British News.

SIR FRANCIS HEAD AND THE BURNING OF THE CAROLINE.

Sir Francis Head requests permission to place on record in the *London Times*, the following plain unvarnished statement of facts.

For several months Commander Drew of the Navy has been living in England. Having been acquitted by the Court Martial, before which he had been arraigned illegally (for it is against the Law to try a Naval Officer on half pay) of every one of the charges for which he had been deprived of his command on Lake Erie; he crossed the Atlantic to urge her Majesty's Government to comply with the Address, submitted in his behalf to the Queen, by both Houses of the Provincial Parliament in Upper Canada; he came in short to ask the Government to heal his wounded honour by granting him some slight acknowledgment of the service he had rendered to his Country by the capture of the Caroline; an act officially declared by Lord Glenelg to have been "justifiable and praiseworthy."

In his address to Lord John Russell, he detailed the pecuniary losses, to which he had been subjected; and informing his Lordship, that Ruffians from the United States, had three times crossed over to Canada, on purpose to assassinate him, for the same vindictive reasons, for which, they had assassinated Captain Usher, he modestly petitioned his Lordship for his countenance and support.

The reply he received, was a cold unfeeling denial; and his requests to the Admiralty having been equally fruitless; without expressing even to me in private, a single word of disrespect, or even of complaint against the Admiralty or the Government: he this day, sails from England with the determination to sell his farm in the backwoods; to abandon the land he had cleared from the wilderness with his own hands; and to lead his wife and children to some other region of the Globe, in which, at least, their protectors life may be safe from the rifle of the assassin.

I trust that without offence to any political party, I may be permitted to say, that my heart bleeds, when I reflect on Captain Drew's misfortunes.—Whether or not I was justified, in order to defend her Majesty's territory, in calling (in the Queen's name) upon the Naval Officers in Upper Canada, to capture and destroy the Pirate steamer the Caroline; is a question on which it would be unbecoming I should offer an opinion; but there can be no doubt, that those who obediently responded to the appeal, performed a noble duty; and that they had no reason to expect that the laurels they had so fairly won, would be forcibly exchanged by their Country, for a cypress bough mourning over their disgrace; and yet, such has been their unhappy fate. Lieut. McKornack, who in the attack upon the Caroline was shot through the body in five places; and whose promotion has likewise been refused; has also, to avoid assassination, been obliged, followed by his family, to abandon his little farm upon the frontier, while several of his sea-faring comrades, who at my call left the trading vessels they commanded, to join in the attack, finding themselves discountenanced by the Government, have been obliged to give up their crafts lest they should be massacred or imprisoned in their voyages on the Lakes. Every individual of Captain Drew's gallant band, lives disappointed and disheartened, and while he is yet in sight of the English coast, embarked on that noble element on which he gained in actions every professional step he has received, it is impossible for me at least, to help reflecting what must be his feelings, as, standing in melancholy silence upon the deck, he sees his ungrateful country, gradually fading from his view: for with Lord Byron no longer can he proudly exclaim

"O'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea
Our thoughts are boundless, and our souls are free
Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam
Survey our empire and behold our home."

But, leaving Captain Drew to his reflections, let us at once cross the Atlantic to the British Colony towards which he is slowly proceeding to sympathize with another victim of our inexplicable policy.

The services of Colonel Sir Allan McNab, need not be detailed. In the loyal House of Assembly of which he was the Speaker, he had long been the fearless supporter of British institutions; the undaunted enemy of Democracy: and accordingly when the rebellion broke out, leaving the Senate for the field, he rallied around him the Militia of his country, and not only promptly suppressed the rebellion, but successfully repelled the Americans: who regardless of the sacred treaty which existed between the two nations; perfidiously attempted to contaminate by invasion, the British soil. And yet, it will shortly appear that in return for such services, it has been lately deemed advisable by the Mother country, to treat Sir Allan McNab, and his followers, as "a family compact" which ought to be broken up and destroyed.

Although in the execution of this dreadful policy, Chief Justice Robinson, the ornament of our North American Colonies, was by the executive government deprived of the speakership of the Upper House; and although similar indignities were heaped upon other individuals, who had equally distinguished themselves by their loyalty, yet Sir Allan McNab, relying upon the repeated services he had rendered to his sovereign, naturally expected that *he* at least would be spared from such uncalled for oppression: and accordingly, on the union of the Canadas, he again came forward for Hamilton, his native town, which he had long honorably represented in Parliament, and by the inhabitants of which he was enthusiastically beloved. The executive government, however, resolutely determined to carry out their policy, and (incredible as it must sound) despatched the Provincial Secretary to oppose Sir Allan McNab in his own home. To the utter astonishment of our North American Colonies, the British Government thus ungenerously turned upon him: An unnatural conflict between the Parent State, and its most devoted and dutiful child ensued. Sir Allan McNab, triumphed (if triumph it can be called) and the Government Secretary was obliged to return "to the place whence he came" defeated in a contest unparalleled in the history of the world.

But the mortified feelings of Sir Allan McNab and his loyal associates, had yet another trial to undergo. An Individual who had been the original cause of the disturbances, in which I had been involved—who had been the associate of Dr. Duncombe, the leader of the second division of the Rebels; of Dr. Rolph, and Mr. McKenzie; who in 1837, actually planned the rebellion, and who, when the rebellion burst out, was the only respectable inhabitant in Toronto, that refused to take arms to suppress it; was deliberately selected, and (over the head of Sir Allan McNab, and every other practitioner at the Bar) was appointed Solicitor General of the Province: or in other words *the Representative of Her Majesty in the Courts of Justice*:

No sooner did he receive this appointment than he publicly proclaimed himself the supporter of Mr. McKenzie's infamous theory of "responsible Government," and powerfully supported by the Government, he offered himself as a Candidate for the city of Toronto. Another unnatural and disreputable contest between the Parent State and the loyal inhabitants of the Province took place, and the Government candidate was again defeated.—Encouraged and supported by the Executive Government as strongly as he was repudiated by the loyal; he retreated to the only part of the Province in which he felt he had any chance of being elected; and, to the dismay of every loyal British subject in our North American provinces, Her Majesty's Solicitor General was there, triumphantly returned by a people who, headed by Mr. M'Kenzie during his attack on Toronto, had been the murderers of the gallant Colonel Moodie; and whose last representative in Parliament, Mr. Lount, a blacksmith, had actually been *hanged at Toronto, as a convicted Traitor.*

Considering the services that Sir Allan McNab rendered to me, at a moment when abandoned by the Government at home, and without troops, I had nothing but the loyal militia to depend upon. I trust that without offence to any one, I may be permitted in common gratitude, to sympathize with him and his followers, in the cruel indignities they have received from their Country, and for no other reason than because they had distinguished themselves in the Province as defenders of the Monarchial Institutions of the Realm: and as enemies of Democracy under the mask of Reform.

The cause of Mr. McLeod is considered by the loyal inhabitants of all our North American provinces as the last blow, the *coup de Grace*, by which the Parent State has deliberately determined to sever its connexion with its Colonies. This gallant Soldier (for previously to his becoming a settler in Canada he had been an old serjeant major in one of our Dragoon Regiments,) was seized by the American authorities, and, in violation of the Law of Nations was thrown into prison, charged with having under the orders of the Queen's Government, in Upper Canada, assisted in defending his country from the invasion of American citizens. As soon as his arrest was known in this country both Capt. Drew and myself stepped forward. We lost not a moment in apprizing the Secretary of State, that from our personal knowledge we could certify, Mr. McLeod had not belonged to the party that had captured the Caroline: Nevertheless, notwithstanding this knowledge of his innocence, her Majesty's Government deemed it necessary, in pursuance of their fatal policy, to allow this gallant british subject, to be for months and months as a malefactor, in an American Jail; as a warning to our North American colonies, never again on the confines of America, to presume to rise in arms against the intrusions of Democracy.

Whether Mr. McLeod be eventually hanged or not; I firmly believe no man on earth cares less than himself; but even supposing he be not murdered, it must surely be quite evident, that if the principle be once admitted by us, that after the British sovereign has taken upon herself the responsibility of an act of self-defence; those who gallantly defended her Territory are liable to be imprisoned or tried for their lives by the foreign Nation whose unwarrantable aggression they had repulsed; the precedent becomes established, and from that moment, Great Britain loses that station in the world, and that unsullied character which it has cost so much blood and money to maintain: in fact, Monarchy constitutionally dies '*felo de se*' the moment the sovereign formally refuses to give that protection to her subjects, in return for which, she is entitled to claim from them the fulfilment of their Oaths of Allegiance.

With reference however, to this noble compact, how degrading to our country is the contrast, which at this moment exists, between the manner in which British subjects, and American citizens, have been protected by their respective Governments?

In February 1838 when a band of American ruffians armed with muskets from the United States' Arsenals, invaded Upper Canada, shot down thirty of our brave soldiers of the 32d Regiment, and then ran back into their Republic: no notice whatever was taken by us of this cowardly and infamous Murder: no reparation was demanded; no indignation evinced. Indeed if our soldiers had been so many Dogs, their carcases would not have been less regarded by the British Government: in short, their murder was so little noticed, that to this day it is scarcely known to the public. On the other hand, after the Americans had forcibly wrested from us Navy Island, after they had fired from this portion of the Queen's territory upon her majesty's subjects for a fortnight, with twenty-two pieces of Artillery taken from the United states Arsenals; and after our forbearance had been thus completely exhausted; no sooner did we strike a single blow, by capturing the Caroline, which before our faces was transporting Cannon to our invaders, than the President of the United states as the protector of his people, immediately demanded from our Minister at Washington, "reparation" for the act of self defence we had adopted: and not satisfied with this, but, as if determined to make "security doubly sure," he is at this moment authorizing at N. York, the imprisonment and trial of a British subject, who after all, bore no part in the act; and to this outrage—to this unheard of insult—our Government ignominiously submits, though every inhabitant of our North American colonies, & though every nation of the civilized Globe is calling out "shame upon us."

I have now placed on record a few facts, which have long been a burden upon my mind, and which I think ought to be made public before the approaching Elections are determined.

I belong to no political party and would not willingly offer to any one, personal offence. Although Lord Melbourne on my return from Canada refused me any equivalent for the appointments I gave up to serve the Crown, yet have I pleasure in acknowledging he has invariably treated me with that kindness of manner, and with that noble bearing which in all situations of life have distinguished him.

On the other hand I owe but little to the Constitutional party, for excepting two of them, they have seen Captain Drew, Sir Allen McNab, Chief Justice Robinson, the soldiers of the 32d Regiment, the loyal militia of the Canadas and myself, one after another, fail in defence of the principles we advocate, without extending an arm to save us; or without even uttering over us after we had fallen—*a single expression of regret.* Still however the sins of omission and commission are essentially different and therefore leaving all minor considerations entirely out of the question, it now must be for the electors of England, Ireland, and Scotland, to determine whether Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies is to continue to be considered in our North American Colonies, as the leader of the Rebels, or whether by a change of measures the loyal are henceforward to look upon him as *their* patron, *their* supporter, and *their* friend.

F. B. HEAD.

Athenæum, June 18, 1841.

THE NEW STEAM SHIP PRINCESS ROYAL.—This vessel which arrived here on Saturday last, on her first trip from Glasgow, forms a splendid addition to our steam-coasting marine, and is in every point highly creditable to the parties to whom she belongs. She is an iron ship, of very beautiful model—furnishing, indeed, another specimen of the skill and enterprise of our northern neighbours in naval architecture and engine building. In adaptation for quick sailing, in internal elegance and general equipment, she is equal to, or rather, we should say surpasses, all her predecessors from the same port, a port long and justly famed for admirable steamers. We were politely shown through every part of the vessel, by her experienced and affable commander, Captain M'Arthur; and, friendly as we are to that honourable competition in ship-building in other seaports, which has conduced to the celebrity of our own, we submit the following brief description, advising, however, all who are curious in such matters to go on board and judge for themselves.

The following are the dimensions and capacity of the Princess Royal, and size, power, &c, of her engines:—

Extreme length	209 feet 6 inches.
Breadth inside the paddle boxes	28 feet.
Breadth over the paddle boxes	46 feet.
Depth of hold,	17 feet.
Admeasurement	800 tons.
Engines, 2 of 190-horse power each	380 horse-power
Diameter of cylinders	73 inches.
Stroke of engines	6 feet 3 inches.
Diameter of paddle-wheel	29 feet effective.

The vessel, and also the engines, (which are vertical, were built by Messrs. Tod and M'Gregor, engineers, of Glasgow, and both are constructed on the most approved principles which modern science supplies. It is enough to say in proof of their power and adequacy, that she made one of the shortest passages on her first trip ever recorded, having frequently accomplished fifteen geographical miles an hour. She has a beautiful flush deck, forming a spacious promenade, the distance from the stern to the paddle-shaft being about one hundred feet. Her stern and quarter galleries are enriched with carving, and her figure head terminates in an allegorical heraldic shield, in the form of the nautilus shell, with an emblazoned figure in relief representing Youth.

The erections on deck, comprising in one range the cook-house, engine-room, &c. are exteriorly ornamented with columns and arches in semi-projecture, which have a handsome architectural appearance. The companion is unique, resembling a little temple of the good old times. In the window lighting the staircase is a stained glass window, with the arms of Liverpool in the centre.

The saloon, or main cabin, is a spacious and truly splendid and admirably designed apartment. It is in the Old English style of architecture, with sides of beautiful and appropriate polished wainscot. At the stern end, which widens to the full breadth of the ship, the sofned seats, surmounted by carved oak railings form a semi-circle, giving the whole the appearance of a theatre. This portion may be divided when required, from the fore part by a rich crimson curtain, which has a remarkably pleasing effect. On each side of the narrower part are state-rooms, splendidly fitted up with marble-topped basin-stands, and other luxurious modern appliances conducive to elegance and convenience. In the empannelled work, and within Old English gilded frames, are six beautiful paintings on *papier mache*, and other embellishments, from the deservedly-celebrated manufactory of Messrs. Jennings and Betridge, of Birmingham. These paintings, the colouring of which is vivid and brilliant as that of the finest miniature, represent respectively the coronation of her present Majesty, her marriage, the Baptism of the Princess Royal, Prince Albert and Queen Victoria watching the Infant in its Cradle, the ruins at Virginia Water, the Queen and Prince riding out to Windsor, flower pieces, &c. These have called forth much admiration, and we may add, excited much astonishment. The roof is painted in delicate French white, with gilded mouldings, and ornamental grounding, pendants, and carved work, in true Old English style. The furniture is of corresponding design and elegance, being all expensively fashioned, carved and polished, in English oak. The sofas are covered with embossed velvet. There are superbly carved sideboards, oak and gold—with marble tops. The room is lighted by two oblong square deck lights, on the painted glass of which are beautiful pictures of the respective members of the royal family. There are also four side-port windows, admitting of ample light and ventilation. The ladies' sitting cabin, nearer the middle of the vessel is a fine apartment with sofas in French silk—blue and gold colour. Here there are two other superb large pictures on *papier mache*—the falls of the Clyde and Virginia Water. The adjoining sleeping rooms are all that ease, comfort, and elegance can administer to the invention of Dr. Fleming: each berth is furnished with an aperture for the purpose, which can be regulated at pleasure, rendering the apartments at all times of an agreeable temperature.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

It is gratifying to record another of the numerous traits of our young Queen's amiability and right feeling. When it became necessary to name the *Trafalgar*, her Majesty sent Sir Charles Adam, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, to desire Lady Bridport, neice of the gallant Nelson, to perform the ceremony.

The steam-ship *Britannia*, which destroyed the France ship *Phœnix* by a collision in October last, has arrived at Havre, and been given up to the owners of the sunken vessel, in virtue of the decision of the Cour Royale at Rouen. This event, which, the *Journal du Havre* says was, "neither the price of blood, nor the fruit of war, but the conquest of peace, and the most glorious trophy of the victory of civilization," appears to have caused much sensation at Havre, as well from the fact itself, as for the promptitude with which the company to which the *Britannia* belonged complied with the decision of the Court. The *Journal du Havre* recommends that the name of the vessel be changed for that of the *Phœnix*, and "be preserved as a monument of the power of civilization, and the tribute which two great nations have paid to international justice."

DREADFUL ACCIDENT TO COL. GREY.—BRIGHTON, June 25.—This afternoon a dreadful accident happened to Col. Grey late of the Scots Greys, now quartered at Brighton. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman was driving in a gig, accompanied by his groom, from the barracks in the Lewis road towards Brighton. On arriving opposite St. Peter's church, the reins got under the horse's tail, which was a very high-spirited one. The animal immediatly commenced plunging, and the groom jumped out to seize it, and arrange the harness. The colonel unfortunately leaped out after his groom, with the reins in his hand, when they got entangled in his foot, and the horse that same moment started off, and dragged him between 30 and 40 yards, dashing him against a lamp post. Several persons ran to his assistance, and carried him to the Richmond Hotel, where Dr. Taylor shortly arrived and on examination found the right leg broken in two places, besides having received severe internal injuries. A stretcher was procured from the hospital, and the unfortunate gentleman removed in a precarious state to the Club House, Brighton, where he generally sojourned during his temporary visits. The gallant colonel had lately sold out of the Scots Greys, and had been residing with his family at Worthing, whom he had left in perfect health in the morning. The groom escaped unhurt; the horse pursued his course through the crowded streets of the town, and was eventually stopped without doing further mischief, at the Queen's Park, nearly two miles from the spot where he started from.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—It is now clear that the Conservatives will have a majority in the new Parliament of certainly not less than fifty votes, and probably double the number. The calculations by which we have arrived at this conviction are elaborate, but sure; we have no space to go through them at present, but have furnished the public with the means of forming their opinion as to the correctness of our judgment. The counties are becoming fully alive to the importance of the crisis; and the success of a conservative candidate is placed beyond doubt directly he declares in opposition to a liberal one. The detestation of the government, and their disgraceful tricks, is so strong amongst the honest yeomanry of England, that in no one instance we shall venture boldly to assert, will a contest for an English county terminate in favour of the ministerial candidate. We already count on a certain gain of twenty county seats; we shall gain twenty more, if good men and true will declare themselves at once. There should not be an hour's delay. Candidates alone are wanted to ensure success. They will be received with open arms. Look at Sussex, East and West: look at Lincolnshire; look at Somerset. The very mention of a contest has frightened the ministerialists from the field. So it will be with nearly every county in England, as soon as a vigorous opposition is resolved on.—*Britannia.*

Four of the 95th, at Ceylon, were attacked by hydrophobia from the bite of a mad dog.

A case of plague had shown itself on board the Lloyd's Company steamer Le Comte Calloat, coming from Beyrout, and performing quarantine at Smyrna.

The plague, according to the accounts by this vessel, had spread throughout Syria, and had produced sad ravages at Beyrout and St. Jean d'Acre.

