confidence in the ministry. The utmost he had ever said was, that if their having the power to bring forward the corn laws depended on his vote, they should never have that power. He was challenged by the right hon. member for Pembroke with being inconsistent, after such a sentence, in giving his confidence to the government. He might be turned out of his seat for doing so, but if such should be the case, he would lose it because of his adherence to his party and his principles, while the right hon. baronet was turned out by the honest grey coats of Cumberland because he was false to both. The hon. member then adverted to the question of the corn laws, and asked the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) to give an answer to a plain question—namely, whether he would continue to the agriculturists the protection they now enjoy? or, if he would not give an answer, would he allow an inference to be drawn? for if he did neither, he must bid adieu to the character for candour which he was anxious to maintain with the agriculturists.

As soon as the hon. gentleman sat down the debate was adjourned.

From the London Standard, June 3.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.—We have just received, by Special Express, a file of Bombay papers to the 2d of May, and Malta journals to the 25th. They confirm the capture of the Bogue forts, on the 25th of February, and the possession of the city of Canton by the British, after a severe loss to the Chinese, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The fire on both sides was heavy. The action was led by the Calliope, Captain Herbert. The cause of the re-commencement of hostilities has been the refusal of the Emperor to ratify the treaty entered into between Captain Elliot and the Chinese Commissioner Keshen. Two officers belonging to Her Majesty's ship Blenheim had fallen into the hands of the Chinese; Captain Elliot had demanded their restoration, but the answer returned was not known.

On the 20th of March a suspension of hostilities was agreed to between Captain Elliot and the Commissioner Yang, by which the trade at Canton is to be re-opened pending the imperial decision. [illegible] the appearance of a protracted war." The news from India is comparatively unimportant.

Most Important Intelligence from China.

Capture of the Bogue Forts and the City of Canton by the British.

(From the Bombay Overland Courier, of May 1.)

The intelligence received from China during the past month is of a highly interesting and important nature. Our latest news from Macao is to the 31st March. Keshen's continued procrastination having at length exhausted Captain Elliot's patience, the Nemesis steamer was dispatched from Macao on the 14th February, with the draft of a treaty for the approval and ratification of the imperial high commissioner. The commander of the steamer was ordered to wait at the Bogue for a reply until the 18th, and in the event of his not receiving one by that date, to return immediately to Macao. This he accordingly did on the 19th, Keshen not having made his appearance. A circular was then published, stating that the squadron were moving towards Bocca Tigris. On the following day Captain Elliot received a message from Keshen, in which the latter stated his willingness to sign the treaty, and excused his delay in not coming to the Bogue when the steamer was there, by alleging that he had been detained by some piratical boats. This appears to have been a mere *ruse* to gain time. On the 24th of February a notification of the renewal of hostilities was issued to Her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

Towards the morning of the 25th of February, three howitzers and a party of Sepoys were landed at South Wantong, from the Nemesis and the boats of the squadron. The Chinese kept up a desultory fire while the darkness lasted. Before the dawn of day a battery had been erected with sandbags, and the guns got into position. From these, as soon as it was sufficiently light, the British returned the fire of the Chinese. At 11 a. m. the tide served, and the signal was made for the squadron to weigh. H. M. S. Calliope, bearing the broad pendant of the Commodore, led the attack against North Wantong, followed by the Samarange, Druid, Wellesley, Sulphur, and Modeste. The Blenheim and Melville, with the Queen, steamer, opened their fire on the fort of Anunghoy. By noon the action had become general, and the firing constant and heavy on all sides. In the meantime, the Nemesis and Madagascar steamers with numerous boats in tow, ran in close to North Wantong, and landed the troops under the command of Major Pratt. Shortly afterwards the whole of the forts were in the possession of the British forces. Official notifications were issued in the course of the day, one by the Plenipotentiary intimating the capture of the forts, the other by the Commodore, authorising merchant vessels to proceed to the Bogue.

The number of prisoners taken at Wantong is estimated at 1000, and the killed and wounded on the side of the Chinese are said to be very numerous.

It is evident that an attack on the Bogue forts should have been resorted to at the outset. The great loss of time and expenditure of public money which has occurred since the first arrival of the squadron off Macao would have been avoided, as also the mortality which has so dreadfully thinned the ranks of the unfortunate regiments that were quartered in Chusan.

That island has been evacuated and delivered up to the Chinese, orders to that effect having been transmitted by Captain Elliot when he was labouring under the unhappy delusion that the Chinese were inclined to fulfil their promises of indemnity. The British who were detained prisoners at Ningpoo were released as soon as the evacuation of Chusan was completed. Captain Anstruther, Lieutenant Douglas, R. N., Mrs. Nable, and their companions in captivity, are now in safety under the British flag.

