often called upon, to visit the sick and the dying. Sometimes we behold them, from the consciousness of an ill spent life, in the agonies of horror and despondency. Sometimes they are in a state of insensibility, and callous to every pious reflection, and serious admonition. Sometimes we find them clinging fondly to life, and eagerly laying hold of even the slightest shadow of hope; and that often at a time, when the faultering voice, the closing eye, and the sinking pulse, afford the surest marks, to all but themselves, of rapidly approaching dissolution. And sometimes it is our happy lot to witness the departure of those, who, while they feel the terrors natural to men, are nevertheless, supported by that hope of the Christian, which never maketh ashamed.—And this was eminently the case, in the instance alluded to: Here was exemplified, true faith, sincere repentance, unfeigned humility, fervent charity, and triumphant, but unassuming hope. His own Words, when I first saw him, were, that "this was no time for compliments: and to speak "to him no false peace: but to prove, to examine, "and to try the state and condition of his soul to the "uttermost." Our blessed Lord hath said, that it is the characteristic mark of the wicked, that they shun the light, lest their deeds should be reproved; and conversely, that the righteous come to the light, that their deeds may be shown that they are wrought in God. Sincerely, impartially, and without reserve, condemning himself for the errors of his past life—reposing, at the same time, full trust in the covenanted mercies of God, through Christ Jesus—he exhibited such calm resignation, and christian peace, such unfeigned love to God, and such charity and good will to all men, as I earnestly wish could have been witnessed by every one who this day hears me, for the lesson would have been powerful, and impressive indeed. He felt no regret in leaving this world, but only, that he would not have it in his power to admonish his child to walk in the paths of holiness, virtue, and truth: and all this, let it be well marked, was at a time, when dissimulation was out of the question, when power could no longer protect, when pomp could no longer dazzle, and when human pride was soon to be laid in its kindred dust,' a prey to corruption and to worms. And now to come to the closing scene: the word of God having been read to him, which he listened to with great attention, and frequently desired pauses to be made, that he might meditate on what he thought most important and suitable to his case; and the commendatory prayer for the departing, having been offered up for him, he fell into a state of insensibility, and after a few hours, calmly breathed his last without a struggle, and without a groan. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." This is but a feeble sketch, and faint outline, of the character of the deceased: and I am deeply conscious, that I have done justice, neither to the subject, nor to my own conceptions and feelings. It is in obedience to the request of the Ecclesiastical Commissary, that this task has devolved upon me, as circumstances would not permit him to pay this last melancholy tribute to the memory of his Friend. It is our bounden duty, to give its due meed of praise to departed worth, and to impress the imitation of it upon others; and I hope, that what has been already said, will not be deemed exaggerated, nor imputed to any other motive than a love of truth, and a sense of duty; as proceeding from one, who is no man's flatterer, no man's idle eulogist, no man's calumniator, but who would gladly do justice to the virtues and good qualities of all men. I would now beg leave to point out to your notice, some of the virtues which adorned the character of the deceased: I would recommend to every christian, to imitate his piety in private. He made it his universal practice (as himself told) that no evening closed upon him, without sincere and fervent prayer to God, in secret; and no morning arose, which found him not at the same holy and christian exercise: he never approached the sacred Table of his Lord, without sincere and serious self-examination, and extraordinary acts of piety and devotion. Begin and end every day with God; without his protection, you are not safe one moment: and without his blessing, none of your designs can prosper. In the morning, pray, therefore, for the guidance of Him, who spieth out all your ways, and whose countenance doth ever behold the upright; and in the evening, commend yourselves to the paternal care of Him, who never slumbers nor sleeps. I would particularly recommend to the householder, to imitate him in the excellent practice of Family Prayer. The head of a Family, after reading a portion of the word of God, and then kneeling down, and offering the joint requests of all those under the roof, to the Throne of Grace, is a spectacle sublime, and affecting in the sight of Angels and Men, and highly pleasing to our Heavenly Father. Was this practice universally adopted, we should soon see the state of families greatly changed, we should not hear so much of the stubbornness, and disobedience of children, the dishonesty of servants, and the increasing profligacy of the rising generation. This, we may venture to say, would do more to preserve the peace and good order of society, than all penal laws ever enacted by the wisest Legislature, and carried into execution by the most active, upright, and conscientious of men."

To the above eloquent and instructive extract, little can be added. It may, however, be briefly observed, that by long residence in the Province, General Smyth became well acquainted with its true interests; to promote which was his constant study and delight; and which, a sound understanding, together with a thorough knowledge of human nature, and a quick discernment of character, enabled him successfully to accomplish. In his public capacity, he was invariably guided by a strict sense of integrity, justice and truth. Though perfectly free from all vain and ostentatious display, and careless about the trappings of rank, he never forgot the dignity of his high station. Kind and unassuming himself, arrogance and pride were taught to bend before him. He was firm and independent; he had no partialities; and he made every man in office do his duty, as he conscientiously performed his own; affording to all his successors an example worthy of imitation. As might be expected, such a character often met with opposition to his public measures, and found enemies among the avaricious and corrupt; but they have vanished as a shadow and are utterly forgotten; while his worth is daily better known, and his memory cherished by posterity.

