COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

NO. II.

New Brunswick, May, 1848.

Messrs. Editors,—There is a large and respectable class of persons among us who believe that the overbearing conduct of the hitherto dominant party in this Province has produced results highly beneficial to the present generation; and that out of the great mass of evil which has grown up under the old system, much good has come.—On the one hand they see a party formerly possessed of all the influence which the patronage of the Crown could afford; enjoying almost uncontrolled power; denying any accountability to Colonial authority; gorged with the fruits of the offices at the disposal of the Executive, and which they had been taught to regard as heir-looms:—On the other, a small number of men, at least equally honest, mingling patriotism with their loyalty; anxious to promote the real welfare of their fellow-subjects; and longing for the introduction of British principles and the extension of British freedom. The former concealed their fear, but the hand-writing was upon the wall, and they trembled. The tenacity with which they clung to the cherished relics of their former greatness, bore a fitting resemblance to the despotic character of their previous conduct. The avalanche of Colonial Despotism tottered from its summit, and, in obedience to the laws of political gravitation, precipitated itself downwards, striking terror to the hearts of those who had previously regarded with complacency the apparent security of its position.

The altered policy in Colonial Administration, induced by the views of Lord Durham, gave a fresh impetus to the exertions of the friends of Reform in this Province. From Canada, the source of reflected light and heat, emanated rays which warmed into life the almost expiring energies of some, and added renewed vigour to the untiring labours of others. Its influence was felt and acknowledged, though not seen.

I would in this letter call the attention of your readers to Lord John Russell's Despatch of the 16th October, 1839. It was generally believed that this Despatch was written for the express purpose of enabling Lord Sydenham (then Governor General) to grapple successfully with the numerous difficulties with which he was surrounded, and to carry out with vigor the new Colonial policy.

Lord John, after calling the attention of the then Lieutenant Governor (Sir John Harvey) to the tenure upon which political offices in the gift of the Crown were held throughout the British Colonies, holds the following remarkable language:—"I find "that the Governor himself, and every person "serving under him, are appointed during the "Royal pleasure, but with this important difference. The Governor's Commission is in fact "revoked whenever the interests of the public service are supposed to require such a change in "the administration of local affairs. But the commissions of all other public officers are very rarely indeed recalled, except for positive misconduct." He then proceeds to state that he cannot learn of any change having taken place in those offices during the present or two last reigns, except in cases of death or resignation, incapacity or misconduct. After conjecturing that this system of converting a tenure at pleasure into a tenure for life, originated in the practice which formerly prevailed, of selecting all the higher classes of public functionaries from persons resident in Great Britain, His Lordship states that, this practice having been abolished, "it is time that a different "course should be followed." Then follows the most important paragraph in the whole Despatch.

"You will understand, and cause it to be generally known, that hereafter the tenure of Colonial "offices held during Her Majesty's pleasure, will "not be regarded as equivalent to a tenure during "good behaviour, *but that not only such officers "will be called upon to retire from the public service as often as any sufficient motives of public "policy may suggest the expediency of that measure, but that a change in the person of the Governor will be considered as a sufficient reason "for any alterations which his successor may deem "it expedient to make in the list of public functionaries*, subject of course to the future confirmation "of the Sovereign." * * * *

"The functionaries who will be chiefly though "not exclusively affected by them [the preceding "remarks] are the *Colonial Secretary*, the Treasurer or Receiver General, the *Surveyor-General*, "the Attorney and Solicitor General," &c. * * "and Members of the Council."

"Every reasonable indulgence must be shewn "for the expectations which such persons (existing officers) have been encouraged to form. *But "even in these instances it will be necessary that "the right of enforcing these regulations should "be distinctly maintained, in practice as well as in "theory, as often as the public good may clearly demand the enforcement of them.* It may not be "unadvisable to compensate any such officers for "disappointment, even by pecuniary grants, when "… appear unjust to dispense with their ser… … out such an indemnity which had previously obtained; secondly, that it in future was … depend upon the pleasure of the … required it, any … Department, who had taken office previously to the receipt of the Despatch, could be removed upon receiving a proper compensation; and thirdly, that every Officer who has been appointed since the receipt of the Despatch, can be removed at any time when the Government require such removal.

I shall leave your readers to test the correctness of these inferences, and pass on to the action taken upon this Despatch by the House of Assembly.—On the 29th of February, 1840, it was discussed by the House in a Committee of the whole: and I believe seven different sets of resolutions were moved, some of which were afterwards withdrawn. I shall give, for the information of your readers, the most important of them. The first which I shall give, is that moved by Mr. End, which does not appear upon the Journals, but which I find in the newspapers published at the time:

"*Resolved*, that previous to the Despatch of "Lord John Russell, the tenure of Public Office in "this Province was highly satisfactory to the people; and that Despatch, by depriving certain of "the public functionaries therein enumerated, of "all discretion and freedom of action, and reducing them to the situation of mere instruments in "the hands of the Administrator of the Government, has excited a feeling of distrust, and must "weaken, if not destroy that influence which honest, independent and conscientious Public Officers, would, under the old tenure, naturally obtain in the minds of a loyal people."

This resolution was supported by a speech witty, eloquent and absurd, and every way characteristic of its author; and remained till the last session unique in its character.

The debate ultimately turned upon the several resolutions moved by the Speaker (Mr. Simonds), Mr. Partelow, and Mr. Wilmot. That of the Speaker stated as the opinion of the Committee, that the Despatch should be highly satisfactory to the House, affording, as it did, a most gratifying proof of a sincere desire on the part of the Queen to introduce principles analogous to those of the British Constitution.

That moved by Mr. Partelow stated as the opinion of the Committee, that *there was nothing in the Despatch to call forth any expression of opinion from the House*, and that in the event of any occurrence taking place to disturb the happy political state of the Province, any loyal and dutiful Address which might be laid at the foot of the Throne would receive Royal consideration.

Mr. Wilmot's resolution, after reciting that "the "avowed object of convening that Branch of the "Legislature was to make statutes and ordinances "for, and to advise the Executive Government in, "all questions affecting the peace, welfare and "good government of the inhabitants of this Province;" that "the exercise of all Executive functions should be "controlled and directed with "a special view to the attainment of the same "objects;" and that they could not "waive nor "forego the inherent right of that Branch of the "Government to advise and assist in such control "and direction, and to remonstrate against the "abusive exercise of those functions;" stated as the opinion of that Committee, "that the *House "should view the Despatch in question as distinctly "recognizing an efficient responsibility on the part "of the Executive Officers* to the Representative "Branch of the Provincial Government."

This resolution, it is needless to say, was supported by a most brilliant and effective speech from its mover, and by one of the most eloquent and forcible appeals from Mr. Fisher which that gentleman ever delivered, in which he stated that "ever since he had read Lord Durham's admirable "report he had made up his mind that *the great "question of Responsible Government* was settled, "and sooner or later *must and would* prevail "throughout British America."

Mr. Hill also supported this resolution in a speech which did credit to his talents as an acute reasoner, and to his heart as an *honest* man; and which still reflects credit upon his character as a consistent politician.

