perfect right to consider legislative measures. It was perfectly new doctrine for the hon. gentleman to hold that the House of Commons was not at perfect liberty, with respect to a merely legislative act, to exercise its own discretion; and so far from thinking the monarchy in the slightest danger, if such really were the opinion of the hon. gentleman, and of those acting with him, he [Sir R. Peel] never recollected a time when higher prerogatives were claimed for the monarchy than that the House of Commons should not have the power of considering a legislative measure submitted to its decision, and substituting the 15th of October for the 15th of August. [Cheers.] No one would more strenuously contend for the legitimate prerogative of the Crown than he would; but if a government not having the confidence of the House of Commons would attempt to conduct the administration of affairs without that confidence, they must be obstructed—they must be thwarted; and, if the prerogative of the Crown did sustain any injury, it was not because those in a majority claimed for the House of Commons the privilege of asserting its authority. [Cheers.] The fault lay with those who, being the Ministers of the Crown, did not do homage to the principles of representative government—[loud cheers]—and continued not only to administer executive functions, but to propose to the House of Commons legislative acts implying confidence in themselves. [cheers.]

After a few words from Mr. Hawes, denouncing the course which had been taken with reference to this measure as a mere scramble for patronage, the conversation dropped, and the bill was withdrawn.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 10th.

Sir R. Inglis said that at that late period of the session, it could hardly be expected that he should bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, with respect to church extension. He trusted however, that in another session of Parliament the question would come before the house under happier auspices. The honourable baronet concluded by presenting 464 petitions in favour of church extension from all parts of the country, observing that that made a total of 500 petitions he had already presented on the subject.

Mr. Villiers presented petitions for the total repeal of the corn laws.

Lord Darlington presented three petitions from the county of Salop against any alteration in the corn laws.

Viscount Morpeth presented a vast number of petitions from different parts of the kingdom, praying generally for free trade, for the adoption of the ministerial measure, and for the total repeal of the corn laws.

Sir J. Graham presented a petition from Milford, praying for inquiry into the fitness of that place for a steam packet station.

Mr. Smith O'Brien presented a petition from Rathkeale, in the county of Limerick, against my alteration in the corn laws.

Mr. Serjeant Jackson presented petitions from Waterford, Clonmel, and a place in the county of Tipperary, against any alteration in the present corn laws.

On the motion of Lord Morpeth the House of Industry [Ireland] Bill, and the Insolvent Debtors [Ireland] Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

The order of the day having been moved in the House of Commons, to receive the report on the Danish claims.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, if the address to the Crown were agreed to, the House would be asking the Crown to do that which was contrary to law, and the only answer to the address would be, that the Crown had no power to comply with it. The Crown could not pay this quarter of a million out of the Civil List, and the only other fund to which recourse could be had would be the small fund for civil contingencies. Neither the Crown nor the Government could pay the money out of the consolidated fund without a regular vote in committee of supply, or an Act of Parliament.

The claims were supported by Mr. Hume, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Cresswell, and Mr. Chapman, and opposed by the Solicitor General.

The House divided, and the numbers were—

For receiving the Report	75
Against it	64
Majority against Ministers	—11

THE PRESIDENT STEAM-SHIP.

Viscount Strangford wished to know whether her Majesty's Government had sent out any vessel in quest of the President, to ascertain her fate, or to give her succour if she stood in want of it? He understood that the Portuguese Government had had humanity enough to despatch two vessels for that purpose, and however much they might have to complain of them in other respects, that fact did them much credit.

The Earl of Minto was sure that the Noble Viscount would not doubt the intense interest with which the Government had watched and had endeavoured to obtain all the information in their power, and to have the best advice from persons of experience on the subject, to discover the fate of that vessel—[hear, hear]—but they had been compelled to come to the conclusion, having exhausted all their sources of information and inquiry, that they could take no measures which would be calculated to afford the slightest information or relief. It appeared to him that no exertions of theirs could be of the least service, but if they were, the noble Viscount might rest assured that they would have spared no exertions for such a purpose. (Hear.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 11th.

Petitions against any alteration in the corn laws were presented by Mr. Round from four parishes in Essex; by an hon. Member, from the parishes of Copthall and Ellingham, in Surrey; by Col. Rolleston, from the parishes of Upton, in Nottinghamshire; by Viscount Ingestrie, from the town of Wolverhampton, and other places in Staffordshire; by Lord C. Manners, from a parish in Derbyshire; and from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and two other places in Leicestershire.

Petitions in favour of a repeal, or an alteration, of the corn laws were presented by Mr. Grote from London, Westminster, and Worcester; by Mr. Fielden, from Huddersfield and various other places; by Gen. Johnson, from the borough of Oldham; by Mr. B. Wood, from the parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe; by Mr. T. Duncombe, from various places; and by Mrs. Ward, from the students of Rotherham College, and from other places.