A GOOD GUESS.—On the night of the division upon Sir R. Peel's motion of no confidence in Ministers, there was a small party at the Dowager Lady Holland's, at which some of the foreign Ambassadors and Lord Melbourne were present. In the course of the evening Lord Melbourne received a note from the House of Commons, reporting the progress of the debate, which was read aloud by him to the company assembled. It stated that Lord John Russell was just beginning with his speech to which Sir Robert Peel would reply, after which the division would take place, but that no opinion whatever could be given how the numbers would be, adding in a P.S., "The Heathcotes have not shown yet." After Lord Melbourne had finished reading the note he observed, in a very *nonchalant* manner, "I think the numbers will be equal, and that the Speaker will give us his casting vote."

The Archbishop of York has made the handsome contribution of 1,000*l.* to the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund. Among the other recent noble donors, are the Duke of Northumberland, 5000*l.*; Bishop of Chester, 200*l.*; Bishop of Clogher, 200*l.*; Bishop of Lincoln, 200*l.*; Lieut.-General Thornton, 100 guineas: Earl of Onslow, 100*l.*; Lord Calthorpe, 100*l.*; Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P., 50*l.*; Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Barnard, 25*l.*; the Earl of Jermyn, M.P., 25*l.*; and Dowager Lady Mordaunt, 25*l.*

In addition to the munificent donation by her Majesty the Queen Dowager, of 2,000*l.* to "The Colonial Bishops' Fund," we have been informed that her Majesty, hearing of the exhausted state of the funds of "The Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of churches and chapels," has most graciously announced her intention of contributing to that society the liberal donation of 500*l.*

The late Marquess Camden, who surrendered nearly 400,000*l.* to the Treasury, by giving up his pension as Teller of the Exchequer, has left his children so badly off that they are obliged to sell the family paintings.

MELBOURNE AND MAJESTY.—A curious anecdote is going the round among court circles to the effect that, on the morning following the famous "No Confidence" motion the First Lord of the Treasury proceeded to the palace in the discharge of his duty to announce the result to her Majesty. For the first time, however a sense of shame at being the herald of his own disgrace visited the compunctious Premier, and so he waited upon Prince Albert to beg his Royal Highness to become the medium of a communication so distressing. The Prince declined the office at once with the instant and ingenuous remark that 'he would as soon think of going to Germany.'

THE ARMY.—Lieutenant Day and Ensign Sir Richard Gethin, will be promoted in succession to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Captain Barlow, 20th regiment. The young Baronet is on leave at his grandfather's, Colonel South, near Exeter.

Captain Gray, 75th, the officer who saved Newport, Monmouthshire, in November, 1839, when attached to the 45th, is ordered to embark for the Cape.

Ensign Magnire, 55th, in sentenced by court-martial at Fort George, to lose a step of rank, and be reprimanded, for menacing and insulting language on board ship.

Major Pratt, 26th, is appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, for his conduct in China, and Captain Ellis, Royal Marines, a Major, for same.

Brevet Major Smith, 20th regiment, who entered the army in October, 1813, is about to retire on full-pay.

There are commissions vacant in the 20th and 21st regiments.

A Field Officer, who sold out of the service last week, got £12,000 for the command of his regiment.

Major Glenie, 60th Rifles, Captains Forrest and Douglas, 11th Hussars, had the honor of dining with her Majesty at the royal table, Windsor, on Thursday. The last named officer was second to Lord Cardigan in the duel with Lieutenant Harvey Tuckett.

The following moves have taken place in the 48th depot and 70th depot, viz.:—A company 48th, under command of Captain Riky, and Ensign Fetherston, from Cork to Spike Island; a company 70th, under Captain Baird, and Lieutenant Hopegood, from Spike to Dungarvan; a company 48th, under Captain Hamilton, from Dungarvan to Spike. Head-quarters of the 48th, under command of hon. Colonel A. Dalzell, marched from Youghal this day, to arrive in Spike to-morrow, and head-quarters 70th depot, under Major Reid, march from Spike on Friday, to arrive in Youghal next day.

The drought in Barbadoes has continued for a time unequalled for severity. Provisions are procured with the greatest difficulty in most of the Islands, and at an enormous expense. Hay, £37 17s. 4d. a ton; green provender for horses cannot be had: meat varies from 1s. 8d. to 2s. a lb.; potatoes, 10s. for a hundred; yams not to be had. Lieut. Mills, 93rd, Lieutenant Fountain, 52nd, Lieutenant Powell, 81st, are appointed Fort Adjutants. Lieut. Guy, 81st, the senior subaltern, died of fever at Trinidad, in April.

Communications.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.]

SIR,—Rumour says that the committee appointed to examine Dr. Gesner's museum, have declined taking it for the Mechanics' Institute, alias' it has been offered at the mere *nominal* price of £1000.—How is this? After the popularity the *Doctor* has enjoyed during the golden days of Sir John Harvey and his tail, one would have thought no price too great for the Doctor's collections. And we, after all, really and truly are to lose the ingenuity of the Dr., and some more fortunate community have the *honour* of being the purchasers? Are, sir, the mechanics doubtful as to the *genuineness* of the article? Do they not believe the story of the BIG BONE to be orthodox? Are they afraid that £35 is too large a sum for a Moose's skin, stuffed with straw? Why, sir, the skin is perfumed! think of that Mr. Editor! Then sir, only think of a Bear's skin, and a Caraboo's skin, and both of them stuffed and mounted with glass eyes, all as natural as life. Then there are the Humming Birds, which some ill natured folks think is all *a hum*; with lots of beautiful wood-cocks and snipes, not to mention the "fossil shells," and last of all the Ducks bring up the rear. I am quite surprised that these talking animals are rejected, the more especially so as during their natural life they were in the habit of pronouncing the doctor's name as natural as possible—Quack! Quack!! Quack!!! Q.

London Warehouse,

In SANDS' Brick Building, Prince William Street.

The Subscriber has just received per ships *British Queen* from London, *Emerald* from Liverpool, and *Perthshire* from Glasgow, his Spring supply of British and French Goods, consisting of:

BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Vestings; Tuscan, Dunstable and straw Bonnets, the latest fashion; Parisian Shawls, Scarfs and Mantillas of the most elegant patterns; silks, satins, Challies, Muslin de Laines; Saxonys, plain and figured; Orleans Cloth, Tartans; Printed Cottons, the newest patterns; Grey and White shirtings and sheetings, Trimmings of every kind; best blue & white Warp, Manchester brand; Worsted, silk and cotton Table Covers; Hosiery, silk Mitts, Gloves, Suspenders, Laces, Ribbons, Muslins, &c. &c. &c.

The whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved payment.

Retailers supplied as usual.

Also landing per *Sophia*, from London—13 cases London HATS, all prices;

4 Cases Ladies Boots and SHOES, do. ditto.

28th May. N. W. BUSTEED.

☞ Expected daily by the first arrival from Dublin—2 bales of Irish manufactured Cloth, various colours. 3*m.*

Paints, Anchors, Chains, &c.

Just Received and for sale by the Subscriber, at his store Robertson's Wharf. (formerly called Donaldson's Wharf:)

12 CASKS Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
5 Cans do. do. from 2 to 5 gal. each;
3 Tons No. 1. London WHITE LEAD;
1 „ do. Hall do.
1 „ Black Paint
½ „ Yellow
1½ „ Putty in 7, 14, 21 and 28 lb. bladders.
8,000 faths. short linked proved Chain, for cutting, from ⅜ to 1¼ inch;
16 Kedge ANCHORS, from 3-4 to 5 cwt.
28 Rolls sheet Lead, from 2½ to 10 lb. pr. foot;
12 Doz. Ships Scrapers; 10 do. do. Mops;
12 „ Log Glasses, 14 and 28 seconds;
1 „ 1-2 Hour do.; 1 doz. 1 hour do.;
6 „ Log Slates; 3 do. Patent Binnacle Lamps;
20 „ Ground Paint Brushes, ass'd sizes,
10 „ Long Handle Tar Brushes; 6 do. short do.
8 „ White Wash Brushes;
12 „ Deck and Paint Scrubbers;
5 „ Chamber, do.; 5 Bannister, do.;
200 Coils Marline, Houseline, Amberline, and Spun Yarn;
3 Dozen Water Laid Deepsea Lines;
10 „ „ Hand Lines;
15 „ Log Lines; 5 do. 15 and 18 thr. st. Peter Cod Lines: 60 do. Seaming & Roping Twine;
25 „ Bed Cords; 20 do. Whity Brown Linen Thread, No. 16 and 18;
3 Cases ships Compasses, from 8 to 11 inch;
2 „ superfine Ensigns and Union Jacks, from 2 to 9 yards; 30 pieces superfine Bunting, assorted colors; 1 Bale Osnaburgs.

—ON HAND—

20 Bbls. Pale Seal OIL; 40 do. Coal TAR;
50 do. American Tar; 55 Kegs fine Rose Nails from 6dy. to 24dy.; 24 Gin Wheels, ass'd sizes;
15 dozen round and square Mo. Ballast Shovels;
20 doz. Deck Lights, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inch; 1 Bale Thrumbs; 1 Bale Lamp Wick; 20 Bags Round Pease; 30 doz. Thomson's Screw Augers, assorted sizes; 8,000 feet Ash Oars, 5,000 feet Spruce—finished. WM. ROBERTSON.

St. John, June 18, 1841.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 30, 1841.