The Speaker also spoke upon the same side. Mr. End took occasion to characterize Responsible Government as "gross political deception, an *ignis fatuus*, a baseless visionary fabric;" and on the same side of the question, though differing in opinion, are found the names of Mr. Partelow, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Brown, each of whom resisted the resolution. The names upon the division stood as follows; for Mr. Wilmot's resolution—The Speaker, and Messrs. Fisher, J. M. Wilmot, Beardsley, Freeze, McLeod, Palmer, L. A. Wilmot, Hayward, Hill, Woodward, Rankin, and Connell. Against it—Messrs. Weldon, Allen, Barberie, McAlmon, Stewart, End, Wilson, Hannington, Street, Partelow, Jordan, H. T. Partelow, Gilbert, Boyd, and Brown: and it was therefore decided in the negative; upon which Mr. Partelow's resolution passed by the casting vote of the Chairman, Mr. Taylor: Mr. Hannington voting against both, and the names being otherwise relatively the same.

The reasons urged by the supporters of Mr. …mot's resolution were various. They argued …here was nothing new in the Despatch; that it was truly British in all its details, and only declared the intention of Her Majesty to exercise the prerogative according to the ancient and invariable practice of the Parent State; that the British Constitution had been hitherto in abeyance in this Colony, but that the people of the Province had grown out of their state of wardship; that Responsible Government was a necessary incident to British institutions, and was the only kind of Government that Englishmen and their descendants would tolerate; that it was a monstrous state of things when public officers arrayed themselves with impunity against the government, and that, as such, they were bound to support it. These last considerations were especially urged by the Speaker, (Mr. Simonds).

The opponents of the resolution argued that there was no necessity for any expression of opinion; that they should be careful of *innovation*, as the country was in a prosperous condition; that the House had *every confidence in the Executive Government*; that in England the Government was carried on upon fixed principles, but in this country no system could be found to exist, (forgetting that the tendency of the Despatch was to remedy this evil); that the proper elements could not be found in the Colony to work out the new system; and that the *Governor had acted unwisely in laying the Despatch before the House.*

Much talent and great ingenuity were displayed in this debate. Mr. Partelow and Mr. Fisher were pitted against each other; but the latter gentleman withdrew his resolution, fearing it might interfere with that of his learned colleague. It is difficult to discover the principle upon which, if the argument of the majority were correct, the other peculiarities of which mark the British Constitution, should not have been withheld from us. And it might be a question, whether, admitting the correctness of their principles, even popular representation and trial by jury might not with equal reason be denied us, as Colonists; and why all our local disputes should not be referred for settlement to the other side of the water.

This debate was the awakening voice; but when its echo was heard, a few years later, the slumbers of the strong were broken for ever.

BRITANNICUS.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1848.

The first May Steam-Packet *Caledonia* arrived at Halifax on Friday morning, 19th inst., after a passage of twelve days and a half from Liverpool. The Express with the letter-mails for this Province and Canada, arrived here at twelve o'clock on Saturday night, and the newspaper bags reached town a little before one o'clock on Sunday. The Steamer had forty-nine passengers—seven of whom landed at Halifax.

Parliament having resumed its labours on the 1st of May, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a resolution sanctioning the advance on loan out of the consolidated fund, or by exchequer bills, of a sum not exceeding £200,000, for the immigration of free laborers into Guiana and Trinidad. Mr. Hume's motion to postpone till the West India committee reported, was rejected, 76 to 21.

On Thursday night, Lord Palmerston announced that Prussia and Denmark have accepted the mediation of Great Britain, and that negotiations are now going on for an amicable settlement of all the questions in dispute. The importance of this announcement, politically and commercially, can hardly be overrated.

On Thursday, in reply to a question from Mr. Urquhart on the Spanish diplomatic correspondence that has lately taken place, Lord John Russell justified the tone and tenor of that correspondence on the part of the foreign secretary, because, by treaty, Great Britain was bound to supply assistance by sea, as well as a certain quantity of arms and ammunition to maintain the Queen of Spain on her throne; and that this circumstance gave Great Britain a right to give such friendly advice as appeared best calculated to avert civil war. The despatches, however, were not strictly correct as published in the newspapers. Lord Palmerston, who entered the house whilst the minister was speaking, said he had no objection to lay the whole on the table. In reply to a further question from Mr. Urquhart, Lord Palmerston said he had much pleasure in stating that the offer of mediation by Great Britain had been accepted by the Prussian government, as the organ of the Germanic confederation on the one hand, and by Denmark on the other, and that communications were going on to render that mediation effectual. The house then proceeded to the third reading of the Jewish disabilities bill, which, after a long debate, was read a third time and passed.

On the evening of the 4th the government announced two very important measures for Ireland. The first leaves to the Irish counties the use of the instalments due under the … franchise than … English county franchise.

Some failures of considerable importance had … and one in Liverpool had caused some surprise, namely, that of Sir Thomas Brancker, who was one of the Managing Directors of the Royal Bank. The stoppage of Messrs. Hadden & Co., respectable and extensive woollen manufacturers of Aberdeen, was announced.

Riot in Limerick.—A collision took place on Saturday, 29th of April, at Limerick, between the Young and Old Irelanders. Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Thomas Meagher, and John Mitchell attended at a soiree at the Sarsfield Club-house, but the proceedings were interrupted by an attack from the Old Irelanders, who had taken in high dudgeon the attacks upon the late Mr. O'Connell and Conciliation hall, which have appeared in the *United Irishman*. About one hundred Confederates, perhaps, assembled, and having moved Doctor Daniel Griffin to the chair, they proceeded to take the tea and other good things provided; but their quiet enjoyment of these creature-comforts was suddenly interrupted by a volley of stones from the Old Irelanders without.

For the last fifty years the city was not thrown into such a state of excitement and disturbance,—the windows and doors of the building were demolished—stones and missiles were hurled in through the broken sashes,—shots were fired by the confederates, who, in self defence, were obliged to tear up the seats and forms to protect themselves,—an effigy of Mr. Mitchell was burned outside the door, and the tar barrel was placed so convenient to the premises that they took fire, to the terror of all within.

The scene was frightful, and had it not been for the intervention of the authorities, the consequences would have been awful. Smith O'Brien went among the crowd, with a view of pacification, when he received a severe contusion from a stone beneath the left eye, and was obliged to go home. It is stated that he had several of his ribs broken. The High Sheriff visited the banquet hall, and announced that the military and police force would be withdrawn if the meeting did not break up; this had the desired effect. Mr. Meagher and Mr. Mitchell were as seditious as ever, if not more so, and this, too, at the time when they owed their own safety from a furious mob to the officers of that very Government which they were rabidly assaulting. Tranquillity was not restored until one o'clock on Sunday morning. Mr. Meagher left for Cork, and Mr. Mitchell for Dublin, on Sunday. So alarmed were some of the persons at the smoke from the bonfire making its way into the building, that four of them, deeming egress by the door a dangerous attempt, ascended to an upper story, and courageously let themselves down by a chain used for hoisting up goods, and made their escape by a back lane. Meagher got into the hotel under the protection of two men, armed with daggers, who kept dealing blows right and left. Mitchell, they say, was so hard pressed that he ran up to the door of a house, and there defended himself with a dagger until he was let into the house to save his life.