Petitions against any further grant to Maynooth College were presented by Viscount Ingestrie, from a parish in Staffordshire; and by Col. Archdall, from Fermanagh.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—Various are the reports afloat as to the day on which the existence of the present Parliament is to be terminated by Her Majesty. Some persons had an idea that the prorogation would take place on Tuesday next, the 15th inst. but the more general opinion now seems to be that the old Parliament will "drag on" for another 10 or 12 days, Friday, the 25th inst., being the day named. There is, however, no business of any great importance to occupy the two houses, and there is, therefore, nothing to prevent the dissolution from being announced on Thursday or Friday next at the latest. We think it not improbable that Parliament will be dissolved next week.—*Times.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—We have been informed, on very excellent authority, that her Majesty's ministers have determined to dissolve Parliament on the 18th instant.—*Morning Herald.*

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The Speaker has issued cards for a dinner to the Serjeant at arms, the clerk, and other officers of the Commons, at his house in Eaton-square, on Friday next, at seven o'clock. This official dinner generally takes place the day after the prorogation of Parliament. The dissolution may therefore be expected next week.—*Standard.*

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

(From the Morning Post.)

If any inference as to the result of the approaching general election can be drawn from the number of Ministerial candidates and present Members who, after looking well at their ground, have thought fit to withdraw from it, the Conservative party may already boast, by anticipation, of an assured triumph.

We yesterday announced that Mr. C. Lemon had retired from his canvass for West Cornwall.

The eastern division of the county of Cornwall has also its distinguished deserter, in the person of no less important an adherent of the present Government than the Master-General of the Ordnance.

The Hon. C. C. Cavendish abdicates East Sussex without encountering the defeat which he foresees would be the certain issue of a contest.

The Earl of Surrey and Lord G. Lennox take the same rational view of their chances of success at the approaching election for West Sussex, and wisely determine to give their Conservative successors and the Conservative constituency no trouble. And in Dorsetshire Mr. Sheridan, who had put forward some pretensions to a seat for that county, was soon satisfied by a glance at the constituency that his claim would be regarded as invalid, and withdrew it accordingly.

At Reading, Mr. Fyshe Palmer, one of the most devoted, and Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, one of the most respectable, of the adherents of the present Government, have equally been convinced of the expediency of striking their flag. Both the hon. members have intimated that they do not intend again to solicit the suffrages of their constituents.

At Knaresborough the discomfiture of the Ministerial party has been anticipated in a manner which may fairly be described as humiliating. Mr Rich, the sitting Member, whose interest was supposed to be the stronger of the two, as he had been the chief medium in getting the sons and brothers of electors] made excise and custom-house officers, withdraws without a canvass. The other sitting Member, Mr. Langdale, canvasses, and, having done so, immediately retires from the contest. But this is not all. Two other candidates in the Ministerial interest are set up in succession, and each, and after a close and eager canvass, abandon the ground as untenable. One of these, Mr. Ridley Colborne, is said to have been sent to Knaresborough by Mr. Thomas Duncombe, who has some local influence, and he was accompanied in his canvass by Mr. F. Astley, the brother of that new ornament of the Whig Peerage, the Baron Hastings.

CITY OF LONDON REPRESENTATION.—Mr. Travers and the other gentlemen forming the deputation which waited on Lord John Russell yesterday, at the Colonial-office, presented to his Lordship the requisition inviting the noble lord to become a candidate for the city of London. It is said that the deputation were most courteously received, but that his Lordship did not give a definite answer.—Such is the *on dit* at the west end.—*Standard.*

Mr. Fripps has consented to be put in nomination for Bristol, in connexion with Mr Miles.

Lord Palmerston has declined the invitation to stand for Liverpool. Sir Joshua Walmsley and Thomas Smith, Esq., are now the liberal candidates. The election is expected on the 22d inst.

Mr. D. Le Marchant, of the Board of Trade, starts as a candidate for Harwich, and if he is returned for that place, we are told he is to succeed Mr. Stanley as one of the Secretaries of the Treasury.—*Standard of Saturday.*

IRISH ELECTIONS.

(From the Dublin Evening Mail.)

Mr. Grogan, of Harcourt-street, a gentleman of great wealth and considerable talent, has acquiesced in the call made upon him; and by his letter, announcing himself as a Candidate, has been just read, at a most numerous and highly influential meeting of electors at which every class and grade of the citizens of Dublin was represented.

Hurrah, then, for West and Grogan.

Mr. Grogan has hereditary claims upon the citizens of Dublin. His father and his grandfather lived and realised large fortunes amongst them, with honour, character, and credit. Success is certain.

