when the gold was all leaving England they compelled the Bank to contract their issues, and the consequence was a great and ruinous reduction in prices, which had caused the ruin of a hundred merchants of London, a thousand manufacturers in the country, and millions of the now starving population. He was endeavoring to prove himself the best friend to the country by advocating the happiness of the great mass of the population.—He defied all alarms; but he said that all the merchants of London and Liverpool, and all other places, were tarred with the same stick which had ruined the one hundred merchants who had already failed. It was the system which had defrauded and ruined, and almost killed, two late Honorable Members of that House, Messrs. Majoribanks and Oswald, and it would ruin many more. The Hon. Member proceeded to say that if England had been paying the proper price to America for her cotton and tobacco, America would now be able to pay the seven millions which she owed. He was convinced that ruin was spreading widely among the London merchants, and if Ministers did not take the subject of the present commercial difficulties into consideration, the consequences would be most fearful. He then referred to the state of America, and said that in New Orleans the losses were estimated at 200 millions of dollars, or 40 millions sterling. The merchants had been compelled to sell their cotton at a loss of 300 per cent. The usurers were making 60 per cent for their money, and it was most lamentable that America should be delivered up to the hands of the Backwoodsmen. (A laugh.) The Hon. Member had not intimated the nature of his motion up to the hour of post, but it was understood to be for an inquiry into the state of the currency.

Measures have been taken to provide for the drafts drawn by all the Banks in Canada on the American Houses. Smith, Payne & Smith intervene for the Montreal Bank. The Bank of British North America for the Bank of the City of Montreal. Glynn, Mills, Halifax & Co. for the Bank of Upper Canada, and the London Joint Stock Bank for the Commercial Bank of Maitland. The promptness with which these arrangements have been made, does honor to the manner in which these banks have conducted their business. It is also an indication of the sound state of Canadian commerce.—*London Standard, translated.*

The liabilities of the houses of Wiggin, Wilson & Wildes, are reduced to £2,100,000 sterling, in the proportion of 6, 9, and £600,000. The owe besides to the Bank, one million and a quarter, advanced on security.—*Globe translated.*

The Court of Directors have published this morning the following notice:

The Governor and company of the Bank of England give notice that from and after the first instant, they will receive proposal for loans on approved bills of exchange at 90 days.—These loans must be reimbursed on the 15th July next, or being with interest at 5 per cent per annum. None will be received for less amount than £2000 sterling.

Bank of England, June 1, 1837.—*Morning Post, translated.*

It appears that the quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, by comparison with the last similar return, shows a decrease in the circulation of £61,000, a decrease in the Deposites of £50,000, a decrease in the Securities of £445,000, and an increase in the Bullion of £233,000.—*Observer.*

LONDON, June 2.

We regret to state, that the prospects of trade in Paisley are daily assuming a deeper gloom. The number of unemployed is on the increase, and now amounts to 1,570. The total number suffering severe privations exceeds 15,000.—*Scotsman.*

Matters seem to be coming to a crisis. We believe we do not exaggerate in saying, that there never before were so many operatives idle in this country, and every week adds to the number.—*Leeds Times.*

INSULTS TO THE BRITISH FLAG IN PORTUGAL.

The *Sun*—the ministerial *Sun*—in copying the following letter from the *Times* says: The insolence of the Portuguese authorities must be checked in time, or they will begin in earnest to treat us as their vassals, and not as their benefactors. For months past have advices from Portugal been pouring in upon us, filled with accounts of the petty tyranny of the custom-house authorities, and the marked indifference of the government to the complaints of British subjects: this is not to be borne any longer. Lord Palmerston must not allow our flag to be insulted with impunity in the waters of the Tagus, under the very guns of a British fleet, stationed there for the protection of the Queen!—What orders may have been given to Vice Admiral sir William Gage we of course do not know, neither do we know any thing of the purport of the cabinet instructions addressed to our ambassador, Lord Howard de Waldon; but the seeming apathy of both to the injuries sustained at the hands of the Portuguese government by British subjects, would admit of the inference that they are of the most passive description, in whatever relates not to the dethroning of the queen."

