The Courier.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1841.

We have this week some very important intelligence from the United States relative to the two subjects of dispute between the British and American Governments, which have occupied so much of public attention for some time past. We allude of course, to the Boundary question, and the case of Mr. McLeod. Commissioners, it appears, are to be appointed by the two Governments for defining the Boundary Line between the State of Maine and this Province; and we sincerely trust that the result of their labours will be a speedy and honourable adjustment of the difficulty. With respect to Mr. McLeod, who has been removed, by writ of *Habeas Corpus*, to New-York, his application for a discharge from custody was to be heard this day before a full bench of the Supreme Court, and there is good reason to expect that he will shortly be liberated from custody; when the matter will be settled by negociation between the two Governments.

TIMBER DUTIES.—The alarming intelligence on the subject of contemplated alterations, by the Home Government, in the Timber Duties, which we gave from Canada papers two weeks since, has aroused our citizens to a consideration of the ruinous consequences of such a measure to the mercantile interests of this Province, and a public meeting was held on Wednesday last, to give expression to the feeling of the community on the matter. We subjoin a report of the proceedings on the occasion, with a copy of the Petition which has since been prepared, and is to be forwarded by the Mail to-day, for presentation to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament. That the reduction of the protective duties, by which the importation of Colonial Timber and Deals into the Mother Country has been fostered, and encouragement given to capitalists to invest their resources in carrying on the Trade in the Colonies and with Britain, would at any time seriously affect the general interests of New-Brunswick, and be attended with ruin to many of our most enterprising merchants, few will undertake to deny; but at the present time, after our City has been severely visited by fires, and many of our citizens have been obliged to contract heavy debts to re-build their property, on the faith of a continuance of the existing commercial regulations,—the adoption of such a measure as that one reported to be in contemplation, would be attended with the most disastrous results to our severely visited but still spirited and flourishing City. We therefore sincerely hope, that the measures taken to convince the Imperial Parliament of the injury they would inflict on a loyal and improving Colony, will have the desired effect, and that the question will be set at rest for some time to come.

The Petitions were opened for signature at the Exchange yesterday at noon, and before evening five hundred persons had signed them.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a Public Meeting held at the Exchange on Wednesday, 12th May, instant, at noon, pursuant to notice given by JAMES WHITE, Esquire, High Sheriff of this City and County, in consequence of a requisition made to him by a number of Magistrates, Freeholders and others, for the purpose of taking into consideration the reported contemplated alterations by Her Majesty's Government in the duties on Timber and Deals, when imported into the United Kingdom; he stated the aforesaid object, called the Meeting to order, and moved that the Hon. CHARLES SIMONDS do take the Chair.

The Hon. CHARLES SIMONDS in the Chair.

Moved by WILLIAM WALKER, Esq. and seconded, that I. WOODWARD, Esq. be appointed Secretary to the Meeting.

Several Gentlemen addressed the Meeting on the subject, when the following Resolutions were moved by J. R. PARTELOW, Esq. and seconded by F. A. WIGGINS, Esq.

Resolved, That this Meeting have learnt with deep concern, from the reply of His Excellency the Governor General to a Deputation of Canadian Merchants, that the subject of withdrawing the sound protection enjoyed by the North American Colonies in their staple export trade to the Mother Country, is likely again to be agitated in the Imperial Parliament.

Resolved, That such an announcement of the probable intention of Her Majesty's Government, cannot but be received by the important interests connected with that trade in these Provinces with deep solicitude and great alarm, inasmuch as no advices have reached this Colony from the United Kingdom of such a measure being at all in contemplation, and consequently, serious doubts arise whether any remonstrance or representation against a project which must inevitably lead to the most disastrous results to the prosperity of Her Majesty's Loyal North American Subjects and to the Commercial Marine of the British Empire, can reach the Imperial Parliament before the same may be adopted and become a Law of the Land.

Resolved, That after the withdrawal of the measure in 1835, these Provinces had no reason to apprehend that any alteration would be made in those protective duties, without, at least, giving the numerous interests connected with the trade, an opportunity of being heard.

Resolved, That a Petition be prepared to the Imperial Parliament, on the subject, embodying the grounds taken up in the former representations on this vital subject, both by the Legislature and Mercantile Associations.

The foregoing Resolutions were adopted, and thereupon moved by WILLIAM HAMMOND, Esq. that a Committee be appointed to prepare Petitions to the Home Government, based on the said Resolutions; and that Messrs. JOHN R. PARTELOW, JOHN POLLOK, ISAAC WOODWARD, JOHN DUNCAN, and FREDERICK A. WIGGINS be a Committee for that purpose.

Moved by F. A. WIGGINS, Esq. and seconded—

Resolved, That this Meeting confidently expect that the different Counties in this Province, and the other North American Provinces, will not fail to urge on Her Majesty's Government, the ruinous consequences that will inevitably ensue if any alteration should take place in the present protection given to these Colonies in the Wood Trade.

Mr. PARTELOW moved that Mr. SIMONDS do leave the Chair, and that Mr. POLLOK do take the Chair.

Mr. POLLOK in the Chair.

Moved, that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Hon. Mr. SIMONDS for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

Meeting dissolved.

(Signed) I. WOODWARD, *Secretary*.

Exchange, Saint John, N. B.
12th May, 1841.

(COPY OF PETITION.)

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Petition of the Magistrates, Merchants, Ship Owners, Mill Owners, and other Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

Your Petitioners have learnt with deep concern, from a reply recently made by His Excellency the Governor General to a Deputation of Canadian Merchants, that the long since settled question of a revision of the Wood Duties, would, in all probability be again introduced by Your Majesty's Government to the consideration of the Imperial Parliament.

The announcement of so unexpected and astounding a measure has filled Your Petitioners, in common with all Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects in this Province, with great alarm, consternation and dismay, more particularly when no information had reached this Province from any other source that a project so vitally affecting its deepest interests, was to be at all agitated during the present Session of Parliament, and when, if rumour be correct, it is to be brought forward almost immediately after the Easter recess.

The withdrawal of the measure in 1835, caused, as Your Petitioners hoped and believed, by the strong representations then made by all classes of Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects in these Provinces, as well as by the Petitions from Ship Owners and others residing in the United Kingdom, as to the disastrous consequences that must inevitably arise from it, impressed Your Majesty's faithful North American Subjects with the firmest conviction that a Trade got up and fostered by British encouragement, at a time too when supplies of so necessary and indispensable an article could not be obtained from any other quarter of the world, would continue to receive that efficient protection, without which the immense amount of capital invested in Ships and Establishments absolutely necessary for its vigorous prosecution, would become almost entirely lost, and the numerous parties interested involved in irretrievable ruin.

Since 1835, under such confident expectation, and lulled into security by the events of each succeeding year, the Capital invested in this Province alone has been greatly increased, the amount of Exports has much augmented, and the Importations from Britain, during the last year, amounted to upwards of One Million Sterling.

Your Petitioners refer to the following Statistical details, furnished the Legislature of the Province in 1840, as to the extent of investments in this important branch of Trade:

Mills, 574—capable of manufacturing 160,000,000 superficial Feet Lumber annually. Cost of the said Mills, £1,148,000, besides advances, &c. to Lumbermen and Labourers in the necessary routine of the Trade, amounting to £160,000, and exclusively of the cost of transport and other charges of manufacturing.

Saint John—the Commercial Emporium of this Province—alone owns 450 Vessels, admeasuring about 93,000 Tons, nearly all of which are employed in the Timber and Deal Trade; and about £250,000 have been laid out in preparing the necessary establishments and conveniences for carrying it on.