The whole of the European troops on leaving Chusan proceeded to Hong-kong, and consequently have been available in the hostile operations that have been carried on since the date of the action at the Bogue. But no greater proof need be adduced of the wretched management of Captain Elliot, and his utter incapacity to fulfil the responsible duties of the station which he holds, than the fact that three transports with several hundreds of the Bengal Volunteers were ordered to proceed direct from Chusan to Calcutta. On their arrival at Singapore they heard of the renewal of hostilities, and were detained at that port awaiting further instructions. The troops were so diminished in numbers by death and sickness during their sojourn at Chusan, that the Bengal Volunteers may be considered as forming one third of the effective land forces attached to the expedition. Yet at a time when the presence of every man is so important the Volunteers are several hundred miles from the scene of action, the entire blame of which rests with Captain Elliot, whose reliance on Chinese good faith, in opposition to the opinions of all well informed persons on the spot, appears to have been caused by something bordering on insanity.

We have extracted various items of Chinese intelligence from the Calcutta papers of the 30th April. On the morning of that day, the Queen, steamer, from Macao the 31st March, arrived at Calcutta, with Commodore Sir James Gordon Bremer. His Excellency is said to have come to India for the purpose of consulting the Governor General, and obtaining reinforcements. The British troops have possession of the factory at Canton, but it would appear there is a provisional Chinese Government in the city. Official accounts may be expected in a few hours. The Calcutta Courier states that the forcing the passage between the Bogue and Canton was most gallantly effected. The Chinese lost 490 men. The English had only 6 wounded.

We have been favoured with private letters from Singapore to the 10th ult., Macao to the 28th, and Canton to the 26th of March. From these we learn that Canton was almost deserted. The Hong merchants remained on the spot, but said the people were afraid to trade whilst the men-of-war remained in the river. The Chinese at Canton now believe that no traffic of importance can be carried on until the whole question is definitively settled.

No dispatches had been received in Canton since the Emperor's reply to the announcement of the capture of the Bogue forts. The imperial chop breathed nothing but vengeance and defiance to the English. This induced the Commodore to start immediately for Calcutta. He at the same time ordered Her Majesty's troop-ship Jupiter, to proceed to Cannanore for the 94th Regiment. A report was prevalent among the Chinese that the Emperor's nephew had arrived in Canton and ordered all the chops about the opening of the trade to be cancelled.

Three Englishmen, two of them officers of the Blenheim were carried off from a passage boat near Macao on the 26th March, and have not since been heard of. It is supposed they were captured by order of the Mandarins.

The Commodore's principal object in coming to Canton is said to be the expediting the dispatch of reinforcements; His Excellency being of opinion that matters cannot be satisfactorily arranged without another visit to the Gulf of Petchell.

Proclamations of the Chief Superintendent.

In the first Proclamation, dated 6th of March, 1841, Captain Elliot says:—

"People of Canton,—Your city is spared, because the Gracious Sovereign of Great Britain has commanded the High English Officer to remember that the good and peaceful people must be tenderly considered.

"But if the High Officers of the Celestial Court offer the least obstruction to the British forces in their present stations, then it will become necessary to answer force by force, and the city may suffer terrible injury."

In another, dated 20th of March, he says—

"A suspension of hostilities at Canton and in this province has been this day agreed upon between the Imperial Commissioner Yang, and the undersigned.

"It has further been publicly proclaimed to the people, under the Seals of the Commissioner and acting Governor of the Province, that the trade of the port of Canton is open, and that British and other Foreign merchants who may see fit to proceed there for the purpose of lawful commerce shall be duly protected."

These are the most important facts in the Proclamations of Captain Elliot.

Accounts from Belgrade state, that the insurrection in Belgaria had been suppressed. It was believed in Constantinople that, although the dispute with Mehemet Ali had not been brought to a final settlement, no danger existed of peace being again disturbed. The tribute paid by the Pacha to the Porte had, it is said, been fixed at 90,000 purses, (£422,000.) He had obtained a loan of 6,000,000 dollars, on a deposit of produce.

Ceylon.—Sir Colin Campbell had arrived at Ceylon on the 6th ult., and was immediately proclaimed Governor of that island. On the 7th the Right Hon. Stewart M'Kenzie embarked in the Sealorth steamer for Bombay.

Persia.—The intelligence *via* India is pacific. It is said that the British agent was about to return to Bushire, and amicable relations were to be renewed on the basis of a treaty by which the British will consent to evacuate Karrack, and the Schah cede the Fort Gorian to the Schah Kamran, and arrest his expedition to Herat. These stipulations are doubted, and it is thought that Karrack will not be given up.

London, Wednesday Evening, June 3.—*Tea.*—The Market firm, with a fair business doing. Company's Congous in the morning reached 1s. 11½d. per pound, but on 'Change the price was 1s. 11d.

Sugar.—The transactions in the raw market are limited. 270 casks Barbadoes partly sold at public sale, 63s. to 69s. for middling yellow. 200 boxes and 100 barrels Cuba, nearly all bought in, white 28s. to 30s., yellow, 21s. to 23s.

Liverpool Corn Market, 3d June.—Within the past month, the Wheat trade has experienced some relief from a moderately fair consumptive demand, but the very fine weather has prevented a disposition to speculation. Prices of the article have improved a little on the month, and, though there is again a slight tendency downwards, no holders are inclined to force below the market price, as was the case a fortnight ago. Little business is passing in bonded Flour, and our quotations remain at 20s. for New Orleans, and 23s. for Philadelphia, New York, &c. Free States Flour, quantity here is small, steadily commands 35s. to 35s. 6d. per barrel.

