By the Britannia

LIVERPOOL, June 4.

TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, TUESDAY.—There was not quite so much animation to day as on the preceeding Tuesday; but the market, though more quiet, was perfectly firm and steady in yarns generally and in all descriptions of goods except domestics, which having been previously selling on somewhat better terms than shirtings and printing cloths, have now declined to about the same rate in relation to prime cost. On the whole, the feeling in the market was satisfactory; and if the accounts from India by the mail, which may now be daily expected, should be of a favourable complection some more decided improvement may be reasonably looked for. We are sorry to state that a failure to some extent in the corn trade has been announced in this town this week; but its effects are not likely to be very seriously felt here.

HUDDERSFIELD, Tuesday.—The general opinion in this market to day was, that a better feeling prevailed, indicative of a return to something like a healthy state of business. No great improvement in the demand took place, but the fine weather, and surely an exhaustion of depression have induced feelings of hope that every well-wisher to his species would rejoice to see realised. Prices remain much the same.

BURNLEY.—The intelligence from Burnley is of the most alarming character. In a letter dated Tuesday, from the neighbourhood, from a most respectable gentleman, great fears are expressed for the peace of the district. The following we extract from it:—'At Burnley, yesterday, I had sad accounts of the state of the people. It seems that the guardians in that union have represented to the Secretary of State that the distress is far beyond the reach of their means of relief, they have 12,000 persons on their books, and must leave the matter in the hands of the government. Sir J. Graham has sent down a special commissioner, Sir John Walsh I heard who has written for £500, which has been distributed, and more is forthcoming. A fearful struggle has taken place between sinows and machinery, and the latter has been unsuccessful. The price of weaving has come down to 5d per piece for 66 inch reed, A man can only earn 7 1-2 per day in full work, out of which he has to pay expenses. At this price machinery even has no chance; but look at the condition of the miserable devils—3s 9d per week at best in full work! Of course they cannot support themselves at this rate, and go to the guardians. The relief under the new poor lay is found to be totally inadequate, and great alarm is felt. The magistrates in the neighbourhood are conveniently not at home, and I look to an outbreak. The greatest apprehensions are entertained. On Sunday it is said, 20,000 persons met at Enfield.

TRADE AND MONEY MATTERS.—The advance of the year into summer, with perhaps as genial a progress as the season ever made, has not yet cured the terrible ill under which this country is languishing. Employment is still scarce and labour a drug in the market. But though this is too true, we would fain hope the crisis of the national disease has passed, and we are glad to see that things are looking brighter in Manchester, and to state that, upon the whole, the result of the week's business there was favourable; there were no further attempts to beat down prices; and the spinners and manufacturers who were selling to accept the rates previously current; were generally enabled to transact business with facility.

From Scotland the intelligence is less cheering. Later stricken than her sister country with the fearful depression of the last three years, and less fruitful in natural resources, Scotland will be later in recovering; but a plentiful harvest, of which we have now so glorious a prospect, will go far to set all right, from one end of the island to the other.

The money market continues in the most satisfactory condition, and the public securities have advanced a point during the week upon the previous high rates.

The Tea Trade, London, May 30.—There has been rather an important decline in the value of tea since this day week, viz., of 1½d. per lb on good and middling, 2d. to 3d. on common, 3d. to 4d. on fine, 1½d to 2d. on twankay, 2d. to 3d. on hyson, and 3d. to 4d. on souchong. This took place at public sales of 6,800 packages on Friday, when only 2,800 packages were sold. To-day 36,800 packages commenced selling, and of 18,600 offered only 2,000 sold, as the importers would not submit to the low rates offered. The small quantity noticed as taken went at Friday's rates. The deliveries last week increased to 519,141 lbs.

At the public Auction of the New Season's Tea, which commenced on the 27th instant, greater inactivity prevailed than has for many years past, owing to the recent abundant arrivals of Tea from China, and the total disappearance of speculators from the market who have been the chief cause of the great fluctuation in prices during the last two years, but who now have been taught caution by experience, which is, doubtless, a boon to the public. It will require some new and very alarming feature in the Chinese quarrel to be announced before a similar feeling for speculation can be again created.

LONDON, May 31.—*Tea.*—There was considerable heaviness at the public sales on Friday, consisting of 6366 packages, and there being a desire on the part of the proprietors to realise, a considerable depression took place in prices; sound useful Congou declined 1d. and the fine and very inferior sorts 2d to 3d; Twankay gave way full 1½d; Souchong, 4d: and Hyson and all other green Teas was about 1d to 2d per lb. lower.