While Your Petitioners readily ascribe the rapid growth and increasing prosperity of Your Majesty's loyal North American Provinces to the protection afforded them by the discriminating duties so wisely imposed on Foreign Wood, when compared with that on British Colonial, they could enter at great length into the benefits and advantages which have accrued to the United Kingdom by the course of policy so long in force with regard to this Trade, by adverting to the facilities which it affords to Emigration of a part of the surplus population of the United Kingdom,—the number and tonnage of British Ships employed in it—the great (and next to the Coal Trade) nursery for British Seamen,—the consumption, arising from it, of British manufactures,—and in fact a Trade purely and exclusively *British* in every particular, and one which Your Petitioners venture to assert forms no small part of employment for a Commercial British Marine, contributing in no indifferent degree to place Great Britain in that enviable position, the greatest Maritime and Commercial Nation of the Earth.

These have all been brought under the notice of Your Majesty's Government by former addresses on this subject from the Legislature and Commercial Bodies in the Provinces, to which Your Petitioners beg reference.

That the interests of so large, so numerous, so influential, and so loyal a portion of Your Majesty's faithful subjects, should be abandoned in the Councils of the Nation, and that, by one sweeping measure, and without any previous notice, themselves and their families are to be prostrated, cannot and will not be believed by Your Petitioners; on the contrary, they have the fullest reliance on the wisdom and good faith of Her Majesty's Government, and on the Imperial Parliament, to whom this Province has hitherto never appealed in vain.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly and earnestly pray that, should such a measure be introduced to disturb the existing state of things with reference to the Wood duties, Your Majesty will graciously interpose Your Royal authority to avert from them the evils which they have described, and which, they assure Your Majesty, must inevitably ensue.

And as in duty bound, Your Petitioners will ever pray.

PUBLIC MEETINGS have been held at Saint Stephen and at Hampton Ferry, of the inhabitants of those places, to express their views and opinions upon the expenditure of the Public Money, by the House of Assembly at the late session, and the matters connected therewith, at which resolutions were passed strongly condemning the conduct of the Assembly on account of their extravagant grants of money. James Frink, Esq., was Chairman, and Mr. D. Sullivan, Secretary, of the former meeting; at the latter, John Barbarie, Esq., presided, and W. Earle, Esq., acted as Secretary. A petition to His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, our new Lieutenant Governor, was agreed to at the Hampton Ferry Meeting, praying a dissolution of the House of Assembly.

The High Sheriff of Charlotte County has called a public meeting of the inhabitants of that County to take place at the Court House in St. Andrews on the 22d instant, in accordance with requisitions signed by W. Garnett, Patrick Clinch, and fifty-six others, and by the *Reverend Samuel Thomson*, S. H. Whitlock, and fifty-seven others, "for the purpose of giving the people, generally, an opportunity of publicly expressing their sentiments with regard to the conduct of their Representatives in the General Assembly of the Province during the last session of the Legislature, and also as to other matters of public interest."

"*The New-Brunswick Agriculturist*," a monthly publication, edited by Dr. R. Bayard, and neatly printed by Mr. Shives, made its appearance this week. The matter is good, and the work as it progresses will doubtless become highly valuable to every one engaged in agricultural or horticultural pursuits, while its low price places it within the reach of all.—See advertisement.

EMIGRATION.—The tide of Emigration is this season setting strong to the Westward. In addition to the sailing of numerous vessels, with passengers, for Quebec and ports in the lower Provinces, and for the United States, noted in the Irish papers received by the last Mail, official intelligence has been received by the Emigrant Agent in this City of the sailing of the following vessels, with the number of passengers annexed, for St. John alone:

Pallas,	from	Cork,	27th March,	188
Albion,		Cork,	2d April,	211
Royal William,		Cork,	5th April,	124
Pons Ælii,		Cork,	15th April,	214
Lord Sandon,		Kinsale,	5th April,	265
Isadore,		Kinsale,	15th April,	108
Macoa,		Londonderry,	5th April,	303
Mary Campbell,		Londonderry,	5th April,	273
Prudence,		Londonderry,	14th April,	73
Globe,		Belfast,	15th April,	82
Friends,		Westport,	6th April,	150

In addition to these, several vessels have sailed from other places in Ireland for this port, with passengers; but there not being an Emigrant Agent resident at those places, the official returns have not been received at the Department here.

The question in relation to foreigners carrying on business in the City of Saint John, without taking out their freedom, was set at rest on Tuesday.—His Honor the Mayor imposed a fine on that day of £5 on Mr. Otis Small, for carrying on business contrary to the Charter of the City.—*News*.

THE SEASON.—The latest Colonial and American newspapers agree in representing the season as unusually backward, so that in this respect we are not alone. In Boston, however, last Saturday, the editor of the Transcript was presented with a splendid bouquet of open culture flowers, consisting of the most beautiful tinted hyacinths, mingled with showy daffodils. In acknowledging the receipt of the present, the editor remarks—"Now let us take courage, for it is said in Holy writ, *seed time and harvest shall not fail*."

The New-Orleans Picayune of the 27th ult. says—a very comfortable dinner in the vegetable way can now be had in New-Orleans. New potatoes, cucumbers, and artichokes, with blackberries to top off with, are not bad to take about 3, P. M. Peas and strawberries are getting out of date.

THE NEXT STEAMER from England to Halifax is now out eleven days. By the Maid of the Mist from Windsor, on Wednesday, we expect to hear of her arrival.

The Steamer President.—We have accounts from Bermuda to the 3d of May—up to which time no intelligence of the missing steamer had reached that place.

The Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, which was to take place on the 26th instant, has, by proclamation of the Governor General, been postponed to the 14th of June.

FROM HALIFAX.—Captain Reed, of the steamer Nova Scotia, from Windsor, favoured us this morning with Halifax papers of Wednesday and Thursday last. From the Morning Post of the latter date, we extract the following:—

City of Halifax.—The Elections.—Yesterday was a day of unusual stir and bustle in Halifax.—The excitement was very general, for the points of attention extended from one end of the town to the other. At a few minutes past nine, crowds began to appear around the several places appointed for the polling of the voters. The principal contest was in the third ward, for which the largest number of candidates had been proposed. The fourth ward was also strongly contested. The poll of ward number one closed first; and number two next, by the resignation of Mr. Twining.

In the following list, the candidates whose names do not appear, either were not at the hustings, or resigned before the close of the poll. The Assessors who were elected, *only*, are inserted:

State of the Polls at their close—First Ward: Common Councillors—James Tremain, 50; Edward Allison, 45; W. G. Anderson, 35; Joshua Lee, 25: Assessors—C. W. Wallace and J. H. Reynolds. Second Ward: Common Councillors—Thomas Williamson, 96; Alexander Keith, 90; Wm. Story, jr. 67; Charles Twining, 60, resigned: Assessors—R. Noble and John Strachan. Third Ward: Common Councillors—Stephen Binney, 184; Edward Kenney, 180; William Caldwell, 146; Thomas Ring, 123: Assessors—John Slayter and F. Stevens, jr. Fourth Ward: Common Councillors—John Duffus, 116; Hon. J. L. Starr, 114; Hon. Hugh Bell, 109; Joseph Jennings, 97: Assessors—Wm. Chaplain and A. Troup. Fifth Ward: Common Councillors—A. M'Kinlay, 116; W. J. Starr, 107; Conrad West, 107; A. Hemmeon, 94: Assessors—Wm. Cutlip and Wm. Marvin. Sixth Ward: Common Councillors—John Steele, 53; Nepean Clarke, 47; John Winters, 43; Edward Starr, 39: Assessors—Messrs. Mitchell and Longard.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—Three stores on Pearl-street and two on Water-street were destroyed by a fire which broke out on the morning of Saturday last. It commenced in the store No. 146, Pearl street, and communicated to Nos. 148 and 144 on Pearl, and Nos. 114 and 112 on Water street. All of them were four and five stories high, and were principally occupied by dry goods dealers. The ground where this fire occurred was burnt over by the memorable conflagration of 1835, and the main walls having been re-built with some little regard to safety, prevented more extensive ravages on the present occasion, and are still left standing.