Liverpool Timber Market, June 4.—Pine.—Our Pine market remains without any variation since our last. A cargo of Saint John, of common average, has been sold at 20½d. per foot, and a cargo of Quebec Pine at 18¾d. per foot.

Red Pine.—A parcel of Quebec Red Pine has been sold by auction at 23½d. per foot. Good parcels are worth, by private, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per ft. Saint John is scarce, and would bring 19d. to 20d. per foot.

Pitch Pine.—A cargo now landing has been sold at 2s. 1d. per foot, and should not much more arrive, this price will no doubt be supported.

Deals.—A parcel of Halifax Spruce Planks, (discoloured) has been sold by auction at 2¼d. per foot of 2 inches. Two cargoes of St. John Spruce Deals have been sold at 2⅝d. and 2¾d. per foot of 2 inches.

Masts and Spars.—A parcel of large-sized Masts would bring a good price in this market.—Poles are more abundant, and not so saleable.

Staves.—Standard Staves, of fair quality, have been sold at £50 per M., and some of common specifications at £40 per M. Puncheon Staves also have been sold at £13 15s. per M., but really good ones are worth £17 to £18 per M. Ash Hogshead Staves bring £9 per M.

Letters from all parts of the Continent represent the standing crops as the finest ever seen.—*Liverpool paper, June 3.*

The country is now exhibiting, in all directions, a most rich and luxuriant appearance. The apple and pear blossoms are every where profuse; the meadows are fast swelling with herbage, and the corn of all descriptions is in as healthy and promising a state as the most solicitous for its prosperous appearance could desire.

We are sorry to state that some considerable failures have been announced. A West India house in the city was on Wednesday compelled to suspend payment, and on Thursday a firm in the Brazilian trade was reduced to the same necessity. Two houses in Manchester, and one in Birmingham, have to be added to the number. A recent heavy failure at Glasgow is understood to be a party, a manufacturing firm, having ventured to become shippers, upon an extensive scale, on their own account.—*Post, May* 24.

Since our last, countless multitudes have left for America and Australia. Every section of the country is sending forth its band. Already is the trade of towns affected by their going.—*Enniskillen Reporter.*

The total number of emigrants from Cork to North America already this season is 3981, comprising 477 to New York, 1010 to Quebec, and 2497 to St. John.

The iron-masters of Staffordshire and Shropshire find it necessary to blow out 42 furnaces, by which many persons will be thrown out of employment.

In Merthyr and the neighbourhood, several hundreds of workmen have had notice to leave from the ironmasters.

Accounts from Launceston give a distressing and desponding narrative of the sufferings of the emigrants who had gone out to settle in New Zealand.

The Halifax and Boston Steamers.—Under the old packet system, between Falmouth and Halifax, by the gun brigs, the expense to the government was about £40,000 annually more than the receipts of postage. By the line of Cunard's steam-ships, a balance of £20,000 appears already to the credit side of the Atlantic mails.—*London Journ. Com.*

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left London on the 27th May for the Continent, attended by their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princesses Leiningen. Her Royal Highness would first proceed to Brussels, on a visit to her brother the King of the Belgians, and thence to the courts of Germany. The parting between Her Majesty and Her Royal Mother at Woolwich is said to have been very affecting. Her Majesty having kissed Her Royal Mother twice very affectionately previously to her quitting the barge, shed tears, and appeared deeply affected at parting with her illustrious parent; and on her return to the land covered her face with her handkerchief. This deep feeling on the part of Her Majesty continued until she entered her carriage; and the public sincerely sympathized with her on parting with her beloved mother.

The Queen, on entering her carriage, tried to recover the cheerful appearance she had on her arrival, and Prince Albert exerted himself to the utmost with the same object in view; but the feelings of affection and regret at separating from her earliest protector appeared to predominate; and the Royal party proceeded at a quick pace on their return to Buckingham Palace.

The Queen sent £25 to be distributed among the boat's crew who rowed her to the steamer.

The Duchess of Kent, with her son and daughter-in-law, arrived at Ostend, on the way to Brussels, soon after four o'clock on Friday.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, on the 20th; Lord Belhaven presiding as the Queen's Commissioner.

The General Assembly have proceeded to the deposition of the seven ministers of the presbytery of Strathbogie.

The settlement of the risks upon the President entered into at Lloyd's was to have taken place yesterday, but it was postponed to the 11th inst. to allow further time for news respecting her.—June 2.

Sir Wilmot Horton died on Monday, May 31st, at Sudbrook Park.

Rear-Admiral Samuel Mottley died on Thursday last, at Portsmouth.

Intelligence of the death of the venerable Earl Fortescue was received in Dublin on the 1st June. Viscount Ebrington (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) eldest son of the deceased Earl, succeeds to the title and estates.

Darmes, who attempted the life of the King of France, suffered the death of a homicide, by the guillotine, on the 31st May. His accomplices, Considere and Durlos, were acquitted.

War Office, May 18.—36th Foot—Capt. John Maule, from 26th Foot, to be Captain, vice James Murray Home, who retires upon half pay, unattached, receiving the difference.