In consequence of the late riotous proceedings at Limerick, the Lord Lieutenant has "proclaimed" the county and the city of Limerick under the act for prevention of crime in Ireland; and further, has issued a proclamation, warning the people against taking part in the proposed council of three hundred, or the formation of the contemplated association called the National Guard. His lordship, in his reply to the address of the magistrates of Dublin, intimates that it is not his present intention to "proclaim" the county and city of Dublin, but "that an important change has taken place, and that the few turbulent and desperate men who have occasioned so much alarm, having nowhere found the support upon which they relied, agitation has in a great measure subsided."

The elections having terminated, the French National Assembly commenced its sessions on the 4th of May, under auspices the most encouraging. It is believed to contain a considerable majority of moderate Republicans. The ultraists and communists are evidently greatly disappointed at this result; and violent commotions and bloodshed at Rouen and other places, are ascribed to their chagrin. The French people generally seem disposed to adopt moderate and reasonable measures of Government, though it is quite apparent that there must be more fighting before a new order of things is fully established.

It seemed to be anticipated that a constitution would be adopted by the Assembly similar to that of the United States, and that Lamartine would be elected President for five years.

Danish vessels are now seized in all the German ports, but the Prussian vessels taken by the Danes into Copenhagen, thus far, outnumber their losses. A Danish war frigate left Elsinore, April 27, to cruise off the Elbe. Danish ships of war lying off Kiel forced all Dutch vessels to put back.

The Second May Mail.

The Steamer Hibernia with the Mail of the 13th May from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday night, after a passage of 11½ days. She had forty-six passengers—two for Halifax.

The Expresses left Halifax next morning, and the letter mail reached town about ten o'clock last night. The newspapers arrived between seven and eight this morning.

Willmer & Smith's European Times of the 13th remarks—

The weather continues most beautiful, and is everything that can be desired. The crops throughout the United Kingdom look most promising, and afford ample hope of a most abundant harvest. We observe that a leading Dublin paper "regrets very much to state that extensive failures have been already discovered in the potato crop in the west of Ireland." The same regrets appear in a few English papers; but we are unwilling to believe that there exists at present any cause of alarm as to the failure of the potato crops; and we again recommend the grower and speculator in bread stuffs to look with caution upon these reports.

During the past week fresh gleams of hope have manifested themselves in the several departments of trade and commerce. The produce markets exhibit increased activity, and the prices are rather advancing. Money is plentiful, and can be readily obtained in London at 3 to 3½ per cent.—The manufacturing districts appear to continue improving.—Although the market for English and Foreign Securities has fluctuated much during the week, prices are above our last quotations.—The imports of Cotton during the week having been very large, prices have declined one-eighth of a penny per lb. for all qualities under fair.—The continuance of fine weather has acted upon the Grain trade in all the leading markets throughout the United Kingdom. The best Western Canada Flour does not realise more than 27s. 6d. whilst the middling qualities are sold at 25s. to 26s. 6d.

At the Liverpool Corn Market yesterday there was a fair attendance, but the extreme fineness of the weather caused the dealers to buy cautiously of new Wheat and Flour. An active demand was experienced for Indian Corn and Corn Meal, and the former realised 1s. per 480 bbls. and the latter 6d. per brl. advance. Prime American yellow Corn brought 29s. and Corn Meal 12s. 6d. per brl.

For cotton there is a fair demand, the market is firm and the currency of yesterday is fully sustained.

There is still but a limited demand for manufactured Iron. Until public confidence is fully restored, the transactions cannot increase, and prices will range low.

Timber.—Since our last report we have nothing favourable to notice in the trade. Four cargoes have arrived—three with Timber and one with Deals only. The sales during the month have been to a trifling extent, the dealers appearing unwilling to operate excepting at reduced prices. By auction, a cargo of Quebec was offered, when 50 logs of Red Pine were sold at 18¾d. per foot, and 50 logs at 18d. per foot—remainder withdrawn; at the same time a cargo of Miramichi Pine was sold at 12d. to 14¾d. per foot, the latter rate being for the large timber. By private sale a cargo of Quebec Pine has been sold at 13½d. per foot, Red Pine at 18½d. and a cargo of Miramichi at 13d. per foot. Two cargoes of St. John have been sold—one of 18¾ inches, average 16¾d. per foot, and the other 18¼ inches, at 16½d. per foot, with Birch at 14d. per foot, and Deals at a 1¾d. per foot of 2 inches. A cargo of Timber and Deals, now landing, remains undisposed of. If it were not for the unsettled state of affairs on the continent, there is nothing to prevent an improvement in the market, for stocks of all descriptions of Wood are moderate; but, until these matters are adjusted, we cannot expect to see much revival in trade.

London, May 12.—*Freight Operations, &c.*—Although we cannot announce any positive improvement in business under this title, certainly the prospects are no worse than they have been for some weeks past, which considering the extremely unsettled state of the continental ports, may be viewed rather favorably than otherwise. With Dantzic and Memel of course all operations are closed. In Timber freights generally but little business is doing. From Quebec to London, 35s. 6d. has been given this week, and is still to be had; to Grimsby, 36s.; to British Channel, 35s. Deals from the River St. Lawrence, £5.—For Hull, Quebec timber, 37s.; St. John or St. Andrews do. 95s.

By intelligence received this morning from our correspondent at Hull, we learn that the effect of the blockade of the Prussian ports in the Baltic, together with the Elbe, by the Danish squadron, is beginning to be seriously felt at that place. One arrival from the north, he states, has only taken place during the last two days, and many vessels now lying in their docks, bound for Hamburgh, have discharged their crews, there being no prospect of a speedy admission into the Elbe.

Woolwich, May 10.—The Enterprise and Investigator will both be paid this afternoon, and will leave Greenhithe to-morrow, on the North Pole expedition.

The Bellisle, 72, gun troop-ship, arrived off Portsmouth on the 7th instant, from St John, with the 33d Regiment, … troops landed … proceeded by railroad to Canterbury.

Privateers in the English Channel.—A correspondent says, under date Cowes, Tuesday morning, May 9, "The intelligence of the blockade of Hamburgh, Lubec, and the German ports arrived here yesterday, and in consequence our roadstead is rapidly filling with Hamburghers, Holsteiners, &c., no less than seventeen ships having come up during the night. One of our pilots reports, that yesterday, while coming up channel on board a Prussian ship, he witnessed the capture of a Holstein schooner by a privateer under Danish colours, which fact confirms the report current for the last few days, that there were several privateering vessels in the chops of the Channel, looking out for prizes."

Her Majesty held a drawing-room levee, the first of the season, on Thursday afternoon, at St James' Palace. The reception was very fully attended. The considerate act of the Queen, in reference to the use of British manufactures at the drawing-room had a very beneficial effect.

In the House of Commons on the 11th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in reply to Colonel Sibthorp, that he was desirous of postponing his financial statement until he should be better informed as to our financial prospects. He had the happiness to inform the House that the Customs' revenue had begun to recover.

The third reading a passing of the Jewish Disabilities Bill through the House of Commons has been carried by a majority on the last division of 234 over 173.

It is said that Government contemplates an immediate application to Parliament for authority to raise a loan for emigration. The amount, it is said, will be at least £500,000, perhaps £1,000,000.

Four thousand juvenile paupers from the different unions in Ireland, and ten thousand from England, are to be sent to Australia this year.

