ly from a dream of happiness, to sink fortunately for herself into the arms of death.

Fallenberg himself, within a year after the loss of his wife, died a raving maniac. Their lovely daughter was thus left unprotected, helpless and destitute. As I have mentioned before, her parents had no near relations living. There was no one to support or shelter her. and she is at this moment living in this city, reduced from affluence, from ease, from luxury, from everything that was splendid and elegant, to a condition of almost menial dependence by the deplorable folly of her parent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 6th JUNE.

TIMBER DUTIES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had, he said, to state to the committee the course which he meant to take with respect to the duties imposed upon timber. He did not mean to carry into effect that which he had originally proposed, of imposing an additional five per cent. He had received representations from all classes, stating, that considering what were the differential duties, the adoption would have a most pernicious effect, as it would bring almost exclusively the Canadian timber into the market, and displace the Baltic timber. He was assured, too, that so far from his being able to obtain an increase to the revenue, as he had expected from the former course he had proposed, it wo'd put an end to the supply of timber on which were the higher duties, and bring in that article on which the lower duties are charged. He thought it then right to take into strict consideration the opinion of impartial persons, and they assured him that the result that would take place would be this—that it would reduce the amount received upon the Baltic timber one-twelfth or one-sixth; in either way, the result would be a considerable loss to the revenue. (Hear.) The object that he had in view was to obtain an addition to the revenue in a manner that would the least tend to the derangement of trade. He found that, so far from this being the effect likely to be produced by his original plan, the loss wo'd be considerable to the revenue, at the same time that it would cause a great alteration in trade. He felt, that there was nothing now to prevent him from taking that course which, on better consideration, he believed might be found to answer his object. There were now the differential duties between the Canadian timber and the Baltic timber, and his original plan would increase the difference between them; and the consequence of that increase would be, that injury would be done to one class at the expense of another. So far as the colonial interests were concerned, he was quite sure that so great a change as it was now said, might take place, would be doing very great injury to them—he was sure it would be injuring them by changing their present relative positions, and that too by the means of increasing the differential duties. He thought that at the present moment such a project ought not to be entertained. (Hear, hear) He proposed, then, to give up the five per cent additional duty upon timber, and to make a separate and distinct proposition on this subject. Formerly duty was collected on an enormous number of small articles; but now he proposed to take the duty in a different manner. It was upon great articles that the duty was principally collected—it was taken by measure upon deal ends, batten, and batten ends. The whole of the revenue was 1,063,000l., and upon the large articles he had specified the sum received was 1,165,000l. He would, therefore, take the duty on the great trading articles. He proposed that the actual duty should be paid per load, both on Canadian and Baltic timber, at 1s. 6d. per load. All the different details would appear in the bill. The resolution he had now to propose stated the principle on which the bill was founded. The right hon. gentleman concluded by proposing his resolution, the substance of which had been previously stated.

Mr. Alderman Thompson was understood to oppose the principle of the resolution. He asked why the same course was not adopted with respect to coffee, and other articles of colonial produce.

Mr. Labouchere observed that the hon. member hardly did justice to the argument of his right hon. friend. His right hon friend had stated, with regard to the timber duties, that his object to be attained in the present course was first of a financial nature, and next of a commercial nature. As far as the financial object was concerned, it was found that so far from the original proposition increasing the revenue, it would occasion considerable loss; and then, as a commercial measure, it was not desirable to throw out of the market the Baltic timber in order to supply it with Canadian timber. It would be impossible to place the colonial interests in a worse position, than to increase the enormous differential duties that already existed. He believed that that which was now proposed gave satisfaction to the trade in general, both to those engaged in the Canadian and Baltic trade. The details, he admitted, were very complicated, but agreeing upon the principle, which was a very simple one, they could afterwards be very early arranged.

Mr. Warburton stated, in reply to the hon member for Sunderland, that this plan would place trade in the same position as it was before.

Mr. Hutt remarked that the plan adopted by the right hon the Chancellor of the Exchequer was of a practical nature. Such a plan had been sent to him for the purpose of being laid before the house.

Mr. Villiers stated that it was his intention to bring the whole subject of differential duties before the house this session. There was much in those duties to create alarm, as they were a wanton and wasteful expenditure of the resources of the country. He denied that these duties were a protection to the colonies or to the shipping interests.

The resolution was then agreed to.

SUPPLY.

The house resolved itself into a committee of supply upon the remaining estimates, Civil Contingencies and Irish Miscellaneous Estimates.

Upon the motion of Mr. R. Gordon, the following votes were agreed to:—£3,550 for the harbors of England. £4,049 for the expences of Bermuda. £3,070 for Prince Edward's Island. £10,380 for the civil establishment on the western coast of Africa. £7,000 for the settlemen at Western Australia. 11,790l. for the expences of the British N. American provinces. 18,953. for certain expenses connected with Canada. 22,265l. to defray the expences of the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors and others, in the West Indian colonies. 963l. for the civil establishment of Heligoland. 58,900l. for the expenses attending the offices of the chief justices, &c., at the West Indies, Mauritius, and Cape of Good Hope. 30,000l. for such expenses as her Majesty may incur in aiding the local Legislature in providing for the religious and moral instruction of the emancipated negroes. 3,540l. for the colonial land emigration board. 14,500l. for the civil establishment of St. Helena. 4,000l. for the maintenance of the Rideau Canal, Canada.—61,263l. for the expedition to the river Niger. 50,000 to defray the expenses of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. 10,423 for the Fever Hospital, Dublin. 18,420l. for the House of Industry and Fever and General Hospital, Dublin. 1,000l. for the Female Orphan Asylum, Dublin. 2,500l. for the Western Lock Hospital, Dublin. 1,000l. for the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin. 1,500l. for Stephens' Hospital, Dublin. 3,800l. for the Fever Hospital, Cork-st. Dublin. 500l. for the Hospital of Incurables, Dublin. 8,928l. for the Roman Catholic College. 300l. for the Royal Irish Academy. 300l. for the Royal Hibernian Academy.

Upon the motion for a grant of 5,300l. for the Royal Dublin Society,

Mr. Hutton objected to the grant. He had reason to believe that the vote was appropriated for political purposes.

Mr. Lucas thought this objection had been long since answered, and that it was understood that no ground existed for the complaint.

The vote was then agreed to.

700l. for the office of the commissioners of charitable donations and bequests.

1,950l. for the expenses of the Royal Belfast Institution.

15,640l. for the charges for public buildings and the department of the commissioners of public buildings in Ireland.

25,100l. for the salary and expenses of the chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the expenses of printing connected with the public offices in Ireland.

12,464l. for the salaries of the officers in attendance at the household of Lord Lieutenant in Ireland.

4,550l. for the salaries of officers engaged in the civil service in Ireland.

4,154l. to defray the expense of publishing proclamations and printing statutes in Ireland.

33,661l. to pay the costs attending the non-conformist, seceding, and Protestant dissenting ministers in Ireland.

21,000 for the expenses of criminal prosecutions in Ireland.

34,959 for the charges of public offices and metropolitan police in Dublin.

2,962l. for the expenses of the Board of Public Works, Ireland.

7,000l. for the Crown Lands Survey, in Ireland.

3,673l. for the expenses of the commissioners for improving the river Shannon.

203,948l. to defray the expenses of the Commissariat Department.

52,738l. for the half-pay, pensions, and allowances in the Commissariat Department.

76,300l. for law expenses, grants to the Scottish Universities, and other charges formerly paid out of the hereditary revenues of the Crown, and not provided for out of the Consolidated Fund

Sir James Graham begged to inquire of the hon. gentleman opposite, what course was intended to be adopted with regard to a vote of 800l. recommended by the committee of last year, to be placed in the hands of a university court, to be established for the purpose of its distribution? He did not find that there was any mention of it in the estimates.

Mr. Fox Maule said that if the right hon. baronet would refer once again to the estimates, he would find that they contained a proposition for a grant of 800l. in lieu of the lease of rents of the Archbishopric of Glasgow. All the objects of this vote were set out with the exception of one, which was the establishment of a chair for civil engineering and mechanics. He thought that the importance of this vote would be universally admitted at the present time, and that a sufficient ground of the great being rather large would be found to exist in the circumstance that the persons who were to be benefitted being generally of small means, they could not afford to pay expensive fees. With regard to the disposition of the vote alluded to by the right hon. baronet, there was no university court yet established, and it was thought best to place the funds in the hands of the government, with a view to its proper distribution.

After some further discussion the vote was agreed to.

Colonel Sibthorp complained of the estimates being carried through so thin a house. He wished to know when the report was to be brought up, as it was his intention to oppose the sum voted.

Mr. Sergeant Jackson was surprised to find that the whole of the Irish estimates had been carried through in ten minutes. He was on his post, and had quitted the house for not more than the space of time, and on his return was astonished to find upwards of 300,000l. had been voted away. This was one grant on which he wished to express his opinion, namely, the 60,000l. for education, and on bringing up of the report he should state his objections to that grant.

Mr. J. Grattan also complained that the Irish estimates had been carried through in the absence of a sufficient number.

Sir R. Bateson expressed himself to a similar effect. Three hundred petitions had been presented during the session against the grant to the College of Maynooth. That fact alone was sufficient to demonstrate that the vote was one that ought not to be passed as a matter of course. He should state his views upon the point when the report was bro't up. It was also his intention to move for a select committee for the purpose of considering the existing system of education at Maynooth.

Lord J. Russell could not see that any irregularity had been committed, or that the house had been taken by surprise. Due notice had been given on Tuesday last by the Secretary to the Treasury, and the estimates came on at half past six on Friday—the regular time and the regular day. If hon. gentlemen were not in their places, it was not the fault of the government.

Colonel Sibthorp said that the Irish estimates had been carried even in the absence of the noble lord the Secretary for Ireland and of the hon member for Kilkenny. (A laugh.) The hon and gallant member then intimated his intention, on the bringing up of the report, to move that the salary of the noble lord be reduced to 4,000., which would be a saving of 1,500l. to the public.

Viscount Morpeth said that in this instance it happened that it was more delicate he should be absent, and not be put to the necessity of voting for what he considered to be a fair remuneration for the duties of the office of Secretary for Ireland.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 24, 1840.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER BRITTANIA.—This splendid ship arrived at Halifax on Friday morning last in 12½ days from Liverpool, bringing the July Mail with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. The mail arrived here from Halifax on Tuesday morning last. The great desideratum now is, that New-Brunswick may participate in a more rapid transition of the English mails from Halifax; some effectual means, we trust, will be adopted by the Legislature at the next Session; they have an overflowing Revenue at disposal, and it being generally allowed that money can compass all things, we know of no better object for which a large sum should be appropriated, nor one that will so subserve the public interest.

UNION OF THE CANADAS.—The second reading of the Union Bill took place in the House of Lords on Tuesday June 30. It met with great opposition from the Duke of Wellington, Lord Gosford, Lord Ashburton, Lord Brougham and others, and is expected to be amended materially in Committee.

ALGIERS.—The latest intelligence from this quarter, give but faint hopes of success to the French. The Arabs are continually increasing their forces, and will soon overpower the French troops, unless they are greatly and speedily reinforced.

THEATRE.—The celebrated tragedy of *Virginius*, will be performed this evening, when MR. VANDENHOFF and his accomplished daughter will perform, positively the last time for this season in St. John. As Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff have given such universal satisfaction, we have no doubt, but our respectable citizens will give them in return a *bumper* at parting.

The *British Queen*, steam ship, arrived at New-York on Saturday last, in 16 and a half days from London.

An Inquest was held on Saturday morning before the Coroner, on view of the body of Andrew Bampton, a child who fell from a three story window at York Point, while playing on the table. Verdict,—accidental death.

[From the Herald of Wednesday.]

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT SAINT JOHN.

It having been unanimously determined by all classes of our citizens to give His Excellency the Right Honorable POULETT THOMSON, a hearty welcome into the Province, and a reception justly due to his rank and standing as Governor General of British North America; all past political feelings were buried beneath such a determination, and for the last two days a diversity of means have been devised to that effect; so that his landing among us this day was one of the most splendid displays that we have ever witnessed before in this city. He landed from the steamer Nova Scotia, (previously employed for the purpose,) from Windsor, at ½ past 10 o'clock—accompanied by his Suite, viz:—

Major Hall, principal A. D. C. and Military Secretary.

Captain LeMesurier, 7th Dragoon Guards, and Captain Campbell, 7th Huzzars, Aid-de-camp.

T. W. C. Murdoch Esq. Chief Secretary.

R. W. Gray Esq. Private Secretary.

And His Excellency SIR JOHN HARVEY. The streets presented a crowded mass of individuals from the landing place to the Hotel—while every nook and corner, that could command a good site of His Excellency was filled by all classes of both sexes.

The troops in garrison (the 69th Regiment) and several of our Militia dress Companies appeared to a great advantage—and amid the variety of the scene produced an excellent effect. A portion of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery were stationed on King's Square and gave a general salute as His Excellency entered the Court House. We regret much that his Excellency's stay here will be so limited, as we learn it is his intention to leave for Fredericton to-morrow morning, (Thursday,) and return here on Saturday—proceeding to Halifax on that day—there to take passage in one of H. M. Ships for Quebec.

A Triumphal Arch, was erected between the New Market House and the Coffee-house Corner, decorated with Evergreen, Flags, and a Crown on the top, over which floated a flag with the Crown inscribed thereon and presented a very fine appearance. The materials and work were the gratuitous gift of the Corporation and the association of House Carpenters, and was superintended by several of our most able constructors and Architects.

His Excellency held a Levee at the Court House this morning, when a number of presentations took place; and addresses from the Body Corporate, Chamber of Commerce, and Mechanics' Institute were presented, and replies thereto delivered by His Excellency; who in conclusion, delivered a handsome and appropriate Speech to the thousands who were gathered in front of the Court House, and received cheering. After which, he went to the Saint John Hotel where the whole of the procession and the Military passed in front. Upwards of 10,000 persons were present.

PROGRAMME

Observed for the reception of His Excellency, the

GOVERNOR GENERAL,

at the Steam Ferry Landing this morning at ½ past 9

The Mayor, Magistrates, Merchants, and Military Staff, were at the Landing place, foot of Princess-street.

The Trades occupied the space from thence, (thro' Prince William and King-streets,) to the Saint John Hotel.

The 69th Regiment were drawn up in quarter distance Column, right in front, opposite the steps leading to Prince William-street, Officers in front, and saluted His Excellency when he mounted the same.

The Uniform Companies of Militia, in quarter distance, right in front, occupied the lower part of Chipman's Hill, fronting Prince William Street, Officers in front, and gave a General Salute as His Excellency approached to turn up King Street.

The Royal Artillery fired a salute of Nineteen Guns, when His Excellency stepped ashore.

After the reception at the Landing, the following Order was observed:—

The High Constables,
The Constables, with their Staves,
The City Marshals,
The Sheriff and Coroner,
The Mayor and Recorder,
The Members of the Common Council,
The Clerk and Chamberlain,
The Magistrates of the City and County,

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
of this Province,
And their respective Suites,
Members of Her Majesty's Executive and Legislative Councils,
The Judges,
Members of the House of Assembly,
The Clergy,
The Bar,
The Merchants, &c.

After which the Trades followed in the order prescribed in their Programme.

On arriving at the Saint John Hotel, the Procession preceding the Trades moved forward to the Court House, where they separated.

TRADES' PROCESSION.

The various Trades assembled at their several places of meeting, and thence marched to King's Square, where they formed in their order at nine o'clock A. M. precisely, as follows:

The Marshal on horseback,
The Great Banner of the Institute, borne by six of the Trade,
The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer, and Directors of the Institute,
Different Trades, with their Banners,
Members of the Institute not belonging to the Trades, preceded by the smaller Banner,
Other Trades, with their Banners.

The leading Trades occupied Charlotte-street, from the head of King-street to St. Stephen's Church; the next in order occupied the North side of King's Square; those succeeding took up their ground on the East side of the Square, and extended towards the Catholic Chapel.

The Procession moved down King-street, and along Prince William-street, to the foot of Princess-street, and lined both sides of the streets from the Steam Ferry Landing to the Saint John Hotel.

His Excellency the Governor General, attended by the Mayor and Corporation, Magistrates, Merchants, and Military Staff, passed up through the lane thus formed to the Hotel, the door of which was kept by the Bakers, who were charged with the duty of receiving His Excellency there with due honour.

The Officers of the Institute fell in behind the Military Staff, and, followed by the Trades in their order, proceeded up King-street;—the Band of the 69th Regiment, stationed there, marched at their head, down Charlotte-street to St. James-street—thence along St. James'-street to Germain-street—thence up Germain-street to King-street—thence up King street to King's Square, and turning towards Union-street, moved forward up Coburg street, past the residence of James Peters, Junr. Esq. thence down Jaffery's Hill around the head of the Mill Pond, past Veith's Brewery, in Portland, to the North end of the Mill Bridge; thence across the Bridge up York Point Hill, and along Dock street, to the Market Square, passing under the ARCH at the Coffee House Corner; after which the Trades separated.

The Cordwainers, Cartmen, and Draymen, of the City of Saint John, took part in the procession. They were in charge of W. O. Smith, Esq. and drew up in front of the HOTEL, (in rear of the BAKERS,) and formed a Mounted Guard of Honor.

His Excellency the Governor General and Suite, accompanied by Sir John Harvey, proceeded yesterday morning for Fredericton in the steamer New-Brunswick.—The Governor General is expected to return here to-morrow evening, and proceed hence to Halifax (by way of Windsor,) in the steamer Nova Scotia.

The Hon. Saml. Cunard, Colonel Maurice, 69th, and Lady, and His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia, came passengers in the steamer Brittania.

LONDON, June 13.

Attempt to assassinate the Queen and Prince Albert.—An atrocious attempt was made to assassinate Her Majesty and Prince Albert on Wednesday evening about 6 o'clock, whilst proceeding to take the usual drive in the Parks before dinner.—Her Majesty and the Prince were seated in a very low German drotschky, followed by the usual attendants. A number of most respectable people had assembled outside the gate at Buckingham Palace to witness her departure. After the carriage had issued from the gate, and had proceeded some short distance up Constitution-hill, so as to be quite clear of the crowd, a young man, who had come from the Green park, and was standing with his back to the railings, presented a pistol and fired it directly. The Prince, who had heard the whistling of the ball, turned his head in the direction from which the Report came, and Her Majesty at the same instant rose up in the carriage, but Prince Albert as suddenly pulled her down by his side.—The man then drew from behind his back a second pistol, which he discharged after the carriage, which, proceeding at the ordinary pace, had by that time passed him a little. The reports of both pistols were very loud, and at the discharge of the second several of the female spectators screamed loudly. Several persons rushed towards the perpetrator of this gross outrage, and he was immediately seized and handed over to two of the Metropolitan Police, who conveyed him to the Queen-square, Police Court. The discharge of the pistols and the seizure of the offender scarcely occupied a minute. Her Majesty's carriage sustained no delay, and moved on up Constitution-hill at the usual pace, and by half past six had arrived at the Duchess of Kent's, Ingestre House, Belgrave-square, where her Majesty stopped for a short time, but neither her appearance nor that of Prince Albert evinced any indication of alarm or excitement at the deadly attack from which they had so providentially escaped.

The name of the ruffian who has been guilty of this diabolical attack is Edward Oxford; his address is No. 6, West-street, West-square, and he is a public-house servant out of place. His appearance is that of a mechanic, 18 years of age, and rather below the middle height. On searching his lodgings a sword-was found, and some crape arranged for the purpose of being worn on a hat or-cap in such a way as to conceal the face of the wearer; and the crape is also stated to be folded in a peculiar manner, so that the crape which was intended for the prisoner would distinguish him from the rest of the gang with which it is said he is connected, and who were to be similarly disguised.

The determination to take her Majesty's life must have been very strong, for it appears that twice he fired with careful and well directed aim.

Nothing, we understand, could surpass the bearing of Her Majesty on the occasion. She proceeded up Constitution hill as if nothing had happened, and returned about a quarter past seven o'clock, an hour after the attempt on her life. Not the slightest mark of agitation was to be traced in her countenance when she first entered. By that time the approaches to the Palace were filled with gentlemen and ladies, who escorted her with the most enthusiastic cheering to Buckingham Gate.

After arriving at the Palace, however, the Queen, we are informed, was so overcome by her feelings, which up to that time had sustained her courage and resolution in a surprising degree, that on reaching her private apartment she burst into a flood of tears, which relieved her so much that she rallied immediately after, and expressed her determination to join the dinner party, which she did, and appeared perfectly recovered from the effects of her recent alarm.

Examination and Commital of the Prisoner.—On Thursday afternoon all the Cabinet Ministers attended at the Home office, and a close and searching examination was made. Several witnesses were examined, but what occurred in the council was not allowed to transpire. We understand that the prisoner betrayed no signs of intimidation or confusion, but answered all the questions put to him off hand. The result was, that he was ordered to be committed to Newgate, to take his trial for High Treason.

We saw him on leaving the council, and he appeared moved, but not downcast. His sister, and his sister's husband, and his uncle were waiting for him in the passage of the Home-office, and he embraced her very affectionately, and apparently with tears.

We understand that his character has been hitherto irreproachable, but that he is of a *curious* temper. His friends describe him as passionate, and trace that to his father, who was also very passionate. He is said to have more than a dash of black blood in his veins, his father having been a mulatto. He is tolerably well connected—his uncle is a very respectable person, living in Gracechurch-street. His mother has kept a shop since his father's death, nine years ago, and lives decently. She has one daughter, as well as this unhappy son: and the whole family live together. It is true that he was born in Birmingham, but he was removed from there before his father's death, upwards of ten years ago. The father, we understand, was a working jeweller, and the family, as far as we can learn, are distinguished by nothing but a little ill-temper.

We marked his countenance well, which we should say is intelligent. His forehead is markedly and prominent, denoting, we think, considerable determination and obstinacy. He is short and slight, so as to look even younger than he actually is. His appearance is that of a boy of fifteen years of age.

Re-Appearance in Public of Her Majesty and Prince Albert.—It being understood that her Majesty and Prince Albert would take their accustomed drive this evening in the Parks, notwithstanding the occurrence of yesterday, a large assemblage of persons took place in the vicinity of Buckingham Palace.

At a few minutes after six the garden gates were opened, and the outriders appeared. This was the signal for a general rush to this port, and the instant her Majesty's carriage was seen the cheering became tremendous, and her Majesty and the Prince were completely surrounded by her Majesty's loyal and loving subjects, who greeted them both in the most enthusiastic manner. The Queen looked remarkably well, and acknowledged the congratulations of her people by repeatedly bowing, while Prince Albert continued to raise his hat as he passed through the throng, which, on horse and foot, all but impeded the progress of the royal party.

About half an hour before the appearance of her Majesty, on of the pistol balls was found by two boys, who were looking at the marks in the wall. The ball was of large size, and completely flattened, on one side bearing resembling the impression of the bricks. The lads were about to walk off with the ball as a curiosity, when Mr. Manning, of 13, Great Portland-street, Cavendish-square, an officer in her Majesty's service, who was passing at the time, and heard of the discovery took both the boys and the ball to the palace, when the ball was given into the custody of the inspector on duty, and the lads were by him shortly afterwards taken to the police station in Gardener's lane, in order that their evidence of the discovery of the ball might be communicated in the proper quarter.

The reception which her Majesty received on her arrival in Hyde-park exceeds all that we have ever witnessed in the way of enthusiastic display of feeling; and the numbers which thronged the drive in the park have perhaps never been equalled.

The re-appearance of her Majesty and the Prince has highly gratified the public, who longed for an opportunity of displaying their sympathy with her Majesty under the painfully exciting circumstances of the murderous attempt upon her life.