CONSERVATIVE PRINCIPLES.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.

Let us for a moment consider the nature and value of the great principles which compose the creed of the conservative party. These may be said to be—1st. The maintenance of the monarchy and of the privileges of both houses of parliament. 2nd, The security of the protestant religion, as established in the three kingdoms.

We need not ask if these institutions are of a slender or trivial nature. We need not ask if they are blessings which we ought calmly and indifferently to hazard or throw away. We need not say that the advantages which they yield are not confined to one class, or rank, or section of the community; but are, when rightly viewed, of equal benefit to every peaceable, industrious, and honest citizen, whether high or low, rich or poor. The principles of conservative policy should never have found favour in our eyes if they were in any way exclusive in their tendency or operation. We are no worshippers of nobility; we are no parasites of wealth; we have no sympathy with any one interest in the commonwealth more than with another. We revere and rally round the institutions of our country, because we believe every man to be alike interested in their stability who desires either to live and rise by his own exertions, to enjoy the fruits of his past labours, or to inherit the acquisitions of those who have laboured before him for his sake. We call upon all sober, and religious, and orderly of every station and denomination to reflect earnestly upon the blessings which they now possess, and to take heed that they do nothing at this time which shall expose them to the slightest hurt or jeopardy.

Why is it that we love the monarchy? Why is it that we prize the institutions of an hereditary peerage and a representative House of Commons? Because we believe, and know that this constitution contains the most admirable mixture of the elements of society, the most perfect reconcilement of opposite excellencies, that wisdom has ever planned or accident brought together. It has offered scope for the greatest and most diffusive liberty that has been found compatiable with mutual restraint and general protection: it has allowed the amplest freedom of discussion consistent with order and tranquility; it presents the most liberal encouragement to enterprise and exertion that co-exist with the security of acquired rights; it exhibits the utmost latitude for popular influence that can be combined with an effective defence against foreign aggression, or a vigorous administration of executive government. Under this constitution we have realized all the opposing virtues which schoolboys have dreamed or that sages have devised We have nursed among us all the patriotism, the eloquence, the courage, the independence, that have adorned the freest republics of the world, while we have been exempt from the anarchy and dissentions, the fierce struggles and bloody triumphs, by which those forms of government have been defaced. We possess all the refinement, the literary cultivation, the scientific attainments that have ever been fostered by the most splendid monarchies without the vile effeminacy or the gross vices which courtly ease and luxury have too often produced. The monarchy gives firmness and unity to the national strength, and annihilates the wild excesses of ambition. The aristocracy gives stability to existing rights and institutions, and diffuses refinement and generous feeling among all classes. The democratic principles, working in its proper place, and under its proper trammels, gives life and activity to the whole, and excites in all ranks a spirit of mutual sympathy and competition productive of the best results.

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Most distressing accidents are of frequent occurrence in mining districts. We were never before called upon to record so unfortunate and melancholy an occurrence, either with respect to loss of property or human life, as the one which took place in the coal mines of Mr. Curwen, at Workington, on Friday night last. The principal workings in Mr. Curwen's collieries extend a long way under the sea. In Lady Pit, the Camperdown band runs rapidly towards the surface in the direction of the shore, and it was here the miners had a long time been employed. As they proceeded onwards with their labour, the thickness of the covering between the sea and the workings was daily reduced by their operations, until at the time the accident occurred, it is supposed not to have exceeded fifteen fathoms, only four fathoms of which were freestone, the rest loose gravel and sand. The coal having been thus cut away to within so short a distance, and the excavated seam being so great—11 or 12 feet, added to the removal of some pillars, the superincumbent strata gave way, the water rushed in from the sea, and three valuable mines—Lady Pit, Isabella Pit, and Union Pit, were almost instantaneously filled and rendered for ever useless. At the time the sea broke in there were fifty seven men and boys in the mine, thirty of whom escaped by the bear-mouth, but twenty-five men and two boys were overtaken by the water and perished.

In addition to this, twenty-eight valuable horses also perished. It was fortunate the accident took place at the hour of changing the shift, when comparatively few men were in the pits, otherwise the loss of life might have been much more extensive. Several of the survivors were within three hundred yards of the place where the water broke in, which had the effect of not only instantly changing the current of air in the mine, but of rendering it comparatively cold. This at once convinced them that all was not right, and they made the best of their way to what is called the bear-mouth, and escaped. The current of air, as the men ascended the inclined plane, was so great from the pressure of the water, that the men experienced the greatest difficulty in keeping their footing, and had the trap doors not been uncommonly good, it is thought very few would have escaped with life. A man named Bland, who had gone down to render assistance, was returning, the outer door was closed by the violence of the current, and opening inwards he tried in vain to move it. At length, however, he succeeded in breaking one of the boards of which the door was formed, and such was the crush of air through the aperture, that he was carried with tremendous force through the opening, and thus escaped.