LONDONDERRY CITY.—We have been anxiously looking for the announcement of a Conservative candidate for the city of Derry. We are much disappointed by hearing that as yet there is no champion of Conservative and Protestant principles to lead our forces in that quarter of the field in which the last desperate effort of the Protestants of Ireland must soon be made.

ARMAGH COUNTY.—Lord Acheson retires, and the hon. Mr. Caulfield stands upon the liberal interest. In justice to Mr. Caulfield we are bound to say that his politics are far more moderate and reasonable, and much less obtrusive or offensive, than those of his brother, Lord Charlemont; and that, bating these, he is in every way qualified by station, rank, and character, to represent the county in Parliament; but surely it is possible to return two Conservatives. We understand that exertion, energy, a liberal outlay, and that a popular candidate would insure to the Protestant electors a colleague suited to the constitutional principles of Colonel Verner.

ARMAGH CITY.—The address of Mr. Fox will be found in our advertising columns. It is all that could be desired—manly, straightforward and explicit. His principles are known to be Conservative.

WEXFORD BOROUGH.—Mr. Bourne, the son of an eminent Liverpool merchant—a gentleman who has for many years had considerable dealings with the people of this town—is certain of his return.

WEXFORD COUNTY.—Mr. J. K. Morgan—a gentleman of very large fortune, a resident landlord, and one in every respect eminently qualified to discharge the duties of a member of parliament—is a candidate.

NEWRY.—Viscount Newry *versus* John Milley Doyle.

CARLOW COUNTY.—Colonel Bruen, who has done more for the cause of Conservatism than any other individual in Ireland, will of course, be again in the field; but not alone. A country resident gentleman, of influence, property, and talent will fight the battle with him.

CARLOW BOROUGH.—Mr. Gisbourne has announced his intention of not standing, and no doubt a Conservative will be returned.

CLARE COUNTY.—Crofton Moore Vandeleur, Esq., of Kilrush-house, is candidate for the representation of this county.

Mr. David Leahy is to be the candidate for the County Limerick, in the room of Colonel Fitzgibbon. He is a native of the County, but is now attached to the English bar.

Sir Burton Macnamara, R.N., is reported a candidate for the borough of Ennis.

Charles Fox, Esq., connected with the representation of Longford, is the Conservativh candidate for Armagh city.

Mr. F. J. Howard, M.P. for Youghal, is a candidate for Bridgenorth.

Mr Wm. F. Hatton, of Delganny, an officer of the Royal Navy, is a candidate for the county Wexford, in the room of Mr. Maher, who retires from Parliament.

Mr. Hutton retires from Dublin, and the Marquess of Kildare, son of the Duke of Leinster, has been invited to stand with Mr. O'Connell.

LONDON, June 5.

DEFEAT OF MINISTERS.—At half-past 3 o'clock this morning, the House of Commons declared, by a majority of one, that the present Ministers of the Crown do not possess the confidence of Parliament, and that their continuance in office is at variance with the spirit of the constitution.

For Sir R. Peel's motion,	312
Against,	311
Majority for the censure and expulsion of Ministers,	1

When the cheers which followed the announcement of the division had subsided, Lord John Russell said he would take until Monday to determine what course he would pursue, for the vindication of Ministers.

Ministerial Changes. Several important moves will take place, among the Government officials at the close of the session. Mr. J. Parker, MP. for Sheffield, has, it is said, received the appointment of Secretary to the Admiralty, in the place of Mr. More O'Ferall, who is appointed one of the Secretaries to the Treasury in the room of Mr. Robert Gordon, resigned. Mr. Shiel is to be Judge Advocate, vice Sir George Grey, who will have an appointment with a seat in the cabinet. The Hon. Fox Maule will succeed Mr. Shiel as Vice President of the Board of Trade. The office of Under Secretary of State for the Home Department will be filled by Lord Seymour, now Secretary of the Board of Controul. Mr. D. Le Marchant as Secretary to the Treasury; and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, who has resigned his Poor Law commissionship, is to take the place of Mr. La Marchant as Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade. Report sends Rear Admiral Frederick Waner to the Admiralty as one of the Junior Lords, and Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliott to Plymouth as Superintendent of the Dockyard there. Among the on-dits of the day it is reported that Lieut. General Sir H. Vivian, Master General of the Ordnance, will be raised to the Peerage.—*Post.*

Capt. Sir Henry Prescott, late Governor of Newfoundland, arrived at Cork on Tuesday, in the Lady Stafford, after the extraordinary passage of 13 days.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—Serious disturbances have taken place to day between the ship-carpenters and Irish labourers, in the neighbourhood of the docks. A very large posse of the police are out, armed with cutlasses. Serious apprehensions are entertained that violence will be committed to night. Several hundreds of the ship-carpenters are now parading the town.

Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels.—On Thursday afternoon the 23d annual meeting of this society was held at their house in Trafalgar square, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury the President, in the chair. There were also present the Bishops of London, Winchester, Norwich, Hereford, Lincoln, Bangor, and Ripon; the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Bolton, Lord Bayning, the Dean Salisbury, the Dean of Hereford, Archdeacon Macdonald, and several other clergymen. From the report it appeared that, during the year, 181 appeals had been made to the society for its aid, and 148 grants had been awarded, involving an outlay of 22,543. This would afford the means of providing public service for 45,757 persons, and of these 33,466 would be free. The amount of the society's grants remaining unpaid on the 31st of March, 1841, was 56,338*l.*, and the means it possessed to meet them 55,156*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* Since the establishment of the society in 1818 additional accommodation had been provided for 522,137 persons, including 367,805 free sittings, at an outlay to the society of 304,910*l.* After the report had been read, the Bishop of London briefly alluded to the state of the society and the lowness of their resources, and hoped that every effort would be made to support it. He stated that he had lately had a communication from a gentleman who did not wish his name to transpire, forwarding to him a donation of 2,000*l.* to be appropriated to four different societies, of which the present was one; and that morning a highly respectable gentleman in the City had sent a contribution of 300*l.* Several resolutions, relative to the management of the society, were proposed and adopted, and the meeting separated.

GRAND REVIEW AT WOOLWICH.—Tuesday morning, at a quarter past ten o'clock, the Rocket Service, under the command of Lt. Col. Dyneley; the batteries of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Lt. Col. Hunt; and the field batteries, under the command of Major Sweeting, marched to the marshes, where they were shortly afterwards joined by Lt. Gen. Lord Bloomfield, Colonel, G. C. B., and G. C. H., Sir R. D. Ross, Deputy Adjutant General, Colonel R. J. S. Lacy, Colonel Cockburn, and Colonel Cleaveland, Lt. Col. R. Jones, Lt. Col. J. E. Jones, Assistant Ad. Gen. Lieut. Col. Dundas, and Lt. Col. Blackley, Major Romer, and Brigade Major Cuppage, of the Royal Artillery; Lieut. Col. Harding and Major Vicars, of the Royal Engineers, and a great number of officers connected with the Ordnance Department, over which Sir Hussey Vivian, Bart, is Master-General. At eleven o'clock the Master General arrived at the marshes, attended by his aide-de-camp, Major Vivian, and accompanied by General Bangaloe, in the service of the King of Wurtemburg, and about twenty ladies and gentlemen, friends of Sir Hussey Vivian. Lord Bloomfield and his staff received the party, and, after the usual introduction, escorted them to a mock fortification, constructed at nearly the extremity of the marshes, next the river, containing embrasures, and a great number of old guns unfit for service mounted on carriages, and others lying on the ground. The practice immediately afterwards commenced from a battery of thirty-two 56 and 68 pounder guns at a range of 800 yards. The shots were excellent and told with great effect, as they were seen to great advantage by the numerous spectators, who had taken their stations within about fifty yards of the flag-staff, the object aimed at being in almost every instance very nearly struck. The walls and old guns were struck several times, showing the awfully destructive properties of the weapons employed against them. The exercises of the day concluded at five o'clock, and evidently gratified the party who accompanied the Master-General.

The young Giraffe, born in London last week, already stands above six feet high, and is very beautifully and distinctly marked. The horns are about an inch in length and terminated by tufts of long black hair. This is the second Giraffe ever born alive in Europe. On the first occasion the mother would not recognize her offspring, owing, as it was supposed, to too great attention having been paid to it, and being handled too soon, so that the keeper had to act the part of the foster parent, in consequence of which it only survived a week. In the present instance no one was allowed to disturb it, and the mother now fondles and takes notice of its offspring. The male parent also shows his joy by by caressing the mother and young one through the bars of the adjacent room in which it is confined. The event proves the period of gestation to be fifteen months, or three months longer than that of any other animal.

The Ennis police have orders from the magistrates to shoot every cur dog in the streets, and the magistrates fined the owners of those who had not the animal muzzled.

The statement that Earl Cardigan had been blackbeaned by the U. S. Club, is contradicted by the *N. M. Gazette.*

THE ARMY.—We (*Limerick Chronicle*) have letters and papers from Bombay to the 1st May last. The Government of India were most actively engaged pressing on the reinforcements for China.—The 21st, 55th, and 62nd, were the corps stated. The 26th and 49th regiments were reduced to mere skeletons by sickness; and our available effective military force at Canton was obliged to be reinforced by marines and even sailors from on board the fleet. Lieut. General Sir Colin Campbell, Governor of Ceylon, and daughters, landed there under a salute and guard of honour of the 95th regt. Col. Power, R. A., was sworn in a member of the council, in room of Major-General Arbuthnot.