The total loss of property is probably not far from $350,000, of which about $275,000 is covered by insurance.

The steam frigate Mississippi was launched at Philadelphia on the 5th inst.—Her dimensions are as follows.—Length of keel, 206 feet; extreme length from cutwater to taffrail, 244 feet; width of beam, 39 feet; extreme breadth outside the paddle boxes, 66 feet; depth of hold, 22 feet. Her tonnage as a double decker is 1945 tons. The newspapers speak of her in very favourable terms: some of them represent her as the finest vessel of the kind that has ever been built. It is stated in the Philadelphia papers, that on examining the cannon, by order of Commodore Stewart, preparatory to firing a salute, on occasion of the launching of the Mississippi, grape shot were found in several of them—placed there by some inconceivable villain, whose malice against all mankind was happily baulked by the caution of the Commodore.

From the Fredericton Sentinel, May 8.

We have not been inattentive to the repeated attempts that have recently been made to prejudice the people of this Province against the administration of Sir JOHN HARVEY; and to create a feeling of animosity against His Excellency's government that was not only undeserved, even were the representations of the party with whom they originated correct; but which are in themselves grossly incorrect and calculated intentionally to mislead.

It has been asserted, that on the arrival of Sir John Harvey, the revenue was in a flourishing condition—that the available funds of the Province amounted to nearly £200,000, which have since been unjustly expended; and, finally, that the Province is involved in debt. All of which are totally at variance with facts, as we shall briefly show.

But before proceeding to do this, it is proper to observe, that if these premises were correct the Governor of the Colony for the time being is not to blame. The management of the funds of the Province belong exclusively to the Representatives of the people; and if improper expenditures are being made, the Legislative Council is wisely interposed by the Colonial Constitution to check or restrain them; and expressly for the purpose of removing any possible cause of quarrel on that account between the Executive and the popular branch. Into any defence of the House of Assembly it is not our intention to enter; leaving that point to be settled between the members of that body and their constituents. That there have been many local and injudicious votes we will not deny,—that money has been misapplied or improperly expended, will also be admitted; and this in many cases, as we may yet show, has been done at the instance and by the very party who are now complaining of these abuses by which they so long profited, that they become a sort of heir-loom in their families; and who, before the surrender of the casual and territorial revenues, battened on them with impunity because secure from detection.

With any improvident vote of the Assembly, sanctioned by the Legislative Council, Sir John Harvey had nothing to do—is not amenable, and could only have been charged with it by those who were determined, if possible to annoy His Excellency up to the last moment of his departure; knowing at the same time that such charge would not bear the test of investigation, although in the meanwhile it might create a prejudice in the public mind which no subsequent explanation would remove.

It may also be proper here to make a remark or two with reference to the amount that has been paid for repairs and erections about government house, by which an extravagant sum has been expended; which has been invidiously compared with that required during Sir Archibald Campbell's time. Of course when the building was new a less sum would be wanted for repairs, than subsequently when the elements were making inroads through its roof; and if monies were extravagantly laid out in this way, the Commissioners for the time being were to blame, and not the officer who inhabited a building, constructed originally for any other purpose than the personal convenience or comfort of its inhabitants. The Legislature having appointed Commissioners to attend to the repairs of government house, the Lieutenant Governor could not interfere with the manner in which they were to be made; and if contracts were not taken and the work executed on the best terms, those gentlemen should be censured for their neglect and not His Excellency.

We shall now revert to the charges that have been made against the government of Sir John Harvey, generally, with reference to the pecuniary concerns of the Province.—First, that on his arrival the revenue was in a flourishing condition—that the funds of the Province amounted to nearly £200,000—and finally, that the Province is involved in debt. These assertions we have already said are incorrect, and shall now briefly prove them to be so.

It is admitted that in 1835 and 1836,—the last years of the administration of Sir Archibald Campbell, there was ostensibly a fund from the sale of Crown lands—in 1835, £78,643, and in 1836, £35,574 more. But what was the state of the case? A rage for land speculation prevailed at that time, which, instead of checking, the then government of the Province encouraged; and the consequence has been, now that it is at an end, and the parties who purchased have been called upon to make payment, that they have in many cases, prayed the Legislature to relieve them of their liabilities, they forfeiting the first instalment. In this way 98,000 acres of land have reverted to the Crown, and £31,000 have been given up by the Province. The apparent revenue, therefore, at the time of Sir John's arrival exceeded the real amount obtained; and instead of being in a wholesome and prosperous condition, was laying the foundation of future individual ruin, and retarding the advancement of the Province; whereas, almost all the grants of land that are now being made are for actual settlement, and in this way are promoting the permanent advancement of the Province.

Then with reference to the actual amount of funds possessed by the Province at the time of the surrender of the casual and territorial revenue. We find it was stated by Mr. Street, who was despatched to prevent the measure taking effect, that it was £171,224, composed of the following items:

Loaned the Banks, ...	£29,000
" Bridge and Water Companies,	6,000
Due by Land Company, ...	66,000
" Instalments, 1838—1839, . . .	70,224
Total, . . .	£171,224

Of this sum we believe the Banks have paid £19,000—the Land Company £16,000, and of the £70,000 due for instalments, we understand there have been collected the sum of £5,000! £31,000 have been remitted in mercy to the purchasers; and a large balance still remains unpaid, but which, from the confused manner in which the accounts were formerly kept in the Crown Land Office, we believe it was almost impossible correctly to ascertain.

It must therefore appear evident that the statement as to the amount of the funds belonging to the Province when Sir John assumed the government was perfectly delusive; and that it presented the attractive outward appearance of the sepulchre, within which all was rottenness and corruption and dead men's bones.

We come now to the third assertion—that the Province is deeply involved in debt; the Legislature having expended the fictitious capital which it is represented at one time to have possessed, and voted sums which the revenue cannot meet.

It will be seen from the above statement, that a large proportion of that capital was never made available—that much of it has been relinquished—say £31,000—that a considerable sum is now due from the Companies in Saint John, and the Land Company in England, say £46,000 more; besides £50,000 which is due on old liabilities.

We have not had an opportunity of investigating minutely the affairs of the Province with reference to the amount of appropriation, and the probable revenue to meet it, during the present year; but upon enquiring of a gentleman who has made a thorough examination—who opposed many of the votes of the Assembly—who is an opponent of the Executive Government as at present constituted—and whose evidence therefore must be divested of any undue feeling; we find, that after all the appropriations are defrayed, on the first day of January next the Province will be indebted £25,000; to meet which there will be the above sum of £50,000 arising from amount due on instalments, and for the sale of lands, which Mr. Street considered an available fund in his statement to Lord Glenelg. Like all the other assertions of "*a small and disappointed faction*" therefore, it will be seen that there is no foundation for the alarm and prejudice which it has been attempted to create.

