Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

No. 5.

John Gape's commentaries on the Appropriations of the Session of 1840.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—A few days ago I put my invaluable ring upon my finger, and as in my last I said I would, went to Government House and searched among the Dispatches for one from Lord John Russell, expressing his *approbation* of the notorious Circular Memorandum, and his entire *satisfaction* that the *purge* had been administered so liberally to the Legislative Council, and had operated so well. But to my great surprise I could not find one!! MEM. Wonder whether my informant was not taking a *rise* out of me? Can't say, but think it very likely, that my friend supposing that like Lord Glenelg, who Sir John Harvey says "is one of the most excellent men and ablest statesmen of his day" (when asleep,) Lord John would "entirely approve of" every act done, and "entirely subscribe" to every opinion advanced, to save himself trouble, must have made a bit of a mistake.—All I can say is, if there be such a *commendatory despatch*, I could not find it with all my diligence! MEM. Wonder whether there is any truth in the report that Lord John *disapproved* of it, and *has written to say so*. Hear that Lord John declares, that that dispatch, nicnamed the PURGE was designed not for this Province, but for Upper Canada: if so *Mr.* Over Top Sawyer Wilmot was under an error, when he asserted in the House, that the origin of it could easily be seen; and other people were in error when they boasted, that it had been issued at the particular instance of Sir John himself! