Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

No. 6.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The item which, in the *black list* follows next after the Pay of the Legislative Council on which I commented in my last, is one which will rank among the most infamous grants of this or any other Session. It is indeed so truly infamous, that I can hardly hope to be believed when I assert that such a grant was really made, unless I quote the actual words of the resolution of appropriation, with the day and date. It passed on Wednesday March 25th; and is in these words, to wit, as they say in *ex officio* informations,—"*To the Commissioners appointed for auditing the accounts of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, under an Act of the Legislature the further sum of £500, in full for their services and all expences incurred under the said Commission.*" Mem. Wonder whether people recollect how much money has previously been granted to these Commissioners; and who the Commissioners are? Can't say: will therefore name the sum, and give their names. They have already been paid £200 for their trumpery auditing besides this £500; and the Commissioners are the Hon E. Botsford, Mr. J. R. Partelow and Mr. L. A. Wilmot! Yes, here is another vile grant for Partelow and Wilmot! when are these two Cormorants ever going to be satisfied? Neither of them will ever stand in danger of being damned for first crying *hold enough!* Here is £166 13 4 in addition to £25, £30, £237 17 6, £200, £300, on which I have already commented, besides a few other choice items yet to be brought forward, for Mr. Vox-populo—Over top-Sawyer—Court dress Delegate—Evelyn Grove—Lemuel Allen Wilmot—the persecutor in 1837 of poor Pierce of the Miramichi Gleaner for a "gross and scandalous libel" on himself;—the would be prosecutor in 1838 of Mr. James Wetmore for giving him a well deserved horse whipping; and the *honorable* mover of the late address for the prosecution of the Chronicle for a "gross and scandalous libel" on Sir J. Harvey! and £166 13 4 in addition to £30, £60, £150, and God knows what besides for Mr. City Chamberlain Partelow, the *honorable* mover in 1837 of the resolution for the commitment to the "Common Gaol of the County of York" of poor Pierce for a "gross and scandalous libel" on Attorney Wilmot, and the *honorable* seconder of the Address for the Prosecution of the Chronicle for a "gross and scandalous libel" on Governor Harvey! Gross and scandalous libels on Attorney Wilmot and Governor Harvey! Good King—they really do deserve to be well paid for such distinguished services.

MEM. Wonder whether any British Colony, to all appearances on the very verge of a general bankruptcy, can exhibit such a list of profligate, infamous grants as were made by our Legislature last session? Can't say, but think it very doubtful. Could our highly respected and esteemed Lieutenant Governor, and his confidential advisers of the Executive Council, and the honorable members of the Legislative Council, and the Assembly, who as Sir John says, were during the session "animated with such a spirit of perfect good understanding with each other, and are so practically and thoroughly versed in what the true interests of the Province consist"—that they made grants in favour of the Executive and Legislative departments to the extent of £20,000 over and above the Civil List—have been aware of the awful crisis at which the country has arrived? Wonder where all the "cheering anticipations" in which the libelled Attorney indulged, and painted in such glowing colors, when he and his honorable colleague were humbugging Lord Glenelg, have fled to? Where are the "beneficial effects, to be seen in the general diffusion of prosperity throughout the Province, and the rapid developement of our resources" which were to be atchieved under the "auspices and instrumentality" of that "most excellent of men and ablest statesman of the day!" All gone nobody knows where! Wonder whether Fredericton people read the Courier? Can't say, but as I know they do read the Chronicle, will transcribe a passage or two from the excellent leader of my old friend and publisher Chubb, in his last Courier. Judging from what I used to see in former times, should not wonder if it was written by a member of Assembly. "After having suffered," says this well written article, "severely by previous awful conflagrations and the effects of the general suspension of specie payments throughout the neighbouring States, the "last tremendous fire in August 1839, very seriously affected the interests of the majority of our "commercial men;—when it became generally "known that one important result of these causes "and especially of the second great fire) was a *curtailment* of the support usually afforded to our "mercantile community, by their powerful correspondents at a temporary change and diminution of our commercial enterprise became inevitable. Ever since the beginning of the Spring "season therefore our merchants have been daily "expecting the commencement"—of difficulties which have now made their appearance with tremendous reality! In less than two months after the termination of the Session—while the cry of "utmost harmony" and "universal prosperity" set up by each branch of our harmonious legislature is still sounding in our deluded ears, the ruin has come upon us! Failures to the amount of £150,000 have occurred already—dishonored notes and bonds to nearly an equal amount are lying over at the Banks and Government Offices—"a run for "specie has been made to a great extent upon the "Commercial Bank"—"influential merchants have "been sending specie to the Banks to strengthen "their hands" "and forbearance and mutual accommodation between creditors and debtors" are "declared to be necessary! Could this crisis have been foreseen? Some of our wise men, it is well known, are so very wise, that they do not know B from bull's foot; others of them do. If they did foresee it where is the honesty of their conduct; if they did not, are they fit to be again elected?