As we stated in our last, our intention is to show that the administration of the government of the Province by Sir John Harvey was of a liberal and comprehensive character, and highly beneficial to the country; but having occupied so much of the attention of our readers in clearing away the rubbish which his enemies have been so industriously accumulating; and as our enquiries will involve the situation of affairs in these Colonies generally, we shall defer pursuing the subject till next week.

From the Royal Gazette, May 12.

COMMISSIONERS FOR EXPENDING BYE ROAD GRANTS —COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.

Richard Calvert to expend the sum of 25*l.* for the road from Blakslee's farm to Little River—of which 6*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* to be paid to Richard Calvert, balance due him.

Robert Long to expend the sum of 75*l.* for the road from Frog Pond to Loch Lomond.

Ephraim Sentill to expend the sum of 10*l.* for the road from Black Settlement Road to Garnet's.

Peter Dewar to expend the sum of 30*l.* for the road from Garnet's to Emerson's Creek, Mountain Road.

George Ball to expend the following sums: 10*l.* for the road from Little River to Mispeck; 10*l.* from Mispeck Mills to Cape Spencer; 25*l.* for the road explored from Stanley's to West Beach.

Richard Calvert and Robert Power to expend the sum of 60*l.* for the road from Little River to Black River.

William M'Gregor to expend the following sums: 10*l.* for the road from Golden Grove to M'Gregor's Mill, Loch Lomond; 25*l.* for the road from the old Westmorland Road through the Golden Grove Settlement.

William M'Aphee and James Shanklin to expend the following sums: 20*l.* for the road from bridge at Cody's to the head of first Lake; 80*l.* from head of first Lake to Quaco; 40*l.* from Black Settlement Road to Wilmot's farm, back road; 25*l.* from Quaco road through the Ryan Settlement, new Shepody road; 15*l.* from the Hibernia Settlement to the Quaco road; 20*l.* from Quaco to the County Line near Tabor's, old Quaco road, to be expended from Quaco onwards; 20*l.* from Quaco to Barn's Mill and Church road.

James Brown to expend the following sums:—20*l.* for the new road opened by Brown and others, past Brown's Mill, to Tynemouth; 25*l.* from the above School House to the forks of the road opened by Brown and others; 15*l.* from the bridge at Tynemouth leading across the Marsh, and thence to Quaco by the shore road.

Hugh Doherty to expend the following sums:—15*l.* for the road from Black River to Emerson's Creek, including the finishing of the Causeway on the south side of the same, and thence to Gardner's Creek; 8*l.* from Cother's road, so called, to the County Line towards late Smith's Mill; 15*l.* from Quaco road to the County Line near Reed's farm.

Archibald Menzies to expend the following sums:—35*l.* for the road from Dipper Harbour School House to the Saint Andrews road; 10*l.* from Black Beach to Pisirinco; 10*l.* from Sand Cove to Main road; 30*l.* from the Narrows of Musquash to the Saint Andrews road; 12*l.* from Black Beach by way of Irish Settlement; 8*l.* from the Settlement near Menzie's Mill to the Saint Andrews road; 25*l.* for the bridge over Dipper Creek; 10*l.* from Spruce Lake Mill to the landing place at Pisirinco; 10*l.* from Hephburn's farm to the Saint Andrews road; 15*l.* 10*s.* from the Saint Andrews road to Maces' Bay, near Hanson's Mill.

John Davidson to expend the sum of 10*l.* for the road from John Davidson's to the old Quaco road.

James Love to expend the sum of 10*l.* for the road from Millican's, past Cain's, to be expended from County Line onwards.

John Brown to expend the following sums:—10*l.* for the road from Quaco road to Tynemouth, by John Brown's; 25*l.* from Tynemouth road, past Powers' farm to Quaco, near Quaco road.

John Morrison to expend the sum of 50*l.* for the road from Cody's to the School House in the Hibernia Settlement.

Richard Nowlan to expend the sum of 30*l.* for the bridge across the creek at Craft's Mill, on the road to Saint Andrews.

John Dewar to expend the sum of 31*l.* 10*s.* to complete the bridge over Gardner's Creek.

John Patterson to expend the sum of 10*l.* for the road from Mahor's West Line to Harding's Mill.

George Vaughan to expend the sum of 15*l.* for the road from Hatfield's Mill to J. M'Namara's.

Simon Fraser to expend the sum of 25*l.* for the road from the Forks of M'Brittanny's road to Tynemouth by way of Fraser's Mill—of which 15*l.* to be paid John K. Partelow, advances made towards said road.

George Morrison to expend the sum of 10*l.* to complete the bridge over the Stream on the road leading to Ellison's, past Smith's, in the vicinity of Black River.

Charles Simonds to expend the following sums:—15*l.* for the road from Boar's Head to the Kennebeckasis road, leading from M'Kay's Mills; 30*l.* from the Highway, at Delaney's, to the Kennebeckasis; 50*l.* from Indian Town road to the Kennebeckasis opposite to the Brothers, and for blasting rocks in the same; 35*l.* to finish the road from M'Kay's Mill towards the Kennebeckasis.

Patrick Harrigan to expend the sum of 20*l.* for the road leading to Sand Point.

George Bond to expend the sum of 15*l.* from Negro Town Point to the City Line, West side.

Richard Calvert to expend the sum of 25*l.* for the road from Little River to Loch Lomond.

The Supervisors of the Great Roads and Commissioners of Bye Roads and Bridges, are hereby directed to transmit to this Office, on or before the tenth day of October next, regular Accounts, with Vouchers of their several disbursements, from the Appropriations of the current year, upon the Roads and Bridges entrusted to their management. The attention of the Commissioners of Bye Roads is also particularly called to the Sixth Section of the Act of the last Session "to provide for opening and repairing roads and erecting Bridges;" and such of them as are entrusted with the expenditure of money to the amount of £250, are further required forthwith to transmit to this Office proper Bonds, with two competent Sureties, in double the amount of the sum to be expended, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duty.

Secretary's Office, May 10, 1841.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, May 7.—*Militia General Orders*.—The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Richard Hayne, of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, to be His Excellency's Provincial Aid-de-Camp, vice Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable W. H. Robinson, resigned.

First Battalion Charlotte County Militia.

To be Captains—Lieutenants James Stinson, vice Boyd, promoted, (Rifle Company,) dated 7th May, 1841; John M'Curdy, vice Grant, who retires with his rank, dated 8th May, 1841.

To be Lieutenants—Ensign Henry Hitchings, dated 7th May, 1841; John Treadwell, Gent., 2d Lieutenant Rifles, vice Stinson, promoted, dated 8th May, 1841; James Kempt Boyd, Gent., 2d Lieutenant, Rifles, dated 9th May, 1841; John M'Donald, Gent., 2d Lieutenant, dated 10th May, 1841; William Melloney, to be 2d Lieutenant, Sea Fencible Company, vice George M'Culloch, who retires with his rank, dated 11th May, 1841; Henry Frye, to be 2d Lieutenant, Sea Fencibles, dated 12th May, 1841; Ensign George Simpson, vice M'Curdy, promoted, 13th May.

To be Ensigns—John Bradford, Gent. vice Simpson, promoted, 13th May; Alexander Gilmour, Gent. vice Hitchings, promoted, 14th May; Samuel T. Gove, Esquire, M. D. to be Assistant Surgeon, 7th May.

MAY 11.—With reference to the Militia General Order of the 16th November, 1840, (requiring Officers Commanding Battalions, to furnish the Quarter Master General of the Militia Forces, with correct returns of the number, state and condition of the Arms and Accoutrements in possession of their respective Corps,) it has been found that many cases of omission have occurred.