The 50th regiment is now upon the India establishment, having sailed from Sydney for Calcutta, the first week of February; but the usual augmentation of officers and men is not yet made.

It is understood that Colonel Wodehouse, 50th, is about to retire from active service, in which case Major Ryan will get the second Lieutenant-colonelcy, and Brevet Major Turner is certain of the well-earned majority. Lieutenant and Adjutant Tudor obtains a vacant company.

Twelve regiments upon the India establishment were this week supplied with extra Assistant Surgeons, thus giving a staff of four medical men to each corps.

Dr. Sandham, 11th Hussars, has left the regiment from an aversion to serve under Lord Cardigan, who reprimanded him for not having come out of Brighton Church by a particular gate. Dr. Sandham is appointed Surgeon of the 62nd regt.

The following officers have embarked with the depot companies of the 59th regiment, for Jersey, viz.—Major Hovenden, commanding; Captains Harward, Barmester, Poyntz, (Acting Paymaster,) and Mockler, Lieutenants Smith, (Acting Adjutant,) and Fulton, (just joined from the service companies;) Ensigns Gaussen, Wilson, De Montmorency, Holmes, Newcomen and Lloyd, and Assistant Surgeon Dolmage. Captains Floyer and Butler and Ensign Prior are on leave of absence. The draft from the depot companies of the 2nd battalion 1st, or Royal, regiment, destined to join the service companies, also embarked on the 9th inst., and will be landed at Portsmouth, there to be remembarked for Canada.

Reinforcements for India will commence leaving Chatham during the present month. The total number of troops to be embarked for the three Presidencies will average about 800. Detachments to about the same extent have also been placed under orders to proceed direct from this country to China, in addition to those which are now on their voyage thither from India.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Lady of Major General R. Ellice, commanding the western district, presented the 11th Regiment with new colours at Mount Wise, Plymouth, on Thursday last. The officers gave a ball and supper to 400 of the nobility and gentry. The 11th Regiment was raised in 1685, in Barnstaple, from which circumstance they took their title of "North Devon."

Colonels already selected to receive 100*l.* per annum in addition to their half-pay, in accordance with the recommendation of the Military Commission:—Sir Archibald Maclaine, C.B., George O'Malley, CB., Sir Richard Armstrong, CB., Sir F. Stovin, K.C.B., Richard Hare, CB., John Duffy, CB., Charles E. Conyers, CB., Rodger Parke, George L. Goldie, CB., Peter Dumas, Edward Wildman, KH. There are still eight vacancies.

The Good Service Pension of 300*l.* per annum has been bestowed on Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., Admiral of the Blue.

Captain Pogson, who exchanged from the 30th Regiment from the half-pay, is appointed garrison quarter-master at Gibraltar, in succession to Lieut. Gilchrist, of the 30th Regt., who resigned.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 9, 1841.

THE steam-ship *Britannia*, which underwent repairs in this port in May, returned again at Halifax from Liverpool on Thursday the 1st July, performing her passages to and from England in twenty-three days. The principal article of interest is the defeat which the Ministers experienced on Sir ROBERT PEEL's motion on the want of confidence; no efforts were wanting on the part of Ministers to sustain their expiring credit, and the display of numbers, both in conservatives and whigs, presented a most animated scene on the floor of the Imperial House. Such a spirited contest between rival parties has seldom been witnessed; all that talent and genius could bring forth, were fully arrayed on the occasion, and it was not until several days of protracted discussion, that Ministers ventured a division of the House. The majority though nominally *one* against her Majesty's Ministers, is virtually, on such an important resolution, more than equal to *forty* on a minor subject of discussion. It now remains to be seen, what will be the result of this decision in a few months hence:—unlike former precedents of British Ministers when left in a minority who invariably and almost instantly resigned office, the present incumbents appear desirous of establishing new precedents for a new Era, and to show to the reforming world, that a defeat in the British Commons is a thing of trifling importance, when thrown in the scale against the Sovereign's word of protection. This state of things cannot continue much longer, a dissolution of the Parliament may take place, and a new election follow under the immediate excitement of the populace; but until the present ministers are displaced or resign from office, no important State questions can be carried or settled.

Extracts from papers received by the Britannia will be found in preceding columns.

CHANGE OF TROOPS—The 69th Regiment proceeded from this place to Fredericton in the course of the past week; and are succeeded by the 36th from Fredericton under the command of Major CAIRNES.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor left Fredericton on Tuesday last, on a visit to Miramichi. We have understood that His Excellency will also visit the adjacent counties, and arrive in St. John via Sussex Vale.