It is said that Smithfield Market, long the monster nuisance of London, is at length to be done away with.

No less than fifty-four large vessels, chiefly ships, from foreign parts, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th of May, and on the 8th about thirty. During the two days the arrivals coastwise amounted to 170.

On the 5th of May, sentence was passed on several persons convicted of riot in Glasgow, as follows:—one to eighteen years' transportation; three to ten years' and five to two years' imprisonment.

Whether it is the effect of the late acts for putting down outrage and seditious speaking, certain it is that Ireland has become more tranquil during the past week. The Limerick affair has tended not a little to this salutary result. Mr. O'Brien, in the first impulse of indignation at the treatment he received, resolved to retire from Parliament and public life; but the general sympathy and regret expressed to him by the O'Connells in Dublin changed this determination, and a new alliance has been formed, and an address to the Irish Repealers has been issued, in which the names of Dr. Miley, W. S. O'Brien and John O'Connell appear at the head. The declaration of fraternisation is not made by these leaders of the repeal party as members of the Irish Confederation, or of the Loyal National Repeal Association, but simply as individuals pledged and devoted to obtain repeal. Indeed for the present Mr. Mitchell seems to be shelved from the two great parties. The Repeal Association has long since disavowed his principles; he has now thought fit to retire from the council, and has requested his name to be removed from the books of the Irish Confederation. His reasons are differences of opinion between Mr. O'Brien and himself. Mr. Mitchell, however, declared his resolution to hasten the formation of the National Council and National Guard, in both of which he assumes a conspicuous part. His tone, however, is utterly changed. Instead of "the most magnanimous lion" as heretofore, he now "roars gently as a sucking dove." * * * It is quite clear that there will be no revolution in Ireland this time; and that whatever changes may be brought about, they will only be effected by peaceful agitation, or by the constitutional course of Government.

Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Meagher having pleaded not guilty to their several indictments will be put upon their trial on Monday, May 15.

We rejoice to say that the vast majority of the Irish people seem aware that their private interests are incompatible with this perpetual excitement; and accordingly the agriculturists have turned to their occupations in the fields, and with the blessing of Providence upon their labours, we trust, with a good harvest, and a great breadth of land cultivated, that a vast amount of disaffection in Ireland will vanish, and domestic peace be restored to the country.

Smith O'Brien has been removed from the commission of the Peace, in consequence of having signed a document entitled "Proclamation by the Council of the Irish Confederation." This document ridiculed the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation, parodying its style and language.

The London correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal says—"I am enabled to inform you on unquestionable authority—the authority of one of Her Majesty's Minister—that the Queen has positively determined to visit Ireland this summer."

Latest from Ireland.—Our letters dated yesterday, from Belfast, Dublin, Cork, &c. have reached us. Their contents are not important. The Judges have appointed the 29th of May and 1st of June for the trial of Mr. Mitchell. The jury in these cases was struck yesterday, but from the proceedings which took place on the occasion, it is not improbable that, if convicted, Mr. Mitchell may take his case to the House of Lords, inasmuch as the Deputy Sheriff was unwilling to give a *solemn* assurance that the names and numbers on the cards prepared for the ballot corresponded with those set forth in the Sheriff's book. For the credit of the Irish Government and its Attorney General, we sincerely hope that they have not again put themselves in a position whereby Lord Denham may have an opportunity to say of this trial as he did in the case of O'Connell, &c. that it was a "delusion, a mockery, and a snare."

The *United Irishman* of this day, in alluding to the two juries struck to try the cases of O'Brien and Meagher, states that there are only three Catholics thereon, and makes some severe and pointed allusions to the Attorney General, a Catholic himself, for objecting to place his co-religionists on the panel.

Mr. Sergeant Howley is most unmercifully handled in the same paper for his sentence on a man convicted at the Thurles Quarter Sessions for being armed with a pitchfork pike. The comments of the editor certainly will attract the attention of the Government.

State of the Country.—The past week has exhibited a decided improvement in affairs monetary and commercial. The panic has subsided, and the run for gold completely checked. Indeed a reaction has taken place, for the Cork branch of the Bank of Ireland, in one day, last week, received £10,000 from the Savings' Banks. The Stock market has not shared in the improvement of the Share market. In the latter a great many transactions have taken place, and in all cases an advance has been had.

The warlike aspect of affairs on the continent has not undergone any material change during the past week. The hostilities in Lombardy have received a new impulse by the accession of the Pope to the Italian confederacy against Austria, whilst Prussia and the allies on the north have entered Denmark Proper, Jutland; and the friendly mediation of England in the quarrel has not yet produced any practical results. The Danes by sea have now begun to act by a vigorous blockade of all the northern ports. An official declaration of the blockade of Venice by the Austrians has been issued.

From Lombardy we are in hourly expectation of receiving news of a decisive engagement between Charles Albert and the Austrians under the walls of Verona.

The whole of Germany continues in an agitated state, and the report of the collection of an army of 50,000 men between Bamberg and Nuremberg has created a deep sensation in Paris. On the Prussian-Polish frontiers, the utter disorganisation of all government has led to the most frightful excesses. As far as we can judge from the conflicting accounts which reach us, it appears that the Germans having broken faith with the Poles, in certain concessions granted to them, the latter flew to arms. A succession of the fiercest battles has been fought, the two last at Xionz and at Miloslaw have been frightfully bloody. The Prussians were beaten.

The Queen of Portugal has issued a decree, appointing a commission to carry into effect the abolition of slavery in the Portuguese ultra-marine possessions.

France.—The tranquil and imposing ceremony of the opening of the National Assembly and the enthusiastic inauguration of the Republic in a constitutional form, ratified as it was by the universal acclamation of the deputies, the national guards, the army of the line, and assembled people of the French nation, has given a new impulse to the hopes of the friends of representative freedom; and it is now certain that not only will the experiment of a democratic government be fairly put to the trial in France, but that the great problem of the organization of labour will be tested in a spirit to secure its success, if such a scheme can be rendered practicable by human wisdom and exertions.

A President of the Chamber has been selected, a "conservative" republican, in opposition to the extreme republicans, but his authority has been limited to one month's duration; the delegated power conferred being provisional, and limited until a definitive constitution shall be agreed upon.

The provinces continue in a disturbed state, and tranquillity has been restored at Limoges by the transmission of 300,000 francs to the distressed inhabitants of the town.

It is reported that Lamartine is endeavouring to bring about an European Congress, to be held for the purpose of regulating the affairs of Poland, Germany, and Italy, and thus put an end to the effusion of blood.

The following is a list of the Ministers appointed by the Executive Committee of the National Assembly:—Foreign Affairs, M. Bastide; War, M. Charras; Finance, M. Duclerc; Justice, M. Cremieux; Public Instruction, M. Carnot; Commerce, M. Flocon; Public Worship, M. Bethmont; … that Ledru Rollin had tendered his resignation.

Imprisonment of the Pope.—A report prevailed in Paris yesterday that the Pope, representing his late hostility to Austria, had revoked his declaration of war, that in consequence the people had risen *en masse* and deposed him from his temporal authority—placing him under restraint in the Castle of St. Angelo.