Commanding Officers of Corps, therefore, who have failed to comply with the order above alluded to, are required forthwith to send in their Returns, in order that the Quarter Master General may be enabled to prepare a General Return of all Arms and Accoutrements belonging to the Militia, for the information of the Lieutenant Governor, preparatory to the approaching Inspection.

Commanding Officers will also report whether they have caused to be erected any and what places of safe deposit, (or Arm Houses) for the reception and security of the Arms.

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

THE UNION OF THE PROVINCES.—A Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Annapolis, was held in the Court House in Annapolis, by requisition of a number of the Inhabitants of the County, relative to the Union of the Provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick.

The requisition having been read by Edward H. Cutler, Esq. High Sheriff of the County, the meeting proceeded to elect the Sheriff to the Chair, and Samuel Coyling, Esq. as Secretary.

After speeches from James R. Lovett, Esq. and James J. Ritchie, Esq. fully shewing the advantages of an Union, resulting from an assimilation of the Provincial statutes and duties, the benefits to be derived from an uniformity of currency, and the concentrated exercise of talent in the Legislature; and also shewing various other important results, which would probably proceed from the union of the two Provinces, whose geographical position presents no obstacle to, but, on the contrary, affords every facility for, effecting so desirable an object,

Resolutions were proposed and passed unanimously, embracing the above views; and a Committee was formed to carry into effect the wishes of the meeting, and to prepare an Address to Her Majesty the Queen upon the subject.

Annapolis, 23d April, 1841.

HALIFAX, May 8.—Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. and K. C. H. arrived in this city on Thursday evening from New-Brunswick, and was received by a suitable salute from the citadel. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Harvey, family, and suite, and by Captain Tryon, Brigade Major, Mrs. Tryon, and Captain Nugent, 36th Regiment. Sir John and Lady Harvey are at present the guests of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Viscountess Falkland, at the Government House. Sir John's family and suite are staying at the Masonic Hall. It is said that the gallant General intends to remain at Halifax in command of the troops, until the arrival of his successor, Sir Jeremiah Dickson.—*Post*.

May 11.—An inspection of the troops in garrison was held on the exercising ground yesterday, Major General Sir John Harvey K. C. B. and K. C. H., was on the ground, attended by Ensign E. W. Harvey, 36th Regiment, his Aid-de-Camp, Ensign T. C. Harvey, Military Secretary, Quarter Master General Bazalgette, and other principal officers in garrison. The troops marched round the ground in review order, and performed various evolutions under the immediate command of Colonel Smelt, C. B., who was attended by his Aid-de-Camp, Captain Durham. We understand that the different Regiments in garrison are to be inspected on successive days this week by the Major General commanding; and on Saturday next there is to be a General Review. Among the gentlemen on the exercising ground as spectators of the review, we observed Brigade Major Tryon, and General Swift of the United States army. With the latter, Sir John Harvey frequently conversed, during the manœuvring of the troops. General Swift is a hale old gentleman, in the evening of his days, but apparently in the full enjoyment of health. Major Tryon is a portly officer, of about five and thirty well proportioned and handsome. Sir John Caldwell was also, we believe, on the ground.

Steamer between Pictou and Prince Edward Island.—The proprietors of the steamer Pocahontas have contracted to carry the mails in that vessel twice a week between Prince Edward Island and Pictou, during the present season, making three trips to Charlotte Town, and one to Georgetown, every two weeks.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F., April 27.—His Excellency the Governor yesterday proceeded in the usual state, to the Council Chamber, and having summoned the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly to attend him, gave his assent to the several bills passed during the Session, and then addressed both Houses of the Legislature as follows:—

"*Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Council;*

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

"As a Committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to enquire into the state of Newfoundland, before which committee I shall have to appear;—I will, on the present occasion, confine myself to the expression of my regret that such a proceeding should have become indispensably necessary to the tranquillity and welfare of the Colony."

The General Assembly was then declared to be Prorogued to the 10th May next.

The usual supplies were not granted—provision was made to defray the expense of Delegations to Her Majesty's Government, from the Council and House of Assembly.

An Address, it appears, was transmitted to Her Majesty, praying for the separation of the Executive from the Legislative Council—in answer to which Lord John Russell, under date of March 31, says, that he has received Her Majesty's commands to state, "that there are several other questions relating to the affairs of Newfoundland, which must precede the subject of the establishment of an Executive Council, in the consideration of Her Majesty's Government."

The above then is the total of the business brought to maturity in a protracted session of near four months' continuance! It will be seen that not even a single bill has been passed for the formation or improvement of the roads, for educational purposes, for regulating elections, for defining the relative rights of fishing servants and their employers, for defraying the expenses of the Legislature, or for granting of the usual supplies!—Measures embracing some of those objects, it is true, passed the lower house, but they were either so clogged with extraneous matters, or in themselves so defective, that the Council found it impossible to pass them.

The Gazette of to-day contains a Proclamation Dissolving the General Assembly of the Island.

MONTREAL, May 4.—The Hudson Bay Company's canoes leave Lachine this morning. Among the passengers will be Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Company; Mr. Hopkins, Secretary—Lord Mulgrave; the Earl of Caledon; Mr. Von Freman, connected with the Russian Fur Company; Dr. Rowan; Mr. Manson; and some clerks belonging to the establishments. It is the intention of Sir George to make a tour accompanied by Mr. VonFremer, Mr. Hopkins, and Dr. Rowan, which will occupy at least twenty-two months.—After arriving at Red River settlement, the party will proceed on horseback across the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia River, when they will descend in canoes to Fort Vancouver, and go by steam to California, the Sandwich Islands, and Kamschatka, by land to Siberia, and from thence to St. Petersburgh.—*Transcript*.

REMOVAL OF MR. M'LEOD.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

ALBANY, Monday, May 3.

We were not a little astonished here, on Saturday evening, by the appearance in our streets of Alexander McLeod. He had arrived that afternoon in the cars, from Lockport, in custody of the Sheriff of Niagara County, on his way to New-York, under a *habeas corpus*. He is a stout, tall, well built, and rather fine-looking man,—he has sandy hair and red whiskers, and is well dressed. He walked round the city, viewing the lions, &c. during yesterday, and appeared perfectly satisfied with his condition; and there is no reason why he should not, as no sensible man can suppose that harm will ultimately result to *him*. Application is to be made to the Supreme Court now in session in New-York, for an order directing the prosecuting attorney to enter a *nolle prosequi* on the indictment—and failing in that, for a change of venue,—on which occasion the prisoner has a right to be present.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, May 5.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATION.—The following intelligence, which we copy from the New York Commercial Advertiser, if true, and we see no reason for distrusting it, is of great importance. It settles in a manner which may well be satisfactory to both parties, the basis of an adjustment of our differences with Great Britain. We consider the basis of adjustment settled, in the settlement of the mode—for the mode of coming to an adjustment being fixed, the terms cannot be a matter of anxiety. The questions in controversy are too inconsiderable in substance to lead to any serious apprehension as to the result. Either party can much better suffer the entire loss of its claim, than to have it remain in suspense.

ALEXANDER MCLEOD.—We see it stated in some of the morning papers that McLeod was yesterday in Albany, on his way to this city, to appear, it is intimated, before the Supreme Court at the present May term, while his counsel move for a *habeas corpus*—but with what hope or object is not precisely mentioned.

In the meantime, if our private advices from Washington do not mislead us—and this they have never yet done—a decision of some importance has been come to there, in reference both to this case and the boundary question.