It is much to be hoped that after the very marked disapprobation of the constituency of the City and County of St. John, of the conduct of their Representatives, that they will be prepared with a numerously signed petition to His Excellency for a dissolution of the House. The radicalism, recklessness, and total disregard of the sacred trust reposed in them by the people, have been so abundantly displayed of late, as to make their dismissal from office a matter of unavoidable expediency.

THE WEATHER.—A more extraordinary season than the present has perhaps never been known in this Province; along the sea-board we have either been enveloped with dense fog, or deluged with rain for nearly four months in succession, while in the interior, better weather has never been experienced. In many places the excessive heat has compelled the farmer to suspend operations for several hours in the middle of the day. Vegetation has been rapid beyond precedent; indeed the agricultural prospects, especially for green crops, are highly promising. Tempests amounting almost to hurricanes have been experienced in various districts of the Province. The weather this morning has shewn symptoms of clearing off, leading to a hope for a dry spell.

PENMANSHIP.—We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the Advertisement in our columns of Professor VAN NORDEN. Those persons who are desirous of acquiring that great requisite, and that too at a moderate charge, we would advise not to let this opportunity pass.

CONCERT.—The celebrated St. Luke, the prince of fiddlers, and Master St. Luke, have arrived in this city, and will give a Concert this evening at the *St. John Hotel.* From the character given Mr. and Master St. Luke wherever they have travelled, we should imagine that such rare musical talent has seldom visited this city. We would advise the admirers of the science, as well as those who are apt to shew symptoms of the "savage breast," to attend and witness for themselves the performances of the "youthful Paganini."

THEATRE.—That interesting actress, Miss Barnes takes her Benefit this evening. Fazio is the piece selected for the occasion.

THE EPISCOPAL SABBATH SCHOOL in this city underwent an examination on Friday: the result we are informed, was highly creditable to all concerned, and evinced the greatest exertions made by the teachers to impart religious instruction to the rising generation, as well as the general avidity with which it was received.—*Courier.*

The children belonging to the School met on Sunday evening at Trinity Church, when a sermon suited to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, and a collection taken up in aid of the Institution. The collection amounted to about £28.—*Observer.*

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,
1st July, 1841.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the undermentioned appointments, &c. in the Militia, viz.—

2d Battalion Westmoreland.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant Henry Ogden, vice Ury, resigned, dated 1st July. Lieutenant Samuel T. Black, vice Easterbrooks, resigned, dated 2nd July. Ensign Christopher Boultenhouse, dated 3d July.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign William Barnes, dated 1st July. Ensign David Taylor, dated 2d July. Ensign William Atkinson, dated 3d July. Ensign Otho R. Sayre, dated 4th July. William Boultenhouse, Gent., vice Evans, deceased, dated 5th July. Thomas Ogden to be 2d Lieutenant Artillery, vice H. Ogden, promoted, dated 6th July.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Jonathan Black, Gent., dated 1st July. Blair Botsford, Gent., dated 2d July. James J. Evans, vice Barnes, promoted, dated 3d July. William Fawcett, Gent., dated 4th July. Jasper Nugent Murphy, Esquire, to be Assistant Surgeon, dated 1st July.

3d Battalion Westmoreland.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant John Beatty, vice W. Wilmot, superseded for absenting himself without leave for the last two years, dated 1st July. Lieutenant Aaron Robinson, vice Fillemore, who retires with his rank, dated 2d July.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign John Rodgers the 3d, vice Robinson, promoted, dated 1st July. Ensign Benjamin Marshall, vice Beatty, promoted, dated 2d July. Joseph Robinson, Gent., vice N. Wells, retired with his rank, being reported unfit for service, from severe Rheumatism.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

James Hamilton, Gent., vice Rogers, dated 1st July. Daniel M. Clark to be Paymaster, with the rank of Lieutenant, dated 1st July.

4th Battalion Westmorland.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

John Copp, Gent., to a new Company, dated 1st July. John Ogden, Gent., to a new Company, dated 2d July.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Alexander Munro, Gent., dated 1st July. Thomas Oulton, Jr, Gent., vice Anderson, resigned, dated 2d July.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Daniel Goodman, Gent., dated 1st July. John Wells, Gent., dated 2d July. Richard Johnson, Gent., vice Ogden, promoted, dated 3d July.

1st Battalion Kent.

Thomas W. Wood, Gent., to be Quarter Master, with the rank of Ensign, vice Gifford, whose appointment is cancelled, he not having complied with the requisites of the Law.

2d Battalion Queen's County.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant Ebenezer Briggs, dated 5th July. John Pearson, dated 6th July. William Shearer, dated 7th July.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Dougald Carmichael, dated 5th July. Isaac Clarke, vice Carpenter, removed, dated 6th July. John M'Gregor, dated 7th July. James Olton, dated 8th July.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

John Elliott, dated 5th July. William Vincent, dated 6th July. Gideon Baillie, dated 7th July. John Cochran, dated 8th July. Thomas Wasson, vice Day, removed, dated 9th July.