MEM. Wonder whether it was either wise, necessary or honest while such a fearful storm was hanging over our heads, not two months before it burst, and with every symptom of an almost instantaneous explosion, to make those many profligate, wasteful, infamous, lavish, useless, abominable appropriations of the public money, for which alone, and the magnanimous prosecution of the Chronicle, the late Session is remarkable! Were our Legislature so utterly ignorant of what belongs to legislation, as to be incompetent to devise modes of applying the public money to the relief of our then suffering mercantile community? Could nothing better have been done with the money, than to make appropriations for all sorts of unnecessary purposes, to the amount of £40,000 more than the public service required in 1837? Will any body believe in after times, that it was only two months before the commencement of such a severe and wide spreading calamity, that an addition of £500 a year with back pay, was made to the salary of the Governor, when it was already nearly £1,000 a year more than the Assembly considered sufficient in the prosperous state of the country in 1836? If Sir John has found that he could not live upon £3,000 stg. a year, it was of little consequence, for he might have accepted of either of those better governments, which as he himself publicly said, have been offered him? Mem. Wonder when he sees how dreadfully reduced "*the circumstances of the Country*" are, whether he will lift the money notwithstanding Her Majesty's most gracious permission to accept it? Can't say! Mem. Wonder whether the present moment was a proper time to give PAY for the first time to the Legislative Council,—or to assign a guinea a piece for every day's attendance as *expences of collection* to the Executive Council, "*these gentlemen of fortune who accepted their seats upon public grounds*" as poor Lord Glenelg was assured! Could no better use have been found for the money than upon the most foolish temporary pretences to give nearly £1200 to Attorney Wilmot—nearly as much to Partelow—to increase the expences of every department in the government—to raise the Province Treasurer's salary and allowances—to distribute new salaries on all sides with a profligacy that utterly astounds one, £200 to Col. Allen for doing what £75 had before sufficiently paid, £50 each to G. D. Robinson and I. Woodward for what had previously been done gratuitously? But it may be said the money is there, and it ought to be spent! But how is it to get here, but by severe and heavy taxation? & would it afford no relief to the mercantile interest, and through them to the whole country, to have a remission of this heavy taxation? The produce of the Customs last year was £28,223, and that of the Provincial Duties £68,965, and that of the Casual Revenue £26,096, in all £123,285. Of these £95,062 was the produce of the imposts fixed, and alterable by the Local Legislature. Would it afford no relief to the Merchant importers to have reduced the expenditure to the same amount as that of 1837, and have reduced the duties to a corresponding amount? In this way 48 per cent might have been taken off the duties! How can the Lumberers pay the heavy duties exacted upon timber when the Merchants cannot export timber and deals except at a loss, so great is the depreciation in the value of them! If our exports are thus stopped by heavy duties, how can importers pay the enormous duty of 2½ per ct. and in some cases 5 per ct. upon British manufactures? The Treasury is now full of bonds for such duties, and it is impossible to raise money to pay them; of course they will have to be handed over to the Attorney General for prosecution, for the Governor, and Wilmot and Partelow and the others must have their PAY! In the present depressed state of things, how can more houses and stores, and wharves be erected in the city on the land which has cost its owners as much per square inch, as land in the country is valued at per acre? how can more ships be built to find employment for artificers unless their be a reduction of wages? Would it not have enabled the employers to reduce the rate of wages, without the slightest injury or loss to the journeymen employed, if the Flour duty had been taken off, with the duty upon British manufactures, and that upon sugar and molasses greatly reduced? The imposts upon Foreign Commodities would be abundantly sufficient to raise a revenue suitable to the *Circumstances of the Country!* But no, nearly £60,000 must be laid out upon roads and bridges, because nearly one half the Legislature are Supervisors and Commissioners, who are allowed one tenth of it! and nobody knows how much must be spent on the Gagetown Canal, that the Hon. Mr. Johnston may be convened by having it in his power to step at once on board a steamer, without the trouble of going over to Mr. Scovil's, when he wishes to move from his country villa, to his town mansion, or to earn his guinea a day at Fredericton as *expences of collection*? Of course all these expensive works will create a demand for labour, which will keep up a rate of wages that neither commerce, building or agriculture will afford, so that while the mere labourer will be able to demand high wages, the artificer and tradesman must either take labourer's wages or starve? Oh! to what a depth of misery is the blessings of responsible government reducing this unhappy country!

Your's dear Mr. Editor

June 25. JOHN GAPE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.]