The *Journal des Debats* confirms the above. It appears that Rome has regularly rebelled against him, and that the probability is that his Holiness will be deposed as a temporal Prince. In fact, the entire executive authority appears to be exercised by the new ministry without any control on the part of the Pontiff.

Important from Madrid.—Letters from Madrid, dated May 7th, have reached London, stating that an unsuccessful insurrection has been attempted at Madrid at 4 A. M. on that day. The conflict was sanguinary, and lasted several hours. Among the killed is General Tologio, brother-in-law to Maria Christina. A considerable number of the insurgents had been taken prisoners, and thirty of them were tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. They were about to be shot when the post left for England.

Our advices from Paris, dated yesterday, state that an armed demonstration in favour of the Poles was expected to take place this day, (Saturday.)—The most important item of news is the announcement of an official order to put the whole line of coast in the district of Boulogne in a state of defence, and to fortify the town.

Accounts from Elsinore, dated May 8, inform us that Sweden and Norway will aid Denmark with 20,000 men, who are to assemble in the Isle of Funen.

The London Times of this morning denies that the Pope has been deposed and a republic proclaimed at Madrid.—*Postscript Eu. Times, May 13.*

Provincial Appointments.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, provisionally, until Her Majesty's pleasure be known:—

The Honorable Lemuel A. Wilmot to be Attorney General, and a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

John R. Partelow, Esquire, Charles Fisher, Esquire, and the Honorable William B. Kinnear, (Her Majesty's Solicitor General,) to be Members of Her Majesty's Executive Council for this Province.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN S. SAUNDERS.

Secretary's Office, 22d May, 1848.

We copy the above official announcement from the *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday last. It is generally understood that Mr. Partelow will succeed to the Provincial Secretaryship in a few weeks, when his relinquishment of the duties of the Mayoralty of St. John, at the close of the quarter, can be made with less detriment to the public service than at present.

Another appointment or two will probably be made to the Council in a short time, when the names of the retiring Councillors will be announced.

It remains to be seen how far the acts of the new Cabinet will be satisfactory to the people. We are aware that many are in favor of party government, and not a few of Messrs. Wilmot and Fisher's friends disapprove of their taking office under the circumstances; we, however, coincide in opinion with the annexed extract from an editorial article in the last number of the *Head Quarters*, and think that the present arrangement will prove satisfactory to a large majority of the people of this Province.

"These appointments, together with the Executive Councillors who remain in office, will form an Executive Government strong enough to carry any measure which can be shewn to be for the benefit of this country, and comprises an amount of talent and parliamentary influence amply sufficient to work out successfully the Departmental system of Government lately introduced. By the present arrangement, the people of this Province have once more, and we hope finally, escaped the curse of violent political party agitation. The recognized leaders on either side have exhibited a degree of moderation and mutual concession, for which every thinking man will be willing to give them credit, and we have little doubt that the country will soon reap the benefit of this wise policy. Those who make it a point to croak about the instability of a coalition of parties, will no doubt continue to indulge in forebodings of coming disruption, and pour forth lugubrious looking predictions of impending discord. Our own opinion is that at present we require the best and most influential men of all parties to assist in steering the ship of state clear of the quicksands of political quackery, and through the obstructive rocks of prejudice by which she is surrounded.

"The Cabinet, as now completed, will, we think, prove satisfactory to a large majority of the people of this Province."

Queen's Birth Day.—Wednesday last being the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth, the day was honored as usual in this City by a suspension of business at the public offices. At noon a Royal Salute was fired by the troops in Garrison, and in the evening there was a display of fire works from Jeffrey's Hill.

We would direct attention to the notice for a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, with a view of taking measures to secure a participation for this Province in a bill now before the United States Congress, relative to the trade between that country and Canada. The subject is an important one to New Brunswick, and is deserving of immediate attention.

The *Chronicle* of last evening contains an account of the interesting ceremony which took place on the presentation of New Banners to Albion Lodge of Freemasons in this City, on Thursday last. We are unable to publish it to-day.

We regret to learn, from a letter dated Hong Kong, 21st February, 1848, that Assistant Commissary General Goldsmith's health had become so impaired by the climate, that he was obliged to go before a Medical Board, and obtain leave to return home for recovery. He would leave in a few days in the Ship *Fortitude*, for London, and we sincerely trust that the rest and quietness of the voyage, will, under the Divine blessing, be the means of restoring him to health. His return to this his native Province, would greatly gratify many warm friends and well-wishers.

New Ship.—Towed through the Falls on Saturday last, by the steamer *Conqueror*, a superior Ship of 700 tons, named the *Bombay*. She was built at Kingston, by Mr. Wm. P. Flewelling, for Messrs. Adams & Ketchum of this City, and is a fine specimen of naval architecture.

About a fortnight since, we stated that two young men, sons of Mr. Waddington and Mr. Rowe, of this City, who had gone out in a canoe, were missing, and that serious fears were entertained for their safety. We now learn that the canoe was found a few days ago near Beaver Harbour, much injured, but that no trace of the unfortunate youths has been discovered. We fear they have met a watery grave.—*New-Bruns.*

A promising boy, eleven years of age, son of Mr. James Ketchum, Carleton, was accidentally drowned in the Mill Pond at that place on Saturday last.

Mr. Nathaniel Sutherland, brother of Mr. Chas. Sutherland, proprietor of the Kenmure Saw-Mill at Bay Chaleur, was unfortunately drowned while engaged in river-driving on the 8th inst.—The deceased was only 23 years of age, and had been for nearly twelve months in the employ of the Gaspe Company at Grand Pabos, as master of a lumbering party in West River, and although the accident happened in sight of his gang, so rapid was the current that all efforts to save him proved unavailing.

Fire.—The Dwelling-House of Mr. Nathan H. Foster, at Upper Salmon River, in the Parish of Harvey, Westmorland County, with most of its contents, was accidentally destroyed by fire on the 11th inst.—leaving a poor man and six motherless children destitute of house or home at this time of general distress in the country.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Ray, of this City, came passengers in the Steamer Admiral, from Boston on Tuesday last.

Daniel Smith, Esq. of the Parish of Gagetown, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Queen's County.

The American Steamer Buena Vista started from Halifax for Boston on Wednesday night, soon after the arrival of the Hibernia from Liverpool for New York.

The American Steamer Herman arrived at New York on Tuesday last, in fifteen days from Southampton, which port she left on the 7th inst.

A new steamer, named the Halifax, was blown to pieces at the Kennebec dam, on Tuesday last, causing the death of six or eight persons—among them the Captain and the Engineer.

Arrival of Gen. Scott.—Major-General Winfield Scott, "the second conqueror of Mexico," arrived at Staten Island, below New York, on Sunday last, in the brig St. Petersburg from Vera Cruz, and proceeded to his family residence at Elizabethtown, avoiding all public display.

From Port-au-Prince.—An arrival at New-Orleans from Kingston, Jamaica, has brought news from that place to the 30th ult. and also some later news from Port-au-Prince, from whence the last accounts were threatening, in consequence of the intelligence which had reached there from France. The following statements are from the Jamaica papers:—

"We learn from respectable authority that the black population have risen *en masse* against the inhabitants of color, and were committing awful ravages among them. The causes of the outbreak we are unable to ascertain, but it is supposed to be a dissatisfaction of the browns to be governed by the present President. The British merchants resident at Port-au-Prince, engaged the brig Queen Victoria, which happened fortunately to be there, and sent, through the British Consul, to the Commodore on this station, requesting the immediate … war … man-of-war to protect British … presence … There was a French … outbreak which took place, but which, … standing, was of a most serious nature.