The Palace gates from twelve o'clock at noon until six this evening were completely besieged by the carriages of the nobility, who entered the lodge and wrote their names in the book. It were useless to particularise names—for "all" were there.

TRANSMISSION OF THE MAILS TO NORTH AMERICA.—The contract entered into about a twelve-month since with Mr. Samuel Cunard, for the conveyance of the mails by steam-packets of 300-horse power, and upwards, from England to North America, will come into operation immediately, the Britannia steam-ship having arrived at Liverpool to carry out the first mail, and she is to be followed by the Acadia, Caledonia and Columbia, all large and powerful vessels. The terms of the contract are, that the mails shall be conveyed twice in every month from Liverpool to Halifax, and from Halifax to Boston; and while the St. Lawrence is navigable in smaller steam-vessels from Pictou in Nova Scotia to Quebec. The mails to return by the same route twice a month to Liverpool. The contract is for seven years certain, and the contractor is to be paid for performing the service at the rate of £60,000 per annum.

The Sandwich brig, lying in the Surrey canal, has been surveyed for the conveyance of the mails between Nova Scotia and St John's, Newfoundland. Mr. James Tobin has entered into a contract for two years certain.

Confession of Courvosier, the Murderer of Lord Wm. Russell, to Sheriff Evans.—The following is a verbatim copy of the confession made by Courvosier to Sheriff Evans, as it was taken down by the Sheriff:—

"After I had warmed his Lordship's bed, I went down stairs, and waited for an hour, during which time I placed the different articles as they were found by the police. I afterwards went to the dining room, took one of the knives from the sideboard. I then entered his bedroom, and found him asleep. I went to the side of the bed, and drew the knife across his throat. He appeared to die instantly.

FRANCIS BENJAMIN COURVOSSIER.

"Prison of Newgate, June 23, 1840."

"This declaration was made before me this 23d of June, 1840.

WILLIAM EVANS, Sheriff."

Great anxiety was manifested to get a sight of the execution, and large sums of money had been offered for places from which it could be witnessed.

Her Majesty's Ministers have sustained no less than eleven defeats during the present session of Parliament, but they betray no symptoms of retreating.

The death of Major Armstrong, 45th, has given promotion to that old and meritorious officer, Brevet-Major Stack, who commanded the company of the 45th which quelled the riots at Newport.

36th—Two recruiting parties are ordered to march from Clare Castle to Cork, to embark, per steamer, for England, to be stationed at Northampton and Hereford.

69th—Captain Hooper's com'y. marched, June 30, from Roscrea to Nenagh, and joined the head quarters of the depot under the command of Captain Brooke Pigott. The detachment consisting of one lieutenant, one sergeant, and twenty rank and file, marched for Nenagh same day and joined head-quarters. A detachment will march from Nenagh to Dublin, July 1, to embark, per steamer, for Liverpool, to proceed en route to Deptford, to embark in the *Horatio* transport, for conveyance, as a guard over convicts to Bermuda, which after disembarking, will proceed to Nova-Scotia, to join the service companies of this corps.

We hear a Brevet will positively take place, if her Majesty gives birth to a son, but decidedly not should a daughter be born. "The Queen and the Prince of Wales" will be the standing toast of the United Service. The estimate on account of the recommendations of the Military Commission is promised in a few days.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have invited General Lord Keane to a banquet on the 11th, in commemoration of his career in India.

The senior Captain and Brevet Major of the 11th Hussars has withdrawn from the Regt., in consequence of a recent difference at mess with the commanding officer, the Earl of Cardigan, upon a matter of table etiquette. A son of Lt. Gen. Sir Hussey Vivian, Capt. in the 20th regt. has got the vacant troop in the 11th. This officer was junior Lieut. of the 20th little more than 12 months passed! The senior Lieut. of the 20th entered the Army when Capt. Vivian was an infant.

Capt. M'Mahon, on the Staff of Lieutenant General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, has been appointed Deputy Adjutant-General at Bombay, on the departure for England of Brevet Lieut. Col. Macdonald, 4th reg.

The Paymastership of the 17th Regiment is vacant by the death of Captain Moore—Lieut. Hall, h. p. 18th, will succeed thereto.

The 66th and 73d are next Regts. home from Canada.

There are more officers holding brevet rank in the 2d, or Queen's Royals, than any other Regiment.

Col. Mein, 74th, is shortly expected from Barbados.

Brevet Lieut. Col. Hulme, 96th, has relieved Major Ryan, 50th, at Norfolk Island. The 50th will proceed to India this year, from Sidney.

Mr. Macaulay, Secretary-at-War, will in the ensuing week, detail to the House of Commons particulars of the application of the estimate of £30,000 on account of the recommendation for deserving officers by the naval and military commission.

The Committee of subscribers to the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington have recently had the gratification of receiving the Queen's subscription of five hundred guineas, and from Prince Albert a subscription of one hundred guineas.