SIR,—I have observed that in your independent paper the affairs of King's County are frequently noticed. I take the liberty therefore, of sending you a few remarks on a subject, in which not only the inhabitants of King's County, but the public generally, are deeply interested. You are aware, that for some years past, Col. Benjamin L. Peters has been the Supervisor of Great Roads for this County, and you are aware, that this year, Mr. John Jordan, (a Member of the House of Assembly,) was appointed joint supervisor with him, upon which Col. Peters (as any man of proper feeling and spirit would have done,) resigned. The Inhabitants of this County heard of these changes, to say the least, with much regret; and when Mr Jordan made his appearance in the County, and acted in such a manner as to satisfy the people of his total inefficiency, they immediately, to the number of two or three hundred, (and many more would have joined if an opportunity had been afforded,) petitioned His Excellency on the subject, considering it a public duty to do so. They expressed their regret at the change which had taken place, and intimated their conviction that the new Supervisor was inadequate to the duties of his appointment. Allow me to say that this opinion was expressed on public grounds, and because it was true, not from any personal feeling towards Mr. Jordan. The Petitioners declared their opinion "that it would be difficult to find any person more zealously determined faithfully and impartially to perform his duty as a public officer than B. L. Peters, and equally difficult to find a person more capable of performing the duty of Supervisor of Great Roads. No man who knows Col. Peters well, can doubt the truth of the first part of this statement; nor can any man who knows any thing of his Road making doubt the truth of the latter part. The Petitioners then stated that the Great Road through the County was in a very bad condition, and, unless immediately repaired, great inconvenience would result to them and the public generally; and they therefore humbly prayed his Excellency to adopt such measures as should restore to the public the valuable services of Colonel Peters, "*or of some other person equally efficient and faithful.*" To this respectful petition of the Inhabitants of King's County, his Excellency has deigned a reply containing certain remarks. Let them be fairly examined—His Excellency says that, if the road is in a bad state, the fault must be with the *late*, not with the *present* Supervisor. This may be logic at Government House, but every Yeoman in King's County feels that it is absurd. The road which has been under the supervision of Col. Peters is nearly one hundred miles in extent. During the time he has been in office, he has repaired about one fourth part of it; and at this hour there are not four rods of the road made by him in a bad condition. But other parts of it, from the action of the elements during the last winter and spring, are perfectly impassable, so that travellers are obliged to turn out into the fields to get by, and other places are so out of repair as to endanger the lives, not only of horses, but of passengers. Yet if these places, which were very passable last year, are suffered to remain in this dangerous state, perfectly untouched, up to the first of July, the fault must be with the *late*, not the present Supervisor! If a Bridge across Hammond River, built before Col. Peters came into office, is carried away in March, and, notwithstanding immediate directions given to the Supervisor to have it forthwith rebuilt, not a blow is struck towards the rebuilding up to the first of July, leaving the public to get across the best way they can, the fault must be with the *late*, not with the present Supervisor!—His Excellency says it is not right to condemn the new Commissioner without giving him a fair trial. The people of King's County are not so unjust. They had seen enough of Mr. Jordan, before they signed the petition, to be perfectly satisfied that he was totally incapable of performing the duties of the office; and all they have seen of him since has tended only to confirm their belief. His Excellency says Colonel Peters was not displaced, he resigned. It is difficult to speak of this remark with proper respect.—Is it possible that any man of common spirit could have supposed that Colonel Peters, under the circumstances, would not have resigned?—Will any man, who knows upon what *principle* public appointments are now made, believe it was not expected he would resign? I think not. His Excellency says he made the appointment in virtue of his undoubted prerogative, and declines assigning his reasons for making it. The people of this county neither doubted the prerogative nor asked for the reasons which induced his Excellency to make the change: they merely represented facts to His Excellency in the most respectful manner, in order that the public service might not suffer; and they vainly hoped that their object, numbers and respectability, were such as at least to entitle them to a courteous reply. His Excellency declines restoring Col. Peters to office.—The prayer of the Petition would have been complied with if his Excellency had appointed "some "other person equally efficient and faithful." The object of the Petitioners was not the private interest of Col. Peters, but the public good; and while they feel the dignified consciousness that this is true and look at the answer which they have received, they cannot but wonder what have become of "the blessings of responsible government," and how long a government, which treats, with something more than contempt, the respectful petition of a whole County, based on truth, and having for its object the public good, how long *such* a government can continue *popular*.

A FARMER.

King's County, 30th June.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 3, 1840.

No later European intelligence has been received since our last number.

LONDON, June 3.—There is very little news of any moment in the Paris Journals of Monday. M. Odillon Barrot has addressed a letter to the *Courrier Francois*, stating that the object of the majority in the Chamber of Deputies, who voted for reducing the proposed grant of two millions for the removal of the remains of Napoleon to France, was to discountenance the erection of a paltry equestrian statue to his memory; but that they are still ready to grant the original sum, or any other which may be required, as it never was intended by the Chamber that recourse should be had to a national subscription. This explanation has been accepted by the Subscription Committee, who have announced that the money will be returned to the subscribers.

The taking the pass of Tenish cost the French army the loss of 700 men killed, and upwards of 1,000 wounded. The following observations from the *Commerce* remove all doubt as to the failure of the campaign:—

The war is but in its commencement, and unless the campaign is renewed with all possible speed Medean will be but a second Tlemcen. Not the slightest real advantage has been obtained up to the present moment, not a single tribe has given in its submission, neither has a flock of sheep been carried off. The enemy is inspired with confidence, and he dares bid defiance to our troops. At the very gates of Algiers he has been seen to cut the throats of women and children. Let not France be led into a delusion—we have undertaken a very serious war, and a war imbued with all its inherent fanaticism. The Bugeaud treaty established an Arab nationality which did not exist, and to which the religious fanatic attaches great importance. Blood is required to put aside this work of a Genral who was brave in the field of battle, but whose policy was completely misfounded. As for our blood we will give it, but the Government must place at our head a chief who is capable of leading us on. Marshal Vallee said last year to the Prince Royal, that the voice of the soldiers was the voice of God; let him listen to that voice, and he will leave it to another to terminate this war.

The Chamber of Peers adopted on Monday without discussion the project of law for removing the remains of the Emperor Napoleon to France.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Bill for supplementary grants of 540,000f. for expenses in the Buenos Ayres blockade, afforded M. Thiers the opportunity of declaring that Admiral Dupotet had made no engagement with Rosas's Minister Senor Arsna, and that the Admiral had remitted the propositions to the French Consul, who alone was charged with the negotiations. The blockade was still strictly kept up, and France was still assisting the opponents of Rosas with money and arms. The intention of the Cabinet was to send out a superior agent to restore harmony, as the Admiral and the Consul had a slight variance. The vote was carried by 222 against 14.

PARIS, June 1.—The *Moniteur* has no official part.

We have the following letter from Algiers:—

"On the 20th the army commenced its return to Algiers, escorting the Marshal and the Princes. It had scarcely proceeded a league, when the Arabs began to harass the rear; but the most serious affair was at the camp of the Olives, where our troops had bivouacked on the advance. There a strong column of the enemy was seen gradually to show itself on an eminence which commands the road. An attempt was made to avoid it, but it suddenly fell on the 17th regiment of Light Infantry, which formed the rear guard. This regiment behaved well, but it could not long keep in check about 5,000 cavalry and infantry, and it asked for reinforcements. Meantime it kept up a well supported fire against the enemy, who fought with incredible fury.

"The Arab horsemen had dismounted and attacked one company with their sabres; happily the Zoaves came to their relief. Our cavalry of the regiment of Hussars also dismounted and acted as sharp shooters. The combat was long and obstinate, and the unfortunate 17th Regiment, which stood firm till the last moment, experienced severe loss. On this memorable day, our soldiers used each 100 cartridges. We had about 100 killed and 200 wounded. We were obliged to abandon some of the wounded. On the following day the army was at Blidah, and the next day at Algiers.—*Le Constitutionnel.*

The petition of the wholesale and retail grocers, confectioners, &c., to the House of Commons, praying for the admission of foreign sugars to home consumption, at a fair reduction of duty, was noticed under this head on the 18th ultimo. The extraordinary decrease of sugar production in the West Indies, which, as compared with the average import of the ten years from 1830 to 1839, has fallen off to the extent of 40,000 tons, and as compared with the ten years preceding, from 1820 to 1829, 50,000 tons, has led, of course, to a corresponding increase of price, so that foreign sugars in bond, of similar qualities, which are not admissible to entry from the high rates of prohibitory duty now levied, may be purchased at one-half the cost of British Plantation. This is a heavy draw-back on consumption, and a tax on the consumer, as sugar has become almost a necessary of life, and enters so largely into general use in a variety of ways, whilst no substitute can be had recourse to here, as abroad, to make up for the deficiency of supply from natural resources and home made cultivation and manufacture from the beet-root.

Whilst the cost of home-colonial sugar is thus enhanced here by diminished production, the price of foreign colonial sugar is kept down, consumption lessened, and Stocks accumulated by the extension of the beet-root manufacture throughout the whole of continental Europe. In France the quantity of beet-root sugar produced ascended to 40 or 50,000,000 kilogrammes, and was a great source of the prosperity of the sugar refineries in conjunction with the bounty or drawback on the export of refined sugars. According to accounts in the Dutch papers lately, the manufacture of sugar from beet-root was extending there rapidly, and one establishment is cited at Vosterbick, in Gulderland, which alone consumed in the process from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000lbs. weight of beet-root per annum. In Prussia and Central Germany the same efforts were making to extend cultivation, the average yearly production from 1836 to 1838, for which alone the returns are given in the papers, being estimated at about 11,000,000lbs. weight of sugar. But it is calculated that the quantity now made is very considerably more. Austria was not behind in the same branch of industry and cultivation. At the close of 1838 the quantity of sugar produced from the beet-root exceeded 9,000,000lbs. weight, or from 12 to 13 per cent. of the whole annual consumption, calculated at about 115,000,000lbs. In Bohemia alone the number of beet-root sugar establishments is stated for October, 1838, in the *Commerce*. French paper, at 87. In Russia the cultivation and manufacture of beet-root sugar was equally on the increase, and was pushed with great activity, and in numerous instances the culture of hemp had been abandoned for that of beet-root sugar, to which the peasantry were encouraged by premiums from the land proprietors. In Moscow and the neighbouring Governments the beet-root establishments are said to have increased in number since 1832, at the average rate of 40 per annum. It is not to be wondered at in the face of these facts that foreign colonial sugars should no longer be in the same demand abroad as formerly, and that the prices should be sensibly lowered, whilst the Stocks in bond here accumulate to such an extent.—*Herald.*

The Corn Law question was again brought before the House of Commons on Tuesday, May 26. The Leeds Mercury of the 30th thus announces its fate:—

Refusal of the House of Commons to Consider the Corn Law.—Mr. Villiers on Tuesday, renewed his motion for a Committee of the whole House on the Corn Law; but so impatient was the House to get rid of the subject, that it was impossible for Members to obtain a hearing. The cries of "Divide, divide," were begun so early, and continued so perseveringly, that some Members were compelled to sit down, and others were prevented from rising: there was no hope of carrying an adjournment; and the House therefore divided at the close of the evening, when the motion was negatived by the following majority:—

For Mr. Villiers's motion,	177
Against it, : : :	300
Majority against it,	—123.

London, June 2—In his communications with M. Guizot respecting the surrender of the ashes of Buonaparte, we observe that Lord Palmerston gives him the title of Emperor, which was never acknowledged by this Government before, even when Lord Palmerston himself was, as now, a member of it. It is also known that Buonaparte was deprived of the title by the other Powers when deported to St. Helena.

Hosiery and Lace Trades.—We have great pleasure in stating, that, after an unexampled depression in the silk-stocking trade for the last three years, which almost seemed to denote its utter extinction, an increased demand has arisen, particularly at Derby, for that manufacture; the number of frames employed in that place being reduced to less than a third of the number in 1836. A great number of workmen having left, hands have become so scarce, that one of the masters has been under the necessity of coming to Nottingham to seek for workmen. There is some hope that the stockingers may yet see better days, as long stockings are coming gradually into fashion; the full-dress of the higher classes is invariably long hose, with elastic knee-bands. Should this become the reigning fashion, to wear full-fashioned hose, and cut-ups for under wear be no longer required, the frames now in existence could not supply the demand, and stockings (as was the case in Sheffield in the hardware manufactures) would be at a premium.—*Nottingham Journal.*

Bradford market, Thursday.—In the Piece Market, we cannot learn that there is any improvement in the demand, or any alteration in prices. The general opinion is that the market is less encouraging to-day. We continue to have a fair demand for yarns, but so low are the current rates, that it is very discouraging to the spinners, either to bring their idle portion of machinery into operation, or work full time. There must either be an advance on yarns, or a reduction in the price of the raw material, to keep this branch even in its present position. It is difficult to realize even late prices in the Wool Market, and we fear the approaching clip (which is reported to be heavier than usual) will not tend to improve our quotations.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Linen.—The Trade of Barnsley continues to improve, yet it is scarcely felt by the operatives. The stocks on hand have been large, but they are now moving off. Fancy drills are in demand for the season, but only on a limited scale.—*Ib.*

Trade of Leeds.—The quantity of goods of a general description that has been sold at the Cloth Halls this week was much the same as of late, but in heavy goods the transactions have been on a greater scale than for some months past; the low prices to which they have been brought by the long continued slack demand holds out an inducement to such houses as do extensively in this branch of the trade to lay in stocks for the autumn demand. Business generally both in balk and finished goods is progressively but slowly improving.—*Ib.*

THE TURN-OUT AT STOCKPORT.—This unhappy dispute still remains undecided, without any probability of a speedy termination. The picqueting in front of the mills has subsided, and those weavers who have gone to work are allowed to pass to and from the mills in peace. But few have yet returned to their employ, and some of the mills are entirely closed. The turn-outs continue to meet and walk in procession through the streets, but all is conducted peaceably. On Monday, a considerable number of them walked in procession to Hyde, being led up by two men with a drum and fife.—*Manchester Guardian, June 3.*

The Navy. Orders have been recently issued to the commissioners of the various royal dock-yards for the building of nine ships-of-war and six steamers, the operations on which are to be immediately commenced, and to be completed as soon as possible; they are as follows:—A 90 gun ship, to be called Albert, and a steamer of 800 ton's burden, are to be built at Portsmouth; at Plymouth dock-yard, the Exmouth, 90 guns, Niobe, 26 guns, and the Amethyst, 26 guns; at Woolwich, the Hannibal, 90 guns, and the Devastation, a war steamer; at Chatham, the Irresistible, 90 guns, and the Grocoler; at the Pembroke dock-yard, the Lion, 80 guns, and the Vixen and Geyser, steamers; and at Sheerness, the Daring, 10 guns, and the Styx, war steamer.

The Great Cathedral at York had been again partially destroyed by fire on the 20th of May. It appears that about a quarter before nine o'clock, several persons observed a small light in the south-west tower, but did not take any particular notice of the circumstance, being aware that the works connected with the clock had been undergoing repair. In a short time, however, it appeared that the tower was in flames. The alarm was given, and two powerful engines were soon on the spot; but full twenty minutes elapsed before a supply of water could be obtained. The flames spread with rapidity, and by about eleven o'clock nearly the whole of the roof of the nave had fallen in. The Lantern tower was, with great difficulty, preserved. About half past 12, the whole of the roof having fallen, and two engines having arrived by the railway from Leeds, the flames were gradually surmounted, and between one and two the danger was over. The belfry was reduced to a shell, and the fine peal of ten bells fell to the ground. £20,000, it is supposed, will repair the damages. The cost of repairs in 1829, when the minster was set on fire by an incendiary, was £65,000.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, there were advices to the 12th April. The papers contain a confirmation of the news last received on the subject of the engagement between the Dutch commander and the Dingaan Caffres. The loss of the latter in this battle is stated to have been 30,000, while the former had but fifteen killed. Dingaan had saved himself narrowly by flight, and Panda, his relation, was in quiet possession of the throne. It was thought that the exiled sovereign would endeavor to excite the neighboring chiefs to an invasion of his kingdom, with the view of expelling the usurper.

Fires in Germany. The town of Baja, one of the most flourishing of the Barnat, situate upon the Danube, was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 1st of May. Baja was one of those places whose rapid growth testified the rapidly increasing prosperity of Lower Hungary. It counted 16,000 inhabitants, and 2000 houses, of which 1700 are consumed. The number of fires is very remarkable, and it is probably occasioned by the dryness of the shingle roofs, which are so common in Germany, and which, warping in the sun's heat, catch the flying sparks with ease. Thus the town of Idenburgh in Styria, Pforzheim in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Kremmen, near Berlin, and Sondheim, on the Rhon Mountains, have within a few days been destroyed by fire.

Stockholm, May 15. In the night of the 12th, a fire broke out in Norstadt, & Sons' Royal printing office. Not only several buildings were destroyed, but great damage was done to the stocks of printed books, and to several great works now in press—the transactions of the Royal Academy of Science, almanacs for the year 1841, &c. The loss of Messrs. Norstadt is estimated at $20,000.

Jerusalem. A letter from Jerusalem says—"The building of the Protestant chapel proceeds rapidly. For the present a house is hired. The English Church Liturgy is translated into Hebrew, and printed, and the missionary Nikolayson performs divine service, with his assistant Pient. Of 400 Jews, 100 have embraced Christianity. An institution for converts has been established by the English Missionary Society, and a Hebrew Prayer-Book is to be published. The English Consul endeavors to engage the Jews to cultivate the land of their fathers, under the favor of Mehemet Ali, and considerable quantities of land have been purchased for foreign emigrants. It is said, there is somewhere a Talmadic saying, that when there shall be 25,000 Jewish inhabitants in the Holy Land, the laws and regulations must be again enforced, which prevailed when Palestine was a Jewish state. The Rabbis in Turkey are endeavoring to complete the above number by colonists, which doubtless will not be difficult under the powerful protection of England. Some rich Jews in London and Italy intend to establish factories and manufactories in Jerusalem and some other considerable towns under the protection of England. The English Government has appointed a Vice-Consul at Jerusalem for all Palestine.—[*Hamburgh Correspondent, May* 14.

GENERAL MONTGOMERY.—A beautiful Oil Painting, representing the death of this veteran warrior, surrounded by various groups, is now exhibited at Mr. Nisbet's ware room in Prince William street: this splendid Painting was executed by Mr. James Bell, senior, of this city, and reflects great credit on his taste and judgment as an artist. The Painting will be disposed of immediately by raffle; we would therefore recommend an early visit to our respectable citizens who are desirous of gratifying their sight.

STEAMER NORTH AMERICA.—This fine Steam ship returned from Boston on Wednesday evening last, the cause of her delay was dense fog. She left Boston on Sunday, enveloped in fog, which continued almost without intermission, until her arrival at Saint John.

We have the authority of a scientific gentleman thoroughly conversant with the subject, for stating that, certain bones in the possession of Dr. Gesner, and said by him to be *fossile* bones of a Mammoth or Megalo-saurus, are found, on examination, to be in reality *recent* bones, and fragments of the right lower jaw bone of the SPERMACETI WHALE, having the impression of muscles and sockets of teeth!!

THEATRE ROYAL.—*The Hunchback.*—Miss Vandenhoff's first appearance here, as "*Julia*" in this celebrated Play of Sheridan Knowles, took place on Monday last, when a numerous and fashionable audience assembled to witness her inimitable performance. Her manner and chaste style of acting, reminded many who were present, of the "brightest hours" of Miss Fanny Kemble,—the whole audience appeared enraptured with her every movement, and gave long and continued plaudits of their satisfaction.

