## *From Late English Papers.*

MINISTERIAL DEFEATS.—A late London paper says:—Within a few days Ministers have been thrice defeated, and still they pertinaciously cling to office. In the Commons, on the 17th instant, they were beaten, 'tis true, by a small majority, yet still beaten on Lord Ashley's amendment on the Factory question. In the Lords, on Monday, they were defeated on Lord Stanley's motion respecting our relations with Greece by a majority of 37; again on Tuesday, in the Lords on the motion that the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill be read a second time, the amendment of the Earl of Westmeath, to the effect that no property should be sold under the Commission, except with the owner's consent, for less than fifteen years' purchase, another defeat was sustained by Government—the numbers being for the amendment 32, against it 30.

Dissensions are spoken of as having arisen amongst Ministers in the Cabinet, and the odium to which they have hitherto exposed themselves is considerably increased by the unbecoming tenacity with which they adhere to place, without being able to command success, and accepting so many defeats with placidity. Whether correct in their anticipations or not, the resignation of Ministers, so devoutly to be wished, is eventually looked forward to, though not, perhaps, till after a few more humiliations; and the following likely programme of the new Ministry is now being handed about in political circles:—

First Lord of the Treasury—Lord Stanley.
Lord Chancellor—To remain a commission for the present.
Secretary Home Department—B. D'Israeli, M. P.
Secretary Colonies—Viscount Canning.
Secretary Foreign—Earl of Aberdeen.
Lord President—Duke of Richmond.
Lord Privy Seal—Earl of Lonsdale.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P.
First Lord Admiralty—Earl of Ellenborough.
President Board Control—Right Hon. J. C. Harries, M. P.
Chief Commissioner Woods and Forests—The Earl of Rosse.
Chancellor Duchy Lancaster—Lord Redesdale.
President Board Trade—Right Hon. H. Goulburn, M. P.
Postmaster General—Earl of Glengall.
Secretary at War—Hon. E. H. Stanley, M. P.

WHO IS THE SOVEREIGN OF MALTA.—Our attention has been called by a gentleman lately resident in Malta, to certain proceedings in that island detailed in the local papers. They form a suitable pendant to the recent ordinance of the Government Council, by which the Romish is declared to be the "dominant Church" in Malta, and offences against other religious communities are visited with lighter penalties than those against the 'dominant' worship. On the occasion of the Pope's return to his own dominions, the Ecclesiastical authorities of the Romish Church appointed Saturday the 4th and Sunday the 5th of May, to be observed as days of public rejoicing and thanksgiving; the Governor and the Consular body being officially invited to give their attendance at High Mass. The religious ceremony was preceded on the Saturday by an illumination, which was repeated very generally on the Sunday, in compliance with an address or proclamation to the Maltese, published without ostensible authority, but attributed, no doubt correctly, to the Jesuits. The spirit by which the population was animated, under the influence of those 'holy Fathers' was not unlikely to form a feature of the whole proceeding. Among the transparencies exhibited during the illumination, and among the flags paraded by a riotous crowd which for a time had possession of the streets, there were inscriptions directly insulting to the Protestant faith; and shouts were raised of 'Long live the Pope,'—'Long live the *Dominant* Religion,'—'Down with the Press.' Not content with these outrages on the feelings of their Protestant fellow-subjects, the mob proceeded to the Protestant Church, where the performance of Divine service on the Sunday morning was disturbed by the beating of the offensive flags against the windows, and by other noisy and irritating demonstrations. The aggression was repeated at the time of Evening service, when the mob returned, accompanied by music, which was kept playing outside the Church, rendering it almost impossible for the Clergyman to go through the service. Nor did the spirit of insult and outrage, once roused, stop there. On the following Thursday, being Ascension day, the Protestant Congregation was again disturbed and alarmed by a stone flung through one of the Windows during the performance of Divine service. We are no believers, ordinarily, in the magic power of relics; but in the present instance we cannot altogether deny that these manifestations of 'Catholic faith and charity' may be attributable to the extensive distribution among the devout multitude of a specific stimulant to fanaticism, in the shape of little paper-packets containing a small piece of cotton, with the subscription:—Cotton in which the bones of St. Francesco de Girolamo, of the Society of Jesus, were enclosed.' Whether the material enclosed was simple cotton, does not appear; considering the explosive character of the effects produced by it, we strongly suspect the latter.—Gross, however, as are these outrages, they are by no means the worst feature of the religious' celebration of the Pope's return to Rome, of which the British island of Malta was made the theatre. That the worship of the Church of which Her Majesty is both herself a member, and the temporal Head, in a temple erected under the auspices, and mainly through the munificence, of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, should be subjected to interruption and insult by a licentious mob, under the pretence of a religious ceremony, appointed for the express purpose of doing honour to the '*Dominant*' faith, is, indeed, bad enough. But it were well, if the insult to her Majesty, to the Faith she professes, and to the Crown she wears had been confined to the lawless doings of a fanatical mob. In the true spirit of Papistical loyalty, her Majesty's representative in the island complied with the invitation of the Romish hierarchy, and not only attended in his official capacity, to assist in celebrating the restoration of the Papacy to its temporal as well as spiritual dominion, but accepted, on behalf of the Queen of Great Britain, and in the presence of the assembled representatives of other Powers of *second* place in the order of ceremonial, the *first* place being occupied by the Pope's representative, the Roman Bishop of Malta. And lest the drift of this delicate and loyal arrangement should escape the notice of the population, not versed in the niceties of public *etiquette*, the anonymous proclamation which directed the rejoicings, took care to address the Maltese, not only the "Sons of so tender a Father" but as the "*subjects of so kind a Sovereign*"—Pio Nono, to wit!"—*John Bull.*