The place where the water broke into the pit is nearly a mile and a half from the mouth of the shaft, between Salterbeck and Harrington, and about 40 or 50 yards below low water mark. The three pits were filled with water by half past ten, an hour and a half from the time the roof gave way. A vessel sailed over the opening on Saturday the captain of which supposes the aperture to be little short of an acre in extent; but as his conjecture was formed from the extent of the discoloured water, the probability is that his surmise much exceeds the actual extent.

Owing to a considerable body of water having for nearly twelve months past, made its way into the pit at the place where the accident happened, the experienced workmen frequently cautioned the viewer of the danger; but their council was disregarded. The men were daily working at the place, removed the coal to the full extent of the band, and occasionally took away part of the pillars, and had therefore ample opportunity of judging for themselves. The pits were amply furnished with every necessary articles; the outlays for improvement were liberal, and upon an extensive scale, and the number of men employed was greater than for several years past. The loss to Workington will be almost irreparable, as the pits are rendered for ever useless. Upwards of 300 men and boys are for the present thrown out of employ, but Mr. Curwen has expressed a wish to give as many of them employment as possible in his collieries at Harrington.

This melancholy affair has cast a gloom over the town which will not speedily be removed, and must necessarily check that onward course of improvement which the inhabitants seemed to have in view. The Rev. P. Von. Essen, read the burial service at the mouth of the Union Pit yesterday, in the presence of an immense concourse of people; amongst whom were many sorrowing relations and friends of the unfortunate sufferers.

DARING ATTACK ON A BRITISH SHIP.

Extract of a letter received from the Captain of the Thomas Crisp, dated June 30, at anchor off Point Barbia, in the Dardanelles:—

"Was boarded off the coast of Troy, about three miles below the entrance of the Dardanelles, by a boat full of armed Greeks, who instantly cut the men down and rushed aft, and jumped down the skylights and the companion, filling the cabin with men armed with cutlasses and pistols. They seized the captain and mate, at the same time holding pistols and cutlasses at their heads. They then commenced breaking open every place, and taking every thing out of the cabin and state rooms, and every thing off the decks, ropes, &c.; while the other men drove the crew down the forecastle, and buttoned it up. A vessel heaving in sight, they hastened down the skylight and companion, saying that if the least noise were made, they would murder them all.

"The people in the forecastle, hearing no noise on deck, supposed they had murdered them all aft, and through the hatches got on deck, and released them aft. After the captain had dressed their wounds, a breeze sprung up, and they got their anchor up, and worked the vessel into the Dardanelles.

"As soon as the report reached Mr. Landin, (the Consul's) ears, he sent a doctor to dress the men's wounds, and all are likely to do well."

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD.—On Monday last died, at his palace at Hereford, the hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Edward Grey, lord bishop of that diocese. His lordship's demise was very unexpected he had only just returned from attending his parliamentary duties: and, although indisposed, his illness was not considered of any importance, and he had appointed the times and places for holding his visitations and confirmations for the present year. On Sunday morning, however, he was seized with inflammation, and notwithstanding the best medical advice, died at seven o'clock the following morning. His lordship, who was in his 56th year, has left a family of 14 children, the youngest of whom is only about a year and a half old. He was, we believe, married three times. The Bishop was elevated to the episcopal bench on the death of Dr. Isaac Huntingford, in 1832, under the administration of his brother, Earl Grey; and the appointment was made in the most flattering manner by the late King. In politics his lordship usually supported the whigs, though of late he was much and strenuously opposed to those measures of theirs which have for their object the destruction of the established church, and the revered institutions of the country. He was considered to be a very sound divine, and an excellent Greek scholar, perhaps the best in the country. In private life his lordship was highly esteemed for his charity, urbanity, and kindness, and was generally looked up to as a pattern of deep and fervent piety. His lordship, we believe, held a prebendal stall in Westminster Abbey, which, with the limited income of the bishopric of Hereford, was considered to be only a fair equivalent for giving up the valuable rectory of Bishopsgate on his elevation to the episcopal bench.

SICILY.—The Piedmontese Gazette of the 31st contains the following extract from the Milan Gazette, respecting the late disturbances in Sicily.—"According to information received from an authentic source, bearing date Naples 21st, public tranquillity has been seriously disturbed in Palermo, Partial disorders, occasioned by the ravages of the cholera, were immediately repressed, and order soon restored; but the inhabitants of the adjoining villages having taken arms prevented the introduction of provisions into the city, and were even preparing to enter it for the sake of plunder. The garrison of Palermo marched out against them, defeated them, and took a number of prisoners, who were handed over to justice. 600 men, sent from Naples, landed near the village of La Bagaria, in spite of the resistance offered by the inhabitants. A second expedition of troops left Naples on the 17th, for the same destination in order to re-establish good order in the villages that had revolted."

The Augsburg Gazette, in a letter dated July 20, announces that 20,000 persons had died in Palermo since the first appearance of the colera. The country people, no less terrified than those of the city, had ceased to bring provisions into Palermo, the inhabitants of which were suffering from a frightful famine. The epidemic, according to the last accounts, had spread over the whole island, with the exception, however, of Messina.

