Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

In the letter which I had the honour of addressing to Your Excellency last week, I took the liberty of acquainting, and I hope of proving to you, that the same "abominable system" of which you so justly complain, as existing in Nova-Scotia, prevails in this Province to a greater and more pernicious extent than it does there. From the details set out in my letter, your Excellency will have seen, that it is quite possible that one, or even many members of Assembly, may be on the Road Committee, and in that capacity both recommend the total amount of money to be granted for the Bye Roads, and the sum to be appointed to his particular County: that he may afterwards, in conjunction with one colleague, so distribute the share apportioned to his County, as that a large portion of it shall be expended for the improvement of his own property: that he may then recommend himself, for his appointment of Commissioner to expend the grant, and put *one tenth* of the money into his own pocket in the shape of Commission: and that afterwards, as Member of the Committee of Accounts, he may actually *audit* his own accounts!! Not only *may* this be the case, but a Royal Gazette will show that it has often been done! It is quite possible too for the member to do the same, for anybody he may choose so to favor. The consequence is, that the Bye Road Grants are looked upon throughout the country, as the MEMBERS' POCKET AND POPULARITY MONEY! Sixteen Thousand pounds, however, seems a large sum for pocket money! Your Excellency may indeed well call this an *abominable system*.

But, if it be possible, the system pursued with respect to the Great Road Grants, is more abominable still. Whether it be more or less abominable may be matter of opinion;—this, however, is certain, that a larger sum of money is involved; for the Grants for the Great Roads amount this year to rather more than the prodigious sum of FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

It has, I dare say, been stated to Your Excellency, that the Commissioners for expending this money, are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. So indeed they are to a certain extent: as in the case of the Bye Roads, the formal official appointment is made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; but when your Excellency is informed, at what time, and in what manner, the appointment is made, your Excellency may form some idea of the share which the Lieutenant Governor has in the business. Indeed so grossly had have been many of the late appointments, that it will be an act of charity towards Sir John Harvey, for your Excellency to believe, that he has had nothing at all to do with them.

It was a principle of Sir Archibald Campbell's administration, that the Members of Assembly, inasmuch as they have both the granting of the public money and the auditing of the public accounts, are unfit persons to be employed as Commissioners to expend the grants made by the Legislature. Acting upon this principle, the correctness of which no one can call in question, Sir Archibald appointed other persons in the room of these Supervisors who were members of Assembly. Of course this gave great offence to the gentlemen below stairs, and occasioned more than any other measure, the unpopularity of his administration with the Assembly, and the clamour raised against him. But Sir John Harvey appears to be governed by the opposite principle: with his administration, the fact of the individual having to grant the money, and audit the accounts, is a recommendation, instead of being a disqualification for appointment to expend public monies; so that there is not now in office, I believe, one individual introduced by Sir Archibald Campbell in their stead, however great his merit; and almost all the Supervisors are either members of Council or Assembly, or active canvassers for or dependants upon influential members. In point of fact, it may without much exaggeration be said, that here is another sum of FORTY THOUSAND pounds which is virtually *pocket and popularity* money for the Assembly gentlemen.

The "abominable" scheme laid by the Assembly to secure to themselves the pocket and popularity money, exceeds any thing your Excellency has ever heard of. Nothing equal to it can be found in the annals of Imperial or Colonial Legislation. It may fairly be put at the head of the "*abominable system.*" Until the year 1838 the annual appointment of Supervisors of Great Roads took place, by law, on the first Tuesday in April. As the frost breaks up generally early in that month, the gentlemen of the Assembly contrive to get through their business in March, so that there has never been an instance of their sitting in April. The Assembly being not in Session on the appointed day, the Executive, being relieved from the presence of the members, could exercise an unbiassed judgment in the choice of fit persons for Commissioners. This did not suit the views of the Assembly, it was not the fittest persons that they wanted to be appointed, but themselves and their friends. Be that as it may—in the Session of 1838 a bill was brought in to alter the day for making the appointment of supervisors, from the first Tuesday in April, to the first Tuesday in March, and was of course carried through the House without difficulty. The only reason for the change of day, set out in the preamble, is that the original day "*is found to be inconvenient*"—but on what ground, it is found to be inconvenient, they do not condescend to state. We are at liberty, therefore, to imagine that it is, because they cannot be at hand to bully the Executive. That the bill passed the Legislative Council is rather surprising: but that the Lieutenant Governor should have assented to it, and have consented to be so robbed of his patronage, is not at all surprising—when the late addition of £500 a year to his salary is borne in mind. I have now most respectfully to solicit your Excellency's particular attention to the mode of working this "*abominable system.*"