We understand Miss Vandenhoff's *Mrs. Haller* is a performance more powerfully exciting even than her Julia.

Another *Star* for the Theatre, Mrs. FITZWILLIAM, the fair Commedian and celebrated Songstress, arrived in the steamer *North America*, from Boston, on Wednesday last, and will make her appearance in a few days.

LAUNCHED, on Tuesday last, a fine ship of 665 tons, called the "*Portland*," built by Mr. John Hawes, in Portland, for Wm. LEAVITT, Esq., and under Mr. L's. own inspection. The Portland will bear examination with any ships built in the Province of New-Brunswick.

THE PROSECUTION FOR LIBEL.—While so many are secretly at work in this Province for the purpose of suppressing the "*Liberty of the Press*," merely, because "that Press" has dared to express opinions contrary to those formed by themselves;—we would remind those persons, and the public generally of the high estimation in which the Liberty of the Press is thought and spoken of by all eminent statesmen and Barristers throughout the civilized world. The following, is an extract from an address to a Jury by an eminent Barrister.

"The Liberty of the Press is a theme which I approach with mingled sensations of awe, and agony, and admiration. Considering all that we too fatally have seen—all that, perhaps, too fearfully we may have cause to apprehend, I feel myself cling to that residuary safeguard, with an affection no temptations can seduce, with a suspicion no anodyne can lull, with a fortitude that peril but infuriates. In the direful retrospect of experimental despotism, and the hideous prospect of its possible re-animation, I clasp it with the desperation of a widowed female, who, in the desolation of her house, and the destruction of her household, hurries the last of her offspring through the flames, at once the relic of her joy, the depository of her wealth, and the remembrancer of her happiness. It is the duty of us all to guard strictly this inestimable privilege—a privilege which can never be destroyed, save by the licentiousness of those who wilfully abuse it. *No, it is not in the arrogance of power; no, it is not in the artifices of law; no it is not in the futority of princes; no, it is not in the venality of parliaments to crush this mighty, this majestic privilege; reviled, it will remonstrate; murdered, it will revive: buried, it will re-ascend; the very attempt at its oppression will prove the truth of its immortality, and the atom that presumed to spurn, will fade away before the trumpet of its retribution!*"

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 27th June,

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, &c. &c.

3d Battalion Northumberland.

Ensign Allan Gilmour of the 1st Battalion Northumberland Militia to be Adjutant of the third Battalion, with the rank of Lieutenant.

James Fowler to be Quarter Master, with the rank of Ensign.

1st Battalion St. John City Militia.

Lieutenant William O. Smith to be Captain, vice Duff, who retires.

By Command.

GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

SUPREME COURT,

TRINITY TERM, 3D VICTORIA, 1840.

George Lee, Junior, A. B., Samuel J. Scovil, A. B., and Charles Waller Wardlow, Gent., Attornies of this Court, are called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled Barristers.

Wm. Tyng Peters, Junior, Gent., having produced the requisite Certificates of Study and moral character, and having been examined as to his fitness and capacity, is admitted, sworn and enrolled Attorney of this Court.

HALIFAX, June 29.

The *Britannia*, steamer, we learn by the Great Western, would positively start from Liverpool with her Majesty's Mails for this place on the 1st July. Arrangements have been made by the General Post Office for the immediate transmission of the Mails for Canada as soon as she arrives. The Unicorn will be in readiness at Pictou to convey them to Quebec. The Mails for Boston will also be forwarded as promptly as possible.

Messrs. Arnison and Tremain we understand, have taken the contract for the conveyance of the Mails from Halifax to Pictou, in 17 hours, for the sum of £550 for 4 months.

The steamer Unicorn was despatched for Quebec on Thursday evening last, to return with his Excellency Sir C. Paulett Thompson, Governor-General of British North America. We have heard that all the Lieut. Governors of these Colonies will meet here during his Excellency's visit.—*Recorder.*

HALIFAX RACES.—On Tuesday last the Races commenced, the course being in excellent order from the previous rains. Not so many persons were present to witness the first day's exhibition, as we expected, although the entries promised a plentiful harvest of sport. From the Citadel Hill the field presented a very picturesque appearance. Directly to the left of the Grand Stand were drawn up the various carriages of the more wealthy part of the community, in which were seated some of the fairest and loveliest of Acadia's daughters. Behind the stand were erected tents and marquees all decorated with flags ribbons and waving banners, extending in on line from the bottom of the course nearly as far as the house on Camp Hill, which commanded a view of the whole course and of the endless variety of frolics passing upon it. The interval between the several heats was relieved on Tuesday by the 23d and on Thursday the 37th Band. This regulation on the part of the stewards gave great satisfaction to the numerous spectators, and will stop any complaint of the like nature to that preferred against them last year.