The letter which causes these remarks we subjoin:

LISBON, May 21.—Considerable sensation has been created in the mercantile circles these few days past in consequence of violent and arbitrary conduct of the Custom-house authorities relative to the British brig Shakespeare, William Roise, master, which vessel put into this port in a leaky state on the 14th inst., from Girgenti, in Sicily, bound to Newcastle, laden with an entire cargo of brimstone. Application to the director of the Custom house for *franquia*, or the permission usual on such occasions, was made, and a term of ten days granted for the purpose of surveying the vessel, and the master to determine whether he would discharge the cargo here, or proceed to any other port to do so. A survey was accordingly holden, when it was recommended, as the vessel was making at the rate of twenty two inches of water per hour, to discharge part of the cargo, in order, if possible, to discover the leak. The master, upon inquiry, finding that if it were to be discharged into the Custom house warehouses, the expenses attending the same would amount to nearly one half its value, he immediately petitioned the government, praying the indulgence of their allowing him to hire a vessel—which he could have alongside, and tranship it into her; but before the petition could be sent, the tide waiter (*guarda mor*), Jose das Mantas, the commandant of the 15th battalion of the National Guard, went on board on the 18th, only the fourth day after her arrival, accompanied by an armed force, several workmen taking with them lighters, and insisted upon the master beginning to discharge the cargo, to which he objected until he had an answer to his petition. Nevertheless they instantly commenced to break open the hatches, which were battened down, with hammers and chisels, against which violence and forcible taking possession of his ship and cargo the master verbally protested, but his protest was of no avail, as they actually commenced to take the cargo out. He then ordered the British ensign to be hoisted, union down, as a signal of distress, and with all his crew left the vessel, and repaired to the British Consulate; but being advised by the British Authorities here to go on board, he, after entering his process against such a violent and illegal proceeding on the part of the custom house authorities, returned to the vessel. On their going alongside they were refused admission, and were consequently compelled to return to the shore, where they stopped until yesterday at eleven a. m.; during all which time the Portuguese remained in quiet possession of the Shakspeare, with a British signal of distress flying at her mainmast head. At length, however, Captain Shiffner, of His Majesty's ship Hastings, went in an armed cutter, taking with him the master and his crew. No resistance was offered to their going on board. Capt. Shiffner, on finding that the companion, forecastle, and every other part of the brig, excepting the hold had been cunningly sealed with the custom house seal, dispatched a midshipman to the director of the custom house to send off the keys, and a person to take the seals off, to which he replied that he must have that requisition in writing from Admiral Gage before he could take such steps. Capt. Skiffner, on receiving this message, caused the seals to be torn off, and put the master in possession of the brig. The director, on being informed of what had been done, desired Jose das Mantas to go on board and seize the master and crew were satisfied that no embezzlement of property had taken place during their absence from the vessel, which he, however, positively refused to obey, and, like the fable of the dog barking at the moon, he stood on the custom house quay, pouring forth his customary acrimonious invectives against Englishmen and every thing English, and declaring what he would do if he were on board. Here this matter rests for the present, excepting that the custom house still persists in discharging the cargo.

This is not the only arbitrary and vexatious case that has recently taken place in this port relative to English vessels and English subjects.

The schooner Isabel arrived here from London a short time since, having lost one of three chain cable before quiting that port, and supplied the loss with a new one. Jose das Mantas seized the new cable insisting that the duty should be paid upon it, which being refused, he conveyed it on shore, and subsequently detained the vessel for three days with a perishable cargo of fruit on board, notwithstanding the director of the custom house had promised to return the cable when the vessel was ready to sail, but Mantas had been quietly allowed not only to detain the chain, but to compel the master to pay a fine of 182,000 reis, or £42 sterling.

On the arrival of the Iberia steamer from Cadiz, two of the passengers, who were proceeding to England, took the opportunity of the few days' delay in the Tagus to visit Cintra, and shortly after the steamer anchored went on shore a few hours afterwards. The tobacco boat boarded her, and after having, according to the poor regulations, sealed up the tobacco on board, they searched the ship and found some cigars in the great coats of the passengers alluded to, which were hanging up in their respective berths. The coats were seized and taken ashore, and when the owners returned from Cintra they found their loss. All application was useless, and they left the Tagus without their property. They have since been given up, upon the condition that it is not to interfere with their intentions of seizing the Iberia when she returns to Lisbon.

The guard boat of the British squadron, on going along side an English merchant vessel, according to the usual practice, was ordered off by the custom house officers on board, saying that positive orders were given not to allow any ships of war boats for the future to board British vessels on entering or departing from the Tagus. The officer in command returning to his ship for further orders, his commander armed the boat's crew, and gave him instructions to board the vessel immediately, which was of course done, but under severe remonstrances from the custom house officer in charge. This circumstance has given rise to a correspondence, the result of which, it is hoped, will be pursuing a different line of conduct towards an ungrateful people whose only aim is insulting whatever is English. What is the use of the people of England paying the expenses of a Vice Admiral, four sail of the line, a frigate, and a brig in the Tagus, if all the British minister's applications and remonstrances are treated with contempt, and the English flag insulted with impunity?

BRITISH MERCENARIES IN SPAIN.

(From the Morning Post.)