June 1.—69th Foot—Lieut. St. J. Mundell to be Captain, without purchase, vice Considine, deceased; Ensign C. W. Tupper to be Lieutenant, vice Mundell; Gent. Cadet E. Bowen, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Tupper.

Major Furlong has succeeded, without purchase, to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 43d, vacant by the death of Lieut. Colonel Booth, and Brevet Major Fraser to the Majority.

Lord Cardigan was ballotted for a few days ago for admission to the Senior United Service Club, and had fifty-one black balls.

The Good Service Pension of £300 per annum has been bestowed on that highly distinguished officer, Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., G. C. B. and G. C. H., Admiral of the Blue.

Commodore Napier, on Friday last, resigned his command in the Mediterranean, in order that no obstacle might be thrown in the way of his aspiring to the representation of Marylebone.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B. who has recently been appointed to the command of the fleet in the East Indies, left the Admiralty on Monday evening for Southampton, attended by his secretary and flag officer; where the Admiral and suite embarked on board the Great Liverpool steamer, at an early hour yesterday morning.

Sir Henry Pottinger also proceeded to India by the same vessel.

Major Malcolm, of the 3rd Light Dragoons, is to accompany Colonel Sir Henry Pottinger to China, as his official assistant.—*United Service Gaz.*

The Courier.

SATURDAY, June 19, 1841.

The Steam Packet *Columbia*, with the first June Mail, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning last, in the very short passage of *ten days and eighteen hours* from Liverpool—being the quickest run upon record across the Atlantic. The Mail for this City was brought from Windsor on Thursday, at noon, by the steamer *North America*,—thus accomplishing the distance between Liverpool and Saint John, *via* Halifax and Windsor, in the short space of *thirteen days*—a degree of speed which has never before been equalled.

Our files of English papers are from London to the evening of the 3d June, and Liverpool of the 4th. The most important intelligence they contain relates to the renewal of hostilities in China, and to the highly interesting proceedings in Parliament. On these subjects we have made such extracts as our limits would allow.

Ministers, it will be seen, in the House of Commons were defeated on the 19th of May, after eight nights' debate, by a majority of thirty-six on their proposition to reduce the Sugar Duties, which led to a motion being made by Sir Robert Peel of want of confidence in Ministers. Sir Robert's motion was brought forward on the 27th May, and at our latest dates was still a subject of debate in the House. The division is expected to be nearly equal—both parties anticipating a small majority in their favour.

The defeat on the Sugar Duties does not appear to have at all discomfited the Ministry, who still retained their places with the utmost complacency, and Lord John Russell having moved the renewal of the usual Sugar Duties, which were agreed to, stated his intention of proceeding with the Corn Law question on the 4th of June. Ministers consider that although defeated in Parliament, their measures for reducing the great burdens of the people are generally approved of by the country, and they therefore contemplate an appeal to the electors in case of further defeat, so that a speedy dissolution of Parliament may be expected; indeed an active canvass was already going on in many places.

It was generally expected that the alteration of the Timber Duties—to us, by far the most important question before Parliament—would not be brought forward this session; but it behoves every one in this country engaged in the trade to proceed with the utmost caution for a time, as the question was considered by the best informed merchants in England by no means finally abandoned. This state of doubt and uncertainty, has, we regret to state, already seriously affected several branches of trade in this quarter, which we fear will continue to languish until the subject is finally disposed of.

We notice that a Petition from New-Brunswick, against any alteration in the Timber Duties, was presented in the House of Commons on the 2d of June, by Mr. W. Ingham.

Steamer President.—The report, contained in a letter from Leith, published in our last, of the President having put into the Cape de Verds in safety, proves, as we feared it would, to be without foundation. The only hope of her safety now seems to rest upon the statement of a Portuguese Captain, arrived at Lisbon, who reports having seen a vessel resembling a large steamer, disabled, and under sail, on the 23d of April, between Bermuda and the Azores, making for the latter place. A British and two Portuguese vessels of war had been dispatched from the Tagus to cruise in search of the supposed steamer.

A bottle is stated to have been picked up near New-Bedford, in which was a slip of paper pretending to have come from the steward of the President, stated, at the time it was written, to be the only survivor, in a small boat. Another bottle is also said to have been picked up on the coast of Ireland, in which a paper from Mr. Power, a passenger, was found, stating that they had given up all hopes of safety. Numerous other reports respecting the fate of the President are also current, but as to when or how she foundered, there appears to be little probability now that any human being is left to reveal the facts. At a meeting called by the British Consul in New-York, to investigate sundry reports respecting her, Captain Cole of the packet ship Orpheus, who left New-York in company with the President, gave it as his opinion that she did not survive the gale of the 13th of March, in the early part of which he saw her labouring and pitching heavily, and that she foundered, with all on board, before sundown on the 13th, two days after leaving New-York. In this opinion, several nautical gentlemen, present at the meeting, among whom were Rear-Admiral Walton, and Lloyd's and Her Majesty's Packet Agents, seemed fully to coincide.