A CURIOUS FACT FOR THE HISTORY OF NEWSPAPER LITERATURE IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—The quantity of paper printed and published for the *Illustrated London News* of May 4th was sufficient to cover sixty two acres, or a space of 171 miles a yard wide; placed sheet upon sheet, it would form a pile of 300 feet high; cut into slips of a quarter of an inch wide, it would extend 25,000 miles or once around the earth.—The weight of paper printed was thirty tons, the columns of the letterpress would reach 2,197 miles and would occupy 3,650 persons during one year to make a fair copy of the whole. The duty received by the government for the paper alone was £690, and the stamp duty £1,041 12s 8d; taking together, for one week's publication, £1,-741 12s 8d. The ink consumed in printing exceeded 6000lbs; fourteen grains being the average quantity used in printing a single copy of the paper. The following may interest our advertisers:—In the ordinary publication of the *Illustrated London News* the paper alone, on which any advertisement is printed, is worth considerably more than the sum charged for that advertisement; but on the above date, if a square inch of the paper occupied by an advertisement, and charged about 5s were cut out of every printed copy, the whole would weigh fifteen pounds, worth about 12s. To this must be added the cost of composition, printing, publication advertisement duty, stamp duty, and delivery all over the world.—(Illustrated London News.)

Extract of a letter from the North:—"The counties of Armagh, Antrim, and Londonderry look splendidly. The crops of every description most flourishing—the wheat injured by the late severe weather is beginning to recover. The flax crop also appears most luxuriant, and is extensively grown in most parts of the North. What a pity the Southerns do not follow the example—no crop pays so well. On an average an acre of flax brings the cultivator £7 profit. It certainly requires a good deal of care, industry, and skill, but it is sure to pay the husbandman. Green crops appear to be generally cultivated, and the rotation system much on the increase. Upon the whole farming operations are well understood in this part of the country (Armagh), but I am sorry to say that some of the best farmers and industrious persons have left the country for America, they all stating that they could not get fair terms from their landlords (or rather from their agents), to remunerate their toil and hard-earned industry. The potatoes, I should not forget to state, are in great vigour, and promise to be most abundant and healthy.

THE INFANTRY SWORD.—We understand that the Infantry are about to have a steel scabbard, as the leather ones are constantly breaking. The sheath will be no longer than the one now in use. This will be a great improvement.

Her Majesty has been pleased to restore the forfeited services of 62 men who had been deserters at various periods, as a compliment to the 61st regiment for its distinguished gallantry at Chillianwallah.

Major Sir E. Thomas, 69th, has arrived in London from Malta, to sell out.

The last diocesan returns show 7,779 resident incumbents, and 3,094 non-resident. There are 7,917 glebehouses, and 11,611 benefices. The number of assistant curates to incumbents is 2,998, with stipends varying from £10 a-year to £300. The largest number in one class (910) receive £100 and under £110.—(London paper.)