We discharge a very painful duty in publishing the following letters of one of our correspondents in the north of Spain. Let it not be said that, in recording the facts which they contain, we display hostility, or even indifference, to the character or the honor of our country. It is lamentably true that the atrocities which our correspondent faithfully describes were perpetrated by Englishmen, but it is also true that the Englishmen by whom they were perpetrated are no fair sample of their countrymen, of any order or class. When Lord Palmerston devised, and when Lieut.-General Evans consented to execute, the project of assisting the cause of the queen-regent of Spain, by means of mercenary troops to be levied in the United Kingdom, they knew as perfectly as they know at this moment of what description of men the mercenary levies must necessarily be composed. They knew that the only men they could obtain were such as ought not to be elevated to the honorable profession, or intrusted with the use of arms. They knew that no Englishmen would repair to their standard but such as had already, by profligate or odious vice, dissolved every social tie, and forfeited whatever pretensions they might once have possessed to social respectability. Lord Palmerston and his colleagues in office Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, and his coadjutors in command, deliberately consented that a portion of the soil of Spain should be occupied by subjects of Great Britain, who from the very circumstances in which they were gathered together, must, of necessity, be such as would bring disgrace upon their country. It is upon them exclusively, and not upon the character of Englishmen in general, that the foul stain is indelibly impressed of the horrible transactions which our correspondent describes. They are the statesmen and the warriors who opened a military career to men otherwise destined to Botany Bay or the gallows, and who did all that they could do to stake upon the conduct of such men the hitherto unsullied military character of the British nation. But we must forbear, contenting ourselves for the present with refering to the painful and humiliating narrative of our correspondent:—

"IRUN, MAY 20.—In consequence of the severity of the weather, General Evans has deferred the march of the legion into St. Sebastian until to-morrow morning. I shall, therefore, give you some more particulars in addition to those which I despatched on Thursday evening. I had often heard of the sacking of a town, and read of scenes of bloodshed and of pillage, but they fell short of those which I saw at the taking of Irun, and with regret and shame am I obliged to say that they were perpetrated by Englishmen. I give the legion full credit for determined bravery, and will even admit that their conduct whilst besieging the place was such as to merit the warmest commendations. I heard praises liberally bestowed upon them by many French officers, who had come from Behobia, and were there as spectators, but they blotted out all by their subsequent conduct, which clearly proved that love of plunder alone was that which gave the appearance of valour to their actions. When the rifles rushed through the gate an aged man was standing on the threshold of a house some distance up the street: he held out his hands in supplication; his hoary hairs ought to have protected him, but in an instant he was furiously seized upon, and bayoneted on the spot. Neither age nor sex was respected. I saw an unfortunate woman, at least sixty years old, lying dead in a garden near the entrance of the town. The soldiers, not content with taking all the money and property of the poor wretch, dragged her into the garden, where she lay with a gaping wound in the head. I could not look at this being, the victim of wanton barbarity, without a deep feeling of execration upon the monsters guilty of such an act. In the main street there lay some men killed from the shells of the Christino batteries, and more revolting spectacles one could not fancy. The principal scene of massacre was in the square opposite the town hall. The Carlists, when driven from their positions, retreated into their stronghold. The victorious Christinos pursued them rapidly, and the commandant had barely sufficient time to turn the key when the legion were at the door; three, who had been shut out, were instantly bayoneted. At this time a shot was fired from a house opposite, and killed an officer of the Rifles, a Mr. Wheat. Never shall I forget the savage yell with which two men of that regiment rushed into the house, brought into the square a man—whether the one who actually fired the shot or not I cannot say—whose brains they beat out with the end of their muskets. At this moment Generals Evans and Chichester came up. The soldiers had almost succeeded in forcing open the door of the town hall. It was seen that, if once they entered, inevitable death to every Carlist would be the result. A guard of officers was placed at the door, and thus prevented the men from entering. The Carlists were made prisoners of war. Amongst them was an Englishman, named Dixon, whose adventures both here, in Portugallette, and at Irun, are of the most singular description, puzzling all to ascertain whether he be a Carlist or Christine. You may recollect in a former letter I mentioned the gentleman as having been taken, by the orders of General Evans, and sent to the castle on suspicion of being a spy. He was subsequently released, and on the 6th May saved the life of Capt. Hamilton of the legion rocket troop, by shooting the Carlist officer who had seized Hamilton, and was in the act of plunging his sword into his body. How he came into Irun is to all a mystery; he himself declares he was made prisoner on the evening of the 16th, for having advanced to the gate, imagining it to be in possession of the Anglo-Spanish force. He only found his mistake upon being challenged by the Carlist piquet, and, seeing escape hopeless, declared himself then a friend, and was brought into the town. It is, however, alleged, that he played the traitor's part, for, being entrusted with despatches from general Gurrea to Evans, he went voluntarily forward and gave them to the Carlists. Whether he played the double game or not I cannot aver; but I never saw a more difficult task than that of saving him from the fury of the soldiery, and but for the interference of Evans he would have shared the fate of many. To narrate all that I have seen would be but endless repetitions of rapine and murder—perhaps, I should say revenge. In the present instance the requital was a fearful one. When somewhat of order was restored in Irun, it was a most revolting sight to behold the intoxicated soldiers in the different dresses which they had obtained in the houses they plundered. One fellow had upon him the robes of a priest, with the mantilla of a Spanish female; another had on the dress of the Alcalde; and thus they went about rioting and playing all the wild antics of madmen. A group sailed to Behobia, where they endeavoured to throw the sentinel over the hedge. A guard was sent from here to bring them back, but these supporters of 'constitutional liberty,' as Evans terms his worthy and creditable band, attempted to bestow the same favour upon the officer and his company. Finding that any attempt to curb them would only be attended with still worse results, it was deemed the more advisable course to allow their *innocent amusement* to proceed until sleep had in some degree restored them to their senses. It will not be a difficult matter to retain them now they have tasted of plunder. The Spanish government could not have devised a more suitable temptation at the present time; they merely require to be asked to continue in order to say "Yes." I sincerely hope no offer may be made. To permit such men to return, practised and trained as they are in lawless violence, would be an infliction and a course that every lover of humanity and of order would pray to be arrested from his country. It was the intention of Evans on yesterday to have inspected them, but being diligently employed in making out a ponderous despatch to his constituents and his supporter, Lord Palmerston, the review was postponed, General Chichester doing the portion of the M. P.'s military duty."