3d Battalion King's County.

Lieutenant Monmouth Fowler to be captain, vice Ketchum, who retires with his rank, dated 3d July. Ensign Charles E. Smith to be Lieutenant, dated 3d July. John Morrison to be Ensign, 3d July.

Saint John City Rifle Battalion.

Lieutenant-colonel Charles Ward having tendered his resignation, the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in chief has been pleased to accept the same, and he is permitted to retire with his rank.

Captains George Vanhorne and Thomas Merritt are permitted to retire with the rank of Majors unattached.

Captain Stephen Smith having removed from the city, has vacated his commission as Captain in the City Rifle Battalion.

Captain W. Thurgar to be Major Commandant, 3d July.)

By Command.
GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
30th June, 1841.

William R. Sentill and William Ganter to be Commissioners to expend £500 granted for the Road from Loch Lomond to Sussex Vale.

Oliver Myers to be a Bye Road Commissioner for the county of Kent, to expend £20 granted for the Road from Little Chockpish to the Great Chockpish River.

Nathaniel Hubbard to be Commissioner for erecting a Bridge over Long Creek, Washademoak.

William M'Kay to be a Bye Road Commissioner for the county of York, to expend £15 granted for the Road leading from Payne's towards the Attorney-General's Farm; and £10 to assist in opening a Road from the late Jack Patterson's cottage towards the College, in place of the Attorney-General, who declines to act. By Order.

WM. F. ODELL.

KINGSTON, (U. C.) June 24.

"The Address of the Assembly, in answer to the Governor's Speech, passed the Assembly at yesterday's sitting, and messengers were named to know when His Excellency will be pleased to receive it.

"Mr Neilson had previously proposed to substitute his draught of an address, as submitted in committee on the 19th instant, and printed. It was negatived, 51 to 25. All the Lower Canda members *elected* for the most populous counties, and several representatives of a numerous population in Upper Canada voting for it. The twenty-five probably represent the majority of the population and qualified electors, in both the late Provinces of Canada.

"The words of the resolutions passed by the House in opposition to the administration party, stating that the Re-Union Act 'may hereafter require some modification' were altered by the special committee to whom these resolutions were referred, into 'subject to such modifications,' and placing them as so, in the opinion of some, to give *a different* sense. The liberty taken with a decision of the House on which a division had taken place, was blamed by some members, as of dangerous precedent, but the clause as reported, was carried by a majority of 14, with the addition of the word 'experience,' several of the members saying that they saw no difference in the meaning from that expressed in the resolution in which the 'Responsible Government' was left in the minority of 26 to 41 in committee.

Friday, June 25.

"The Assembly waited on his Excellency the Governor General yesterday at 3 p m. according to appointment. His Excellency's residence, Alwington-House, is near a mile west of the late General Hospital, now the place of meeting of the Legislature. It is pleasantly situated on a rising ground fronting the lake. Mr. Speaker, the clerk and Assistant Clerk, and nearly all the members went on foot. His Excellency received them in state. The address being read by the Speaker, His Excellency 'thanked them and trusted that they would assist him in promoting the prosperity of the Province.' His health is still very feeble. Little business was done yesterday in the Assembly. There was a long talk about encouraging Reporters, and finally a a committee named.

QUEBEC, June 25.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The freight ship *Earl of Durham*, from Cork, arrived in port this morning, has on board the following detachments:—

1st Royal Regiment, 2d bat.—Lieut. E. Nicholson, Ensign Andrew Anderson, 1 sergeant and 12 boys.

74th: 2 Captains, 6 subalterns, 3 sergeants, and 170 rank and file.

67th: 1 quarter master sergeant, and 8 lds.

83rd: 3 subalterns, 1 sergeant, and 25 rank and file.

The freight ship *Liverpool*, from London, also arrived this morning, has on board the following detachments:

4 officers and 68 men of the 1st Dragoon Guards; 2 officers and 40 men of the 7th Hussars; 2 officers and 82 men of the 71st Light Infantry; 2 officers and 52 men of the 93rd Highland Regiment.

Montreal, June 24.—We understand that Major General Clitherow is about to proceed to Kingston, where he will in future reside, having been appointed to the command of the Forces in that section of the Province.

In consequence of Lt. Col. Sir Charles O'Donnell being about to proceed to England, captain Brooke Taylor, A. D. C. to the commander of the Forces, has been appointed Military secretary to His Excellency.

With the view of making more public the instructions of the Governor General, respecting the release of Merchant Seamen imprisoned in the Gaol of this district, we have been requested to publish the following letter:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Kingston, 16th June, 1841.