As I stated in my last letter, the Road Committee this last Session was raised on the first day of the Session, viz. 28th January: their duty was to "consider and report what sums were necessary "for repairing and improving as well the GREAT "ROADS as the Bye Roads." The Committee made their report on the Bye Roads on 17th February: the report on the Great Roads is dated the 2d March, and was presented on the same day. I beg to call your Excellency's particular notice to this day.—The first Tuesday in March fell on the 3d of the month,—your Excellency will therefore perceive that the report is dated, and was presented only the very day before that, for the annual appointment of Supervisors. No one can assign any satisfactory reason for the delay of sixteen days in presenting the report on the Great Roads—that is taking 37 days to consider the more simple subject, when 21 days was sufficient for the Bye Road report which is the most intricate of the two. There can have been no motive for this extraordinary delay, other than a determination on the part of the Assembly not to part with one penny for the Great Roads, until they knew who were to be the Supervisors. And in point of fact not a single grant was made by them, till the very day fixed by law for the appointment of the Supervisors. How the Executive of a Province can submit to such usage from the representative branch would puzzle any one, who did not see with his own eyes, that the Lieutenant Governor, Her Majesty's representative is reduced to a mere cypher in the Constitution.

I will now take the liberty of making a few observations on the grants made by the Legislature on the service of the Great Roads, Bridges, Bye Roads, Explorations, and Improvement of Rivers, the whole amounting to upwards of Fifty Seven Thousand seven hundred pounds,—just to give your Excellency a specimen of the "abominable system." For the road from St. John to the Nova-Scotia line the sum of £2500 was granted. The Supervisor left in office by Sir A. Campbell was not a member of Assembly: he has been forced to resign, and a member of Council and Mr. Jordan a member of Assembly are now supervisors—in the case of the latter, petitions signed by nearly a thousand freeholders have been presented to the Lieutenant Governor, setting forth his incompetence, and praying for the reappointment of his predecessor—of course in vain as your Excellency will suppose! For the road from St. John to St. Andrews £1500 were granted; the supervisor is an intimate and useful friend of Mr. Partelow, the member for St. John. For the Corporation Ferry Wharves, Mill Bridge, and Burnt District streets £5000 were granted. May it please your Excellency this money passes through the hands of Mr. Partelow as City Chamberlain, who receives a commission upon it of 5 per cent: this furnishes a remarkable instance of what I have stated. Here is a gentleman a member of the Road committee, the expender of money and Chairman of the Committee of Accounts.—Some idea may be formed by your Excellency, of the necessity which existed for these grants, from this simple fact—£500 was granted TOWARDS widening the Mill Bridge: now although the word *towards* would lead to the inference, that the City Corporation had expended money of their own on that object, I have been credibly informed, that it has not cost them a shilling. For the Nerepis road and other roads connected with it £2000 were granted. The supervisors are a member of Council and Mr. Hayward a member of Assembly.—These items stand among the first in the list of grants and will suffice to show that the "abominable system" pervades the whole concern. The Members of Assembly grant the money, they get themselves appointed supervisors, or secure the appointment for their friends, not as in the Bye Road grants by *recommendation*, but by a process somewhat more indirect, but equally efficacious; they put one-tenth of the money into the pockets of themselves or their friends under the name of commission: and afterwards *audit* the accounts of themselves and their friends, and can be as captious in passing the accounts of an independent supervisor, as they are lenient in the examination of those of one of their own creatures.

These are the abuses of an "*abominable system*" which call loudly for your Excellency's interference. It has hitherto been a service of danger to beard the Lion in his den; for exposing abuses, two criminal informations have been filed against the printer, and the Editor of this Journal for libel, by order of the Lieutenant Governor *on the Address of the Assembly*, which will it is said be tried next October. This insane proceeding has done more to produce a reaction in the public mind, and shake the public confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the members of Assembly than a stranger can well imagine; and has effectually prepared the way for such measures, as your Excellency may deem necessary for stopping the *abominable* abuses.

I have the honour to be with profound respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
A NEW-BRUNSWICK FREEHOLDER.

Canada.

QUEBEC, July 31.

LATE ORDINANCES OF THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The following petition to Her Majesty, has been delivered to the Assistant Secretary of the Administrator of the Government, to be forwarded to His Excellency, with a request that he would be pleased to transmit it, to be laid at the foot of the throne.

Similar petitions have been forwarded to England to be presented to the House of Lords and the House of Commons:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED, INHABITANTS OF THE CITY AND VICINITY OF QUEBEC,

Most humbly sheweth,

That your Petitioners form the Committee of the Inhabitants of the City and Districts of Quebec and Three-Rivers, whose humble Petition against a certain Bill, then pending in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, for re-uniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, was forwarded, in April last, praying for the restoration of the Constitution of this Province, as established by an Act of Parliament passed the thirty-first year of the Reign of His late Majesty, George the Third, of blessed memory.