The non-arrival of the steamer Britannia at Liverpool up to the 4th June, had created much anxiety, and various were the reports as to the cause of the delay. Her regular day of sailing from Halifax was the 18th of May, but, owing to the accident off that Harbour, and her subsequent visit to this port to repair damages, she did not leave Halifax for England until the 29th. She would probably reach Liverpool on the 7th.

The Great Western arrived at New York on the 16th inst. in 14 days from Bristol. She leaves New York this day, (19th.) on her return.

In a letter from Capt. Hosken, published in the English papers, he affirms that in his last voyage to England, the Great Western, instead of having made a dead heat with the *Columbia*, actually beat her, considering the distance, one day's sail, at an average of rather more than 10 knots per hour.

We do not observe any notice of the sailing of the steamer British Queen in Gore's Advertiser of the 3d June.

Emigration.—On our first page will be found an important document, prepared by command of His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, on the subject of Emigration to this Province, containing a greater amount of such information as is generally required by Emigrants than is to be found in the same compass in any other publication. Coming, as this document does, from high authority, its statements may be implicitly relied on, and it is, therefore, well suited for extensive circulation in the Mother Country, to impart correct knowledge of the prospects of emigrants coming to our shores. With respect to the tables of wages, prices of provisions, &c. we presume they are laid down as the average rates, which, as in all other countries, are subject to much fluctuation, according to seasons and circumstances.

New Steamer for the Bay of Fundy.—A new Steamer, named the "*Saxe Gotha*," built at Kingston by Justus S. Wetmore, Esquire, for Mr. James Whitney, of this City, was towed through the Falls yesterday morning. Her dimensions are as follow:—Length of keel, 116 feet; breadth of beam, 19 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet. She is of an approved model, substantially built, of the best materials, and, we understand, will be ready to commence plying in six or eight weeks. We trust she will prove a source of profit to her enterprising owner, who continues to use his best endeavours to meet the wants of the travelling community by providing additional means of communication between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the neighbouring State of Maine.

On Monday morning, a Ship called the *Saint Patrick*, belonging to William Hughson, Esquire, was towed through the Falls by the steamer *Novelty*, under the pilotage of Captain Wm. Eagles. The St. Patrick was built at Newcastle, (Grand Lake,) and is 800 tons burthen.—*Chron.*

Lambs.—Several very fine Lambs, raised on Mr. Calvert's farm, six miles from town, on the Black River Road, were brought to market yesterday, and met a ready sale. They will weigh full six pounds to the quarter, and are a fair sample of Mr. Calvert's flock, and of the produce of our Province, with proper care and feeding.

Fair.—A very spirited Cattle Fair was held on Wednesday last, the 16th instant, at the Farm of Mr. Terence Ferguson, situate on the borders of St. John and King's Counties, when a fine show of Cattle was produced, and sold uncommonly well, consisting of Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, and Goats. We understand Mr. Ferguson is establishing a regular course of Fairs, which, we are assured, will prove highly advantageous to the Farmers' and other interests in the Province, and we therefore cordially wish him success.

The Theatre in this City was opened on Monday evening last, with a talented and very efficient stock company, under the management of Mr. Preston. That highly accomplished actress, Miss Rock, from Dublin, and the celebrated Tragedian, Mr. Booth, have been engaged for a few nights by the spirited Manager. On Monday evening, Mr. Booth appears as *Sir Giles Overreach* in Messenger's play of "A new way to pay Old Debts", Miss Rock as *Margaret*, and Mr. Charles Howard as *Wellborn*.

Cow Thief taken.—On Sunday, the 30th ult. Kelly the constable, was called upon by Mr. Glass, of Gagetown, who was in pursuit of James Welsh, who had stolen three cows from Mr. Smith near Gagetown. Kelly and Glass went in search immediately; they visited many of the places of public worship, for the purpose of detecting him; failing in that, they went to Carleton, and called upon Mr. Nice, by whom he was employed the year previously, to ascertain if he had seen him, and not succeeding they returned again to the city. Glass had a consultation with Alderman Peters on the subject. Glass and Kelly on Monday morning went to Alderman Peters, and gave a description of the delinquent; and Kelly being furnished with a warrant, and a description of the thief, went to the Nova-Scotia steamer and made diligent search for him; not finding him he made enquiries of all persons having vessels of any description proceeding to the States. Assistant M'Lauchlan gave information that a vessel consigned to Thomas & Sandall, was about to sail at 10 o'clock that day. Kelly went and enquired of Mr. Thomas if James Welsh's name was on the list of passengers, and found it was, he then went on board the vessel, and after a strict search found that he (Welsh) was on board, took him in custody, and with the assistance of Stockford, secured and lodged him safely in the Jail in this city. On the following morning, the youth having a lady's hand it was necessary for Kelly to take him to a blacksmith, in order to fit him with a neat and genteel pair of *darbies*, when his thiefship was handed over to George Stockford, who walked him off to the County Jail of Queen's. Much credit is due to Kelly for his indefatigable exertion in bringing to justice this prince of villains.—*Communicated.*

Inquests.—An Inquest was held on the 10th instant, before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of Nathaniel B. Wiswell. Verdict—"Accidentally killed by falling from the roof of a house."