Government Emigration Office,
St. John, 22d May, 1848.

By the Mail this day, a list of 220 passengers has been received, by the ship "McDonald," H. McDonald, master, 554 tons, sailed from Cork on the 27th April for this port.

No other passenger list has been received by this Mail. One small vessel is advertised at Cork for passengers for this port. The Emigration Officer at Cork is of opinion that few more will sail for New-Brunswick this season from that port.

The "Lord Maidstone," Sheridan, master, was advertised to sail from Londonderry soon after the 10th instant, which vessel would probably close the emigration to New-Brunswick from that port for this season.

27th May, 1848.

The Barque "Exchange" arrived on the 24th inst. from Sligo, with 59 passengers all in good health. The Brig "Charles," from Youghal, with 95 passengers arrived at the Quarantine Station last evening. Seven passengers in a debilitated state will be landed on the Island, when the vessel will enter Port. By the English Mail arrived this day, there were no passenger lists whatever.

M. H. PERLEY,
Her Majesty's Emigration Officer.

Notice.—Rev. Mr. Farquharson, (formerly of Scotland,) agent of the Am. and Foreign Bible Society, will preach in the Baptist Meeting House in Portland, to morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.; at the Baptist Chapel in Carleton at 3 o'clock, P. M.; and for the Rev. Mr. Robinson, in Germain-street, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. Mr. Mackay will preach for Rev. Mr. Robinson at 11 o'clock, to morrow.

☞ The Rev. Charles Mackay will preach (God willing) in the Meeting House at Sand Point, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Pain or Distress of any kind, whether of gout, rheumatism headach, toothach, or any other kind of ache, is in all cases caused by impure humors of the blood, which have lodged upon the parts, and which nothing save vegetable purging (purifying) can remove, because by no other means can impurity be driven from the body.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have no superior, if indeed they have an equal, in removing every description of pain; because they carry off, by the stomach and bowels, all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and natural manner. Four or five of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, taken on going to bed, will in a short time drive pain or distress of every kind from the system, and restore the body to a state of sound health.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations*

The safest course is to purchase from the authorized agents only.

The genuine for sale by H. G. KINNEAR, Agent for the Provinces; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Jas. Drake, Fredericton; R. J. McDonald, Grand Lake; Upham & Hallett, Hopewell; R. Wilson, Sackville; E. J. Smith, Shediac; J. Cutler, Cocaigne; A. Lockhart, Quaco; Thomas Barry, Magaguadavic; A. H. Thomson, Saint Stephen; T. Wilder, Milltown. In Nova-Scotia, by J. Crowley, Digby; D. Moore, Kentville; Parker & Fisher, Cornwallis; W. Hoyt, Bridgetown; F. S. Harding, Windsor.

Office and General Depot—169, Race-street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEORGIA. READ IT.

We are daily receiving testimony like the following, from the North, South, East and West:

Messrs. Reese & Ware,—Gentlemen: I was afflicted with Asthma for fourteen years, and had tried every remedy in the country; I had also been to several physicians, and found no relief whatever. I was afflicted at times so severely, that the blood would gush from my nose, and my breathing was difficult. Indeed, the disease had gained so much on me, that I despaired of ever getting well, when I chanced to get a bottle of "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," which effected a perfect cure, and I now consider myself perfectly sound. This can be proved by numbers of men in Franklin county and vicinity, and I think it my duty to let it be known. THOMAS A. PATRICK.

Franklin Co. Ga. Nov. 19, 1846.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—☞ For sale by S. L. Tilley, King-street, St. John.

THE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
A New Sarsaparilla Preparation.

To cure Diseases, purify the Blood! To avoid them, keep it pure!!

That Predisposition which exposes the human frame to the infection and virulence of every class of disorders, proceeds directly or indirectly, from a morbid state of the system caused by Impure Blood.

HALSEY'S SUGAR-COATED MAGIC LIFE PILLS.

The originator of the only true and genuine Sugar-coated Pills, most respectfully informs the enlightened public, that this new and elegant preparation can be obtained only from advertised agents, and at the proprietor's establishment, No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

Among the numerous remedies which stand reputable on the basis of an ancient name, are none perhaps which have acquired so great celebrity, and extensive use in so short a time as this invaluable article.—They have gained their high reputation, alone by their good works. Those who once try them, always use them again. They are grateful to the stomach;—they improve the functions of secretion, nutrition and circulation. They restore digestion and appetite, and create a natural warmth which glows through the whole system, giving it greater vitality and animation.—In BILIOUS *complaints, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsy*, and all other disorders of the stomach they produce the most happy results. For *Sores, Boils, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, Eruptions* of the *Skin, Scrofulous complaints*, and many other like diseases arising from IMPURE BLOOD, they have become highly celebrated. Hundreds of certificates have been received from individuals who after having taken them for a few weeks, (according to the directions which accompany the box) were cured of the most afflicting cases of *Scrofulous affections. They give* GOOD BLOOD FOR BAD, and renew the fluids and vital functions. Bottles of the boasted Sarsaparillas, contain less of the *true virtues* of that valuable plant, and are less effectual, than a single box of these extraordinary Pills. In *Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Sore Throat, Headache, Giddiness*, &c., they are recommended with entire confidence; the relief in these cases is quick and permanent. For *Fever and Ague, Fevers, Asthma, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Dropsy, Jaundice, Worms, Looseness, General Debility*, and many of the various other diseases to which the human system is liable, they have proved an infallible remedy. Their action on the bowels is of the mildest character, even *over doses* never cause griping or unpleasantness, yet they are searching and efficient. It is impossible by *words*, to give an adequate idea of the great and good effects these pills produce and their superiority over every other remedy of a similar class; a *trial* only will explain the wide difference. The unhappy invalid after having tested but a single box of them, will with joy for the unexampled change wrought in his health, bear testimony to their uncommon virtues.

☞ For sale at the Store of the Subscriber, in Dock Street, at 1s. 3d. per box, and liberal allowance for wholesale purchases; and at the several Sub-Agencies in the Provinces.

H. G. KINNEAR,
Sept. 5. *General Agent for the Provinces.*

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Stewart A. W. Whipple, Esq. of this City, to Miss Rowe, daughter of Mr. Ralph Rowe, late from Sligo, Ireland.

On Thursday evening, 18th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John Herrington, of this City, to Miss Eunice Ann, second daughter of Mr. James Ells, of Cornwallis, N. S.

On Monday last, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Andrew Boyd, to Miss Isabella Green, both of the Parish of Portland.

Same day, by the same Mr. William Menely, to Miss Jane McConnell, both of this City.

On Tuesday, by the same Mr. John Logan, to Miss Ann Dalzell, both of this City.

On Wednesday last, at St. John's Chapel, by the Rev. the Rector, Mr. Richard S. Develer, to Caroline, third daughter of Captain Thomas Beer, R. N., all of this City.