ANOTHER TRIBUTE OF ESTEEM TO FRANCIS C. BEERS LESLIE, ESQ.—We have had the pleasure of inspecting an extremely splendid and very valuable gold medal, which the officers and other members of that respectable section of the Loyal Orange Institution, Lodge 137 (Dromadonald), purpose, on an early day, presenting to that distinguished champion of constitutional principles, F. C. Beers Leslie, Esq. Universally esteemed as Francis Beers was by the loyalists of Ireland ere the present dark cloud lowered over the cause he loves, such manifestations of attachment prove that he is thrice honoured under the impotent ban of unworthy persecution. *The beautiful present*, which is richly chased round the edges, and altogether a most tasteful specimen of Belfast workmanship, is from the establishment of J. R. & J. Neill, High-street. The following is the inscription:—"Presented to Francis C. Leslie, Esq., by the Drumdonald Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 123, in approval of his meritorious conduct at Dolly's Brae, 12th July, 1849." On the obverse is an admirably engraved figure of William III, crossing the Boyne, surmounted by a scroll bearing the immortal watchword, "No Surrender!"

DOWN AND CONNOR AND DROMORE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—We congratulate the friends of Scriptural education on the steady progress their cause is making, as well throughout Ireland generally as in these Dioceses. By the latest returns published on 1st January, 1850, it appears that the number of schools connected with the Church Education Society for Ireland was 1,861, and of scholars, 111,832; the income amounted to 39,881*l* 5*s* 1*d*. Of these, 179 schools, and 3,195*l* 6*s* 1*d* belonged to this Diocesan Society,—an increase of three schools and 250 scholars within the year, while the applications for the union of new schools with the society have been more numerous since the last returns were made than at any former period. We understand that the committee have been making arrangements, which will be shortly completed, for holding annual examinations of the masters, awarding premiums to the teachers of the best conducted schools, and in other ways promoting the efficiency of the society.

PROPOSED SALE OF HER MAJESTY'S ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE.—Her Majesty's Ecclesiastical patronage is about to be sold for the purpose of what is called Church extension. The particular part of that patronage singled out is that at the disposal of the Lord Chancellor, amounting to 777 benefices, estimated at an aggregate value of £200,000 per annum.—The Commissioners lately appointed to inquire into the expediency of subdividing parishes, and the means of procuring endowments for them, have discovered what everybody knew well enough, that many of our parishes are overgrown and unwieldly, that 4,000 souls is about the utmost number that ought to be committed to the care of one incumbent, and that the funds for new parishes, new churches, and new endowments are not forthcoming. The Commission propose to meet the difficulty by knocking down to the highest bidder, most if not all the livings in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The less valuable livings, to the number of 330, are dealt with first and it is proposed to augment them up to an efficient standard by applying to that purpose the proceeds of their sale. These 330, it is hoped, will be raised to £200 a-year, by a process which transfers them all into the hand of private patrons. The better livings these gentlemen propose to sell also, but for other purpose—for new churches new parsonages, and new endowments. It is calculated that 600 new churches are wanted; that £2,000,000 will do it; and that the sum may be easily raised by the means we have described. Something is dropped about a small remainder to be left in the Lord Chancellor's hands, for the dignity, perhaps, of his office, or the convenience of his particular friends.

☞ PRICE OF THE CHRONICLE—12s. 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s. if not paid until the termination of a year.—For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies will be sent *to one address* for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 21 copies.—Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.

# THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 19, 1850.

The ENGLISH MAIL, of 6th instant, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The mail for this place will not reach here until late to-night; but a summary of the intelligence will be found in another column. It was received at the News Room in this City by telegraph.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—It is only in a political light that the great mass of mankind will now view the character of the deceased baronet. Had he remained true to the party which first elevated him to office, and at various periods sustained him in the exercise of the power connected with it, the loss of a statesman endowed with the fine talents possessed by Sir Robert, would at the present crisis have been more generally and sincerely deplored. After the admirable consistency displayed during a large portion of his political life, and through the vigor of its manhood and after age and great experience, too, had well qualified him to think correctly and to act wisely upon long settled convictions, one would naturally have supposed that the departed nobleman would never have abandoned the policy advocated by him during so long period of his earthly career. But unhappily, his warmest personal and political friends were suddenly doomed to great disappointment. That doctrine, involving those principles so essentially domestic and English like in their character, and so ably maintained by Sir Robert for so long a a time, was a few short years since spurned from him with contempt, and a great revolution in his political life as suddenly manifested. Grief is frequently charged with selfishness, and not without a shew of truth. If the baser element, then, enters into the natural passion and controls in any degree the extent of its intensity, the *Agriculturists* of the United Kingdom, embracing as they do a large and highly important interest, will have had little of their sympathy aroused, when the announcement broke upon the ear, that Sir Robert Peel had been gathered to his fathers.

THE VICTORIA ELECTION.—It has been more than once publicly intimated, that the *time* for the election in this new County was arranged by the Lieutenant Governor, to suit the convenience of any prominent member of the government, who might be previously rejected by some other constituency, and also, that the elections for St. John and York were appointed to come off first and Victoria last. And founded upon this speculative idea—this chimera of a fanciful imagination, it has been further asserted, that Sir Edmund "has an interest in common with the members of his government—yea, an individual interest." &c. &c. And upon this "baseless fabric of a vision," is erected a still more lofty superstructure, yet so crazy, of such a giddy height, so grotesque and *outre* in form and dimensions, and resting on a foundation so weak and fragile, that before the week is closed, the entire affair is sure to topple down, simply by the weight of its own wild absurdity.

The truth is, that the Sheriffs of the respective Counties *are directed by law* to fix the times for the different elections, and we have no more reason to believe that the Lieutenant Governor has *dictated the time* for the election, than we have to suppose that the new Emperor of China has interfered in the matter by a *Chop* from Pekin, or that Earl Grey has taken the thing in hand, and sent a *Despatch* from Downing Street. There being not the slightest foundation, then, to believe in executive influence in the first instance, and all the rest of the fine conjectures being based upon it, they must just go for what Paddy shot at, and what they are worth—*nothing at all!*

We once read a juvenile story about a lad, who had a basket of eggs before him, which he was offering for sale in the market. He reasoned somewhat thus:—"the proceeds of the sale well laid out, and frequently turned over, will in due time produce a fine property, and in the end I shall have all the rich and beautiful ladies sing for my hand," and in the indulgence of his pleasing vision, he imagined one of the *captivated* beauties kneeling at his feet, with haughty indignation he was in the act of spurning her from him with his foot, when unfortunately he kicked over his basket of eggs, and thus destroyed the foundation of his future prospects.

The time of the *Victoria election*, or rather, the manner of fixing it, may be considered as analagous to the basket of eggs, in the other fanciful sketch, which we quote from memory.

*The "Charlotte Gazette."*—A Correspondent, from St. Andrews, signed "A." came too late for insertion, and is rather too lengthy. He seems to suspect (ironically we suppose) that a collusion exists between the Editor of the Gazette and Mr. Boyd, the late member of Assembly for that County;—his reason is, that not a number of the paper in question is issued without some abuse of Mr. Boyd, and that the lives of the most popular known men in the world, or the most unpopular, could scarcely furnish scandal enough for the *whole subsistence* of a newspaper, without an understanding between the parties!

We have observed this, ourselves, in the Charlotte Gazette, that every number makes some kind of "capital" of Mr. Boyd;—but we never suspected for a moment, that that was its sole subsistence.

*The assault on her Majesty.*—It does not appear that Prince Albert was in company with her Majesty at the time the assault was committed upon her by Pate, who described himself, when in custody, as a retired Lieutenant of Hussars. Her Majesty was in a carriage, accompanied by three of the royal children and Viscountess Jocelyn, passing out of the gates of Cambridge House, when Pate advanced and struck a sharp blow at the Queen, which took effect upon her forehead, the bonnet being of light texture giving no resistance to the blow.—The assailant was instantly seized, and but for the interference of the police, would have received summary chastisement from the crowd, who had assembled to witness her Majesty's departure.

We heartily endorse the following from the *Courier*.—"It gives us much pleasure to find that Mr. Whitney has appointed Captain John Leavitt to the command of the steamer "Fairy Queen." Capt. Leavitt's intimate acquaintance with the coast, combined with his abilities as a seaman and his well known gentlemanly deportment and attention to his passengers, make him a favorite with the travelling community.

NEW VESSEL.—Towed into harbour this week, a beautifully modelled vessel of about 350 tons, called the *Messenger*, built at Salisbury, on the Petitcodiac river, by Mr. Alex. Wright, for Messrs. Allison & Spurr, of this City. The M. is built of hacmatack, is copper fastened, and will no doubt be a very fast sailer. She now lies on Mr. B. Lawton's Blocks at York Point, and the curious in nautical affairs will find much to admire in her construction. We understand she is intended for the South American trade, and we cannot but wish her enterprising owners much success.

*The 12th July in the City.*—The Orangemen in the city celebrated the day in their various lodge rooms—A large concourse of the brethren sat down to an excellent Supper at the spacious lodge room, Judge's, Church street—County Master John Brown, presiding. The brethren on the Carleton side of the harbour gave a Tea Soiree, to which upwards of two hundred attended. Deputy Grand Joseph Coram, in the Chair. Several excellent addresses were delivered during the evening, and the utmost harmony and brotherly love pervaded among the brethren.