POLICY OF ENGLAND TOWARDS CANADA.—In a Dispatch from Lord John Russell of the 3d of May last, it is set forth in strong terms, the determination of the British Government to maintain inviolate every inch of the Canadian territory, and protect the lives and properties of the inhabitants:—In speaking of the defence for the Canadian boundary line, his Lordship says—

"In any measures that may be adopted it must "be taken for granted that Her Majesty persists in "the determination to maintain at all hazards, Her "Royal authority in Canada. Neither the honor of "Her Majesty's Crown, nor the support due to her "loyal subjects in British North America, nor the "provident care of the interests of the Empire at "large, would permit any deviation from this fixed "principle of British Policy."

"Her Majesty's Government agree in opinion "with Lord Hill and Sir Richard Jackson that 'no "dependence upon the decided superiority of our "Troops and arrangements made for defence con-"nected with them, should lead us to neglect the "construction and completion of permanent works, "calculated for the protection of the points of most "importance to us."

He further states that the Home Government are prepared to recommend that an additional £100,000 be allowed annually for the improvement of Military communications, and repairs and erection of fortifications in that important portion of Her Majesty's dominions. In reference to the subject of Emigration he says—

"It is a hardship to Canada that she should be obliged to maintain the pauper emigrants from the United Kingdom, who arrive in a state of destitution and disease. But this object was formerly provided for by the imposition of the emigrant tax, and I think the renewal of this tax should be recommended to the Legislature of Canada.

"Supposing a tax of 5s. a head, 52,000 emigrants might be freed from the tax for £8,000. This is a sum which I think Parliament might be asked to vote for, for so important an object. This tax might then be paid in Canada, not by the Captain of the passenger ship, but by the Commissary General, on proper vouchers of the number of emigrants landed.

"In this case, the only emigrants paid for, must be those whose fitness for emigration had been previously attested by an Emigrant Agent in this country.

"The emigrant tax would then act as a check, and very properly so, on those who could not obtain the attestation required."

The subject of Emigration has puzzled the wisest heads on both sides of the water. Theories have been suggested, tried and abandoned again, as unsatisfactory—while it appears to us the most simple and plain question. Let the Colonial Government allot 100 acres for every Emigrant family, having the blocks of land ready laid out and surveyed, with a Town or Village also laid out in every Township, one town lot of which should go with every farm lot—appoint an Agent on the spot to serve out two Hoes, two Axes, and Rations according to the number in a family, for the first year—charging the settler with the land and provision, and giving him 7 years to liquidate the whole amount. By this arrangement 500 families might be settled in this province every year, thereby establishing a grateful and loyal population, as well as draining the surplus population from the densely peopled portion of the Mother country. The present narrow minded policy pursued by our Legislature in respect to Land grants must be exploded, and by their credit the sooner the better.

NEW VESSELS.—Last week a fine new Brig of 200 tons, arrived in our Harbour from the Bend of Petticodiac, intended for the South American trade.

On the 12th inst. the steamer Maid of the Mist towed into the harbour a fine Brig of 200 tons, built by Mr. James Brown, of Quaco.

Launched on Saturday, 17th inst. from the Ship Yard of Messrs. A. & F. Ruddock, in Portland, a splendid Barque, called the "Miracle," of 560 tons.

The above vessels are owned by Messrs. H. J. & D. Mackay, of this City, and reflect much credit on the respective builders, being inferior to no vessels ever built in the Province.

This morning, a fine ship called the Ellerslie was towed through the falls by the steamer Novelty, piloted by Capt. William Eagles: she is 700 tons burthen, and was built at Oromocto, by Messrs. Scoullar & Partelow.

An extensive order has arrived in England from France, for the purchase of 1,500 horses for the cavalry, at a price between 30l. and 40l. The last contract by Messrs. Collins and Burford gave great satisfaction on their examination before the proper authorities at Boulogne.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

The attention of the Supervisors of Great Roads, and the Commissioners of Bye Roads, is hereby particularly called to the Notice published in the Royal Gazette in the month of May last, requiring them, among other things, to transmit to this office on or before the tenth of October next, regular Accounts, with vouchers of their several disbursements—and they are now further directed, by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to abstain from carrying on any work upon the Roads under their management, after the fifteenth day of August next, excepting such partial repairs as may be required for clearing drains or removing obstructions. This prohibition, however, is not intended to apply to the opening of the new Line of Road leading to Quebec, nor to the construction of any other new lines of road which may be in progress.

WM. F. ODELL.

Secretary's Office, July 27, 1841.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,
26th July, 1841.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-chief has been pleased to direct that the Drills and Inspection of the 1st Battalion Saint John County Militia, shall take place at the following times and places instead of those named in the General Order of the 17th of May last:

1st Division on the sands, on the 14th and 15th days of October.

2d Division at Manawagonish, on the 16th and 18th days of October.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

1st Battalion Saint John City Militia.