If we are rightly informed it has been agreed between Mr. Fox and the Government of the United States that no farther opposition shall be made by the former to the trial of McLeod. That trial is to go on, under the jurisdiction of New-York, without interference either by the British Minister or the national Government. If acquitted, as is most probable, McLeod will be discharged, of course, and the matter thus be disposed of. If convicted, the national Government will then take the necessary steps to afford him that measure of justice and protection which all the circumstances of the case may require.

As to the boundary, we learn that a convention has been signed on the part of Great Britain and the United States, which provides for the appointment of six Commissioners, three for each party to the dispute. These six, if they can agree, are to give a final decision on the question. If they cannot agree they are to appoint three others, and a decision by the majority of the nine is to be conclusive.

Such we understand to be the arrangement agreed upon. Some of the details may be incorrectly stated, but we have every reason to believe that the general fact of a convention being signed, will prove authentic.

The New-York Journal of Commerce of Monday afternoon adds the following:

McLeod in New-York.—McLeod arrived here last night or this morning from Lockport, in the custody of the Sheriff of Niagara County. He has been brought here on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by the Supreme Court, which commenced term in this city this morning. We understand that nothing further will be done in the case until Thursday next, when an application will be made to the Court to discharge McLeod from custody. Mr. Joshua A. Spencer, Attorney for the United States, Northern District, and Mr. Gardiner, of Buffalo, are engaged as counsel for McLeod; and Mr. Hall the Attorney General of this State, and Mr. Wood, District Attorney at Lockport, will act as counsel on the part of the People.

From the Commercial Advertiser, May 7.

CASE OF MCLEOD.—At the opening of the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. Spencer, of counsel for Alexander McLeod, stated that he was ready to argue the motion in the case of Alexander McLeod, to wit, for his discharge from custody, on the ground that the act with which he stood charged was a public act against the United States, committed under orders from the Government of Canada, and now assumed and justified by the Government of Great Britain. An affidavit had been prepared, in support of the motion.

The Attorney General demurred to the allegations of the affidavit, as insufficient even if true.

Mr. Justice Bronson being absent, and it being thought desirable to have the matter argued before a full bench, Saturday, the 15th inst. was assigned for that purpose.

McLeod was in Court during the proceedings.

The Express says:—

We learn that in McLeod's affidavit he denies having been at the burning of the Caroline. He also states that a large body of Americans crossed the river and bombarded Chippewa,—that to repel these the forces were summoned under the orders of Sir Allan McNab—that they proceeded to the other side of the river and set fire to the Caroline, and he believes some lives were lost.

The affidavit also embraces the copy of a letter from Mr. Fox, the British Minister, addressed to the American Government, avowing that they acted under the orders of the British Government, and demanding the surrender of McLeod. On this ground he moves for his discharge.

On the part of the people, a demurrer is interposed contending that this is a question for a jury, whether or not the acting under such orders exonerated the prisoner from the charge of murder.—The question before the Supreme Court therefore is one of law, whether the case, under the circumstances, can be submitted to a legal tribunal of the State of New-York.

BURNING OF THE CAROLINE.

The following statements were made before Sir John Cowan, one of the London magistrates, by a young coloured man named Dixon, who had applied for assistance, being in distress.

Dixon, who is a young man of colour, and about 24 or 25 years of age, applied on the previous day to ascertain by what means he could obtain his clothes, which were in pledge, so that he could return to America, he having been offered a passage in the Philadelphia. He was requested to give his history, when he stated that he became a volunteer in the British forces when the Canadian rebellion broke out: that he conveyed secret intelligence to Colonel Kirby, the commander of Fort Erie, of the plans of Mackenzie, and at the request of an exciseman of the name of Graham, assisted to cut out the Caroline; and knowing that she was engaged to convey stores, &c. for the rebels, he informed Col. Kirby of it, which led to her destruction.

Sir John Cowan—Is that report correct?

Dixon—It is, sir.

You say it is correct. Now if that can be proved, I have no doubt but some good result will follow from it. Now, is there any person in England who can speak to your character? I am not acquainted with any person in this country except Captain Paget.

Now I want to ask you something more, which is of importance. What do you know about the destruction of the Caroline? At the time she was engaged to convey stores and ammunition to the rebels I was at Buffalo, and thus became acquainted with the proceedings of Mackenzie, and of the intention to convey by the Caroline assistance to Navy Island.

To whom did you give this information?—To Col. Kirby.

You stated, on Thursday, that you were living at the time at the Eagle tavern, (*a*) How long did you live there, and how came you to leave that place?—In the summer months I was steward on board one of the boats which conveyed passengers to witness the Fall of the Niagara, and in winter time I used to act as waiter at the Eagle Tavern. When the rebellion broke out I volunteered and joined the British, and remained with them until the following summer, when the regular troops came over, and I was then discharged. This was at the request of Thomas Butler, Esq. (*b*) who is the proprietor of Butler's Barracks, and also a magistrate. This gentleman was acquainted with my father, who, at one period of his life, was extremely well to do. Mr. Garrell, the barrack master is very well acquainted with me.

You have stated that you were employed on secret service. How did you manage to escape detection?—My communications were all verbal, and when I crossed from the American to the Canadian frontier, I used to take a carpet-bag with me, and bring back small parcels of linen, this being a common occurrence, as the article is to be purchased so much cheaper on the English side than in America. Of course I never communicated to any person that I had interviews with Col. Kirby.

Do you think, after what you have stated, that you would be safe in going back to America?—I should think so, for the excitement by this time must have died away.

Do you know Col. McLeod?—I have seen him, but not to speak to him.

It is considered by the American Government that he fired the Caroline?—I cannot say, for I was not present when she was fired; all that I did was to assist to put her out of the ice at Black-rock, when she was immediately despatched with volunteers and ammunition to Navy Island, and was about being sent off again when she was burnt.

What was the Caroline employed in before she was taken up to convey volunteers and stores for the rebels?—She used to carry passengers from Buffalo to the Falls.

To whom did she belong?—She belonged to some Americans, but at the time she was conveying the stores she was in the possession of the rebels.

Do you know if any body was on board of her at the time she was burnt?—There were seven or eight persons on board, three of whom I knew—a Captain Applebee; F. E. Emminess, a runner at Buffalo; a man of colour of the name of Poney Johnson, a kind of stoker. All the other persons effected their escape—the only person killed was a boy, who was run through by one of the officers who boarded her.

Sir John Cowan.—There is a great difference of opinion as to that subject, the American Government saying that several American citizens were killed.—They want to make out such was the case, but they could give no names of those killed.—When the Caroline was boarded it was an exceedingly dark night, and as the boarders got upon one side those on board went over on the other, with the exception of Johnson, who was too drunk to leave the Caroline, and he begged his life which was granted to him.

Sir John Cowan.—My opinion is, that it certainly would not be advisable for you to return to America, and I should think that you might be of some assistance to Government, at least I think they ought to hear what you have to state upon a subject which has and still is exciting a great degree of interest between the two Governments.

In the course of the morning Col. Angelo came to the office and observing that having seen the report of the case of Dixon in the papers, he wished to see him, when Dixon was introduced, and to a variety of questions returned exceedingly satisfactory answers. The gallant Colonel subsequently had a private interview with Sir John Cowan respecting Dixon, which concluded by Colonel Angelo stating that as he was acquainted with Sir F. Head, the late Governor General of Canada, he would represent to him what Dixon had stated.

Sir John Cowan then gave some private orders to Kensey as regarded Dixon, who shortly afterward left the office.