That whatever may be the determination of Your Majesty in Parliament on the said Petition, your Majesty's Petitioners have seen with profound regret, and not without serious alarm, that the Permanent Ordinances hereafter mentioned have been passed at a recent Session of the Governor and Special Council of this Province, constituted under two certain Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, suspending the Representative Constitution of Lower Canada, and providing for its temporary Government; viz:

Anno 4o. Vict:

No. 1, Cap. 36.—An Ordinance to incorporate the City of Montreal.

No. 2, Cap. 35.—An Ordinance to incorporate the City of Quebec.

No. 3, Cap. 38.—An Ordinance to amend and render permanent the Ordinance establishing a Board of Works in this Province.

No. 4, Cap. 42.—An Ordinance to repeal in part, and to amend and to render permanent as amended, a certain Ordinance therein mentioned, relative to Taverns and Tavern Keepers, and to make further provision relative to the same subjects.

No. 5, Cap. 44.—An Ordinance to repeal certain parts of an Ordinance therein mentioned, and to amend certain other parts of the said Ordinance, and to provide for the further protection of the Indians in this Province.

No. 6, Cap. 45.—An Ordinance to establish new territorial divisions of Lower Canada, and to alter and amend the judicature, and provide for the better and more efficient administration of Justice throughout this Province.

No. 7, Cap. 43.—An Ordinance to provide for the easy and expeditious administration of justice in civil causes and matters involving small pecuniary value and interest throughout this Province.

No. 8, Cap. 47.—An Ordinance to repeal certain parts of an Ordinance therein mentioned, and to amend certain other parts of the said Ordinance therein mentioned, and to amend certain other parts of another Ordinance therein mentioned, and make further provision for establishing and maintaining an efficient system of police in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, and the Town and Borough of Three-Rivers.

No. 9, Cap. 31.—An Ordinance to provide for the improvement of the roads in the neighbourhood of, and leading to the City of Montreal, and to raise a fund for that purpose.

No. 10, Cap. 16, Sec. 16.—An Ordinance to render permanent certain Ordinances therein mentioned, and to amend one of the said Ordinances. Sec. 20.—Making permanent the Ordinances of the 2d Vic. Cap. 2, intituled, "An Ordinance to "authorize the seizing and detaining, for a limit-"ed time, of gunpowder, arms, weapons, lead and "munitions of war."

No. 11, Cap. 17.—An Ordinance to extend the provisions of the Ordinance for establishing an efficient system of police in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal to the District of St. Francis in this Province.

No. 12, Cap. 24.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance made and passed in the second year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Ordinance "to authorize the Governor or person adminis-"tering the Government of this Province to ap-"point one or more assistant judges for the "Courts of King's Bench for the District of Que-"bec and Montreal in this Province, and an assis-"tant judge for the District of Three-Rivers, in "the case of sickness, necessary absence, or sus-"pension from office of any of the justices of the "said several Courts of King's Bench, or the re-"sident judge for the District of Three-Rivers in "the said Province."

No. 13, Cap. 25.—An Ordinance to provide for the improvement of the Queen's highways throughout this Province during the winter season, and for the introduction of more suitable vehicles on the winter roads.

Your Majesty's Petitioners most humbly represent: That these Ordinances contain provisions which they hold to be a violation of the just rights and liberties of Your Majesty's subjects in Her Provinces of North America, and, being rendered permanent, the said Ordinances cannot fail to give rise to new dissensions between the Branches of the Provincial Legislature, whenever a free representative Assembly shall be restored to Your Majesty's subjects in this part of Her dominions.

That, as will more fully appear by a reference to the said Ordinances, they contain provisions:—

1o.—For imposing heavy burthens, levying taxes and authorizing the application of the proceeds without the consent of a Representative Assembly; contrary to the declarations contained in the Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, in favour of all Your Majesty's Colonies and possessions in North America and the West Indies, passed in the year 1778.

2o.—They authorize the entry into the dwellings of Your Majesty's subjects in this Province, without any legal process, to search for and carry away arms and other property of persons who have been found guilty of no offence, and to whom such articles have been found necessary and useful, since the first settlement of this Province up to the present time.

3o.—They authorize the Governor to remove from their established residence, any person or persons whom he may see fit, on pain of heavy fines and imprisonment; which power your Petitioners have reason to believe, was intended to be exercised against a Missionary of the Roman Catholic Religion in this Province, and against whom his Ecclesiastical Superior, acknowledged by the Crown, found, upon investigation, no cause of complaint; contrary to the 27th, 28th and 29th articles of the capitulation of Canada, dated at Montreal, 8th September, 1760, and to the treaty of peace and cession of 1763.

4o.—They abolish the District of Three-Rivers, which has been the seat of a separate administration of justice since the first settlement of the Province, and now contains a population of about seventy thousand souls, establishing a system of Judicature throughout the Province, against which the majority of the Bar of Montreal Quebec and Three-Rivers have remonstrated, authorize a frequent interference on the part of the Governor with the Judges, dangerous to the public confidence in the purity of the administration of Justice by Judges holding their commissions during pleasure, and provide for the payment for certain Judges by fees, thereby giving them an interest in the increase of litigation.