SICILY.—A letter from Palermo of the 4th states that the deaths from cholera reach 1500 persons daily. The commission named to govern the city, instead of the Viceroy Campofranco, have proposed to apply the sum of 150,000 ounces, which they found in the treasury, to alleviate the distresses of the people. A body of 2000 men were about to be sent from Naples, where the consternation had a little subsided.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape-town *Commercial Advertiser* of May 6th has been received. It states that all Caffre-land was quiet; and that, according to appearances, the disposition prevailed among the Caffres to keep it so. It was the time of harvest, the crops were abundant, and the inhabitants in the several villages were actively engaged in harvesting. The most decided testimony is borne to the success attending the frontier authorities, both civil and military, in the exertions to detect every offender reported to them, and to recover property stolen, strayed, or lost, as soon as they are put in requisition. It contains the report of the committee of the Commercial Exchange, read at the annual meeting, April 29, 1837. Its contents are very cheering, showing not only considerable improvement in trade, but increased efforts to accelerate and enlarge the facilities of trade. Considerable funds had been subscribed for the purpose of providing for the introduction of steam-vessels upon their coast. The total value of exports for the year 1836 is given at £385,384; and of imports for the like period, £879,760. Among the exports it is mentioned that "colonial wool" is the most remarkable as regarded the rate of increase in 1829, the total value of the wool exported from the Cape was £1220; in 1836 the amount exceeded £26,000.

INSURRECTION IN CANARA.

The distressing intelligence of a formidable insurrection in the province of Canara reached government by express on Sunday evening, 9th April. The particulars, so far as we have been able to collect them, are these:—It seems that the government had for some days been informed that the district was in a disturbed state, that the dawk runners had been murdered, the communication cut off, and that the collector had gone into the interior of the province for the purpose of quelling the disturbances which, it was known, were led by a discontented chief from the Coorg country. On the 13th March, the town of Mangalore, to which it appears the collector had returned, driven back, we believe, by the insurgents, was invested by an irregular force of 5,000 armed men, principally Moplas of the country of Canara, there being at the time no larger force in the town than 250 Sepoys, the head-quarters of the 2nd regiment N. I. The approach of this large force was hardly known (for they seem to have planned their attack with secrecy) before the troops were driven out of their lines, which were set fire to by the insurgents. A vessel (the barque Eamont, from Bombay) happened providentially to be passing the port, and signals of distress being hoisted on the flag-staff, she stood into the roads—Mr. Bird, the judge, and Mr. Dumergue, we believe the only two European gentlemen having families in the place, immediately proceeded on board, left their wives and children, and afterwards returned with the captain of the ship to the shore. On their return they found the troops drawn up on the beach, and Mr. Lewin, the collector, and Mr. Readle, Mr. Maltby, and Mr. Chatfield with them, awaiting the final attack of the rebels, who had already invested the town in every direction in such a manner as apparently to render escape utterly hopeless. With this conviction Messrs. Bird and Dumergue returned with the commander of the Eamont to the vessel; the latter having promised a re-inforcement of two six pounders and a few muskets to the small but gallant band thus left to withstand alone the attack of their formidable enemy. The boat which took the commander off, in going out of the mouth of the river, had to pass under the fire of a body of matchlock men, but, happily, their shots did not take effect. Almost immediately after the party reached the vessel, it seems that one simultaneous attack was made on all quarters of the town, which was on fire from one end to the other in an instant. To complete the horror of the scene, the powder magazines blew up at the same moment. The Eamont with her party on board immediately made sail for Cannanore, with the object of obtaining that succour which it was impossible for the commander or his passengers personally to render, and thus the fate of the unfortunate party who were left on shore remained unknown, &c.

We are happy to learn that by express received from Colonel Cubbon and Captain Le Hardy, it is stated that not a sign of disturbance or disaffection has shown itself in Mysore or Coorg, and that these authorities have every confidence in the devotion of all the people above the Ghauts. We believe we have thus stated fully the facts of this most distressing occurrence, and we must reserve to another time the reflections which suggest themselves in regard to the contracted policy which has given force to, if it has not created, this sad catastrophe. Much will suggest itself to the government naturally, and the warning it affords will no doubt be lastingly useful to them.—*Madras Conservative, 11th April.*

[Further particulars.]—We are most happy to state, on brief but authentic information, that according to the latest accounts received from Mangalore, Major Dowker, 2nd B.N.I., had succeeded in repelling the attack made upon him with trifling loss. Our informant states that on the 5th April, at ten o'clock, a. m., Mangalore was attacked by two large bodies of Coorgs from the north, east, and south. The small number of men at his disposal prevented Major Dowker from doing otherwise than acting on the defensive, and he was unable to prevent the prisoners in the town being liberated, and many of the houses from being burnt. A party was in the first instance sent to repel the Coorgs lining the North Parade-road, and succeeded in driving them back. The attack made shortly afterwards from the southward was likewise repulsed, and the Coorgs pursued them to their boats, where a considerable number were killed, wounded, drowned, and taken prisoners; amongst whom was one of their leaders, who, we believe, is since dead. By the loss thus inflicted by the enemy they were completely driven back for the time; but the Moplas and other disaffected persons in the town took every occasion to plunder and maltreat the Sepoys. The reinforcement from Cannanore was anxiously expected. The loss in killed and missing was thirty-three, and nine wounded. The treasure had been saved. No mention is made of the civilians, but of course they were safe.—*Ibid, April 12.*

EXTRACT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

"Again to create a National Bank as a fiscal agent, would be to disregard the popular will, twice solemly and unequivocally expressed. On no question of domestic policy is their stronger evidence that the sentiments of a large majority are deliberately fixed; and I cannot concur with those who think they see, in recent events, a proof that these sentiments are, or a reason that they should be, changed.