Also, on the 14th instant, an Inquest was held on view of the body of Andrew Forsyth, of Red-head. Verdict—"Accidentally drowned, when crossing the flats at night."

And, on the 16th instant, an Inquest was held on view of the body of Edward Mitchell. Verdict—"Accidentally drowned, when going from the wharf to his vessel at night."

Supreme Court, *Trinity Term, 4th Vic.* 1841.

William M. Greenwood, Gentleman, one of the Attornies of this Court, is called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled a Barrister.

Edgar Wheeler and William Edwin Twynam, Gentlemen, having produced the necessary certificates, and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, are admitted, sworn and enrolled Attornies of this Court.

From the Woodstock Times, June 12.

Sir Wm. M. G. Colebrooke, Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick, attended by Col. Hayne, Provincial Aid-de-Camp, arrived here per Thursday's stage, and drove to the residence of J. M'Connell, Esq. His Excellency was escorted on the Ferry (five miles below here,) by a detachment of the Carleton Dragoons, under the command of Capt. F. Morehouse, and several of the magistrates, with a number of the inhabitants of this vicinity. About a hundred persons formed the escort. On His Excellency's arrival at the village, he was saluted with the usual number of Guns by the Artillery, under the command of Capt. A. K. S. Wetmore, and by the Amateur Band, playing "See, the conquering Hero comes." His Excellency seems to be between 50 and 60 years of age. His staid and sedate appearance, together with his plain and frank manner have produced an impression that will not soon be forgotten in the village of Woodstock. The spirit evinced by all classes to receive His Excellency in a manner becoming the Representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and in accordance with the sense that is entertained here of the invaluable services he has rendered to his country, we have no doubt will be fully appreciated and prove highly gratifying to Sir William. The Amateurs serenaded the Hotel during the hour of Mess, for which His Excellency returned them thanks in person, and expressed himself highly gratified with the attention which they had paid to him.

Yesterday morning His Excellency examined the lands that were anticipated would be appropriated for the erection of Barracks in this vicinity, and expressed himself, we understand, much pleased with the site. He then, with a number of gentlemen, proceeded to take a survey of Parks' Hill, near the Boundary Line. At 4 o'clock, p. m. he received the following Address, after the delivery of which and His Excellency's Reply—Messrs. C. Connell and J. Bedell, a Committee appointed to "obtain signatures to the Petition, addressed to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament on the subject of Timber duties," presented the same to His Excellency with a request that he would forward it to be laid at the foot of the Throne. His Excellency expressed the pleasure he should have in complying with their request. A Levee was held immediately after, when a number of gentlemen were introduced. He then visited the Court House, rode out to Jacksontown, and expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of the country in general. His Excellency started in a canoe this morning at 6 o'clock, for Head Quarters.

The following is a copy of the Address:

To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,—

We, the Magistrates and others, Inhabitants of the County of Carleton, beg leave, most respectfully, to approach Your Excellency with the assurance of our devoted Loyalty and Attachment to our gracious and beloved Queen, and a hearty welcome to Your Excellency on your arrival in this Province, as Her Representative, to assume its Administration.

For this, Your Excellency's visit, at so early a period, after your assumption of the Government, we feel deeply grateful, and receive it as an earnest of the lively interest Your Excellency takes in the welfare of this section of the Province. Recurring to the situations of great trust and importance hitherto filled by Your Excellency, we have abundant reason to anticipate much from the wisdom of the measures to be adopted by Your Excellency, for the advancement of our colonial prosperity: measures in which, we trust Your Excellency will ever find, in the Inhabitants of this County, a ready acquiescence and co-operation.

Woodstock, June 10, 1841.

REPLY.

To the Magistrates and other Inhabitants of the County of Carleton.

Gentlemen,—

In visiting Woodstock at this time I am glad to have so early an opportunity of meeting you, and of expressing to you the gratification which your reception of me as the Queen's Representative, has been calculated to afford to me.

It will be a pleasing duty on my part to aid the exertions of a Community whose progress in the career of improvement has been characterized by the public spirit which has animated your exertions, and who as the faithful Subjects of Her Majesty are so justly sensible of the benefits you derive from your inheritance of the English Constitution.

I need not assure you of my anxious desire for the continued advancement of your prosperity which I shall endeavour to promote by every means in my power.

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Woodstock, June 10, 1841.

From the Halifax Royal Gazette, June 16th.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death of Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, K. C. B. in the 67th year of his age, Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the North American and West Indian Stations.—The sad event took place at Bermuda on the 28th ult.

This excellent Officer entered the service at a very early period of life—was appointed a Post Captain in 1797—was at the capture of Surinam in 1799—and, in 1807, commanded the Standard at the Dardanelles.—He passed his time, subsequently, in the enjoyment of domestic comfort, at his seat at Sholden, near Deal, until he entered upon his recent command.

He has left two sons and four daughters—his eldest son commands the Racer, now cruising in the Bay of Fundy—his second was his Flag Lieutenant: after the demise of his parent he proceeded in the Griffin to England.