In Trinity Church, on Thursday afternoon, by the Rev. Dr. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. John L. Bean of Red Head, Parish of Simonds, to Miss Ann Wilson, of this City.

On Wednesday the 10th inst. by the Rev. Dr. B. G. Gray, Mr. John Moriarty, to Hannah Helena, daughter of Mr. David Ennis.

DIED.

On the 24th inst. at his residence in Charlotte-street, deeply regretted, after a lingering illness which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. Valentine C. Troop, aged 61 years, formerly of Granville, Nova-Scotia, and for many years a respectable and worthy citizen of this place.

On Thursday morning, in the ninth year of her age, Adeline Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. George N. Robinson, of this City.

At Bay Verte, Westmorland County, on the 17th April, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Bill Chappell, Esquire, in the 77th year of his age.—Mr. Chappell has held the office of Justice of the Peace for the above County for nearly thirty years, and was among … Livingstone, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland and for the last twenty years a native of Cocaigne.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived,

Saturday—New barque Cornwallis, Newman, Cornwallis, (N. S.)—Adams & Ketchum, ballast.
Sunday—Ship Ambassadress, Foody, New-York, 6 days—Thomas Raymond, ballast.
Barque Medium, Crosby, Carmarthen, 31—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.
George Canning, Keay, Plymouth, 48—John Robertson, ballast.
Schr. Martha Greenow, Robbins, Yarmouth, (N. S.)—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.
Steamer Herald, Healy, Halifax, via Yarmouth, &c.—James Whitney, passengers.
Monday—Ship Atlantic, Ross, New-York, 7—Jas. Kirk, ballast.
Tuesday—Steamer Admiral, Rogers, Boston, 26 hours—H. W. Chisholm, passengers and merchandise.
Brigt. Gipsy, Trask, Yarmouth, (N. S.) 3—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Wednesday—Barque Exchange, Hewson, Sligo, 36—S. Wiggins & Son, passengers.
Brigt. Hantsport, Holmes, Philadelphia, 6—J. M. Hamilton, flour, &c.
Brig Coronilla, Richan, Lynn, 48—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Thursday—Brig Abbot, Martin, Boston, 6—to order, ballast.
Friday—Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Portland, 36 hours—Thos. Parks, passengers and merchandise.
Nequasset, Michener, Eastport, passengers.
Barque Warrior, Tiernan, New York, 7—to order, ballast.
Brig George Smith, Kempt, Sunderland, 43—to order, coal and earthenware.
Schooner Hesperus, Wells, Boston, 6—D. Stewart, assorted cargo.
In the Offing—Brig Commodore, from Sunderland, with coal; and brig Charles, from Youghal, with passengers.

COASTWISE.

Saturday—Linnet, Craft, Lepreaux, deals.
Henrietta, Wood, St. Andrews, potatoes.
Grace, Cornwall, Petitcodiac, deals and oysters.
Caroline, Landers, Wilmot, potatoes and oats.
Dove, Brown, Cornwallis, potatoes and oats.
Jim, Minness, Aylesford, turnips and meats.
Victoria Campbell, Maitland, butter, beef & pork.
Richmond, Kyffin, Gardner's Creek, deals.
William Henry, Edgett, Petitcodiac, deals.
Margaret, Steves, Hillsboro, deals.
Sunday—Hazard, Gilmour, Petitcodiac, deals.
Matilda, Farnsworth, Granville, hard wood lumber.
Economy, Gillies, Cornwallis, hard wood lumber.
Pearl, Estabrooks, Sackville, cattle and pork.
Eliza, Rodgers, Sackville, building stone, &c.
Deborah, Edgett, Shepody, deals.
Ophir, Bacon, Cumberland, deals.
Betsy, Bowman, Shepody, deals.
Alert, Morris, Apple River, deals.
Emma Johnston, Howard, Apple River, deals.
Diana, McGee, Apple River, deals.
Scotia, Marr, Salmon River, deals.
Lavinia Clark, Stiles, Shepody, deals.
Brothers, Vaughan, Quaco, deals. [butter
British Hero, Lawrence, Cumberland, deals and
Monday—Zenith, Delany, Quaco, ballast.
John Nelson, Shields, Salmon River, deals, &c.
Saxe Gotha, (s.) Donehay, Annapolis and Digby, passengers.
Tuesday—Pacific, Reid, Harvey, deals.
Spray, Balsam, St. Andrews, rum and cordage.
Wednesday—Hope, Terrio, Montegan, cordwood.
Sackville Packet, Atkinson, Sackville, cattle.
Heroine, Lyons, Parrsboro, potatoes and oats.
Fame, Cogswell, Cornwallis, potatoes and oats.
Digby Packet, Tansh, Digby, dry fish and eggs.
Copy, Turnbull, Digby, fish and eggs.
Weymouth, Dodge, Aylesford, potatoes and oats.
Laurel, Brinton, Wilmot, cheese and meats.
Emma Johnston, Howard, Apple River, deals.
Thursday—Saxe Gotha, (s.) Donehay, Windsor, passengers.
Friday—Peeler, Brooks, New Edinburgh, fish, &c.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

May 20—Ross, Woolfe, Hull.
Argo, Waterbery, Liverpool.
22—Tusket, Stowe, Cork.
George Canning, Keay, Bridgewater.
Osceola, Thomas, Cork.
Clarence, Douglas, Galway.
Nelson Village, McBurnie, Cork.
Atlantic, Ross, Liverpool.
Elizabeth, Geves, Liverpool.
Exchange, Hewison, Cork.
26—Coronilla, Richan, Cork.
27—Zenobia, Halpin, Hull.
Warrior, Tiernan, Drogheda.
Primrose, Ryarson, Glasgow.
Spring, Wood, Newcastle.
Leviathan, McDowall, Cork.
Charles McLauchlan, Crosby, Cork.
Seraphine, McKivett, Liverpool.
India, Willis, London.

CLEARED.

May 20th—Ship Rimswell, Brown, Hull, deals—Wm. Davidson; Barque Frederick, Frink, Hull, deals—James Briggs; Olive, Olive, Liverpool, timber and deals—W. Parks & Son and Geo. Thomas; Lady Caroline, Norton, Hull, timber and deals—John Robertson; Schooner Two Brothers, Cutts, Eastport, fish—Master.

22d—Barque Berlin, Abrams, Liverpool, deals—G. & J. Salter; Brig Hibernia, English, Wexford, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

23d—Ship Superior, Mason, Londonderry, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Barque Glasgow, Marshall, Greenock, timber and deals—Owens & Duncan; Schooner Dove, Brown, Halifax, potatoes—Master.

25th—Ship Amazon, Roberts, Hull, deals—John Robertson; Barque Sovereign, Holland, Hull, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Rosanna, Gibson, Ayr, timber and deals—John Robertson; Sarah Ann, Fortune, Lancaster, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; British Queen, Bell, Londonderry, deals, &c.—Wm. Howard; Brig Adolphus, Young, Peterhead, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Clare, Allen, Cork, deals—James Kirk; Brigt. Widow, Gorum, Bridgeport (Conn.) deals—L. H. Waterhouse.