"Events, similar in their origin and character, have heretofore frequently occurred, without producing any such change; and the lessons of experience must be forgotten, if we suppose that the present overthrow of credit would have been prevented by the existence of a national bank. Proneness to excessive issues has ever been the vice of the banking system; a vice as prominent in National as in state institutions. This propensity is as subservient to the advancement of private interests in the one as in the other; and those who direct them both, being principally guided by the same views and influenced by the same motives, will be equally ready to stimulate extravagance of enterprise by improvidence of credit. How strikingly is this conclusion sustained by experience. The Bank of the United States, with the vast powers conferred on it by Congress, did not or could not prevent former and similar embarrassments; nor has the still greater strength it has been said to possess, under its present charter, enabled it, in the existing emergency, to check other institutions, or even to save itself. In Great Britain, where it has been seen, the same causes have been attended with the same effects, a national bank, possessing powers far greater than are asked for by the warmest advocates of such an institution here, has also proved unable to prevent an undue expansion of credit, and the evils that flow from it.

"Nor can I find any tenable ground for the re-establishment of a national bank, in the derangement alledged at present to exist in the domestic exchanges of the country, or in the facilities it may be capable of affording them. Although advantages of this sort were anticipated when the first Bank of the United States was created, they were regarded as an incidental accommodation; not one which the Federal Government was bound, or could be called upon, to furnish. This accommodation is now, indeed, after the lapse of not many years, demanded from it as among its first duties; and an omission to aid and regulate commercial exchange, is treated as a ground of loud and serious complaint. Such results only serve to exemplify the constant desire, among some of our citizens, to enlarge the powers of the Government, and extend its control to subjects with which it should not interfere. They can never justify the creation of an institution to promote such objects. On the contrary, they justly excite among the community a more diligent inquiry into the character of those operations of trade, towards which it is desired to extend such peculiar favors.

"The difficulties and distresses of the times, though unquestionably great, are limited in their extent, and cannot be regarded as affecting the permanent prosperity of the nation. Arising, in a great degree, from the transactions of foreign and domestic commerce, it is upon them that they have chiefly fallen. The great agricultural interest has, in many parts of the country, suffered comparatively little; and as if Providence intended to display the munificence of its goodness at the moment of our greatest need, and in direct contrast to the evils occasioned by the waywardness of man, we have been blessed throughout our extended territory, with a season of general health, and of uncommon fruitfulness. The proceeds of our great staples will soon furnish the means of liquidating debts at home and abroad, and contribute equally to the revival of commercial activity, and the restoration of commercial credit. The banks, established avowedly for its support, deriving their profits from it, and resting under obligations to it which cannot be overlooked, will feel at once the necessity and justice of uniting their energies with those of the mercantile interest. The suspension of specie payments at such a time and under such circumstances as we have lately witnessed, could not be other than a temporary measure; and we can scarcely err in believing that the period must soon arrive when all that are solvent will redeem their issues in gold and silver. Dealings abroad naturally depend on resources and prosperity at home. If the debt of our merchants has accumulated, or their credit is impaired, these are fluctuations incident to extensive or extravagant mercantile transactions. But the ultimate security of such obligations does not admit of question. They are guarantied by the resources of a country, the fruits of whose industry afford abundant means of ample liquidation, and by the evident interest of every merchant to sustain a credit hitherto high, by promptly applying these means for its preservation.

"I deeply regret that events have occurred which require me to ask your consideration of such serious topics. I could have wished that, in making my first communication to the assembled representatives of my country, I had nothing to dwell upon but the history of her unalloyed prosperity. Since it is otherwise, we can only feel more deeply the responsibility of the respective trusts that have been confided to us, and, under the pressure of difficulties unite in invoking the guidance and aid of the Supreme Ruler of nations, and in labouring with zealous resolution to overcome the difficulties by which we are environed.

"It is under such circumstances, a high gratification to know by long experience, that we act for a people to whom the truth, however unpromising, can always be spoken with safety; for the trial of whose patriotism no emergency is too severe, and who are sure never to desert a public functionary honestly labouring for the public good. It seems just that they should receive, without delay, any aid in their embarrassments which your deliberations can afford. Coming directly from the midst of them, and knowing the course of events in every section of our country, from you may best be learned, as well the extent and nature of these embarrassments as the most desirable means of relief.