"ST. SEBASTIAN, MAY 21.—Drenched with rain, and overcome with fatigue, I have only time to say that I arrived in St. Sebastian to-day at four o'clock, having left Irun with the legion and the Carlist prisoners this morning, at nine o'clock, a. m. The post leaving to-night for England precludes me from giving you the account of the march. On to-morrow I will, if possible, send a letter. Two of the unfortunate prisoners were shot on the road by the men. The circumstances connected with inhuman deed are such that for the present I content myself with the mere mention of the fact, reserving the details until my next."

We are in the month of June, and parliament has literally done nothing. It appears likely that the dog days will arrive before the Chancellor of the Exchequer favours the world with his budget. It ought to have been laid before the public early in March, but Spring Rice deferred it to April. In due course, April came, and the budget was postponed until the 8th of May. When that day arrived, Mr. Rice postponed it until the 26th of May and lo! the 26th of May has come and gone, and the budget still lingers unseen, unknown, in Mr. Spring Rice's green bag! When it comes, if ever it *does* come, it will be a marvel and prodigy.

So much for the manner in which the business of the nation is mismanaged. *This* is a sample:—Spring Rice is so busy superintending Lady Theodosia's rout, that the budget must wait. Charles Grant, that very poor creature, of whom they have made a peer, by the name of Baron Glenelg, sleeps away his business hours at the Colonial Office, and does not even appear to dream of Canada. Lord John Russel—"the widow's mite"—has work enough on his hands, between writing bad prose, and worse poetry. Lord Palmerston is too busy making an Adonis of himself. Lord Melbourne devotes his time to the perusal of pious works, proving that Mary Magdelene was immaculate. Sir John C. Hobhouse's contemplations on the necessity for corporeal punishment occupy his mind. Every man does every thing—except his business, and thus not only is there no budget, but legislation has advanced this session at a crab-like pace—that is, it goes backward. A rare ministry!—*Mail.*

CHURCH RATES BILL.

House of Commons, May 22.

MR. BERNAL brought up the report of the church-rates' regulation committee, on which Mr. A. Johnston moved as an amendment, "That it is the opinion of this house, that funds may be derived from an improved mode of management of church lands, and that these funds should be applied to religious instruction within the established church, where the same may be found deficient in proportion to the existing population."

Mr. HUME said, the amendment united two evils—the payment of church rates by those who dissented from the church, and the want of accommodation in churches. The two questions were distinct from each other, and ought not to have been brought forward at the same time. The dissenters claimed not religious toleration, but equal liberty, and there could not be equal liberty while the present system continued.