We subjoin a list of the Winning Horses:

Tuesday—1st Race—The Cup—Won by Mr. C. H. Wallace's Midnight, beating two competitors. 2nd Race—Trial Sweepstakes—Won by Hon. Mr. Villier's B. M. Angelica, beating six competitors. 3d Race—Handicap Sweepstakes—Won by Mr. Burrows' B. M. Beatrice, beating four competitors. 4th Race—Club Plate—Won by Midnight, beating two competitors.

Wednesday—1st Race—Town Plate—Won by Mr. Ferguson's Sylph, beating three competitors. 2nd Race—Ladies Purse—Won by Midnight, beating four competitors. 3d Race—Untrained Horses—Won by Mr. Botes' Dodger.

Thursday—1st Race—Winner's Plate—Won by Midnight, beating three competitors. 2nd Race—Beaten Plate—Won by Mr. Roebuck's Lady Jane—3d or last Race—Steward's Plate—Two mile heat won by Angelica beating five competitors.

Friday—Hurdle Race—Only two horses started for this race, which was won cleverly by Lady Jane. The gentlemen of the club seemed to enjoy the hurdle leaping beyond all the races together, and kept up their equestrian exercises for upwards of an hour after the race.

Two foot races round the course were afterwards run, which greatly amused the promoters. In one the best runner *bolted*, and thereby lost the prize; for the other, Isaac Bowden, a soldier of ... received 10s; John Stevens, an Indian, ... Solomon Paul, do 3s. 1d. The prizes w... by a subscription on the course.—*Recorde*...

N. B. The winning horse M... was taken to Nova-Scotia, by ... Jockey BUNTING, who has again m... to slip off with all the best prizes ... Haligonians—*Invincible Bunting* ...

The failure at Havana.—The following ... of the affairs of the house of Knight & C... recently failed at Havana, is publishe... Charleston Patriot, and is said to come ... undoubted source. Assets, at the lowest ... $1,800,000. Liabilities, 982,000. Surp... 000. So satisfied were the Cuba cred... such a statement, that they unanimously ... the time asked to liquidate their affairs.

A new Church has been erected in M... the expense of Major Plenderleath Ch... was consecrated on the 3d instant, by ... Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal.

The Rev. Alex. Willams has been a... missionary to Upper Canada. Mr. Al... bell will be ordained by the Bishop of ... Trinity Sunday for some mission, probab... Brunswick.

MARRIED

On Saturday evening, in St. Luke's ... Portland, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, M... Brundage, Jun. of this city, to Sarah ... child of the late Mr. W. H. A. Sharma... gerville, Sunbury County.

On Tuesday last, at Carleton, by th... Coster, Mr. John M'Naughton, to Mis... Lamarex, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev ... Gray, Rector, William Livingstone, Es... to Maria C. Thorne, youngest daughte... Abel Sands, Esq. of New York.

On the 23d ultimo, at Westmorland, ... Henry Daniel, Charles F. Allison, Esq... cah, third daughter of John Trueman, E...

At Richibucto, on the 2d inst. by the ... Hanah, Mr. Thomas G. Richardson, ... to, to Caroline, fifth daughter of the late ... Hutchings, of St. Andrews, Charlotte C...

At Pictou, on the 22nd instant, by the ... Ross, Mr. John Stiles, proprietor of th... nie & Farmer,' to Sarah, second dau... Donald Fraser, West River, Pictou.

DIED

On the 23d ult. James Henry Gordon ... years, fifth son of Alexander Boyle, M...

On the 29th ult. Thomas Wellingto... son of Mr. Joseph Fairweather, aged 14 ... 16 days.

At Little River, on Friday evening, ... of Mr. Patrick Cullaton, aged 13 years ...

At New York, on the 16th June, ... gustus, youngest son of Uzziah Wenm... that place.

DIED, at the Military Hospital, on ... 1st instant, Thomas Holden, gunner ... the Royal Artillery, aged 24 years; ... the town of Preston, Parish of Chippi... of Lancaster, (England.)—He was inte... Royal Artillery on Thursday. The bo... veyed to the place of interment on a ... drawn by four black horses, and was ... the whole of the 69th Regiment and ... Artillery.

The above was one of the unfortun... men named in our last paper, who wa... injured in firing a salute from the Bat...

SHIPPING LIS...

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived, 24th—... Bruce, Tilley, Cork, 37 days—A... passengers.

27th—Brig James Seymour, New Pr... Boston—J. Wishart, dye wood, &c.

Planet, Mowat, Philadelphia, 7—Wi... non, flour.

28th—schr. Maria, Liscomb, Halifax, ...

Schr. Only Son, Muirhead, Halifax, ... butter, oatmeal, and glass.

1st—steam ship North America, Bost... ney & Co. merchandize and passen...

CLEARED,

Ship Brilliant, Ireland, Greenock, tim... & Duncan.

Herald, Stephenson, Cork, tim... & Du