"I am aware, however, that it is not proper to detain you, at present, longer than may be demanded by the special objects for which you are convened. To them, therefore, I have confined my communication; and, believing it will be your own wish to extend your deliberations beyond them, I reserve till the usual period of your annual meeting that general information on the state of the Union which the Constitution requires me to give.

"M. VAN BUREN.

"Washington, Sept. 4, 1837."

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—

In common with a large portion of my fellow citizens I have long waited for some explanation,—some satisfactory information, as to the why or wherefore Mr. Greely was released from his late confinement in the York County Gaol: that he had committed a high offence against the laws of this country in tampering with the allegiance of the then His Majesty's subjects was known to all, but that he should have been released without his previously having undergone his trial before a *competent* tribunal for so serious an offence, was a matter of astonishment and regret to every body.—What I ask was the nature of the application for his release, which afforded Sir John Harvey so '*much pleasure*' in complying with it? was it from this insolent and guilty Mr. Greely himself, or was it from the United States government? I have heard that it was from the former, but if from either, I maintain, that as the people of this province were materially concerned in the matter, that they *had a right to know the grounds* upon which he was released.—It was believed by every one at the time to be mistaken lenity, and how has it turned out?—he has revisited the state of Maine, and after inflaming the passions of his Republican friends, he has as might have been expected returned and resumed his treasonable employment and has again been arrested and lodged in gaol, but mark the consequence,—feelings which had nearly died away before he was released are now again aroused, the State of Maine is in a positive ferment,—troops are marching to the frontier,—the Militia (it is to be hoped without their umbrella's as I saw a company in King's square this morning) are called out, and indeed every thing threatens commencing hostilities.—Now I do think for the peace of this province,—for the welfare of its inhabitants, that Sir John Harvey was bound to have paused before he took upon himself the responsibility of releasing a man accused of so high an offence without his previously having undergone his trial and sentence, according to the laws of the country, after which such clemency would have been in place, and properly appreciated: it may have been in consonance with the opinion of his *constitutional* advisers, but I do not believe it, for we all know what that was when Baker was arrested,—and I do think that as we are likely to be called upon to repel any aggression from the State of Maine that we have a right to some explanation in this matter. Were the Executive Council consulted? if they were and gave such advice they would be *truly unworthy of the "confidence of the country,"* but we cannot believe they were;—let the responsibility however rest where it may, I envy not *him* nor them, upon whom it *rests*.—That it was most impolitic is clearly proved and was generally prophesied, and the effect has been to induce the people of Maine to think that we are afraid of their threats and dread their power, and to convince them to the contrary we shall perhaps spend much money and sacrifice many lives. It is asserted that that most factious demagogue Mr. Papineau is at the bottom of this disturbance and that by so doing he hopes to draw the troops out of Canada to accomplish his diabolical purposes there:—this however may be bare assertion,—it is notwithstanding worthy of that popular member of the Assembly and the Assembly's choice, and is another strong proof that *Speaker's* are not always the most loyal subjects.

Your's &c. A LOYALIST.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, SEPTEMBER 15, 1837.

London dates to the 9th of August have been received by way of New York, the elections for the United Kingdom were fast drawing to a close, and from the returns already made it appears that the Conservatives have gained a much larger number than was anticipated by the warmest friends. The London *Courier, Ministerial paper*, of the 9th of August, states that 575 members have been returned, and that the result of those elections were a gain to the Conservatives, giving 294 Radicals, and 281 Conservatives allowing a majority of 13 only in favour of ministers. Other Ministerial papers admit, that on the final close of the elections, though all shall be returned that they fondly reckon upon, their majority cannot exceed thirty-five.—If such be the case, in what position do the Ministers stand? Can they expect, or will they attempt to carry on the affairs of Government upon such a slender prop. They can no longer dare boast of the confidence of the British nation, and their influence abroad with foreign Empires has long since cease to exist.

Messrs. HUME and EWART the defeated Radical members for Middlesex and Liverpool, have started for Ireland, and are both up for Kilkenny.

London, Aug. 4, 12 o'clock,—Consols incline upward, and for the account the price is 92. Little is yet doing in the foreign market.

The Manchester trade is improving by the last accounts. The Rochdale Flannel market is decidedly better. Wool had not fallen any, and the demand has been steady.

The Irish tithe bill, and the Irish poor law bill were to be postponed for the present.

Lord Durham is spoken of as about to become a member of the Ministry—that is, to take the place of Foreign Secretary.

The "Liverpool Journal" of the 1st July, contains the following account of the coming crops.—It is highly satisfactory.

"We have had another week of glorious weather, with a corresponding advance in vegetation. We have met with many persons from different parts of the kingdom, and all agree that the appearance of the country is, without exception, the most luxuriant ever remembered. No one crop is expected to be a failure. Those two great staples of human food, wheat and potatoes, promise a most abundant increase—and even the grass, which from the prevalence of cold winds quite into May, was at the best expected to be thin, turns out very heavy in the swathe, the undergrowth being very dense. The hay harvest has partially commenced in this neighbourhood, and should the weather continue fair will be general in a few days."