Liverpool Corn Market, June 4.—The quantities of foreign and Colonial Wheat and Flour released from bond in this port, at the reduced scale of duties under the new Corn Act, from the 2d to the 26th instant, inclusive, comprise, of foreign Wheat, 25,739 qrs; foreign Flour, 11,970 brls.; colonial Wheat, 9238 qrs.; and colonial Flour, 46,902 brls., of which nearly all the foreign, and a large portion of the colonial have been sold for consumption. Canada Superfine Flour, 35s. to 35s. 6d.; United States, 36s. to 37s.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 4.—It is a pleasure to be enabled to remark that the accounts from the manufacturing districts are more encouraging than for some time past, spinners and manufacturers do not complain so loudly, the stocks now held by them are not so heavy, the present scale of rates obtainable is certainly very low, but the demand is more general. One of the best features is, the continuance of a good trade inquiry for Cotton, irrespective of the speculative business doing daily.

It is trite to observe on the weather, but, without a doubt, the present favourable season has its full effect upon the springs of trade in general and more particularly in Cotton manufacture, should we be blessed with a good harvest, we should shortly experience its beneficial effects here and observe it elsewhere.

Liverpool Timber Market, June 4.—*Staves.*—There has been rather more inquiry for standard Staves, and several parcels, all pipe lengths, have been sold at £40 to £50 per M. Inferior are not worth more than £30 per M. Puncheon Staves are quite unsaleable; these may be quoted at £10 to £15 per M. Ash Hogshead Staves are worth £7 per M.

Pine.—A quantity of Quebec Pine, of second quality has latterly been forced off by auction, at 13d per foot, but Quebec Pine of first quality is still selling at 15d per foot to consumers. A parcel of St. John Pine of fair quality was sold by auction for 18½ per foot. The consumption of Pine Timber, as compared with that of former years, has certainly fallen off, still the quantity taken out of the market the past four months has averaged 350,000 feet per month.

Red Pine.—Quebec Red Pine of large size is inquired after, and would sell at 22d to 22d per foot—common 21d per foot; St. John Red Pine is 15d to 16d per foot.

Pitch Pine.—This market is overstocked with Pitch Pine. It has been sold as low as 22½d per foot.

Birch.—St. John Birch is worth 16d to 18d per foot and Pictou Birch in cargo, 13d to 13½d per foot.

Deals.—of common quality, may be quoted at 2¾d per foot of two inches, and first quality deals at 2½d per foot of two inches.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN.

Another atrocious attempt on the life of the Queen was made on Monday. About six o'clk. on Monday evening as her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, was returning to the Palace, an assassin presented a pistol, and discharged it at the Queen, from very nearly the same spot from which Oxford fired. The wretch was instantly seized by a sodier of the Scotch Fuzileer Guard, and is now in custody. He was at first supposed to be a foreigner, but it appears unhappily, that he is an Englishman named John Francis, son to a scene shifter at Covent Garden. He is about 20 years of age.

The Queen escaped even alarm from the atrocious attempt made upon her, as she was not aware of its occurrence until after her arrival at the Palace, and when the assassin had been some time in the hands of justice. When made acquainted with it, her Majesty received the intelligence with calmness and self-possession. There is not the least reason, however, to believe that any living being is a participator of the madman or monster's guilt. It appears to be the effect, if not of a disordered mind, of that prodigious depravity which Providence permits, as it permits the occurrence of physical deviations, with some inscrutable design or perhaps to humiliate its creatures, by showing to what odious shapes their nature may be corrupted. An act of surpassing wickedness has been committed, for the attempt, however unsuccessful, consumates the crime—an act as repugnant to manhood as to morality or religion, has dishonoured our name and nation—an attempt has been made to murder a young and lovely woman, a mother of two infants, the happy wife of a beloved husband, the deservedly adored Queen of an intelligent and high minded people.

The barrel was quite warm when it was taken from the prisoner, and no doubt exists of its contents having been discharged with a murderous intention. The pistol is what is termed the pocket pistol, and has on it the mark of 'Smith London,' qut it being shown to add examined by Mr. Smith, gun maker, of Bridge street, Westminster, late of Parliament street, that gentleman positively declared that it was not manufactured by him, and he had no doubt, from the workmanship and common quality of the material, that it was of Birmingham make.

Colonel Arbuthnot and Colonel Wylde were close to the royal carriage when the pistol was fired. We understand that the prisoner was so close to them that the smoke came in their face, and that they were of opinion, if the shot had taken effect it would have been more likely to have injured one of them than either her Majesty or her illustrious consort.

It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the pistol actually exploded, and a search was made on Tuesday morning to discover the bullet, if possible, but as yet the result of the search has not been satisfactory.

As in the case of Oxford, the overt act of treason being a direct attack upon the life of her majesty, the ordinary forms in cases of high treason will not apply, and the culprit will be tried in the ordinary form. If the pistol had not exploded, the offence of attempting to shoot, supposing the weapon to have been loaded, is one of equal magnitude as if it had been actually discharged, and the circumstance of the failure to explode would not in the slightest degree mitigate the character of the offence, or the punishment to which the party convicted would be liable, if found guilty.

On Sunday, about six o'clock, Mr. Dousbery, of No. 5, Brook-street, Holborn, who is well known to Sir Peter Laurie, requested an immediate interview with him upon a subject of great importance, and introduced to Sir Peter two brothers of the name of Pearson, residing at No. 7, Castle street, Holborn, one of whom stated that at two o'clock on Sunday, while the Queen and Prince Albert were returning from the Chapel Royal, a man pulled a pistol from under his coat and presented it at the Queen: but whether it missed fire, or whether he relented, was not observed; but the man said, 'I wished I had done it;' and putting his pistol under his coat he walked sulkily away into the Green Park. An elderly man, who witnessed the attempt, stated he would communicate it to the authorities, but it was too much trouble. The elderly man, however, asked Mr. Pearson his name and address. Mr. Dousbery, thinking the facts of very alarming importance, applied to Sir Peter Laurie on the subject, and Sir Peter wrote a private letter to the Hon. Mr. Murray, Comptroller of the Household, under the impression that such matters could not be kept too secret, and that it was likely to make less noise than if communicated to the Secretary of State. The private letter was not delivered to Mr Murray, because he was dining with her majesty. The two Messrs Pearsons, who are printers, called on Monday morning and saw Mr. Murray, who considered the communication of such importance that he sent Sir Peter's note to Sir James Graham, and requested the Pearson's to call at 9 o'clock: not having kept their appointment punctually, a message was sent to Sir Peter Laurie, requesting that he would bring forward the brothers. When Sir Peter went to the Home Office, he found that they had arrived, and that the authorities were taking ther depositions.

Mr. Pearson states that on Sunday afternoon, about two o'clack, while walking in St. Jame's Park, he saw the royal carriages containing Her Majesty, Prince Albert and suite, approaching from the Chapel Royal, and when near to the little gate leading out of the drive into the Green Park, he saw a young man who was standing near him, with his back to the rails, pull a pistol out of his breast, and as the Queen's carriage passed, presented the weapon at it, but whether he pulled the trigger he could not positively say. At any rate the pistol did not go off, and no sooner had the carriage passed than the individual returned the weapon to his breast. Mr. Pearson having unfortunately a most serious impediment in his speech, may account, in some measure, for his not having raised an instant alarm. He admits, also, that he at first considered the exhibition of the pistol was out of a frolic, and not seeing any policeman near, considered the party would be out of sight before he could make persons understand his meaning.

On Monday night, after the removal of Francis from the home office to Tothhill-field, Bridewell, Mr. Pearson was shown the pistol taken on the prisoner, when he expressed his firm belief that it was the same pistol which he had seen the individual pull out as above described, and on Tuesday morning, on being taken out at nine o'clock to the Bridewell, and shown the prisoner, he immediately identified him to be the person.

As soon as possible on Monday evening, a meeting of the Privy Council was held at the Home Office. Mr. Meule, the Secretary to the Treasury, Colonel Rowan, the Police Commissioner, and Mr. Hall, the Chief Magistrate of Bow Street, were in attendance: and the prisoner was brought up for examination, but no part of the examination transpired. His cool and collected demeanoor were generally remarked. He was then taken to Toothhill street prison.

The prisoner was again privately examined before the Privy Council on Tuesday; and was finally committed to Newgate, under the warrant of the Secretary of State to take his trial at the next Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, on a charge of 'shooting at our Sovereign Lady Victoria the Queen, with a pistol loaded with powder and ball.'

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual drive in the Park going and returning by Constitution Hill. Precisely at 25 minutes to five o'clock the side gates at the north-eastern wing of the Palace were suddenly thrown open, and the Royal outriders appeared in scarlet liveries, preceding the Royal carriage (an open barouche,) drawn by four horses and postillions which contained her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Saxe Meningen, all the servants being in scarlet liveries.

The appearance of the Royal carriage emerging from the gateway was the signal of one long, loud, and continued shout of hurrah, accompanied by waving of handkerchiefs and of hats, and many were the loyal aspirations heard from the crowd of 'God preserve the Queen.' Her Majesty appeared perfectly calm and collected, although somewhat flushed. But the Queen and Prince Albert returned the congratulation of the populace in a most condescending manner by smiles and bows. Following the royal carriage on horse back, were Count Mendsorf and his four sons, Hon. Colonel Bouverie, equerry to her Majesty, and Colonel Wylde, equerry to Prince Albert.

The entire road along Constitution-hill to Piccadily was thronged with respectably dressed pedestrians, and at the triumphant arch, opposite Apsley house, as well as the gate leading into Hyde Park, the crowd of spectators was so great, that it was miraculous that some accident did not occur.

The area in front of the statute in Hyde Park was occupied by hundreds of equestrians, who were anxiously waiting to evince their gratitude, and give a hearty welcome to her Majesty after her providential escape from the attempt of the assassin.

The drive was rendered almost impassable from the great number of the equipages of the nobility.