Your Petitioners humbly pray, that Your Majesty would graciously take this Petition into your Royal consideration, cause justice to be done in the premises, and disallow the aforementioned Ordinances.

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

Quebec, 25th July, 1840.

(Signed)

T. C. ATLWIN.	JOS. LAURIN.
THS. BAILLARGE'.	JOSEPH LEGARE'.
F. BUTEAU.	L. MASSUE.
L. CHEVRET	F. X METHOT.
JULIEN CHOUINARD.	J. NEILSON.
CHS. DEGUISE.	F. X. PARADIS.
CHS. M. DE FOY.	P. PELLETIER.
L. PISET,	A. B. SIROIS.
ED. GLACKEMEYER.	JOS. G. TOURANGEAU.
HECTOR S. HUOT.	J. W. WOOLSEY.

The following resolution of the St. Francis District Meeting was omitted in the first publication in the *Sherbrooke Gazette*, and re-published in the ensuing number:—

"6. *Resolved*. That from the circumstances of this District, and the peaceable habits and loyal feelings of its population, this meeting are decidedly opposed to the introduction of the burdensome system at present in operation in other parts of the Province, of Stipendiary Magistrates and Rural Police,—and that the ends of justice, with far less expense to the Province, and in a manner more consonant to the feelings of the inhabitants of this District, will be much better answered by appointing in each populous Township, a local Magistrate, and two or more Constables, who shall be remunerated at the public cost for the time and expence incurred in the public service."

[From the Boston Courier.]

THE MORMONS.—When will the aggressions upon this harmless people cease? Driven from their legally acquired property in Missouri, by lawless and outrageous cruelty, they planted themselves in Illinois, but it seems that they there find no refuge from the oppressor. The Quincy Whig gives an account of another outrage upon them by some of the citizens of Missouri, residing at Tully, on the Mississippi, of which the following is an abstract:—

The perpetrators of the outrage allege, that there has been considerable property, such as salt, iron, &c. stolen from Tully within the last two weeks, and charged the Mormons with the thefts. Several persons of Tully, crossed over the river in the vicinity of the Mormon settlements. After searching the bottom, sundry of the missing articles were found concealed among the underwood. It further appears, from the statement, that two or three Mormons were in the bottom hunting horses, while the Missouri party were on the hunt for the goods, and coming upon them, as it were by accident, three of the Mormon horse-hunters, with a very respectable old gentleman, whose gray hairs would have protected him from insult,—were charged with secreting the goods, made captive, and contrary to their will, forced across the river and confined in Tully. Here, with their victims in their power, the Missourians proceeded to inflict a severe punishment upon them. One was immediately stripped, a halter placed around his neck, and attached to a limb above his head, and so tightly drawn, that to prevent choking to death, he was obliged to stand on the tip of his toes, in this situation, with his arms fastened around a tree, so that his bare back was fully exposed; the tormentors swore they would take his life unless he would confess. In vain he urged his innocence, that he had nothing to confess, that he had never committed any theft, &c., they still applied their whips until his back was so dreadfully lacerated, that to save his life, he agreed to confess any thing they could desire. He was taken down from the tree, with scarcely any life in him, and actually confessed whatever his tormentors wished! This was necessary, to give a coloring of justice to the inhuman outrage. Two others of the Mormons were tortured in the same manner, and a similar confession extorted from them. The old gentleman spoken of above, one of the four abducted, behaved with such resolution, and pointed out to them so clearly their injustice and inhumanity, that after stripping and fastening him to a tree, and taunting him with epithets of the foulest character, they took him down and finally set him at liberty. One of the victims, by some means succeeded, all cut as he was, in making his escape; he reached the river, closely pursued by his persecutors, where, finding a canoe, he made all haste for the Illinois shore, upon arriving at which, he staggered out of the boat and fell exhausted on the beach, seemingly resolved to die, if die he must, upon a soil where the laws are respected. Two other of the victims are still in the hands of the people of Tully, if death, of which there is some probability, has not put an end to their sufferings.

The Governor of Illinois has taken hold of the matter, and avows his intention of investigating all the circumstances connected with these outrages—and to protect the Mormons from future outrage and aggression to the utmost of his authority.

House for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a one story House, in the Parish of Portland, opposite Mr. Owens' ship yard; it is 24 by 17 feet, comfortably finished; the lot is 24 by 100 feet, subject to £6 per year for 21 years, and then renewable. For further particulars please apply to Mr. Milliken, next door to the Golden Ball. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.

July 31. CHARLOTTE VANCE.