Processions took place in Woodstock, Gagetown, Sussex Vale, and Milkish; the Rectors of the respective parishes officiated at the Churches and delivered appropriate discourses.

THE 12TH OF JULY, 1850.—The Anniversary of the Boyne and the landing of King William was celebrated in the usual manner by the Orangemen of Carleton on Friday last. Between four and five hundred of the Brethren assembled at the hall in Jacksontown, and listened to a very impressive and appropriate Sermon, preached by the Rev. Thomas Todd, from 1st Cor. 16 chap. 13 verse. As we have been furnished by one of the brethren with an outline of the Sermon, which we intend publishing next week, any remarks at present respecting it is unnecessary.

Mr. Walsh, formerly a Roman Catholic, but now a teacher, (we believe), in the Free Will Baptist Church, addressed the brethren at some length. At the close of the services L. P. Fisher, Esq., was called upon to address the meeting.—He responded to the call; and while addressing the audience, he dressed some members of the Government in suits of their own manufacturing. We regret that we had not the means of taking notes upon this occasion, as a more appropriate, stirring, and eloquent address we never listened to; he set forth the conduct of certain gentlemen in the late election in glowing colours, and expressed his surprise that Orangemen should have so many enemies among Protestants, when none could be so blind as not to see the actual necessity of a Protestant Organization, to counteract the growing influence of the Church of Rome. He said that the Catholics had themselves to thank for the rapid strides Orangeism was making in this Province; they came among us, and while they made no attempt as a body to control the affairs of the County, Orangeism was unknown except by name; but now they had become numerous, they sought to gain the ascendancy, their Priests interfered in elections, and compelled their flocks to vote only for Catholics, or such men as stood pledged their cause; a Protestant Organisation was therefore necessary to oppose them. York, Kent and Victoria were referred to, and the actions of the Priests and their abbettors in these places severely commented upon.

We regret that our space will not permit us to make more lengthened remarks on this address, and also that a greater number of our opposers were not present on the occasion, as almost every one of the objections we have ever heard against Orangism were ably answered by Mr. Fisher.—After the address was concluded, the brethren preceded by the Woodstock Amateur Band, marched in procession a short distance through the Village. On their return to the Hall they were invited to partake of a plentiful collation provided by the officers and members of the Jacksontown Lodges. Peace and order reigned throughout the day, and every member returned quietly to his home well pleased with the proceedings.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. James M. Wetmore was killed yesterday, when at work in the building yard of Messrs. Owens & Duncan, Portland, by the falling of a piece of ship timber upon his head. He died almost instantly after the unfortunate accident.

WESTERN STAGE.—It will be seen by a Post office notice that the Western Mails are now dispatched by night. Christy's mail stages will consequently leave this place and Saint Andrews simultaneously, at half-past six o'clock every evening, (Sunday excepted,) instead of in the morning, as formerly.

THE VICEROY.—The wreck of this vessel, with her engines, furniture, and stoves, are to be sold by auction, at Moody's wharf, Yarmouth, on the 24th inst.—Some of our enterprising steam boat owners may make a handsome speculation by purchasing. The engine would admirably suit a boat to run direct from this City to Boston.

SOIREE AT MANAWAGONISH.—We beg to call public attention to the advertisement of a Tea Soiree, to be held at Manawagonish on Wednesday next,—and have no doubt it will be liberally patronized, especially by members of the Episcopal body in this vicinity.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.—*The Queen vs. Colonel Charles Deane*—The indictment in this cause for erecting and maintaining the lower Barrack Gate, in this City, came on for trial on Wednesday, at Kingston, King's County, before Judge Carter; it having been removed from this County, on the ground of the interest of the inhabitants in the question. The Hon. R. Hazen, as Recorder conducted the prosecution, and the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, Attorney General, and the Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Solicitor General, appeared for the Defendant. The Jury, on Thursday, found a verdict of *guilty*; thus establishing the right of way thro' the lower Barrack Gate to the Breakwater, which has been so long claimed, on behalf of the citizens. The cause was managed with great ability on both sides, and the address of the recorder to the Jury, on behalf of the inhabitants, was one of his ablest and happiest efforts. The public are much indebted to several members of the Common Council, and especially to Mr. M'Avity, Councillor for Sidney Ward, whose diligence and assiduity for several years past, in collecting information and evidence, have largely contributed to the successful result.—[Courier.]