Mr. LAMBTON contended that the mode of taking the valuation of ecclesiastical property proposed by the measure of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his schedule, as to the lands in Durham, would be harsh and unfair. The valuation had been said to be taken upon the same principles as that applied to lands under the Durham University property. This he denied. Greater liberality had been experienced by the tenants under that act, and yet in that instance it had been found that it would have been unjust to include more than one fifth of those tenants in the valuation under the bill.—He was not opposed to the principles of the resolution, but he trusted more just and equitable terms would be given to the owners of mines in the county of Durham. The claim of the dissenters, as a body, to the relief they solicited, was irresistable. They had rested their claims upon arguments—they had proved their case in a way which as yet had remained unanswered by those who opposed the concession they required. Let them look around at the state of the country, and at the services which the dissenters had done for her moral condition. In the county of Durham there were 110 places of worship belonging to the church establishment, whilst on the other hand there were no less than 246 dissenting places of worship, besides 290 preaching rooms; and the number of persons, also, who attend the dissenting places of worship greatly exceed those who attend the established churches. Now, this being the case, with what justice could the members of the church of England call upon the dissenters of the county of Durham to pay for the repairs of the edifices of the church, in addition to the expenses of their own 300 or 400 places of worship? The removal of this impost would have the best effect in producing peace, concord, and christian charity between the different classes of religious professors there. He should support the proposition of the government, not because he thought it was the best, perhaps, that could be devised in all its details, but because he believed the government would take an early opportunity to bring in a full and comprehensive measure for securing the better religious and general instruction of the people, of which the present measure was only a forerunner.

SIR F. BURDETT, on rising, was met by a volley of cheers from the tory side of the House, from which he spoke. He denied the assumption, that in this case there was any grievance imposed on the body of English Dissenters. He must protest against—he must express the great disgust he felt at—the pretence of conscience being brought forward at all upon the present occasion. He totally denied that this was any burden or grievance on the Dissenters of England. They had purchased the property they held with church-rates, as a contingency annexed to it, a rent-charge upon it, having nothing to do with religion; it was a debt due, an obligation they could not escape, and which would, in fact, be injustice, to shift from their own to other shoulders. He objected to what was to follow this resolution, and he objected to the amendment, because it stood in the way of a direct negative of a measure which ought not to be introduced—which was founded on the grossest injustice, which would interfere with every principle of property, and with all the usages of this country. He objected to the scheme itself, which had been shown to be founded on the greatest injustice—subverting a large portion of the property of the country, violently interfering by the power of Parliament between proprietors and lessees of property deeply involved in intricate and complicated encumbrances of various kinds; not only was it unjust, it was inexpedient and utterly impracticable. To introduce or maintain a measure of this sort, did appear to him one of the most extraordinary unjustifiable modes of proceeding ever adopted in Parliament. But, fortunately, they had another House—(*Loud cheers from the Opposition, and laughter from the Ministerial benches*)—a tried and well regulated check and control upon that (the Commons) House. And therefore he felt perfectly secure that this most mischievous, in principle most unjust, most impolitic, and most uncalled for measure, if proceeded with, had no chance of being carried into action. It was not the abolition of church-rates, nor the exclusion from the House of Peers, that would suit the political Dissenters; they required the church of England to be reduced to one of the sects. What sort of encouragement had the liberal people of England and the church of England to pursue a career of concession when every concession is looked upon only as it puts the enemies of all the national institutions in a situation to do additional mischief! But if they persuaded themselves that they would be able to undermine or accomplish the overthrow of the constitution and institutions of this country, they might raise the spirit of this great Protestant state, and they would find themselves grievously, and he would say, happily disappointed. Talk of boons! This was a boon to Dissenters which they had no right to demand—that money should be put into their pockets which did not belong to them—(cheers)—All idea of burden was a mere pretence; and as to insult, it was impossible that any could be felt. He denied the grievance—he denied the justice of the demand—he denied the policy of it; and he thought the plan proposed to all others the most objectionable and least likely to be efficient, felt himself in a situation to be compelled to act in opposition to many gentlemen opposite for whom he entertained the greatest personal respect. He knew the sacrifices he had made, and was prepared for them. His life had been one of sacrifices to what he conceived to be the good of his country. And whatever, therefore, might be the painfulness of his present situation, he was contented to bear it. It was high time for the people of this country to declare that they would admit of no further innovations.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Shaftesbury, in the absence of the lord chancellor, took his seat on the woolsack ten minutes before five o'clock.

Several private bills on the table were advanced a stage.

The Lord Chancellor then took his seat on the woolsack.

Mr. Bernard and others brought up a message requesting the lords to furnish the commons with a copy of the evidence taken before them on the subject of substituting declarations for oaths.

The Duke of Wellington and a number of other noble lords presented petitions against the abolition of church rates.

Lord Sefton presented petitions from persons residing in Lancaster against the Birkenhead and Chester railway bill.

POSTOFFICE.