Valuable Business Stands FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale—Four well situated STORES, on Peters' Wharf; each has a finished Counting House, and the Stores are finished and fitted with every convenience necessary for Warehousing, or Sales' Rooms. The terms of payment will be made accommodating to purchasers.

T. L. NICHOLSON.

31st July.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 14, 1840.

STEAMER GREAT WESTERN.—This superior vessel arrived at New York on Sunday last, performing her passage in 14 and a half days from Bristol.

The Canada Union Bill has passed, and received the Royal Assent on the 24th ult.

A Regency Bill has been laid before the Imperial Parliament, in which it is proposed that His Royal Highness Prince Albert shall be sole Regent, with only three restrictions on the exercise of the Royal prerogatives.

The English money market appeared rather depressed, and trade in general in the same state as at our last dates.

Colonel Thornton, who went to London for the purpose of negotiating a loan for the state of Illinois, of one million of dollars, met with no difficulty in immediately succeeding in the object of his mission and has returned in the Great Western.

The new steamer President, which was to leave Liverpool on the first day of this month, made an experimental trip to Cork and Dublin, and proved herself to be a first rate sea boat.

The Queen has entertained the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, at Buckingham Palace, since the 14th ult.

Charles Locock, Esq. has been appointed by the Queen first physician—accoucheur to her Majesty—Robert Ferguson, Esq., second physician, and Richard Blagden, Esq. surgeon-accoucheur.

The Duke of Wellington experienced an attack on the 15th ult. of a disease similar to those which on former occasions have troubled him. Doctor Ainse, with Sir Henry Halford, and Sir Astley Cooper, attended him, the former sleeping at Apsley House. The Duke was so far recovered in a few days, as to be able to attend in the House of Lords, as usual.

The trials of several persons for ribandism are in progress in Ireland.

The enormous sum of £16,728 was taken on the Birmingham Railway in one week.

The Nelson column, about to be erected in Trafalgar Square, London, will be made of brass cannon recovered from the wreck of the Royal George.

Thomas Dibdin, who is now in his seventieth year, is said to be lingering in the most griping penury in London.

A REGENCY BILL.—Lord Melbourne, on the 13th ult., announced a message from the Queen, which the Lord Chancellor read to the Peers. "Victoria R. The uncertainty of human life, and a deep sense of duty to my people, render it incumbent on me to recommend to your consideration a contingency that may hereafter take place, and to make such provision as may in any event secure the exercise of the Royal authority. I shall be prepared to concur with you in such measures as may appear best calculated to maintain, unimpaired, the power and dignity of the Throne, and thereby to strengthen those securities that protect the rights and liberties of my people."

The bill was read a first time, and at its second reading on the 20th ult., the Duke of Sussex made a long speech in explanation of his views on the subject. It is confidently expected that the bill will be carried through the two houses without any opposition.

It was ordered that the message be taken into consideration next day: In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell appeared at the bar with the same message, which the Speaker read to the Commons. Lord John Russell said it was intended to introduce a bill into the other House of Parliament, founded on the message which had just been read. On the 16th ult. the Lord Chancellor introduced the Regency Bill into the House of Lords. He explained that the object of it was to provide for the possible contingency of the succession of a minor to the Crown. It is proposed that his Royal Highness Prince Albert shall be sole Regent, with only three restrictions on the exercise of the royal prerogatives. These are, that the Royal assent shall not be given to any Act for altering the succession to the throne; for interfering with the uniformity of doctrine and discipline at present existing in the Established Church; or for diminishing the legal privileges of the Church of Scotland.

Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill has been postponed till the next session of Parliament.

Mr. Kelley's Punishment of Death Bill, which has called forth considerable discussion after having been slightly amended, was to come up for a third reading on the 27th ult.

The Canada Government Bill has met with strong opposition from the Duke of Wellington, who gave eighteen reasons why he could not support it.

Liverpool Markets, July 23.—There has been but a moderate demand for Cotton to-day; the sales are 4000 bags, including 300 on speculation and 500 for exportation; the market rather in favor of the buyer, as there is more offering.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.—The intelligence from the great seats of the manufacturing industry, is without exception discouraging. The apprehension about the harvest has added to the previously existing causes of depression, and purchases are made only on a scale to meet the most urgent wants of the consumers. For the last two months the statements made by the Manchester manufacturers have represented a progressive decline in price. The high price of the necessaries of life preclude the great majority of the labouring classes from purchasing clothes, and, in addition to the tremendous reaction from the United States the home demand is a rapidly decreasing quantity.

The great Nassau Balloon, in which Mr. Chas. Green made several successful ascensions, was recently brought to the hammer, for account of the estate of the bankrupt owners, who were proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens, and was purchased by Mr. Green for five hundred pounds.