KING'S COUNTY ASSIZES.—On Tuesday, this Court was occupied in the trial of Edward McLauchlin, for the murder of a man unknown, whose body was found in the month of August last in the woods in Sussex. After an arduous and well conducted investigation, the Jury after a few moments deliberation, returned a verdict of "*Not Guilty.*"

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A most singular and unfortunate event occurred in the rear of the Catholic Chapel in Portland on Tuesday last. It appears that two young lads went about a mile into the woods for the purpose of picking berries, when a Bear deliberately walked from the thicket and carried one of them off. The ill-fated lad was between 11 and 12 years of age, the son of a labouring man named Coyle, who thus without a moment's notice was deprived of a promising boy. Search was afterwards made and the mutilated remains were discovered. The bear was accompanied by a cub, and was evidently its dam.—[New Brunz.]

SINGULAR ARREST.—The Lisle journals state, that an Englishman who had absconded from a London banking-house with £125,000 has just been arrested in that place. The man, it appeared, was living in Belgium, where he received a letter from a woman who had lived with him in London, stating that she could not exist without him; that consequently she was about to leave London, and proceed to Lisle, where a letter at the *poste restante* would on such a day inform him at what hotel she had put up. The woman had been bought over by the London bankers, and had written the letter as a lure. Three persons were sent over to Lisle by the train and called at the *poste restante*, he was arrested.

SALARY OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.—We learn from good authority that a dispatch has been received from Earl Grey, confirming the action taken by the Executive Government of this Province, founded on a resolution of the House of Assembly, by which the salary of the Surveyor General is fixed at £1200 currency, per annum, instead of £1200 sterling, as claimed by Mr. Baillie. His Lordship has also, we understand, approved of the method adopted by the local authorities to replace in the Treasury £500 overpaid to the Surveyor General, and left it for the Assembly to say whether or not £1700 formerly paid to that officer as the difference between currency and sterling, on the amount of his salary, should not also be refunded, as it appears the former decision of the Home Government was based in error or from want of proper information.—*Head Quarters.*

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We are happy to learn that the subscription to the Fredericton and St. John Electric Telegraph Line, continues to progress, and that with few exceptions, those deriving salaries from the public have lent their aid liberally to this improvement.—*Ib.*

## CANADA CLERGY RESERVES.

TORONTO, JUNE 27.

The debate upon Mr. Price's resolutions was brought to a close at a late hour on Friday night, or rather on Saturday morning. Protracted as the debate has been animated and interesting in the extreme; and has elicited some displays of eloquence which would do credit to any senate in any country. The issue of the struggle we consider almost tantamount to a defeat on the part of the movers, for although the whole set of resolutions have, in parliamentary language, been carried, yet the result can never be adduced as representing the united opinion, or any thing like unanimous wish of the Legislative House of Assembly of this Province; consequently the proceedings here will be devoid of all weight in the eyes of the Legislature at home; or at any rate of the weight which would necessarily attach to an address from the Province, if it spoke the general sentiments of the Assembly or people. The first twenty-three Resolutions were allowed to pass without a division, as being a mere relation of circumstances connected with the history of the Reserves. The twenty-fifth, declaring that the present disposition of the Revenue is unjust, met with a decided, though influential opposition; but the twenty-ninth which contained the path of the question, namely, that the Provincial Legislature should be invested with the power of alienating the Reserves entirely from religious purposes, was carried only by a majority of *two*. There yet remains to be adopted an address to the Queen founded upon these Resolutions, but we maintain that no address embodying their sentiments can ever be received or looked upon as "the opinion of the House," when the divisions have shewn that there exists a great difference of opinion, and very strong opposition to the measure, though it has been introduced and borne up with all the influence of a popular ministry.

The carrying these Resolutions is a very different matter from the passing a bill. In the latter case, the merest majority is enough to make it a law; some such rule being necessary for the practical working of Legislation. But when an address is presented to the Imperial Government, stating that such and such are the sentiments and the wishes of the Legislature of Canada, that in the opinion of the House of Assembly here, it would be expedient and desirable that the Government there should revise and repeal certain important laws of its own enacting, then the authorities addressed must necessarily inquire into every thing connected with the alleged *opinion*; is it the opinion of the whole House, or of only one half of it, is it the consentient act of our Legislature, or is it a mere party vote, obtained by party influences, and contrary to the opinion of a large and respectable section of the Assembly? When all these are considered, as we are confident they will be, it can hardly be expected that the Imperial Government will adopt the views set forth in these Resolutions and the address; and in withholding its concurrence it will be only interposing its supreme authority in the very way in which it can best be exercised, namely as a check upon the evils and injustice of partizan Legislation.