On her Majesty entering the park the cheering from the gentlemen and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies were general, and not a head was covered during the passage of the Queen down the ride; indeed, the delight of all classes assembled apparently to offer homage to the illustrious presence of their Sovereign, cannot be fully described, and the rapturous acclamations that saluted the Royal ear were such as to effect her Majesty, who was evidently overcome by the loyal display of public affection evinced on the occasion.

It was sometime before the excitement caused by her Majesty's appearance had subsided, and the same manifestations of regard were shown on the Queen's return to the palace.

Both her Majesty and the Prince acknowledged the cordial greetings by repeatedly bowing in every direction from which the cheering emanated. Her Majesty looked rather pale and not so well as on Saturday.

The news of the Queen's escape was every where received with demonstrations loyalty. As soon as it reached Parliament both Houses adjourned; the audiences at the different theatres, when the announcement was made, cheered for Queen's safety, and demanded the national anthem. On Tuesday night the Royal party visited the Italian Opera House. The audience broke through the customary etiquette, and received the Queen and the prince with loud acclamations.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE GEORGIA INDIAMAN —FIVE LIVES LOST.

On Saturday the melancholy intelligence of the loss by fire of the ship Georgia of Newcastle, an Indiaman, Captain Mitchell bound to London, was received by the underwriters at Lloyd's. The ship was between eight hundred and nine hundred tons burden, and was valued at 7,000*l.*, being splendidly fitted up for the accommodation of passengers. She had a rich cargo on board consisting of jewellery, merchandise, and other valuable property which perished with the vessel; a loss in total of nearly 20,000*l.* The unfortunate event occurred on the morning of the 1st of last month, while on her passage to England from Calcutta, which she left in the early part of February. From the accounts brought over by the ship Thomas Sparks from China, which arrived off Dartmouth on Friday morning, it appears that, early on the morning mentioned, the "watch" on deck, when the vessel was in latitude 30 south and longitude 36 east of Madagascar, discovered a strong smell of burning about the ship; he aroused the Commander, Captain Mitchell, and the rest of the ship's crew, and a strict search was determined upon. On the boats being removed, and the main hatches taken off, the burning was found to proceed from the cargo, when orders were given to remove over a portion of it, so as to get at the fire. The crew, however, had not proceeded far, before a volume of smoke burst upon them, and shortly afterwards it became so intense, accompanied with excessive heat, that they were forced to desist. Captain Mitchell then had the hatches replaced, and blocked up every aperture in the ship, in the hope of stifling the fire. But this proved unavailing, for in about two hours the flames broke out through the cabin windows and likewise from the hatchway over the firecastle, to the terror and dismay of all on board. Captain Mitchell, perceiving the destruction of the vessel was inevitable, directed the crew to prepare themselves to leave the ship, which they immediately set about doing by lowering the boats (two in number) over the vessel's side. It was a most trying moment, for the sea was extremely rough, with a heavy gale of wind, and with the knowledge of their being between eight hundred and nine hundred miles from land—every soul expected to meet with a watery grave. At about eight o'clock the chief mate, with nine of the crew, left the burning vessel in the jolly boat; and they were directly followed by Captain Mitchell and the rest of the ship's crew, four in number, in the small boat. In the course of a quarter of an hour afterwards the work of devastation had reached the mast, and she appeared embodied in one mass of flame, forming a terrible, though magnificent appearance. At this critical period a vessel was observed at a distance bearing towards the ill-fated ship, and the chief mate turned to make known the joyful intelligence to Captain Mitchell and the rest of the crew, when he was horror-struck on finding that the boat had foundered, and none of them were to be seen. They rowed about in hopes of picking them up, but unfortunately none of the poor fellows ever rose after. The ship Thomas Sparks, which proved to be the vessel they saw bearing down to their assistance, came up alongside soon afterwards, and took the chief officer and the rest of the Georgia's crew on board, and they remained within a short distance of the burning ship until she went down, at a late hour in the afternoon. The Georgia and cargo are reported to be insured to the extent of 25,000*l.*

SPITALFIELD'S BALL.—This ball was one of the most brilliant spectacles it was ever our good fortune to witness.

The scene of enchantment was completed as her Majesty was announced by the great officer of state, with his wand, marshalling the Royal progress. The whole house rose with a thunder of acclamation. The magnificence and elegance of the costumes, and the blaze of diamonds and of beauty, beheld on all sides beneath the silver columns and beautiful bright draperies, with the waving of feathers, and the agitation of handkerchiefs in the welcome, formed together a spirited picture of overwhelming brilliancy.

Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits, and wore a rich satin dress, and superb tissue scarf, with the ribbon of the Garter, and a tiara and magnificent necklace of brilliants. The costume selected by His Royal Highness Prince Albert for the occasion was that of a Field Marshal, to which were appended several orders, the ribbon of the Garter appearing conspicuously amongst them. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent wore a rich dress of Spitalfield's manufacture, which material, we are happy to say, was also adopted by the great majority of the ladies present, with no detriment to their beauty.