Plague in India.—London, July 14.—By the following extract of a private letter received from Allahabad of the 7th April, we regret to learn that the plague is making fearful ravages among the native population of India;—"We hear that the plague is invading the company's territories on the western frontier, and at one place has been carrying off 5,000 a day. A fatal sickness is also prevailing at Benares; Mrs. —— says that 500 are there dying daily. This mortality is chiefly confined to the native population; but there have also been many sudden deaths among Europeans. At a native fair held here in January, 300 died in one day from cholera."

Frightful Mortality at Sierra Leone.—The ship Sir Francis Burton, Captain Bamber, arrived on Friday, at this port, from the Coast of Africa, bringing particulars of a horrid and devastating calamity which has overtaken the unfortunate residents of Sierra Leone. Captain Bamber sailed from Fernando Po on the 27th of May, and on the 14th of July, he boarded the William Herdman, which sailed from Sierra Leone on the 30th of June. The latter vessel was bound for Sunderland, and had on board the Governor of Sierra Leone, Major General Dundas Campbell, and suite. At the sailing of the Wm. Herdman, nothing could exceed the misery which prevailed in consequence of the yellow fever raging with unabated fury. The mortality among the Europeans was dreadful. It was calculated that 40,000 persons had been attacked by it, and its ravages were more frightful than on any previous occasion. Several gentlemen attached to the medical staff had been seized by the fever and carried off. The duties of attending upon the sick and dying had principally devolved upon Lieut. Aikin, the colonial surgeon, who was unremitting in his attentions, and to whom too much praise cannot be given for the firm and exemplary manner in which he discharged his distressing duties. Lieutenant Roberts, of H. M. brigantine Dolphin, and Mr. Wm. Davies, assistant surgeons, together with nine men, had fallen victims to the fever. In the Scout, twelve men were carried off, and the second lieutenant was not expected to reach Ascension alive, whether she was bound. The assistant surgeon of the Buzzard had also died of fever, and ten of the crew. The body of Lieut. Roberts was consigned to the earth near Clarence Cove, Fernando Po. Among the British residents at Sierra Leone, who had died of the fever, may be mentioned the following, among others:—

Mr. B. Crosby, Wesleyan Missionary; Mr. A. Graham, Apothecary; Mr. Patterson, Wesleyan Missionary; Mr. Jas. Evans; Mr. E. Badlie, Merchant; Mr. E. Harper, Manager of York African Town; Mr. Allanby, Merchant; Mr. M. Glashaw, Trader; Mr. B. Hardisty, sen., Writer, of the Court of Mixed Commissions: Mr. E. Draper, Merchant; Mr. Jas. White, Schoolmaster; Mr. W. Wooden, European Clerk to Messrs. Cole; Mr. Wm. Walker, Clerk to Mr. J. Hamilton; Mr. J. Broadley, Clerk to Messrs. Wheeldon and Co. and various others.

All the above cases were attended with black vomit, which was proved to be contagious. The following gentlemen, attached to the medical department at Sierra Leone, were seized with the fever:—

Mr. Cole, the Colonial Secretary, (now acting Governor:) Mr. Fergusson, Surgeon, Royal African Corps; and Mr. Clerk, Assistant Surgeon at Kissy.

The defeat of Don Carlos before Valencia seems to be confirmed: but it does not at all appear that the consequences will be at all decisive. Other detachments of his army have crossed the Ebro, and are between that river and Madrid.

The plague continues to rage with fearful intensity in Naples and its vicinity, and had reached Malta.

The commercial intelligence is favourable. Cotton it will be seen, advanced a farthing per pound during the week.

It is stated that a British minister will be accredited at the Court of Hanover, that being now to all intents and purposes a foreign kingdom.

A terrible disaster occurred in the collieries at Workington, near Whitehaven on the night of July 28th, where the pits extended a long way under the sea. The roof of the mines gave way, and the water rushed in filling the pits so as to render them forever useless, and destroying the lives of 27 persons, two of whom were boys, and 25 men, who were overtaken by the flood before they had time to escape. There were 57 persons in the mines at the time, but 30 of them succeeded in flying. Twenty eight valuable horses also perished. More than 300 persons are thrown out of work by the destruction of these pits.

Reinsertion of Human Teeth.—Dentists have been warned, of late, by the pernicious effect produced by the use of teeth taken from the dead, to abandon a practice now pretty extensively followed in the large cities. A dreadful and fatal case of disease, in one instance, was in this way communicated to a lady, whose jaws and face presented a horrible spectacle before she found relief in death.—*Medical Journal.*

His Britannic Majesty's brig Racer has arrived at Jamaica with two slavers, captured by her off Cuba, having on board 462 Africans. The inhabitants of one of the districts had petitioned the government to have these people landed and apprenticed to them.