The following analysis of the division has been prepared with some care, and may be depended upon as correct in the main:—

| | Yeas. | Nays. |
|---|---|---|
| Ministers. | 7 | 1 |
| Ministerialists. | 27 | 12 |
| Anti-Ministerialists. | 2 | 21 |
| | —36 | —34 |
| Upper Canadians. | 18 | 17 |
| Lower Canadians. | 18 | 17 |
| | —36 | —34 |
| Members of Church of England. | 7 | 17 |
| Members of Church of Rome. | 13 | 13 |
| Dissenters. | 16 | 4 |
| | —36 | —34 |
| French Extraction. | 10 | 12 |
| Other do. | 26 | 22 |
| | —36 | —34 |

## THE CONFLAGRATION IN PHILADELPHIA—EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9th, 11 o'cl'k, P. M.

A fire broke out in the store No. 78, Delaware avenue, at 4½ o'clock. The building was occupied for storage purposes, and when discovered the fire had already made considerable headway, with the flames spreading in every direction. But a short time elasped before the large building, through to water street was enveloped in flames; and the one adjoining on the north, No. 80, was on fire, as well as the one south, No. 76.

Before the defouring element had reached the ground floor of the building in which the fire originated, two terrific explosions of saltpetre rent the walls asunder, throwing the flames and the combustible matter in all directions, by which the fire communicated to a large number of houses, which will be detailed hereafter. Delaware Avenue was filled by a mass of human beings, among st whom were several hundred of our valiant and noble firemen.

The first explosion did not seem to cause much excitement or fear among the people who were present, nor did the second, except some slight fears for their safety when they moved towards the eastern edges of the wharves. The third explosion was fatal in many cases, and proved the death of a number of men, women and children, on Delaware Avenue and Water street.

The scene presented was frightful indeed, appalling in the extreme, and such as we cannot and will not attempt to describe. On the eastern front of the stores, when the third and last explosion of the saltpetre took place, the rush for life was terrific. Men and boys, themenand by standers, rushed away from the conflagration; and, as they endeavoured to get beyond the reach of danger, hundreds of them rolled over each other, while running and jumping on the large collection of cotton and other goods placed on the wharves.—Several persons were knocked down as if dead, and hundreds ran over them, causing legs and arms to be broken, and injuries inflicted of a very serious character.

In flight, some were thrown into the Delaware, and a large number jumped voluntarily into the river, to shield themselves from the bricks and cinders thrown from the burning stores.

The fire then extended through front street, from near Race street to above Callowhill; thence through Vine to Second street, through John, Newmarket, Vine to Second, from New up to Callowhill street, levelling at least 400 houses, as far as we have been able to learn.

We give the following list of the killed and wounded:—David Milford, a member of the Northern Liberty Hose Co., killed in Water street at the time of the third explosion; Mortimer Morris, a fireman, a young girl, three men and two boys were drowned in the Delcware at the time of the third explosion, in attempting to jump on board a schooner. Marcusa Martin, a young man, aged 16, was carried to the hospital awfully burned, and died almost as soon as he entered that institution.

A fireman was burned to a crisp in Water street. David May, a young man, was instantly killed by being struck on the head with a brick. Wm. V Buckman had both legs broken. Thomas Stees, a member of the Vigilant Engine Company, was very seriously injured by being crushed between the engine and falling bricks at the explosion. There is a long list of those taken to the hospital, with fractured arms, and other wounds, many of which will prove fatal.

At the present writing, 11 o'clock, the fire encompasses two squares round, extending from Race street to Callowhill, and from the river to Second street. Certainly not less than 250 houses are destroyed on Water street, from Race to Vine,—all old fashioned dwellings, occupied generally by poor people—20 to 30 families in some of the houses. Their sufferings can only be imagined. The houses generally were among the oldest in Philadelphia, yet there were many valuable business stands, and some of the finest of our antiquated Quaker mansions.

It is reported that in one of the houses a woman was found dead, and by her side her infant alive, and another woman and five children burnt to death.

July 10, 3 A. M.—The fire is now got under and within bounds.

Morse's and House's lines of Telegraph were both burned down, and Bain's was in great danger. Telegraphic despatches were sent by the Mayor to New York and Baltimore, for men and engines to come on immediately, on special trains, but was afterwards countermanded.