At a later hour, when her Majesty returned from the private refreshment-room, the Ladies patronesses and several ladies of distinction had the honour of being introduced to the Queen. Her Majesty addressed many kind observations to several of the ladies patronesses, complimenting them upon the result of their exertions, and on the surpassing brilliancy of the fete. Whilst this reception was going on in her Majesty's box, even all attempts at dancing were suspended, as, independent of the pressure, the observation and interest of the assembled multitude were directed towards her Majesty. After the ladies had retired, Weippert's band set some of the most inveterate waltzers in motion, but, ere the conclusion of the waltz, the door of the Royal box was again thrown open, and the Duke of Wellington was ushered in to pay his respects to his youthful Sovereign. Her Majesty immediately rose, and received "the Duke" in a most gracious and graceful manner, and remained for some time standing in conversation with his Grace. The scene at this moment was one of the most touching and gratifying that has ever been witnessed. The illustrious warrior was there, before a countless assemblage of the English people, whilst the lovely and amiable Monarch, as a mark of respect to his Grace, remained standing during her conversation with the Duke, in order to show to her admiring subjects that she also could fully appreciate the great virtues and talents of him whom all men have ever delighted to honour.

Our Bayonne correspondent, under date the 11th inst., confirms the intelligence which reached us from Paris and other quarters of the probability of a new attempt of the Christinos (and a portion of the Carlist party) to excite a new civil war in Spain. A letter from Frankfort asserts that the Regent proposed that Queen Isabella should marry a subject—the son of the Duke of Medina Celi. This would be at once to provoke the war with which the King of the French threatens Spain, should Her Majesty wed any but a Prince of the House of Bourbon. Don Carlos is still opposed to a "transaction." The idea of marrying the Queen of Spain to the eldest son of Don Francisco de Paulo is, however, entertained in every other influential quarter in which interest is felt in the question, and seems, on the whole, the most likely to be the solution of it.—*Times.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TABLE.—Mr. Hassard has finished his—beautiful, we were going to write, but beautiful is not a suitable phrase—his truly magnificent table for the Prince of Wales, which, to describe, would require the pen of Will. Shakspeare. It is an astonishing piece of workmanship, worthy of the artist—being composed of three thousand pieces of wood, of various kinds, though, to the view, they are all *ejusdem generis.* The most remarkable feature of the production is a silver plate, near the edge, in the shape of a heart, whereon are engraven these lines:—

May the hope of England cherish and prize
The treasure underneath which lies.

Upon the pressure of a spring, a drawer of satin wood flies out and exhibits a small Bible.—*Evening Packet.*

We regret to announce the death of Sir Ralph Ouseley, brother of Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., at Lisbon, on the 4th inst. The deceased officer was a General officer and Field Marshal in the Portuguese service, Knight of the Tower and Sword, and eminently signalized himself during the Irish rebellion and Peninsular war.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

CHURCH EXTENSION.—Colonel Bruen is at this moment engaged in the erection of a Church in his own demesne, capable of accommodating two or three hundred persons. The design is both chaste and beautiful, and will resemble a Grecian temple, surmounted with a dome richly ornamented, and which is to light the edifice. It will be surrounded by a splendid facade, which from its romantic situation will add greatly to the beauty of the Temple. It stands on a piece of ground about three acres in extent in the form of a parallelogram, each side of which is bounded by enormous oaks, and dense thickets. The avenue leading to this well-chosen spot is partly serpentine and the underwood being thick and interwoven like the American "bush"—the entrance to the site is not seen until the enclosed field suddenly bursts upon the view, which in summer is as undisturbed by the footstep of man, that nature presents the appearance of full repose, without anything to disturb the soft and mellow tints of the sombre scenery, or the harmony that prevails, save the occasional cry of the crane, in which the surrounding woods abound throughout the year, but particularly in Spring when the trees are covered with their nests.

Thus it will be seen from this brief sketch of the church which is being built at his own expense, within a short distance of his mansion, that Col. Bruen is affording the public a practical illustration of his views on the question of Church extension, for while he appropriates the entire of the sum subscribed towards the presentation of a testimonial to himself, in the erection of a second Church in Carlow, he is not unmindful of the wants of his household, and those in his employment, or living in the neighbourhood, having commenced the erection of such an edifice as we have described, within his own demesne, and which will cost a very large sum.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

THE ARMY.—Thursday last, Major-General Sir O. CAREY, C. B., K. C. H., inspected the service companies of the 36th (Herefordshire) Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Colonel MAXWELL, in the Barrack-square. At three o'clock, the General and staff appeared on the ground, and were received with the usual salute, the band striking up "God save the Queen." The regiment then broke into open columns of companies, and marched past in slow and quick time, &c., &c., forming solid squares, and then resumed their former position in line. After again breaking into open column, the General inspected each company individually, which appeared to give him much satisfaction. Considering their length of time on foreign service (12 years), and being little more than two days after landing from the *Java*, the corps presented a very orderly and "FIRM" appearance. The depot companies joined the reserve yesterday from Cashel.—*Cork Constitution.*