Lord Ashburton presented a petition signed by the bankers, solicitors, and inhabitants of the metropolis, complaining of the large amount of postage charged in this country, which, in their opinion, with which he concurred, tended to disturb social relations, and to injure the commercial interests, and those of science and literature. He would not enter into the subject at length, but would refer them to a pamphlet written very recently by Mr. Rowland Hill, which fully confirmed him in his opinion that the great evils of the system could be obviated without injuring the revenue. What that gentleman proposed was, that a great reduction should be made upon postages generally, and that an equal charge should be made upon all letters, whether they were carried 20 miles or 200 miles. And although this seemed at first sight to be inconsistent, yet it was shown by Mr. Hill that the amount of additional charge for the longer distance was scarcely more then for the shorter distance; for the amount for conveying a letter to Edinburgh, which was four hundred miles distant from London, was only the 36th part of one penny, and it was not equitable to charge so much more for the postage of a letter sent to a distance, where the difference of charge was so little beyond that for one which was sent to a short distance. The noble lord concluded by presenting the petition, and moved that it be read by the clerk.

The clerk then read the petition at great length, which prayed for a uniform and decreased rate of postage.

Lord Duncannon said that the pamphlet referred to had been under the consideration of the Postoffice for some time, and although it was not thought advisable to adopt the plan generally, yet some of the propositions in it would be adopted.

The Duke of Wellington hoped that in any plan uniformity would be observed.

The Duke of Richmond said, that according to the plan proposed by Mr. Hill, if a lower rate of postage were charged, a larger number of coaches should be employed in order to carry the increased number of letters calculated on; he was glad, however, that a portion of the plan would be acted on; he would beg of the house to recollect that when, at a former period, it was compulsory to pay postage in advance, a great outcry had been raised, and in reference to a portion of the petition which complained that no improvement had taken place in the Postoffice department, he would say that considerable reforms had taken place there. (Hear.) He was glad the chancellor of the exchequer had consented to reduce the rate of postage.

FOREIGN STEAM-PACKETS.—The post office steam packets, established for the purpose of keeping up a regular communication between Marseilles and the ports of the Levant, commenced their services on the 1st May. They will depart and return, without interruption, every ten days. The departure from Marseilles will take place on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, and from Constantinople on the 6th, 16th, and 26th. The steam packets will touch at Leghorn, Civita, Vecchia, Naples, Malta, Syra, and Smyrna, both going out and returning home. The communication with Greece and Egypt will be effected by means of another line of packets, which will leave Alexandria on the 6th, 16th, and 26th, and Athens on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month. These packets will touch at Syra, one arriving there on the same day with those arriving from Marseilles, and returning from Constantinople; so that the packet coming from Alexandria may immediately take up passengers and despatches, brought by the other packets, to their destination at Athens. The passengers and dispatches going to Alexandria will wait at Syra until the second day the arrival of the packet coming from Athens and going on to Alexandria. Ten packets, of 160 horse power each, with a crew of 42 men, and commanded by an officer of the royal navy are appointed to the service of the two lines from Marseilles to Constantinople, and from Alexandria to Athens.—*Hampshire paper.*

Progressive Rise of the Bottom of the Mediterranean.

Mr. Theodore Virlet lately addressed a note to the French Academy of sciences, in which he directed the attention of geologists to the probability of the speedy appearance of a new Island in the Grecian Archipelago, in consequence of the progressive rise of a sunken solid rock (composed of trachytic obsidan) in the gulf of volcano of Santorin. The following are the author's observations on the subject: Towards the end of the last century, at the period Oliver visited Santorin, the fisherman of the island asserted that the bottom of the sea had recently risen between the island of Little Kaimena and the port of Thera: in fact the soundings did not give a greater depth than fifteen to twenty fathoms, where formerly the bottom could not be reached. When colonel Bory and the author visited this island in 1829, they were able not only to confirm the truth of Oliver's statements, but also to ascertain by various soundings that the rise of the sub-marine land had continued, and that the point indicated the depth was not more than four fathom and a half. In 1830 the same observers made new soundings, which enabled them to determine the form and extent of the mass of rock, which in less than a year had been elevated half a fathom. It was found to extend 80 metres from east to west, 500 from north to south. The sub-marine surface augmented to the north and to the west from four to twenty-nine fathom, while to the east and south this augmentation amounted to forty-five fathoms. Beyond this limit the soundings indicated in all directions a very great depth. I have lately been informed that Admiral Lalande, who, since 1830, has twice returned to Santorin, ascertained that the rock still continues to rise, and that in September 1835, the date of the last visit, the depth of water amounted to only two fathoms, so that a sunken reef now exists which is dangerous for brigs to approach. If the rock continues to rise at the same rate, it may be calculated that about the year 1849 it will form a new island, without, however, those catastrophes which this phenomenon seems to presage for the gulph of Santorin, being a necessary consequence of the epoch of its appearance to the surface of the water. Since the eruptions of 1707 and 1712, which produced the new Kaimeni, the volcano seems at the present date quite extinct. Nevertheless, the rise of a portion of its surface seems to demonstrate continual effort to make an eruption during fifty years, and that whenever the resistance shall not be strong enough to offer a sufficient obstacle, the volcano will again resume its activity.—*Edinburg New Philosophical Journal.*

LONDON, June 3.