LONDON, June 24.

REVISION OF THE CANADAS.—Lord John Russell, on Thursday, reminded the house of his promise to take into consideration the suggestion of Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Ellice for the alteration of the Canada Government Bill. He had to state, that he had arrived at the conclusion that it was desirable to make the Civil List a charge upon the Consolidated Fund of the Provinces, before any debts which might in future be contracted. He could not adopt another suggestion for the Establishment of a Chamber of Commerce. He had decided to adopt Mr. Ellice's suggestion and omit all the clauses relative to District Councils; for he found great difficulty in limiting the powers of these bodies in the manner that was desirable. It was intended, however, to retain the clause which enabled the Governor-General to constitute townships in those parts of the Canadas where there were none at present. By agreeing to these alterations, something perhaps might be lost, but he thought the Canadas would gain infinitely more by the general agreement of the House.

Mr Hume knew it was useless to offer opposition to any measure of the Government connected with the Colonies, whatever it might be; but he regretted that so much good was to be taken out of the bill, and the people of Canada were to be deprived in a great degree of local self-government. He thought a general amnesty should be granted before the bill passed; and he wished to know whether the Habeas Corpus Act was still suspended in Canada and whether the state prisoners had been set free?

Lord John Russell believed that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act continued; but when the act for suspending it expired, it would not be renewed. The prisoners he believed, had been released.

Sir Charles Grey disapproved of the omission of the District clauses; but, for the sake of unanimity, requested Mr. Hume not to divide the House. Sir Charles thought there would be a majority thoroughly British in the United Legislature—a matter much to be desired.

Sir Robert Peel said, he should vote to pass the bill; though he regretted that his suggestion of a Chamber of Commerce, to be composed of persons of different politics, and having some weight in the Legislature, had not been adopted. He should have wished also that a greater preponderance had been given to British interests. He thought that local bodies with defined powers of taxation would be better appointed by the Canadians themselves than by the Imperial Parliament. He remarked, that it was somewhat strange they should be called upon to pass the bill on the same day that additional correspondence from Canada was laid upon the table. There was one despatch, dated 23d May, in reply to one from Mr. Poulett Thomson, dated in April; yet this April despatch was not produced till they had arrived at the last stage of the bill. He admitted, however, that the additional correspondence supplied additional reasons for passing the bill. He found that Sir George Arthur concurred with him in the opinion that there never was "a more suspicious moment for carrying the Union into effect."

Sir Thomas Cochrane feared that this bill would be the virtual declaration of the independence of Canada.

Mr. Hume said, he should not divide the House, if Lord John Russell would accompany his bill with a despatch recommending the United Legislature to establish District Councils.

The bill then passed.

COLONIAL PATRONAGE.—The Duke of Wellington asked Lord Melbourne, whether there was any objection to lay upon the tables copies of any correspondence which took place between the Secretary of State and the Governors of Nova Scotia, Halifax, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, in October 1839, relative to the administration of the patronage of the Crown in those colonies?

Lord Melbourne promised to make inquiries.

The Duke of Wellington said, he should move for the papers on Tuesday.

Mr. Charles Keen has brought home from America a confession of the murder of Lord Norbury, made by two Irish laborers, who absconded from Ireland soon after the murder, and were employed in the United States.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

LONDON, July 3.

CHINA.—We have received by extraordinary express, in anticipation of the mail, extracts from the letters and papers of our correspondents in Canton, Bombay and Singapore. The dates from Canton are to the 27th of March, from Bombay to the 23d May, and from Singapore to the 15th of April.

The Chinese was busy in preparing fire rafts for the purpose of destroying the British Shipping. The Druid, Lord John Churchill, of 44 guns, had joined the fleet. The American merchants at Canton, apprehensive of the consequences of the expedition, were upon the point of quitting that city; they had declined any further consignments, thus putting a total stop to the trade.

The Empress of China had died, and Pekin was in a state of the utmost confusion.

A letter from Jallalabad of the 3d of April confirms the report that the Russians had entered Kiva, and of their intention to march to Bokhara. The king of the latter had liberated all the Russian slaves, and formed an alliance with the Russians.

ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.—The Havre Journal mentions that Messrs. Guillon and Bertrand of that place, who had been to London to induce some English capitalists to join in the company for establishing a line of steamers between Havre and New-York, have returned in company with Sir John Campbell, Sir John Rennie, and Messrs Routh and Barnes, who are the bearers of propositions from a body of English capitalists. A grand banquet is to be given at Havre to these gentlemen, and a subscription has been opened for that purpose.