THE LATE EXTRAORDINARY CASE AT LAMBETH.—This novel case, at the instance of the Earl of Buchan against Lady Cardross, for restitution of the infant children of her ladyship and the late Lord Cardross, regarding which so many marvellous stories have lately appeared, was brought before the Edinburgh Court of Session on Thursday, on a reclaiming vote from her ladyship, who appealed against an order pronounced on Lord Buchan's petition, presented to the Lord Ordinary during vacation, whereby the Lord Ordinary ordained the custody of the children to be given to the Earl of Buchan, as their natural guardian. The Lord President, the other judges concurring, pronounced the opinion of the Court, that the application to the court in vacation was competent—that the Lord Ordinary had power to entertain it—that his order was, in the circumstances stated in the papers, and to the effect it was meant to have, quite correct—and that in the meantime the children must, in terms of it, be delivered to the interim custody of the petitioner, the Earl of Buchan.

EPISCOPACY.—A very sound and eloquent discourse, delivered in St. Mary's Church, St. Helen's on the evening of the 17th of February, by the Rev. William Pollock, A. M., the incumbent of St Helen's, has just been published by Mr. Griffiths, of that town, under the title of "The Scripture Argument for Episcopacy," for general circulation.—It has had, we understand, an immense effect amongst the disciples of dissent, who were ignorant of the excellencies of the establishment, and unable to give a reason for their separation, and is calculated to win many members of the church of Christ back to the fold from which they have wandered.

THE "GAUDALOUPE" IRON STEAM-FRIGATE.—This truly beautiful vessel—built for her majesty's service by Mr. John Laird, and the launch of which we recently noticed—made a trial trip on our river on Wednesday last, and fully realized all the anticipations entertained of her, from her peculiarly fine and scientific construction. She maintained a speed of 10½ knots an hour, which is very great, when it is considered that the vessel is of 800 tons burthen, with engines of only 180 horse power, and being besides very strongly built for carrying guns and very heavy masts and spars. The engines, which are admirable pieces of mechanism, made 22 revolutions a minute, with abundance of steam, and worked as smoothly and perfectly as could be wished. Those on board were delighted with her performance, and many hundreds on shore, to whom the vessel was a "stranger," beheld her rapid movements with no little astonishment and admiration. The fitting of her 68-pounder guns is now in progress of completion.

☞ The Chronicle Office is in the Brick Building at the corner of Prince William and Church streets, near the Market Square.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 24, 1842.

The English Mail, with dates to 4th June, arrived here on the 18th instant. The steamer (*Britannia*) came to Halifax in 11½ days, and brought 48 passengers.

It will be seen by our extracts, that a dastardly attempt has been made, by a person named John Francis, on the life of the Queen, by discharging a pistol at Her Majesty. Every good Briton will rejoice to learn that this attempt proved unsuccessful, and it also appears to have been the act of an isolated individual: he was immediately taken into custody and committed for trial. Public meetings have been held in all parts of the Kingdom, and congratulatory addresses passed to Her Majesty on her providential escape. The following is the address of the House of Lords on that event:

"Gracious sovereign: we, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons in parliament assembled, beg leave humbly to approach your Majesty, to express our feelings of regret and abhorrence at the late treasonable attempt against your Majesty's sacred person. We, at the same time, heartily congratulate the country on your Majesty's happy preservation from the danger to which your Majesty has been exposed. Attached to your Majesty by every sentiment of loyalty, by a sense of the benefits which we derive from the wise and paternal government of your Majesty, we cannot but highly appreciate and acknowledge the great and merciful interposition of Divine Providence which was manifested on the present occasion, and we make our earnest prayer to Almighty God that he will be pleased to confer upon your Majesty every blessing, and that He will continue to watch over and guard a life so justly dear to us all."

By accounts from Malta to the evening of the 18th May, the British fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir C. W. C. R. Owen, consisting of the Queen, 110, flag ship; Impregnable, 104; Calcutta, 78; Vanguard, 80; Cambridge, 78, and Devastation, war-steamer, were all ready for sea, with four months' provisions on board and boats all in, but its destination was a profound secret, and it was generally supposed that the ships would weigh anchor immediately. Sir Francis Mason, in the Howe, with the Thunderer and Savage in company, were signalled on their hourly-expected return from Tripoli. The Inconstant was looked for from Beyrout.

INDIA.—"The Indian mail, which arrived at Marseilles brings, we lament to say, an account of the fall of Ghuznee. The place capitulated and surrendered, on condition that the garrison be safely conducted to Cabul. On the other hand, Colonel Pollock had forced the Khiber pass, and taken possession of the forts commanding it, and would, no doubt, march to the relief of Jellalabad. General Sale, in a sortie from that place, overthrew the insurgents.