Sir.—An application having been addressed to the Governor General, by the Master of the ship Belmont, of St. John, N. B. in behalf of the two seamen belonging to his vessel, who are imprisoned in the Quebec Gaol, on a charge of disorderly conduct, and requesting that they may be delivered over to his charge on the day fixed for sailing. I have received his Excellency's commands to desire that you will in all instances where sailors have been committed for desertion or disorderly conduct, on application at the time of sailing from the Master or Commander of the vessel to which they belong, authorize their liberation, but you will not observe this course towards any other applicant during the assigned period of imprisonment.

Mr. Amos Armstrong, the Master of the above ship has been instructed to communicate with you in reference to his application.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
D. DALY, Sec'y.

T. A. Young, Esq. &c.

MONTREAL, JUNE 26.—On the 7th inst. a meeting was held at Amherstburg for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of erecting a monument to that noble warrior and unmitered savage, Tecumseh, whose name will be remembered and respected in Canada through ages yet to come.—Colonel Matthew Elliott, J. P., was called to the chair, and Dr. G. R. Grasett acted as secretary. Several resolutions were passed, explanatory of the object of the meeting, and it was finally resolved that a monument be erected in Amherstburg to the memory of the departed warrior, that subscriptions be opened in all towns in British North America, and that British subjects in all parts of the United States be respectfully invited to join in this noble undertaking. The sixth resolution contained a request that editors of papers throughout the Provinces of British North America would aid the undertaking by inserting the proceedings of the meeting in their respective journals.

This is the only instance which has ever occurred of a civilized people assembling to pay such a tribute to an untutored Indian, and stands forth in bright relief from the conduct of the "free and enlightened" sovereigns of the States towards the red men, and we doubt not the circumstance of the band of friendship being thus held forth by Britons to the Indian tribes, will have great effect in binding them to the British government, should circumstances ever arise when their services in the field may be required against our neighbours.

We hope that a handsome sum will be collected to build a monument of solidity, which may tell to future generations that the memory of the brave warrior, even though he be an Indian, who sacrifices his life in defence of our country, is entitled to our lasting gratitude. It should not be forgotten that the Indian tribes, scattered far and wide over an extensive country, when they heard of the destruction of the monument erected to General Brock, the brave companion in arms of Tecumseh, and of the intention of rebuilding, most generously transmitted eight hundred dollars in aid of the object. When we consider their poverty, this voluntary contribution speaks volumes as to their feelings of admiration of Brock, and of detestation of the unmanly perpetrator of the outrage.

THE WILLIAM BROWN.—The Boston Post gives the statement of John Messer, one of the seamen saved from this wreck, and although we delight not in recording the horrible deeds of men, we think that the conduct of the mate on this occasion should not be concealed. If the arm of the law cannot reach him, public opinion may have its effect in preventing a recurrence of such cold blooded atrocity. We leave out his description of the loss of the ship, and go at once to his account of the transactions on board the long-boat.—*Emigrant.*

"Before leaving us, the captain addressed the boat's crew encouragingly, desired us to keep our hearts up, not to quarrel or fight among ourselves, but to be advised by the mate, and to do what he should desire us. He then bid us good bye, and in fifteen minutes or so he was out of sight.

"During the whole of the day the weather was extremely cold, and the sea very rough. We rigged a drag with our oars in order to keep the boat's head to the sea, and to break the force of the waves.

Towards night-fall the mate consulted in a low voice with several of the crew, about lightening the boat. I was aft at the time, with my back against the stern. At last he said to me and another man, who was near me, 'Well, I suppose you have no objections to lending us a hand to lighten the boat?' I inquired how he intended to do so? and while I was speaking I heard a splash alongside, and the whole boat was in an uproar—the work of death had commenced. The other man and myself both remonstrated against such cold blooded proceedings and said, 'If we are to die let us die fair—let us cast lots.' 'Very well,' said the mate, 'they will throw you overboard next.' I then drew my sheath knife, and swore that whoever should lay a hand on me should share my fate. The mate then called a tall negro, one of the crew, aft, to toss me overboard, but when he saw my knife, he went forward again and lent the others a hand. My companion stuck close to me during the whole of the heart-rending scene determined to defend himself to the last.

One old man, a native of Ireland, when about to be seized, fell upon his knees and entreated them to spare his life, and he would give them all he had. He then drew from his purse a number of sovereigns, and offered them to the crew, but they were thrown aside and himself thrown overboard. A lad about 18 years of age, requested time to say his prayers, and when he concluded he said, 'I am now prepared—I do not wish you to throw me overboard—I will go myself and he stepped off the gunwale into the sea.' Of all who were thrown overboard, not one, to my knowledge, succeeded in getting on board again. There were no hands cut off, nor any blood spilt; neither did any one except the young man already mentioned, jump overboard voluntarily.

The unfortunate passengers