The command of the Squadron has, by this melancholy occurrence, devolved on Commodore Douglas, now at Jamaica, to whom the intelligence of the death of the Vice Admiral was conveyed by H. M. Brig Pilot.

Case of Mr. Andrew, of New-Brunswick.—Mr. Candlish stated this case, which arose out of Mr. Andrew being first cut off from connection with the Synod of New-Brunswick, (from some cause not explained) and then deposed from the office of the Ministry by the Presbytery there. Mr. Candlish explained that the Church of Scotland could not review the first sentence; as it was the act of an independent body with which they could not interfere. But he thought that the second sentence was erroneous, because, by the first, he was placed completely beyond their jurisdiction, and his subsequent conduct fell under the cognizance of the Presbytery that ordained him—the Presbytery of Edinburgh. He should, therefore, move that the Assembly cannot review the sentence of a Colonial Church Court, in reference to a Clergyman ordained and licenced by this Church, while he holds a Church in the Colonies and is subject to their jurisdiction; but if, from any cause, that connection is brought to an end, he then reverts back to the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Courts of this Church. They also find that no Congregation in the Colonies can be recognized by this Church which is not in connection with the Colonial Church Courts. They find, further, that if Mr. Andrew contravene the sentence of the Presbytery of New-Brunswick regarding his deposition, it will be the duty of the Presbytery of Edinburgh to proceed against him according to the laws of the Church.—This motion was agreed to and the Assembly adjourned.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

Passengers in the *Columbia* at Halifax, from Liverpool.—The Rev. Lord Augustus FitzClarence, Major General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K. C. B., Col. Bentinck, Captain Fowle, R. N. and Lady, Captain O'Malley and Lady, Lieut. Mundell, James Peters, Esq., Mr. W. T. Peters, Jun., and Miss Peters, Miss Gogg, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Captain and Mrs. Darrell, and Messrs. Grassey, John Walker, Thorpe, Blackburn, Shenatt, Johnston, and Samuel Bagshaw,—and 28 for Boston.

☞ If there are any subscribers to *The New-Brunswick Agriculturist* who have not received the first number through unintentional neglect of the carrier, and who will leave their names at the Book-store of Mr. Avery, in Prince Wm.-street, they will there receive it, together with the June number. Subscriptions will in future be received at Mr. Avery's.

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,

For the week ending on Friday.

(Furnished by George A. Garrison, Esq. Notary Public and Custom-House Broker.)

3780 bushels Wheat, 869 barrels Wheat Flour, 1093 do. Rye Flour, 1228 do. Corn Meal, 14 brls. 145 kegs and 19 boxes Bread, 2618 bushels and 517 bags Corn, 35 casks Rum, 46 hhds. Sugar, 12 casks Molasses, 12 quarter casks Wine, 15 chests Tea, 71 barrels Pork, 6 hhds. Hams, 40 half boxes Chocolate; 244 boxes, 230 half do. and 100 quarter do. Raisins, 22 bales Leaf Tobacco, 2 kegs Tobacco, 20 barrels Pitch, 400 chaldrons Coals, 34 casks and 9 boxes Cheese, 55 barrels Vinegar, 12 bags Coffee, 12 tierces Rice, 13 brls. Tallow, 3 boxes Cards, 93 bundles Chairs, 31 do. Brooms, 44 doz. Pails, 58 doz. Scythe Sneathes, 57 doz. Rakes & Forks, 83 brls. Apples, 121 boxes Oranges, 29 bags and 1 brl. Ginger, 127 firkins Butter, 4100 dozen Eggs, 2860 bushels Potatoes, 36,000 Staves, 180 barrels Herrings, 72 quintals Dry Fish, 3000 lbs. smoked Meats, 223 Hides, 100 barrels Charcoal, 174 brls. ground Gypsum, &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.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. William Gilliland, to Miss Sarah Finlay, both of this City.

On Wednesday, 16th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. John A. Mace, to Martha, second daughter of Mr. James Redfern, both of St. John.

On Friday, 18th inst., by the Rev. the Rector of this Parish, Mr. James Morrow, to Miss Mary Ann Hughston, of the Parish of Westfield, K. C.

On Saturday evening, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. James Worden, of Greenwich, to Miss Catherine Saunders, of the Parish of Hampton.

At St. Mary's Church, New York, on the 29th of May, by the Rev. Mr. Quarters, Mr. Robert H. Wetmore, of St. John, N. B. to Miss Eliza Laura Aylward, formerly of Wexford, Ireland.

At Boston, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Young, Robert Walton, Esq. of St. Andrews, N. B. to Miss Hannah H. Whitney, of Boston.

On the 11th May, at Sallybrook, County of Meath, (Ireland,) John Doherty, Esquire, of Saint John, New-Brunswick, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late C. Balfe, Esquire, and granddaughter of the late Lord Duffus.

DIED.

On Tuesday afternoon, at the residence of the Rev. Samuel Robinson, in this City, Mr. William Burnet, aged 21 years. His end was peace: he died with an humble and sure confidence of a resurrection unto eternal life.

At Norton, King's County, on the 4th instant, in the 53d year of her age, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with resignation to the Divine will, Mrs. Sarah Brown, consort of Mr. Geo. Brown, leaving a husband and seven children to lament the loss of a kind and affectionate wife and mother.