The King is declared one day to be "much better;" the next, to be "*perfectly convalescent*;" then his Majesty having passed a good night, is improving; in short, if the courtly chronicler and the *Post* were to be depended upon, the King should have appeared at the Spitalfields ball on Thursday, like a "giant refreshed." But we fear that William the 4th is still very far from well; for the levees have been put off for a fortnight, the grand dinner to the Knights of the Bath indefinitely postponed, and Sir H. Halford has not been released from daily attendance at the Castle. The Queen is said to have nearly recovered from her protracted indisposition; but this also we take with a few grains of allowance.—*Spectator.*

FRANCE.

Stock Exchange, June 6.—Half-past Four.—The market has been much firmer to day, and a good deal of business transacted. For cash, Fives have improved 10c.; Threes 15c. For the end of the month, Fives and Threes have risen 15c.

Paris, June 7.—The Bank of Lyons gives notice under date of 25th May, that on and after the 26th it would discount paper on that city, not having more than thirty days to run, at 3 per cent per annum.

Paris, June 7.—*Commercial Crisis.*—Fifty-three bankruptcies took place in Paris during the month of May. In January there were 37 failures, in February 38, in March 61, in April 40—total 229, since the 1st January, without comprehending the suspension of payment which occurred without the intervention of the tribunals of justice.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 28, 1837.

REMOVAL.

THE *Chronicle Office* is removed to Prince William Street, in the new building erected by Mr. M'MILLAN, and immediately over the Office of J. W. BOYD, Esq. Barrister at Law. ☞All kinds of printing executed at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

No later European dates have been received during the past week.

A Russian fleet of five line-of-battle ships, three frigates, and two brigs, with a large land force on board, sailed from Odessa on the 21st of April. Their destination was supposed to be the Circassian coast.

The house of Rothschild, in Paris, has undertaken one of the projected railroads to Versailles.

The half-hour steamer plying between London and Westminster bridges emits no smoke, being worked by quicksilver.

The last quarterly return of the Bank of England stated its bullion in the Bank at £4,423,000 sterling.

It is rumoured that there will, this year, be a deficiency of nearly £3,000,000, in the amount of the malt tax, partly owing to the state of the harvest.—*Essex (Eng.) Herald.*

The wedding feast of the Duke d'Orleans, it is said will cost the good city of Paris 800,000 francs, about $160,000.

The long established house of "Prevat Aine," of Maze, has suspended payment for 1,400,000 francs. They show 40 per cent surplus. They are large proprietors of Vineyards in the little town of Maze, and gave employment to 1,000 persons. They are spoken of in the highest terms as to integrity and ability.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The session was closed on Saturday last: the Bill for the support of the Civil Government, with a number of others, were passed and received His Excellency's assent; a list of which will be found in our columns.

NOCTURNAL DEPREDATIONS.—During the past week several robberies have been committed at the dwelling houses of our citizens. In Princess street, the houses of Messrs. Malcolm and Berryman have been broken into, and in Germain street the shop of Mr. Robert Welch has also been robbed. We are informed that one of the robbers was detected by Mr. Berryman, who unfortunately allowed the villain to escape, thereby frustrating the ends of justice, and giving the robber another opportunity of preying on the properties of our citizens.

Great complaints have been made respecting the inefficiency of the Nightly Watch. If the city funds are not sufficient for employing a nightly watch for the whole city, it surely cannot be reasonable to tax the whole population for a partial watch; and if two or three streets only can be favored with a night patrole, it is not just that citizens living at a distance from those streets should pay a Watch tax out of all proportion for the benefit received. Either let the citizens have an efficient nightly watch for the protection of their lives and properties, or do away with the Watch tax altogether.

From the Royal Gazette.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—David W. Jack, Peter Smith and Thomas Sime, Commissioners to wind up the affairs of the late Charlotte County Savings Bank, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Assembly lately passed for that purpose.

James Jones, in the room of James Moran, to expend the sum of £20, granted at the last Session, for the road leading to the Parish line near Smith's and Jones', through the Milliken settlement.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, *July 22.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came to the Council Chamber, and being seated in the chair on the Throne, the Honorable the President commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to let the Assembly know: "It is his Excellency's pleasure they attend here immediately in this house."

Who being come with their Speaker, His Excellency gave his assent to the following Bills:—

A Bill to restrain the provisions of the fifth section of an Act, intituled "An Act for the support of the Civil Government in this Province," and to establish sundry regulations for the future disposal of Crown Lands and Timber in certain cases.

A Bill in addition to an Act, intituled "An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Saint Stephens Bank, in the County of Charlotte.

A Bill in addition to, and in amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Saint Stephen's Whale Fishing Company."