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer says—

"Opinion is generally against us touching the detention of McLeod, and, in case any violence be done to him, will become almost universal reprobation. The common judgment, too, in regard to the dispute about the boundary, is, that our national Government, and Maine herself, should acquiesce in a liberal compromise with Great Britain, whose assent has not been doubted. I have directed my inquiries especially to the points whether, in the event of hostilities, the French Government would endeavour to preserve neutrality, and, if so, *could* compass that policy with a nation armed and excited as France is at this moment in reference to Great Britain. The affirmative prevails on the first point, the negative on the second. But my own conclusions at large are, that, if a rupture ensue, it will be highly expedient for the United States to be able to prove Great Britain in the wrong to Europe; and that, neither before nor after, would it be safe for them to *count* on European assistance."

The Duke of Wellington completed his 72d year on the 1st instant.

The London papers announce the death of Reynolds, the dramatist, in his 77th year.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and family are in a painful state of suspense as to the fate of their second son, Lieutenant Lord Fitzroy Lennox, who is on board the President steamer. The amiable Duchess is in a state, we understand, bordering on distraction. His Lordship, who has just exchanged from the 43d regiment to the 10th Dragoons, and Mr. Courtenay, eldest son of Mr. P. Courtenay, M. P. for Bridgewater, are the only officers in the British army who had taken their passage in that vessel.

Valuable Cargo.—The British ship Speed, of St. John, N. B., cleared from this port, yesterday, for Liverpool, with 2750 bales of Cotton, weighing 1,315,649 pounds, and valued at $140,647 60.—*Mobile Chron. April 30.*

Passengers in the Barque *Perthshire*, arrived last week from Glasgow—Mr. M'Lauchlan, of Glasgow; Mr. Morrison, of Belfast; Capt. Allan, Mr. Gilchrist, and Mr. Holmes, of St. John.

Passengers in the *British American*, for Belfast Rev. C. Atkinson and Lady.

Notice to Farmers,—Contractors for Public or Private Works or Roads, &c. &c. &c.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRANT OFFICE,
St. John, N. B., May 8, 1841.

Vessels having Emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland on board, being expected to arrive soon, applications will be received at this Office from residents in any part of the Province, to forward upon agreement any class of common Labourers, Domestic or Farm Servants, and Artizans to their destination. It will be indespensably necessary that the applicants state *in writing*, the period of time for which the Emigrant's services will be required, by Day or Job-Work, by the Month or Year, in Cash payments, in full, or if found, and if for Minors, whether Clothing will be supplied, and Passages by Land or Water to the place or their destination, and Wages guaranteed. All Communications to be Post-paid.

A. WEDDERBURN,
H. M. Government Emigrant Agent, New-Brunswick.

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,
For the week ending on Friday.

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

18,190 bushels Wheat; 2,110 bushels Wheat Flour; 2,020 ditto Rye ditto; 1430 ditto Corn Meal; 220 bushels, 280 bags, 40 kegs Bread; 1,294 bushels Corn; 20 puns. Rum; 12 do. Whisky; 14 casks Gin; 43 do. Wine; 30 hhds. Refined Sugar; 53 hhds. Brown Sugar; 25 kegs, 5 boxes Tobacco; 171 boxes Cigars; 29 casks Tallow; 33 bags Coffee; 14 barrels Cinnamon; 20 bags Pepper; 136 boxes Raisins; 2 casks Saleratus; 24 bags, 44 kegs, 3 barrels, 2 hhds. Ginger; 20 kegs Mustard; 13 boxes Arrow Root; 2 barrels Chocolate; 31 do. Cider; 41 casks Vinegar; 80 barrels Apples; 29 do. Dried Apples; 10 barrels, 3 tierces Beans; 51 brls. Peas; 981 bags Barley; 500 bags Malt; 46 tierces Rice; 12 bales Hops; 7 casks Cheese; 20M. Bricks; 124 packages Butter; 20 do. Lard; 115 brls. Pitch and Tar; 20 brls. Coal Tar; 20 tons Oakum; 660 boxes Soap; 180 do. Candles; 106 brls. Pork and Beef; 87 tons & 44 chald. Coals; 400 boxes Oranges; 89 crates, 19 hhds. Earthenware; 4 kegs Specie, containing $10,000; a large quantity Dry Goods, Ship's Materials, Iron, Copper, &c. &c. &c.

PRICE OF BREAD.

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

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 Saturday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Christopher Turner, to Miss Ann Graham, both of this City.

On Saturday evening, by the Rev. Wm. Scovil, Mr. Thomas M'Nab, to Miss Rosanna Sweeny, both of this City.

On Sunday morning, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. Charles Clerke, to Anne, youngest daughter of Captain Thomas Holmes, all of this City.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. W. Scovil, Mr. Aaron Graham to Miss Mary Anne Curland, both of this City.

On Thursday the 6th instant, by the Rev. C. Milner, Mr. John T. P. Wills, of this City, to Emeline Amelia, sixth daughter of John Wightman, Esquire, of the Parish of Westfield, King's County.

At St. Andrews, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. A. M'Lean, Mr. Isaac M. Bragg, of Orono, State of Maine, to Sarah Ann, third daughter of William Babcock, Esquire, of St. Andrews.

At Deer Island, on the 27th ult. Mr. William McKinney, to Miss Marietta Heney, both of that place.

At Windsor, N. S. on Thursday evening, 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. King, Hastings William Neville, Esq. second son of the late Lieutenant General Neville, and grandson of the Earl of Ruthes, to Eliza, eldest daughter of James Elderkin, Esq. of Windsor.

At Saint George's Church, Halifax, on Thursday morning, 6th instant, by the Rev. the Rector, the Rev. John Storrs, A. B. of Trinity College, Dublin, and Missionary at Cornwallis and Wolfville, to Frances Sarah Wentworth, second daughter of the late Richard Cunningham, Esquire, of Windsor.

DIED.

On Sunday last, after a very severe illness of only two days, Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. John Harbell, aged twelve years.

On Sunday evening, aged three weeks, John, infant son of Mr. W. G. Lawton, of this city.

In Carleton, on Thursday, Eliza Ann, daughter of Mr. John Hayward, aged five years.

At Eastport, on the 7th instant, of consumption, Jane, wife of Capt. John R. Phelan, of Ship Alexander, of this port, in the 32d year of her age—a kind and affectionate partner and friend, and deeply lamented by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

At Fredericton, on the 4th May, Mr. William Segee, aged 73 years, deeply lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends. Mr. Segee was one of the Loyalists who came to this Province in the year 1783, and from that period to the day of his death, sustained an unblemished character, which endeared him to all who knew him.

At Kingsclear, on the 30th April, of a short but painful illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Mary, relict of Mr. John Barker, late of Kingsclear, in the 77th year of her age. Mrs. B. had been a member of the Baptist Church for nearly forty years.

At Woodstock, on the 2d instant, Rupert James, son of Richard English, Esq. aged one year and six months.

At Temiscouata Barracks, on the 11th of April, Lieut. John Turner, of the 56th Regiment.

At St. Stephen, Capt. Andrew Harvey, of Brig *Caledonia*.