At Philadelphia, on the 5th instant, Mr. Samuel Carleton, of this City, in the 24th year of his age.

At Utica, (New York) on the 19th ult. Mr. John W. Greenwood, of Halifax, N. S. aged 31 years.

On the 16th May, at Tarporley, (England,) Captain William Considine, 69th Regiment, Brigade Major of the Northern District.

At New-York, on the 5th ult. Mrs. Sarah Able, daughter of Major Robert Timpany, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—arrived.

Saturday—Brig Wellington, Larkin, Philadelphia, 8 days—Thomas & Sandall, flour and wheat.
Sunday—Brig Aurelia, Ames, Bermuda, 10—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
George M. Soule, Mann, Sydney, 7—Thos. Harding, Jun. coals.
Kathleen, Mills, Sydney, 9—W. M'Cannon, coals.
Schr. Mercy Jane, Perry, Philadelphia, 9—J. & R. Reed, flour and corn.
British Token, Ayers, New York, 7—to order, assorted cargo.
Emeline, Marshall, Eastport—J. D. Purdy & Co. flour, &c.
Lively, Gillis, Halifax, 11—James Malcolm, potatoes, oats, &c.
Banner, Lingley, Boston, 3—J. & T. Robinson, general cargo.
Monday—Schr. Hazard, Porter, Sydney, 8—Thomas & Sandall, coals.
Steamer North America, Mabee, Boston, 38 hours—Jas. Whitney, passengers and merchandise.
Tuesday—Sch. Teazer, Greenlaw, New York, 6 days—Thomas & Sandall, assorted cargo.
Wednesday—Schr. Collector, Anderson, Boston, 5—Master, pork, &c.
Thursday—Ship Erin, Clark, Londonderry, via Philadelphia, 9—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Schr. Margaretville, Mack, Boston, 3—James E. Chipman, assorted cargo.
Brothers, Larkin, Boston, 3—Thomas & Sandall, assorted cargo.
Emily, Hilton, Halifax, 5—Thos. Raymond, tea, sugar, &c.

COASTWISE, &c.

Saturday—Eleanor Jane, Wright, Black River, deals.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, St. Andrews, passengers.
Sunday—Norval, M'Lean, St. Martins, ballast.
Petrel, M'Laskey, St. Martins, ballast.
Norman, Hays, Digby, ballast.
Diana, Heney, Deer Island, fish and oars.
Fly, Marshall, Windsor, plaster and lumber.
Boyne, Battle, St. Stephens, leather.
Joseph, Cunningham, Barrington, ballast.
Dove, Steel, Cornwallis, staves, &c.
Dolphin, Pearse, Shelburne, granite and sugar.
Deborah, Nickerson, Musquash, deals.
Maria, Wane, Salmon River, deals.
Robert Ellis, Spence, Cumberland, pork & butter.
Hope, Williams, Lepreaux, laths and hoop poles.
William Henry, Thomson, St. Stephens, lumber.
Martin, Drake, Welch Pool, corn, furniture, &c.
Lark, Amberman, Digby, fire wood.
Blanch, Giggy, Gardner's Creek, deals.
Neptune, Fowler, Apple River, deals.
Monday—Ruby, Ervine, Petticodiac, deals.
Three Brothers, Spears, Crow Harbour, deals.
Victoria, Holder, Salmon River, deals.
Woodlands, Johnston, Windsor, plaster.
Mink, Trafton, Lepreaux, deals.
Messenger, Talton, Crow Harbour, deals.
Element, M'Burney, Petit, plaster.
Meridian, Campbell, Truro, plaster.
Lucy, Morehouse, St. Mary's Bay, lumber.
Tanner, Mitchell, Petticodiac, lumber, butter, &c.
Sarah Jane, Cole, Dorchester, potatoes and deals.
Sophia, Chute, Wilmot, potatoes, deals, & butter.
Margaret, Campbell, Lepreaux, deals.
Prince Albert, Dunham, Cornwallis, potatoes, &c.
Hare, Tanch, Digby, potatoes and eggs.
Lavinia, Simonds, Cumberland, stones, beef, &c.
James Fraser, Peters, Annapolis, eggs, &c.
Tuesday—North America, Wescott, New Edinburgh, fish.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.
Wednesday—Eliza, Reed, Harvey, deals.
Sarah, Cameron, Douglas, plaster.
Boundary, Wilson, L'Etang, deals.
Dove, Gilliatt, Annapolis, staves, meat, &c.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, Digby, passengers.
Thursday—Minerva, Banks, Barrington, fish.
Ariadne, Reagh, Wilmot, staves and deals.
Only Son, Parker, Annapolis, deals, hams, &c.
Mary, Woodman, Digby, potatoes, butter & eggs.
Favourite, Helms, St. Andrews, bread, leather, &c.
Temperance, Edgett, Harvey, potatoes and oats.
Mary Ann, Rice, Digby, cord wood and charcoal.
Robert, Rice, Digby, cord wood.
Resolution, Kinney, Yarmouth, cheese and eggs.