An Act to remedy the failure of the Annual Courts or meetings of the Corporation of the Madrass school in this Province.

A Bill to grant a loan of five thousand pounds to the Saint John Water Company.

A Bill to prevent the issue of Private Bank Notes in this Province.

"A Bill to appropriate a part of the Emigrant Fund for the purposes therein mentioned.

"A Bill to provide for the relief of Poor Emigrants in the town of St. Andrews, in the county of Charlotte.

"A Bill to alter and amend an Act, entituled "An Act to provide for opening and repairing Roads throughout the Province."

A Bill to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board Steam Boats.

A Bill to establish Circuit Courts in this Province, and to provide for the travelling expenses of the Judges holding such courts.

A Bill to alter and amend an Act to repeal all the Laws now in force for regulating, laying out and repairing Highways and Roads, and for appointing commissioners and surveyors of highways in the several towns and parishes in this Province, and to make more effectual provision for the same," so far as the same relates to the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John.

A Bill to authorize the extension of the Gaol Limits in the city and county of Saint John.

A Bill in further amendment of the Law relating to nuisances in the Parish of Portland, in the county of Saint John.

A Bill relating to Landlord and Tenant.

A Bill for the appointment of commissioners to examine and report upon the Casual Revenue Accounts.

A Bill for the appointment of Firewards and the better extinguishing of fires which may happen in the Parish of Portland, in the county of Saint John.

A Bill to enable the Proprietors or Shareholders of a company called, "The Bank of British North America," to sue and be sued in this Province, in the name of the Manager or of any one of the local Directors for the time being of the said Company.

A Bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act for the commutation of His Majesty's Quit Rents in the Province of New Brunswick, (*with a suspending clause.*)

His Excellency was then pleased to make the following Speech:

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"My thanks, and in my opinion, those of the Province, are due to you for the alacrity with which you assembled for the performance of your Legislative duties at this unusual and inconvenient season of the year, for the zeal and assiduity with which you have attended to those duties, and above all for the spirit of harmony and unanimity in which they have been conducted.

"Upon the successful result of your joint labours, as regards the public interests, I offer you and the Province my sincere congratulations, to which permit me to add the expression of an earnest hope, that the great object by which the minds of the inhabitants of this Colony have been so long engaged, having been brought to so satisfactory a conclusion, any feelings of irritation which may have connected themselves with the discussion to which it has given rise, may now subside, and mutual good will, wherever that feeling may have been unhappily interrupted, be renewed and re-established betwixt all classes of His Majesty's subjects in this Province."

"In now releasing you from further attendance upon your Legislative duties, I beg to assure you that I look forward with the utmost confidence and satisfaction to again meeting you, in your Legislative capacities, at the period usually appointed for that purpose, or whenever the interests or the exigencies of the public service may appear to me to render it expedient to call for your advice and assistance.

"In the mean time, I do not allow myself to doubt that those sentiments of loyalty to the King and of unshaken attachment to British connexion, for which the People of this Province have always been distinguished, will be (if possible) strengthened by feelings of gratitude for the recent proofs which His Majesty has given them of his paternal regard and solicitude for their welfare."

The Assembly was then prorogued, in the usual form, to the third Tuesday in September next.

QUEBEC, July 12.—Lower Canada affairs begin to occupy more of the attention of the Upper Canada papers than usual. They seem to think our condition worse than it is. The Upper Canada militia, we find, have been addressing the Lieut. Governor with offers of services. The 2nd Regiment of the Glengary Highland Militia, in address of the 5th June, says: "We shall be found ever ready and willing to hazard our lives in defence of our Government and Constitution, and for the maintenance of our connexion with the mother country, whether endangered by the seditious designs of a faction who seek to destroy the connexion, by exciting rebellion, and bring us under the sway of a Republican Government, (an idea most repugnant and abhorrent to our feelings and principles,) or by any other cause foreign or domestic."

This address is signed by the Macdonells, the McIntyres, the McKenzies, the Kennedys, the Grants, the McMillins, the Chisholms, the McGregors, and others. "Descended," as they say, "from ancestors, who, when reluctantly compelled by "circumstances to leave their native Hills, where "they were ever devoted to the cause of loyalty, to "look for a place of residence abroad, could not "forget their allegiance and attachment to their "King, by settling themselves in any part of the "world where the British flag did not wave."—*Gazette.*

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—His Majesty's sloop *Vestal*, 26 guns, W. Jones, commander, arrived in port last night from Halifax, with the Head Quarters division of His Majesty's 83rd Regiment of Foot, the Hon. —— Dundas, Lieutenant Colonel. They amount to 280 rank and file, and the second division is immediately expected in the *Champion*. The division arrived, marched up this forenoon, and are quartered in the Cape Barracks.