All the splendid and costly dresses worn at the Eglantine Tournament were put up at auction recently in London, and were knocked off at exceedingly low prices; the mostly valuable did not sell for more than forty pounds, and many were sold for twenty, ten, and even five pounds.

Young Oxford, who attempted to take the Queen's life, has been tried, and a large amount of evidence was produced to prove his insanity. The Jury returned a verdict to the effect that he was insane, and he was sentenced to the Bedlam prison for life.

AGRICULTURE.—The accounts from the hop districts generally are by no means favourable. The cold nights have been very prejudicial to the plants, but about Maidstone appearances are more favourable than elsewhere, and the plants look as healthy there as last year. Vermin are much complained of, and in some places the burr has appeared. In Sussex the complaints are serious, and the vines are said to be beyond recovery, being both foul and short in quantity. It is remarkable that the district about Maidstone is so far better than elsewhere, that within three miles round the place it is calculated one third of the duty this year will be levied Of the prospect of the harvest generally accounts are very varied, in some places flattering, in others the reverse. Oats are cut in Kent. The appearance of the wheat in France is superb, and harvest has begun. The price of bread now in Paris of the first quality is 7d one tenth for the English 4lb loaf. The best is nearly 3d more in London; or 10d that will only buy a 4lb loaf in London, will buy in Paris 5lb. 10oz. one seventh of bread of the very finest quality.

FRANCE.—The French papers do not furnish us with any news of great importance.

The French Chambers were prorogued on the 15th ult., after a session commenced in much trouble, but terminated to the satisfaction of all, except the displaced Ministers and their adherents. The friends of M. Thiers loudly proclaim their admiration of his tact and success in the management of very difficult questions.

Insurrection in Syria.—Accounts from Syria represent an insurrection against Mehemet Ali of a formidable character. A warlike people lying between Ibrahim Pacha and Egypt have risen in rebellion, and though differing among themselves in many respects, they have combined to shake off a yoke of despotism, the endurance of which was no longer possible.

The insurgents, to the number of six thousand, approached Sidon; the commandant of that city gallantly made a sortie, but he was driven back with a loss of six hundred muskets. It is true that Ibrahim Pacha can draw supplies for his army from Alexandrette, a sea-port on the north of his present position; but it is equally certain that he dare not advance toward Constantinople while such a hostile force exists in his rear.

The country occupied by the insurgents resembles much, in its adaptation for defensive warfare, the Basque provinces; and, altogether, it is declared to be a formidable combination of an oppressed and essentially warlike people.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 18th of June state that the Schah of Persia had arrested several hundred persons at Ispahan; but the Gazette of Cerisbrune goes further, and says that letters have been received to the 19th of June from Constantinople, stating that a revolution had broken out at Ispahan, and that the presence of the Schah could not put it down. His brothers were not in safety in any part of the province, and his eldest brother was obliged to fly to Teheran.

The English steamer Cyclops, having on board Mr. Wood, the interpreter to the British Legation, left Constantinople on the 28th of June for the coast of Syria. Mr. Wood is said to be entrusted with a special mission from Lord Ponsonby.

ENGLAND AND CHINA. We are indebted to a mercantile house in this city (says the New-York Commercial Advertiser) for the annexed copy of a letter from the United States Minister at London, disclosing in part the intentions of the British government as to the conduct of the Chinese expedition. A blockade of Canton, it seems is to be one of the first measures resorted to; and there is great reason to apprehend that the blockade will be of long continuance, for we have not the remotest idea that it alone will have any effect upon the Chinese. If the English admiral confines himself to a blockade, he has got two or three years' work before him.

London, June 26th, 1840. Gentlemen—I received last night from Lord Palmerston an answer to my note on the subject of the China trade, the substance of which I hasten to communicate for your information. As I had supposed, the order in council was intended to be confined to the subjects and property of the Chinese. It appears that the admiral commanding the expedition on the China seas has been instructed to confine himself (unless extreme measures should become necessary) to the detention alone of Chinese vessels and property, and is not to seize or detain vessels arriving from Europe or America, although such vessels and their cargoes may be consigned to mercantile establishments within the Chinese dominions. His lordship, however, has deemed it proper to apprise me, for the information of those concerned, that one of the first acts of hostility that may be resorted to by the admiral, will probably be the establishment of a blockade of the Canton river, and of some other points on the Chinese coast. I am, &c.

(Signed,) A. STEVENSON.