Enormous Heaps of Grain.—A Sheffield gentleman, on whose veracity we have the strictest reliance informs us that on passing up the Vistula, a fortnight ago, he saw at Danzic heaps of wheat on each side of the river, five or six feet high, of considerable breadth and extending nearly seven miles. It is preserved from the effect of the weather by a peculiar kind of matting and sail-cloth. Several thousand persons are constantly employed in turning this immense quantity of grain, and exist upon it, the simple preparation of their meals being, to boil the corn in the water of the Vistula; they reside in straw huts, erected adjoining the scene of their employment. This astonishing superabundance of produce, consisting of nearly 600,000 quarters, has been brought from Galicia and Poland to its present situation, for the purpose of being exported to foreign countries as it is well known the corn laws prevent its introduction her.—*Iris.*

The morning Herald contains in a postscript dated at 9 o'clock in the morning, the proceedings of the election at west Cumberland, a distance of 300 miles, received by express since 3 o'clock, P. M. of the proceeding day.

The Herald states the gain and loss of the Conservatives, as compared with the last Parliament, forty seven gain and thirty two loss, making a net gain of 15.—Of the members gained to the Conservatives were two for Somerset West, one each for Hants, Stafford, and Surrey, two from Forfolk West, two from Worcester East, one from Oxford, and one from East Lothian.

According to the Morning Herald (Tory paper) of the 7th, the Conservative gain in the elections as compared with the last parliament, was 50; nett gain 14. Members elected 252 ministerial, 234 Tory.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.—The result of the General Election, so far as we have been able to ascertain it, up to the present time is as follows:—

In the English boroughs the reformers have returned one hundred and ninety-three members, and the Tories one hundred and forty-eight.

In the English counties the reformers have returned only thirty-six members, whilst the Tories have returned eighty-eight.

In Scotland the Reformers have returned thirty-two members, and the Tories fourteen; and

In Ireland the reformers have returned twenty-one members, and the Tories eight.

The total numbers returned by the Reformers in the three kingdoms is, therefore, two hundred and eighty-two, and by the Tories two hundred and fifty-nine; giving Ministers a majority of only twenty-three. There still, however, remain to be accounted for thirty-four English county members, six Scotch members, and seventy-five Irish members, to make up the number of six hundred and fifty-eight; and supposing the results to be in the same proportion as in the contests already decided, it is probable that the majority of Ministers will be increased from twenty-three to between thirty-five and forty. It will be somewhat between thirty and forty at all events, unless the Irish elections should take a less favourable turn than there is any reason to expect.

City of Dublin Election.—The nomination took place on Monday. Mr. West and Mr. Hamilton, the old Tory members, were proposed on the Tory interest, and Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Hutton on the Liberal interest. The polling commenced on Tuesday and closed on Saturday. The Tories took the lead for the two first days, but on the 3d Liberals passed them, kept the lead, and, after a hard fought battle, beat them by a majority of about 100. The triumph of O'Connell and Hutton diffused the liveliest joy throughout Dublin. At the final close of the poll, the numbers were as follows:—O'Connell 3506; Hutton 3542; Hamilton 3467; West 3461.

DESERTION FROM THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE INDEPENDENCE.—The Cows (England) Gazette of July 8th, states that seven of the men of a launch belonging to this ship, deserted at Spithead. The circumstance was soon made known along the coast, and £2 per man was offered for their detection. The following morning six of them were captured in a boat, by three preventive officers. They assert that the usage on board being very bad, was their reason for deserting. Another man also deserted from the ship with $600.

TWENTY-SIX LIVES LOST! *The Dreadful Explosion of the Dubuque Steamer.*—We have further particulars in the Cincinnati Whig of the 24th. The accident occurred near Bloomington, about 300 miles above St. Louis. Twenty-six human beings were victims to the criminal negligence of the conductors of the boat. Of these 19 were buried near the spot where the explosion occurred, for a short distance below, one at Alton, and two at St. Louis. The unfortunate boat discharging ever and anon the corpse of some unhappy sufferer, must have seemed like some funeral hearse booming over the dark waters of the Upper Mississippi. A lady, who witnessed the horrid spectacle, informs the editor of the Whig that the conduct of the captain of the Dubuque, in leaving them exposed on the deck when wounded, was any thing but gentlemanly.

The above dreadful occurence took place on the 15th of Aug. on the passage of the boat from St. Louis (Mo.) to Galena The captain's name is Smoker. The boat was immediately landed, and many of the wretches fled to the shore and stripped off their clothes, tearing off the skin with them. The cabin passengers escaped with little or no injury. The boat was towed to St. Louis on the 19th, where she was left a perfect wreck.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—A slip from the office of the Mobile Advertiser states that the steamboat Caroline exploded her boiler on the 15th ult. while on her way to New Orleans. The explosion took place near Dog River Bar, and the Caroline was afterwards towed to Mobile by the steamer Champion.

The Caroline blew up at 1 o'clock, P. M.—only one boiler burst. Mr. Levi, the engineer, was badly scalded, but is expected to recover. Mr. John Smith, the steersman, died while coming up. Two negroes, deck passengers, were drowned. There were five cabin passengers, none of whom received any injury. Five firemen were badly scalded.

FIRE.—An extract of a letter from Sydney, C. B. in the Halifax Recorder, states that a fire occurred at the mines on the 29th ult. by which 14 horses were destroyed. This lamentable accident was occasioned by a lad falling asleep, after having gone into a stable with a light which communicated with a heap of hay.—*Pictou Bee.*

POOR C