At Halifax, on the 9th inst. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James Hay, aged 27 years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Saturday—Schr. Abram Thorne, Johnston, Philadelphia, 8—J. R. Sweet, flour, &c.
Monday—Steamer North America, Mabee, Boston, 40 hours—J. Whitney, passengers and merchandize.
Schr. Melville, Kent, Philadelphia—staves.
Tuesday—Schr. Margaret Trynor, Martin, Sydney, C. B.—F. D. S. Jones, coals.
Numshong, Matthew, Baltimore, 14—H. Gilbert, wheat and flour.
Xerxes, Holmes, Portland, flour and molasses.
Thursday—Emily, Hilton, Halifax, 7—sugar.
Teazer, Greenlaw, New York—Thomas & Sandall, assorted cargo.
Governor Francis, Shaw, Alexandria, 18—Ratchford & Brothers, flour and bread.
Fame, Kinney, Halifax, 14—rum, sugar, and oats.
Friday—Brig P. I. Nevius, Thomson, Baltimore, 12—S. Hersey, wheat.
Shamrock, Pickance, Halifax, 7—J. Wishart, sugar and flour.
Charlotte Ann, Vroom, Philadelphia, 12—James Robertson, flour and wheat.
James Hay, Howard, New York, 10—D. & F. Leavitt, assorted cargo.
Mariner, Taylor, Savannah, 18—R. Rankin & Co. timber.
St. Mary, Pierce, Baltimore, 12—John Hammond, flour and wheat.
Schr. Wave, Rogers, Baltimore, 6—H. Gilbert, wheat.
Banner, Lingley, Boston, 6—J. & T. Robinson, assorted cargo.
Collector, Anderson, Boston, 5—Master, as'd cargo.
Sarah Jane, Woodman, Nassau, 20—Master, tobacco, logwood, &c.
This Morning—Schr. Britannia, Kinney, Halifax, Crane & M'Grath, sugar.

COASTWISE, &c.

Saturday—Enterprise, Holland, CampoBello, fish.
Paragon, Litteny, Annapolis, potatoes.
Intrepid, Munro, Cornwallis, staves.
Marmion, Porter, Windsor, plaster.
Mary, Woodman, Digby, boards and potatoes.
Mink, Trafton, Musquash, cedar poles.
Olive, Eastman, Londonderry, deals, butter, &c.
Lilly, Greenwood, Annapolis, staves.
Exile, Loomer, Welch Pool, pork, eggs, &c.
Mary Jane, Gatcomb, Grand Manan, fish.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, St. Andrews, passengers, [oranges, &c.
Monday—Favourite, Helms, St. Andrews, flour, Sarah Ann, Little, St. Andrews, wine, oranges, &c.
Antelope, Pangburn, Black River, lumber.
Aurora, Fitzgerald, Salmon River, lumber.
Elizabeth, Lent, Annapolis, staves.
Economy, Hardy, Digby, cordwood. [beef, &c.
Tuesday—Perseverance, Murray, Colchester, pork,
Tripoli, Olive, Salmon River, deals.
Lavinia, Cahoon, Shepody, freestone.
Robert, Rice, Digby, cordwood.
Pandora, Dunn, Cornwallis, staves.
Hazard, Chute, Digby, ballast.
Adventure, Merritt, Digby, wood and staves.
Hare, Brown, Digby, wine, eggs and hams.
Linnet, Clark, Cumberland, staves.
Catherine, Sulis, Digby, staves, potatoes, &c.
Wednesday—Brothers, Vaughan, St. Martins, bal-
Three Brothers, Bently, Lepreaux, fire wood. [last.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, Digby, passengers. [last.
Catherine Frances, Wentworth, St. Andrews, bal-
Victoria, Sheffield, Windsor, plaster.
Victoria, Best, Cornwallis, staves, butter, &c.
Tanner, Mitchell, Petticodiac, deals.
Salsbury, Russell, Petticodiac, deals.
William, Dexter, St. Martins, plaster.
Swan, Evans, Cornwallis, potatoes.
Minetey, Merritt, Annapolis, cordwood.
Thursday—Petrel, Laskey, St. Martins, ballast.
Eleanor Jane, White, Black River, flour.
Neptune, Fowler, Apple River, staves.
Sarah Jane, Cole, Shepody, deals and oats.
Dove, Steel, Cornwallis, staves and oats.
Pearl, Gowan, Annapolis, staves and cordwood.
Lark, Stiles, Shepody, lumber.
Antelope, Pangburn, Black River, lumber.
Victoria, Evans, Salmon River, deals.
Friday—Union Jack, Douglas, Truro, plaster.
Caroline, Landers, Wilmot, staves and deals.
Victory, Tanch, Lunenburgh, staves, oats, &c.
Vineyard, Edgett, Salmon River, deals.
This Day—Only Son, Parker, Digby, staves.
Barbara Ann, Barry, Digby, sand.
Perseverance, Appleby, Campo Bello, ballast.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, Windsor, passengers.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

May 10.—Meteor, Brown, Hull.
Hannah, Gregory, Dungarvon.
12.—Bergle, Evans, Cork.

CLEARED.

Ship Pekin, Russell, Liverpool, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; British American, Pritchard, Belfast, timber and deals—Eaton, Burnham & Co. Brig Wellington, Larkin, Philadelphia, plaster—Thomas & Sandall; Daniel Kilby, Johnston, Eastport, ballast—Thomas & Sandall; Martha, Coroman, Dundalk, deals and laths—W. Carvill; Schr. Acadian, Vaughan, Portland, sheep skins—Master; Lucretia, Norwood, Eastport, ballast—J. & R. Reed; William, Dexter, Lubec, plaster—G. Mosher.

The ship Alexander Edmond, Capt. Strang, arrived last week from Liverpool, was beset with ice all round on the 20th April, in lat. 44 13, long. 49, and the weather continuing very thick, was in the midst of it for three days—but, by getting out spare sails and spars as fenders, and using the utmost vigilance and precaution, succeeded in forcing through it to the Westward, and getting clear on the third day, the ship's bows and sides much chafed and cut.—Saw many seals on the ice which covered the sea to a great distance.

Letters from whale-ship Margaret Rait, of this port, dated 18th January, report her within two days' sail of Cape Horn, with 55 barrels Sperm Oil; three months out; all well.

Spoken on the 16th April, lat. 44, long. 35 30, ship Glengarry, of St. John, from Savannah, for Liverpool.

Brig Diploma, at New-York, from Oporto, fell in with the wreck of the ship La Bonne Mere, of St. John, in lat. 37, long. 39 40, on the 15th April, and took some rigging from it.—[The La Bonne Mere was a new vessel, on her first voyage to Britain, and was abandoned on the 17th Feb. in lat. 39, long. 50, having been completely dismasted in a gale a week previous.]

Loss of a Vessel in the ice.—The barque Stardona, Robinson, master, from Liverpool, bound to Montreal, with a valuable cargo of tea and dry goods, sunk among the icebergs off Cape Ray, N. F. on the 24th of April, at midnight. The captain and crew (17 in number,) took to their boats, and succeeded in reaching Cape Ray, from whence they were taken on the 28th by the American brigantine Franklin, and arrived at Pictou on the 3d of May.

Arrived at Philadelphia, 30th April, schr. Woodlands, Johnston, St. John.

Cleared at New Orleans, 22d April, ship Wallace, Main, Liverpool; 23d, barque Lord John Russell, Daly, St. John.—At Mobile, 23d, ship Wakefield, Young, Liverpool; 27th, Eagle, Crowell, Greenock; 29th, Ann Hall, Tucker, Liverpool; 30th, Speed, Pentreath, ditto.—At Savannah, 27th, ship Portland, Robinson, Liverpool.—Wilmington, 28th, brig Isabella, Payson, St. John.

Barque Frederick, from Norfolk, for St. John, dropped down to Hampton Roads on the 3d inst.

Brig Washington, True, from Philadelphia for St. John, passed Holmes' Hole on the 2d inst.

Arrived at Dublin, 9th April, ship St. Martin, Vaughan, St. John.—At Hull, 15th, Coronation, Broadly do.

At Cork, 9th April, brig Thomas Hanford, from Waterford, for St. John.