M. LAURIAT.—This celebrated Aeronaut made the first ascension in New Brunswick in his magnificent Balloon, on Monday last, at the hour appointed. The afternoon was beautifully fine, and thousands of our citizens were congregated to witness the novel and scientific exhibition.—After the process of inflation was over, and Monsieur Lauriat had taken his position in the car, the cords were cut, and the splendid balloon ascended majestically, to the delight of every spectator; the assembled multitude repeatedly cheered the intrepid aeronaut, who as often returned the salutation by gallantly waving his hat to the crowds below. The balloon continued in sight in an easterly direction, upwards of an hour from the time of rising; it descended at Mr. Vanhorne's farm, on the Quaco road, about 21 miles from the City, whence Mons. Lauriat returned with his balloon about 12 o'clock the same night. The highest altitude ascended was 7330 feet.—The sale of tickets was far short of the actual expences incurred, but we are glad to find that the accustomed liberality of our citizens has not allowed the aeronaut to go unrewarded; subscription lists were immediately set afloat, which we have no doubt fully made up the deficiency.—Mons. Lauriat went passenger in the steamer North America, yesterday, for Boston.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday last, the Lord Bishop of the diocese held an Ordination in St. Paul's Church, at Halifax, when the Venerable Archdeacon Willis presented to the Lord Bishop for admission to the Holy Order of Deacon, Mr. WILLIAM SCOVIL, M. A., of the University at Fredericton; Mr. T. NIXON DEWOLF, late of the Theological Seminary at New-York, and Mr. ROBERT JAMESON, a Licentiate of the Belfast Institution. These gentlemen were solemnly set apart by imposition of hands, to the work of the Ministry, and received authority to read the Word of God to the people, and to preach the same when licensed by the Bishop.

Agreeably to notice, a Sermon was preached on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. HARRISON, at St. Luke's Church, Portland, and the sum of £35 15s. collected for the benefit of the Sabbath School connected with that Church.—*Observer.*

FIRE.—On Wednesday morning last, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out at Sand Point, Carleton, in a large new house, owned by Alderman Bond; the house was entirely destroyed, and with it three other buildings on the opposite side of the street. Whether the fire was occasioned by accident, or the work of an incendiary, is not known.—The dense fog at the time, prevented the fire being seen on this side the harbour.

Mr. Preston, Manager of the Theatre, went passenger in the steamer Nova Scotia, last evening, for Windsor, on his way to Halifax, where he will open the Theatre on Monday next.

Civil Appointments Extraordinary.—George Blowhard, M. P. P., and James A. Mount-the-Hill, W. D. T., to be Commissioners to expend the prodigious sum of $1200 in erecting a Bridge over the Arestook River—*very mysterious.*

On Tuesday the 4th inst. the Circuit Court commenced in this County, and although ten days have elapsed, only eight civil cases have been decided, there being no less than eighty-five on the docket.

On Wednesday last Davis Morris was tried for the murder of John Williams, one of his shipmates on board the ship *Columbus*—found guilty of Manslaughter only.

The steamer Unicorn, with His Excellency the Governor General and Suite, arrived at Quebec at 12 o'clock on the night of Friday the 31st July, in 3 days and 9 hours from Halifax—His Excellency had been absent from Quebec just four weeks.

Another instance of American Audacity!—Our correspondent at Madawaska under date of the 5th inst. informs us that "Col. Parks, Marshall of Maine, accompanied by Mr. Haines, Editor of the Bangor Democrat, had arrived at the Fort on Fish River for the purpose of taking the Census of Madawaska, and that they had *actually* commenced operations that morning. Col. Parks is said to be under the directions of the Government." Brother Jonathan seems determined by hook or by crook to attach the peaceable *habitants* of that settlement to the "stars and stripes," and initiate them at once into the blessings of *republican* liberty. We are not aware of the authorities of Maine having intimated to our Executive that such was their intension. We cannot think that the representative of the British Government (unless he has received instructions to the contrary) will tamely look on, and suffer such audacious violation of existing arrangements to pass without being noticed in a manner becoming the usual promptitude of Sir John Harvey; nor yet to suffer those participating in such a flagrant violation of the laws of nations, to escape with impunity. We very well remember that in 1828 Baker and others were indicted for an outrage committed against the British Government in the same neighbourhood. In 1831 Hannawell, Savage, Wheelock, and others were arraigned and found guilty of a similar offence. At a subsequent period, one Greeley was arrested for being engaged in a course as infamous and as dishonorable as that in which Messrs. Parks and Haines are at present engaged. During the trials of the above named individuals, facts were elicited proving that this Province had exercised undisturbed jurisdiction over Madawaska since its first establishment. The fact of the possession and jurisdiction being vested in Great Britain has been acknowledged by American Agents sent by their government for the express purpose of inquiry. At a later period still, we find the right acknowledged by Governor Fairfield, who "agreed not to disturb the said Province (N. Brunswick.) in the possession of Madawaska." He further agreed "to leave the question of *possession and jurisdiction* as they at present stand."—*Woodstock Times.*

[From the Royal Gazette.]

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Henry T. Partelow, C. L. Hatheway, Thomas Odber Miles, and Charles P. Wetmore, Esquires, to be added to the Board of Education for the County of Sunbury.

George Hayward, Esquire, to the Board of Trustees for the Grammar School in the County of Sunbury.!