To be Captains—Lieutenant Alexander Robertson, vice the hon. John Robertson, who retires with the rank of Major, 23d July, 1841. Lieut. William Hagerty, vice N. Disbrow, resigned, 24th July.—Lieutenant Edward L. Thorne, vice M. Hennigar, retired with his rank, 25th July.

To be Lieutenants—2d Lieutenant John W. M'Leod, to be 1st Lieutenant, rifle company, vice W. O. Smith, promoted, commission to be dated 27th June, 1840. 2d Lieutenant William Robertson, 1st Lieutenant, vice Alexander Robertson, 23d July 1841. 2d Lieutenant Edmund Kaye, 1st Lieutenant, vice Thorne, 24th July, 1841. 2d Lieutenant George Thomas, dated 25th July, 1841. 2d Lieutenant George Hutchinson, jun. dated 26th July, 1841.

To be 2d Lieutenants—Thomas M'Avity, gent. to the rifle company, vice M'Leod promoted, 23d July.

2d Battalion, Charlotte County.

Charles M'Gee to be Ensign, vice R. M'Ghee.

3d Battalion Charlotte County.

Captain Wm. Ferris is permitted to retire from the Militia service.

4th Battalion Charlotte County.

To be Majors—Capt. Aaron Upton, vice Marks, promoted, dated 23d July. Captain James Brown, 2nd Major, 24th July.

To be Captains—Lieutenant John Grimmer, vice Upton, promoted, 23d July. Lieutenant John Nisbet, vice Brown, promoted, 24th July. Lieutenant James M'Donnell, from St. John militia, 25th July. Thomas B. Abbott, 25th July.

To be Lieutenants—Ensign James Murchie, vice Watt, removed from the district, dated 23d July.—Ensign Jessy Christie, dated 24th July. Ensign Jacob Reed, dated 25th July. Ensign Joseph H. Maxwell, dated 26th July. Mark Mulberry, gent. dated 27th July. Matthew Hannah, gent. dated 28th July.

To be Ensigns—John Mackenzie, gent. 23d July. Stephen Ames, gent., 24th July. Samuel Hamilton gent., 25th July. John Mitchell, gent. 26th July. Daniel Sullivan, gent. 27th July. George J. Thomson, gent., 28th July.

Lieutenant Alexander Buchanan to be captain of the Rifle company, dated 22d July, 1841.

John Marks, jun. to be 1st Lieutenant of the rifle company, dated 22d July, 1841.

John Campbell to be 2d Lieutenant of the rifle company, dated 23d July.

Dugald Blair, M. D. to be Assistant surgeon of the 4th Battalion, dated 23d July.

The company drill of the 3d Division of the 4th Battalion Charlotte county militia, which was ordered to take place on the 7th day of September next, is dispensed with, and the whole Battalion will parade on that day for General Inspection at such convenient place as Lieutenant Col. Marks shall please to direct.

New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery.

To be Captains—1st Lieutenant James F Berton, vice G. F. S. Berton, deceased, dated 23d July.—1st Lieutenant John C. Allan, vice John S. Shore appointed to Her Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot.

Captain Charles Drury, of the 1st Battalion Saint John City Militia, to be Provincial Aid de Camp to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

By Command.

GEO. SHORE, *A. G. M.*

First Report of the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society.

A General Meeting of the above Society was holden at Sussex Vale on the 30th ult., when a new election of Office-Bearers took place for the ensuing year, viz:—

Captain J. BEER, R. N.	*President.*
SAML. PREEZE, Esq. M. P. P.,	*Vice-President.*
A. C. EVERSON, Esq.,	*Secretary*
Mr. DANIEL SHECK,	*Treasurer.*
John C. Vail, Esq., / John H. Ryan, Esq. — *Managers* — Mr. Samuel M'Cully, A. W. M'Arthur, Daniel Campbell,	
Mr. Wm. M'Leod, / John King, / John Murray, / Richard Roach, / William Coates, — *Committee* — Isaac Foshay, T. O. Arnold, Jr. David Sheck.	

The Secretary being called upon for his Report, read as follows:—

Since the formation of the Society, two Bulls have been introduced, the benefits of arising from which are already being acknowledged. The President and myself are in correspondence with certain persons in England for four Rams, and we hope shortly to be able to lay the result before the Committee.

As soon as the amount of Subscriptions had been paid to the Treasurer, the President, in a letter to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, certified to that effect, in order to authorize us to draw the amount granted by the Legislature for the encouragement of Agriculture. [Read the letter, also the letter in reply, wherein His Excellency requires a certificate from a Magistrate to the same effect, which certificate has since been transmitted, and so soon as the answer arrives it will also be laid before the Committee.]

Subsequent to our Meeting of the 30th March last many things have conspired to cheer us onwards; the weather at that period had been most unpromising, and the spring continued wet, cold, and backward until late in May, in so much that discontent and alarm appeared to pervade the minds of our