"A rumour prevailed that Akhber Khan had been badly wounded.

"General Knott had gained some advantage on the side of Kandahar, but General England had not yet joined him. It was reported that Sha Soojah had been poisoned.

"There is no news from China."

PORTSMOUTH, May 12.—The Resistance troop ship will proceed to-morrow to Quebec, with the second battalion of the 23d Regiment (Fusiliers.) The Rhadamanthus will return with the 55th Regiment.

NAVY CONTRACT.—The contract for supplying the navy with canvass this year has been obtained, with the exception of a small portion, which goes to Kirkaldy, by manufacturers in Dundee. The value of the work is estimated at between 50,000*l.* and 60,000*l.*

The *Java* transport with the 36th Regiment on board arrived at Cork in twenty days.

NEW ORGAN.—The Brig *Edwin*, which arrived on Sunday last at this Port, brought as part of her cargo, an Organ for St. George's Church, Carleton. Its tone is pronounced by those who have heard it, to be very sweet, and at the same time amply powerful for the Church in which it is placed. The pattern of the case represents an embattled column; it is of mahogany, with gilt pipes in front, and contains the following stops: 2 diapasons, principal, fifteenth, sexquialtra, and cremona, the latter a very effective stop; the whole built by FLIGHT & ROBSON, Organ Builders, London.—It was put up by Mr. CARD, and on Wednesday evening a number of the inhabitants of Carleton, and some Gentlemen from this side the harbour, were gratified by hearing its tones at the usual weekly practice of the Society of Carleton. It has a pleasing effect to the eye, being placed at the East end of the Church—a spacious gallery having been lately constructed and that part of the church much enlarged.

INCENDIARISM.—An attempt was made on Saturday night last, to set fire to the dwelling house of Ralph M. Jarvis, Esquire, in Germain street. A quantity of charcoal, several bunches of matches, and other combustibles, were found in the porch, at the hall door, on Sunday morning, which had evidently been set fire to and by some fortunate accident became extinguished; a panel was also broken out of the lower part of the porch, apparently to give air to the fire.—A Reward of £25 has been offered by Mr. Jarvis for the conviction of the offenders.

Considerable speculation has been caused by the arrival at Halifax of a special Messenger from England on his route to Washington. Little beyond conjecture can be formed as to the instructions this messenger conveys to Lord Ashburton; but at all events, it may be taken as certain, that more specific and final directions are its purport. We shall probably hear in the course of the ensuing week how the commission is progressing on the Boundary Question.

The American Exploring Squadron, consisting of the ships Vincennes, Oregon, and Porpoise, has returned to the United States. The expedition sailed in August, 1838, and has consequently been absent nearly four years, during which time the vessels are stated to have sailed about one hundred thousand miles, and examined and surveyed a large number of Ports, Reefs, Islands, &c &c.

The Rev. ROBERT WILSON, A. M., late Pastor of St. Andrew's church in this City, has resigned that charge, and intends visiting Scotland.

We learn that the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, Sir JERREMIAH DICKSON, is expected here in the next steamer from Windsor, for the purpose of inspecting the Troops in this Province.

We also learn that part of the 69th Regt., will proceed to Halifax via Windsor, in the *Nova-Scotia*, on Thursday next, and that a portion of the 30th Regiment, will arrive here by the same conveyance on saturday following.

We again refer the Public to Messrs. HODGKINSON & BUTTERS' advertisement, by which they are invited to call and inspect their specimens of the Photographic Art. The miniatures are said to be excellent, and those who are desirous of having exact likenesses of themselves by this process, should call immediately, as the stay of these artists in the City will be but a few days longer.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM FRIGATE RHADAMANTHUS AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, June 18.—We have to record the extraordinary circumstance of two steamships from England having arrived at this port within twenty four hours. On Wednesday afternoon the telegraph reported a steamer from England in the offing, and at first an impression was formed that the first June packet was approaching: a short period passed, however, when it was ascertained that the vessel in question was the Rhadmanthus, 10 days from Portsmouth, bound for New York, having on board Mr. Wright, an express messenger, with despatches from the Government to Lord Ashburton. Several reasons have been assigned for the unexpected visit of the Rhadmanthus,—according to the earliest information she was necessitated to put in here because her stock of coal was exhausted, though in fact she had abundance; but we have heard on good authority that, as it was confidently reckoned in England, Admiral Sir Charles Adam would have arrived from Bermuda, the Commander of the Rhadmanthus was instructed by Government to deviate from the track to New York, for the purpose of communicating with him, previously to proceeding thither. We can discover nothing in the British journals, before or after the departure of the Rhadmanthus, concerning Mr. Wright's mission except the following from the Devenport Telegraph, May 28.