James A. Maclauchlan and George Hayward, Esquires, to be Commissioners for the erection of a Bridge over the Restook River.

[~~From the Halifax Royal Gazette, August 5.~~]

Extract of a Despatch from Lord John Russell to Sir Colin Campbell, dated 16th June, 1840

"I have had the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 27, of the 14th April last, transmitting a joint Address from both Houses of the Legislature to Her Majesty, praying the Royal Assent to the Act No. 2045, for granting a Drawback on Foreign Wheat Flour, in certain cases; also, an Address from the Executive Committee of the Nova-Scotia Baptist Education Society, praying Her Majesty's Assent to the Act No. 2042, for Incorporating the Trustees of Queen's College at Horton.

"I have laid these Addresses before her Majesty.

"You have already been made acquainted, by the Marquis of Normanby's Despatch, No. 6, of the 22d March, 1839, with the objections entertained to the Title of "Queen's" College, by which the Baptist College at Horton is designated.

"I entertain the same objections to that title which my Predecessor did, but, as the details of the Act are unexceptionable, I am unwilling to advise its disallowance on that account.

"You will therefore ascertain whether the Council and Assembly would be disposed to amend the Act in this respect, on the understanding that, in that event, the Act would receive Her Majesty's confirmation."

HALIFAX, August 5.

The Brittania, Steamer, returned here yesterday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. She left Boston at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and was detained off the Harbour thirty hours by the fog. She started for Liverpool at five o'clock yesterday, with upwards of seventy passengers.—The Hon. S. Cunard came in the Brittania from Boston.

A report was current yesterday in well informed circles, that his Excellency the Governor General intends to proceed to England without delay. This report has come to town from Quebec from an authority which we consider good.—*Montreal Herald.*

It is stated that Capt. Talcott of the U. S. Engineers, Prof. Renwick, of Columbia College, and Prof. Cleveland of Ohio, have been appointed by the President, commissioners for the exploration and survey of the North Eastern Boundary, under the late act of Congress appropriating $25,000 for the purpose.

[From the St. Louis Bulletin of July 24.]

NORTHERN PASSAGE.—*Lamentable Suicide of one of the Discoverers.*—It will be seen by reference to the British papers, that the North passage, so long sought after by adventurous navigators, has at length been discovered by two young men belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. It is not our intention to enter into a detailed report of the memorable voyage, but merely to mention the melancholy fate of one of the discoverers.

It appears that on their return to York Factory—the principal depot of the Hudson's Bay Company—they both set out for England, eager to grasp the rich reward, which the British government never fails to lavish upon all her citizens who contribute anything toward extending her wide-spread domains—or to perpetuating her well-earned fame. On the arrival of the two young men at Lake Winnepick, they disagreed about the route which should be pursued, and there separated. Mr. Simpson,' accompanied by Mr. Bird, Mr. Legros, and twenty or thirty of the colonists, struck across for Saint Peters, intending to push on to New-York, *via* the Lakes, and thence sail for Liverpool. Mr. Dace, his compeer, with another party, set out for the Canadas.

About the 20th of June, Mr. Simpson and his party had reached Turtle river, where they encamped for the night. He had, from the beginning of the journey, exhibited occasional symptoms of mental hallucination, caused, as the party supposed, by the dread of being outstripped by his competitor in their long race for London. On the evening above mentioned, he had continued to push on until a late hour at night, and even then his feverish state of excitement deprived h fishment or rest.

When they stopped, and w act of camping, Mr. Simpson, denly round, and shot Mr. B the heart; and before the asto ty could fly from the presence man, he discharged the other mortally wounded Mr. Legr pears the party had separated he committed the murder on nions, there were only two m one of them a son of Legro mediately fled a short distance ing father earnestly implored permit his son to return and before he should die—which b and beckoned them back, s was nothing to fear.

On their return, Simpson gros of conspiring with Bird, him if it was not their intentio sinate him that night; the dyi it was, but on being interrogat time, he denied having any design of such a deed, and s he expired, Simpson then two men to bridle their horse pare to return with him to the but no sooner were they mo they dashed off in quest of the and overtook them about eig ahead. They all returned in and when they had reac 200 yards of the camp, they g of Simpson at the door of hi immediately afterward heard of a gun; supposing that he mined to carry out the work tion which he had begun, the to intimidate him by firing th in the direction of the camp, a proached it cautiously. When up, they found their command in his blood, and on closer e found that he had literally blo to pieces!

"Far in the wild, unknow view," were the three bodies to the same grave by their who then pursued their route ings more easily conceived tha

The party arrived at St. P the *first of July*, in possession portant papers, and other prop ing to the ill-fated Simpson.

These particulars we lear Wm. A. Aitkin, a trader fro perior. Mr. Aitkin farther sta wh