THE PRISONER OXFORD.—Oxford retains his self-possession, and seems careless of consequences, apparently thinking that his name will be handed down to posterity as that of a hero. When asked what kind of books he preferred, he replied his reading had not been extensive, but he had lately perused a history of the French Revolution, with which he had been extremely delighted. When asked if he knew by whom it was written he replied he did not. "Was it by *Thiers?*" asked one of the gentlemen present. "I cannot say," he replied, smiling at the conceit; "but I know it brought *tears* to my eyes." A bible was lying before him on the table. When asked why he had not observed the sixth commandment. "What is that?" he inquired with much quickness. "Thou shalt do no murder." "Oh," he said sharply, "that does not affect me—the Queen is safe." He seemed bitterly disappointed when told that he would not be tried by a special commission—for some time refusing to believe that he should be placed at the bar of the Old Bailey, like a common felon. "Well, he said at length, "I should have thought they would have issued a special commission." So lately as Thursday last the prisoner expressed his positive determination to plead guilty.

We observe that His Royal Highness Prince Albert has cut off his moustache. This has created some surprise, since the Prince has accepted the command of a regiment of hussars.—*Post.*

Vice Adm. Sir T. Harvey is ordered to Quebec, to preside at a Court Martial on Com. Drew, on charges preferred against him by Capt. Sandom, for quitting his station without leave of absence.

The Archbishop of York, who is now in his 83d year, has been 50 years on the episcopal bench.—*Yorkshiremen.*

CANADA BILL.—The opinion of the Lords on the Canada Bill is to be brought to the test of a division on the third reading, the Earl of Hardwicke having given notice that he will move to postpone it for six months. If certain Lords do not then vote away their own souls, as the Standard describes its party as doing, the Bill will most likely be thrown out.—*Sun.*

Three general officers and colonels of Regiments died within the second week of June, viz—Of the 35th, General Sir J. Oswald; of the 38th, General Sir H. Pigot, the father of the British Army, and cotemporary of Lord Cathcart, who is now the only surviving general of 1812; and of the 33th, Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan.

There was a splendid Review of the Troops on the Exercising Ground at Hu'clock on Tuesday forenoon.—Their Excellencies the Governor-General, Sir Colin Campbell and Sir Charles Fitzroy, were present.—*Acadian Recorder.*

A melancholy accident occurred at Richibucto on the evening of Saturday, the 27th ultimo, in the loss of the only son of Mr. Sylvanus Powell, a very promising youth of about 12 years of age. He was on board of a schooner belonging to Mr. Powell, and while the vessel was tacking, his foot caught in a rope of one of the loosened sails, and he was thrown overboard; and, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of his father, was drowned. The body was raked for by a large number of people for several days, who made untiring exertions to recover it, without avail. till the Saturday following, when it was found floating, and after an inquest was held before George Pagan, Esq. he was interred by the Rev. the Rector.

On Sunday week the wife of Raphael Babin, of the Ardoine River, Richibucto, blessed him, to his unspeakable delight, with a present of one son and two daughters at a birth. They are all living and doing well, and the overjoyed father has received the congratulations of a large number of the inhabitants of Richibucto, contained in a very substantial manner, by a subscription amounting at present to nearly £20.

Three weeks ago an accident occurred at Cocagne, which had nearly plunged a respectable family into the deepest distress. A son of James Long, Esq., in endeavoring to draw the charge of a gun, it went off and discharged its contents into the lad's eye. He had very fortunately succeeded in extracting the shot, and he was at the time of the accident attempting to remove the powder; had only one of the former been left, it would probably have proved fatal, for he was at the time looking into the gun. The boy's eye is now doing well.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

COUNTIES OF GLOUCESTER AND RESTIGOUCHE.

Several cases of Small Pox, are reported to have occurred at Dalhousie, introduced by a vessel with passengers. The disease has found its way to the populous French Settlement of Little Roche, in the County of Gloucester, where a death has already occurred. Should the distemper become general in that settlement, during the warm season, it may be apprehended that it will assume its most malignant character. Vaccination has hitherto been but little used among the Acadians, but they now appear most anxious to avail themselves of it. The Board of Health of the County of Gloucester, have found it necessary to sit; measures have been taken to prevent the further spreading of this loathsome disease; and application has been made to the Provincial Vaccine Establishment at St. John, for a supply of the Vaccine Matter. It is to be hoped the exertions of the Board may be successful.—*Ib.*

LOG OF THE STEAM PACKET BRITANNIA.

July 5, winds NNW, at noon Saltee Islands NE by E 10 miles.

July 6, distance 272, lat 51, 9, long. 10, 30, WSW to SW, strong breezes clear weather with heavy sea, Cape Clear N 75 E, 49 miles.

July 7, course S 77 W, dist 107, lat 50 32, lon 13 15, winds SW to W, strong gales, with cross sea.

July 8, course S 70 W, dist 144, lat 49 33, lon 16 41, winds SSW to SW, fresh breezes with rain cross sea.

July 9, course W, dist 212, lat 49 32, lon 223, winds SW to SW by W, moderate breeze and cloudy.

July 10, course S 88 W, dist 227, lat 49 8, lon 27 49, SSW to SW by W, strong breezes with rain.

July 11, course S