"DEPARTURE OF A SPECIAL MESSENGER FOR AMERICA.—We understand that a Queen's Messenger arrived here yesterday (Friday) from the Foreign-Office, London, with despatches for our Minister at the United States. At the same time orders arrived that the Rhadmanthus, steamer, which was previously intended to sail for Lisbon and Malta, should proceed hence last night with this gentleman to New York. There was no commercial steamer to sail from this country for America until the 4th June next; so that this sudden and unexpected despatch of the Rhadmanthus indicates clearly that the objects which have led to the sending out of the messenger are of an unusually important nature. The Rhadamanthus had 700 additional bags of coals put on board of her last night, and is to return to this port as soon as the messenger is landed. We have heard that Mr. Horsley-Palmer went out in the Great Western last week on business connected with the proposition of a new American loan."

MONTREAL, June 13.

In the course of Friday night there was a fall of snow in this neighbourhood, and the next morning the high points in the vicinity of the city were covered with a fleecy veil. This for the eleventh of June is very tolerable, and gives some weight to a theory which in Canada at least begins to grow popular, that the North pole is going round to the South, and that to be correct in our reckoning we must by and by change the whole order of our Calendar! At New York, we learn by the papers, the season is equally inclement and on Tuesday and Wednesday last the good inhabitants of that city had almost alarmed themselves into the idea that they were for the second time this year about to enter into a state of winter. With a genius, however, that is more scientific than any we possess, the journalists there endeavour to account for the circumstance on rational principles. "It is the opinion of many," says the *Journal of Commerce*,—

"That the immense fields and mountains of ice on and near the Banks, have an agency in giving to the atmosphere its peculiar chilliness. Captain Hosken, of the Great Western, stated on his arrival here, that he passed among large masses of ice for three hundred miles. Travellers who have been in the vicinity of ice-bergs, state that for an immense distance around, a cold chill, like that of winter, is diffused. This is observable even in Summer. Philosophers account for this on the principle that ice in melting gives out cold, (in common parlance.) Such ought to be the case in an uncommon degree at this season, in consequence of the great rapidity with which the body must melt."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered issuing from a wooden building on the premises of Mr. TOMPKINS, Baker, Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, and before the engines could be brought to the spot the flames had communicated to some wooden houses adjoining, on Laganchetiere Street, and soon after extended across Laganchetiere Street and to St. Dominique Street. We have not been able to ascertain the exact number of houses destroyed, but from a cursory survey, we make out that twelve dwelling houses and nearly as many out-buildings have been burnt down to the ground. Among these were two or three very good stone houses, besides as many more greatly damaged. At one time there was great anxiety manifested for the safety of the Montreal General Hospital. A flake of fire drifted by the wind lodged in the blinds of the cupola and ignited; and it was not without difficulty that two persons succeeded in reaching the summit and with an axe cut away the part on fire, thereby preventing its extending any further. This fire is the most destructive that we have had to record in this city for many years: to estimate the loss of property just now is impossible. The streets in the neighbourhood were filled with property of all descriptions, and the greatest confusion reigned when we left the scene of conflagration last evening. We must not omit to say that there appeared to be a great deficiency of water at hand when the engines first arrived on the spot, from what cause we know not, and we believe that had one or two of them been well supplied at first the flames could have been confined to three or four buildings. The Military were early on the spot, and rendered good service until the fire was got under. We understand that the greater part of the property was insured—the loss will consequently fall heavily upon the Insurance Companies of this city.—*Courier.*

In justice to so distinguished an officer as Lieutenant General Sir James Macdonell, the warrior of Hougoumont, we esteem it a duty to notice the address of the inhabitants of the counties of Glengarry and Stormont, presented to him on his departure from the Province. The deep tone of respect evinced by it, for his (Sir James Macdonell's) bravery and talents as an officer, and his virtues as a man, was warmly appreciated by the gallant General, who feelingly reciprocated the good wishes that were offered up for his happiness and prosperity.—*Toronto Colonist.*

We understand that a splendid war steamer, to be named the Chippewa, is now upon the stocks at Kingston. Her burthen is 700 tons, and she will carry two long 32's and four 32 pounders. She is being built under the superintendance of Mr. Tucker, the able naval architect by whom the building of the Sydenham was superintended.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The British steamship Teviot, lately at the Balize, had on board upwards of $1,000,000 in specie, which was taken on board at Vera Cruz.

The Episcopal Church in the United States is prosperous in the highest degree. There are now 20 bishops, 1,200 clergymen, 1,000 churches, and over 600,000 members. It is a singular fact, that the first Episcopal minister ordained there still survives. He was in New York the other day, and, according to the Journal of Commerce, is ninety one years of age.

An Arabian horse, with his groom arrived a day or two ago, at Salem, Mass., in the barque Eliza from Zanzibar.

On the 4th inst. the Louisville, Ky., market