A great many thieves have been arrested by the police, and have been sent to prison by the Mayor of the City; and in the Northern Liberties this morning, a number of charred trunks and skulls of human beings were recovered from the ruins. Several whole bodies of men, women, and children were also found under the fallen bricks, and were taken to the station house. Numerous half-distracted fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers visited the scene of the fire and station houses to-day, in search of missing friends. Thousands of persons were collected about the burnt district, the blackened and desolate appearance of which, no pen can describe.

The City Council have appropriated $10,000 for the relief of the poor families who are sufferers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—After a most diligent inquiry, we have been unable to obtain a complete list of the killed, wounded and missing; from all the information in regard to the most melancholy part of the story of yesterday's disaster, we feel safe in stating the numbers as follows: Killed 30; Wounded, 100; Drowned, 9; Missing, 17—total, 156.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—Early on Monday morning, 7th instant, a fire broke out in the storage warehouse of R. V. W. Thorn, near the Fulton Ferry landing, which, with its contents, and a large number of buildings, were entirely destroyed, and several persons seriously injured by the explosion of saltpetre. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars. The fire is supposed to have originated from the spontaneous combustion of a large quantity of hemp, which is supposed to have been wet. It extended through the hatchway to the lower part of the building, where was stored a large quantity of saltpetre, which frequently exploded with tremendous force, carrying timber and brick high in the air, prostrating walls, and produced a sensation described as being similar to an earthquake. The concussion was distinctly felt as far as Wallabout, L. I., and Bergen Point, N. Jersey. Timber and fragments of the building were thrown many hundred feet, in some instances causing damage to the dwellings in their descent. Fiery missiles being scattered in all directions, the firemen were obliged to retreat for safety, and it was with difficulty they could effectually bring their machines to bear on the burning mass.

## THE OBSEQUIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

The last sad rites have been paid to the memory of the late President, General Zachary Taylor, and a sadder day has never been witnessed in the Capital of our nation. Every public building was dressed in mourning, and all classes united in paying respect to the day. The mournful notes of the music—the solemn tread of the soldiers—the booming of the minute guns—announcing that a hero and a good man had gone out from among us, fills all hearts with sorrow and impress us at last with the sad reality.

The funeral pageant was of the most imposing character. All the Diplomatic Corps, officers of the Government, the Clergy of the District, with innumerable throngs of visitors from Baltimore and other places added much to the effect.

The religious services were performed by the Rev. Dr. Pyne, at the Executive Mansion, according to the usage of the Episcopal Church; in which church the deceased most usually worshipped. The body was taken from the President's house to the Congress Burying ground, and deposited in the receiving tomb.


VALUABLE TESTIMONY FROM THE SOUTH.

We like, at all times, to give credit when credit is due, and if at the same time we can relieve the distressed, we are doubly gratified; we, therefore give the following voluntary testimony as to the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by the editor of the Columbia South Carolinian, who appears to have obtained great relief by its use.—*Old Dominion, Portsmouth, Virginia.*

*DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.*

We seldom resort in patent medicines, having a great respect for the skill of the regular profession, but chance threw into our way the above named medicine, immediately after the close of the last session of the Legislature, when our lungs were almost dried up by the highly rarified atmosphere of our stove-warmed State House. The Balsam immediately relieved us of a most *harrasing* cough which threatened our health in a serious degree. We feel that we are indebted to it for some fifteen pounds of animal weight—which addition once FELT, cannot be forgotten.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King Street, St. John, N. B.


The Mail for England to meet the sailing of the steamer at Halifax, will be closed at the General Post Office in this City, on Tuesday next, at 8 o'clock P. M.


BOOKS! BOOKS!!—Just Received at 4, South Side King Street—Mechanics' *own BOOK* or Artist's Guide, embracing the portions of chemistry applicable to the Mechanic Arts, with abstracts of Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, and Mental Philosophy, by J. Pilkinton,
Pirates own Book, of the lives, exploits, and executions of the most celebrated Sea Robbers, etc.
Also, Scott's, Milton's, Young's Kirkwhite's, Moore's, Byron's and Wadsworth's Poetical Works, together with
Tuppers Proverbial Philosophy, Poems of Ossian,
Bancroft's Life of Washington,
Heroes of America, Life on the Ocean,
Life of Franklin, Life of Christ,
Ramon the Rover, and other Tales, 220 Engrs.,
Marryatt's Works in great variety, and uwards of 700 copies of the newest publications always on hand for sale at very reduced prices.
June 14, J. CROUCH.
4 south side King street.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A few young gentlemen can be accommodated with Board in a pleasant part of the city, about five minutes walk from the Square. Apply at the office of this paper. June 14.