26th—Ship British Merchant, Anderson, London, deals—Jas. Barber; Brig Robert Barns, Stewart, Carlisle, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

27th—Ship Liverpool, Mackay, Grangemouth, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Brig Minerva, Miller, Ayr, timber and deals—John Robertson; Vulture, Prim, Newfoundland, deals and boards—John Robertson; Corfu, McMann, Barbadoes, lumber and fish—J. & T. Robinson.

Pilot Boat Rechab reports at Quoddy, ship John Francis, 36 days from Cork, with passengers; at Campo Bello, ship Home, for this port, discharging salt.

Whale ship Athol, of this port, arrived at Sydney, December 10, from the South Seas, with … Sperm and 1300 of black oil, and 13,000 pounds of whalebone; and whaleship Canmore, …, of this port, on the 24th Dec. with 1230 brls. Sperm.

Schr. Olive Branch, Thomson, hence, at St. John's, N. F. May 12th.

Entered for loading at Quebec, May 17th, schr. Stella Maria, for St. John.

Arrived at New-York, May 17th, barque John S. DeWolf, Read, Dublin; 21st, ship Chester, …well, Liverpool; 23d, Commerce, Henry, Liverpool. At Warren, 18th, brigantine Jane …, Brown, St. John.—At Boston, 20th, schr. …, do.; 21st, Beverley, do.; 23d, Nelson, and Kosciusko, do.

Cleared at Savannah, May 15th, ship …, Hall, Liverpool.—At New-York, 18th, ship New Zealand, Wilson, St. John; 20th, brig Empress, and schr. Pheasant, do.; 22d, barque John S. DeWolf, Read, do.

Arrivals from St. John.—May 7th—Sophia, at Liverpool; 8th—Lesmahagow, and Charlotte, at do.; 9th—Catherine, and Thetis, at do.; Palmdar, at Greenock.

Arrived at Liverpool, May 7th, ship Commodore, Mobile; Swan, New Orleans; Pearl, Savannah; 8th, Lord Wellington, Charleston; Portland, Mobile; Oriental, Savannah; 9th, Juno, do.; 12th, Admiral, New Orleans.—At Cork, 7th, brig Eclipse, Windsor.—At Newry, 9th, Brothers, New-York.

Vessels sailed for St. John.—April 20th—Coquette, from Gibraltar; 26th—Springhill, Donegal; Commerce, Galway; 27th—Harriet, Dublin; June Avery, do; Dealy, Castletown; McDonnell, Cork; 28th—Victoria, Hartlepool; Stentor, Gibraltar; 30th—Orleans, Bogart, and Susan, Crook, from Liverpool; May 2d—Grace Darling, from Newry; 7th—Maria, Milford; 8th—Kate Kearney, Cork; William Penn, Greenock; Rebecca, Sligo; 9th—Speed, Liverpool.

Sailed from Liverpool, April 28th, ship Queen, Gillis, Staten Island and St. John; May 1st, Great Britain, Hume, and Colonist, Herron, do.; 10th, Agnes, do; 13th, Jane and Chancellor, do.

Loading at Liverpool, May 13, ship Commodore, for St. John; Agenoria for Boston, and … for Newfoundland.—In the Clyde, brig Caroline Lesure, for St. John.

Cleared at Liverpool, May 12th, ship William Vail, for Staten Island.—At Newport, 11th, Fox, St. John.

Port of Shediac, May 23.—Arrived, brig Emma, Thompson, Nantz (France) 45 days—to W. H. & R. C. Scovil.—Spoke, 27th April, lat. 47 58, long. 31, barque Sophia, from St. John, for England, all well.

Shippegan, May 15.—Arrived, brigantine …, Alexander, Jersey, 42 days—to W. Fruing; 19th, barque John Craig, Walton, London, 47 days—to Moore & Harling.

Ship Astoria, from London for Quebec, with a valuable cargo, was wrecked on the 13th inst. at Little Fox River, near Gaspe, during a gale, accompanied with snow. She was a new ship, on her first voyage.

A REQUISITION numerously signed by Members of the Chamber of Commerce having been handed to me, requesting a General Meeting of the Chamber to be called for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of addressing Her Majesty's Government—praying that Her Majesty would be pleased to direct that measures might be adopted as will place the intercourse between this Province and the United States upon the same footing as now contemplated between Canada and the United States—

A Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce … Hotel on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at … clock, when members and others interested in … Trade of the Province are requested to attend.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
President of the Chamber of Commerce.
St. John, 27th May, 1848.

ST. JOHN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

IN consequence of the absence of the President the regular Monthly Meeting on Thursday last was adjourned until *Thursday next*, at … o'clock, then to take place at the Government Emigration Office. M. H. PERLEY, Secretary.
May 27.

Corporation Creditors.

A DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent … the several Bond Debts of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of St. John for the half-year ending 1st day of June next, will be paid to the respective Creditors, at the Chamberlain's Office, on production of the Bonds or other Securities held by them.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1848.

WM. WRIGHT, HUGH JOHNSTON, Trustees &c.
(Obs.3i)

WATCH TAX Assessment.

THE Watch Tax Assessment for the Parish of Portland, being now about to be made for the present year, of which all persons interested will hereby take notice, it is therefore … that those who wish to furnish statements of their Real and Personal Estates, according to Law, should hand them to either of the Assessors on or before the 10th June next.

GEO. YOUNG, S. L. TILLEY, A. McL. SEELY, } Assessors.
Portland, May 25, 1848. 3i

Notice to Wharf Builders.

TENDERS will be received by the … *Bay Boom Company*, until Tuesday 30th inst. at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of Mr. … McL. Seely, for the building of SEVERAL PIERS or WHARVES in South Bay, … ing to a Specification to be seen at the above place.

JOHN POLLOCK, A. McL. SEELY, MICHAEL FISHER, MOSES TUCK, Committee.
May 27, 1848.

NEW PAPER.

ON Wednesday, 7th June prox. and every succeeding Wednesday afternoon, will be published, on the principles and conducted by the Editor of the late *Colonial Advocate*, … periodical to be called "*The Colonial … man, and Productive Classes' Advocate*," … in an endeavour will be made to entertain and instruct those who delight in amusing … tion, and at the same time supply … reflection to such as take an interest in … and the general welfare of communities. Six Shillings per half-year, in advance, … Shillings at the end of that term.—Office … in the passage between the Stores of … Garret & Skillen and Archd. Hegan, … Prince William-street, opposite Sands' Arcade. Copies will be sent to all the late subscribers of the Colonial Advocate. R. …
May 27. Printer & Publisher.

GEORGE G. GILBERT, Jun.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, and Notary Public.
Office—South Side of the Market Square.
May 27.—3T

Humberfield Academy.

MR. W. B. GILES, respectfully informs his friends, and the inhabitants of … generally, that he has removed his School … Humberfield Academy, where every attention will be paid to the Educational … Pupils committed to his care, and … hopes, by moderate charges and continued … and assiduity in his calling, to merit a share of public patronage.
May 27.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Elijah Hunt, late of this City, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

DIADEM HUNT, Executrix.
ABRAHAM S. HUNT, EDWARD SEARS, JOHN SEARS, } Executors.
Saint John, N. B. 20th May, 1848.—3i

WANTED.

AN APPRENTICE to learn the … SMITH Business.—Apply at the … Mr. John Munro, King Street.
May 27. J. …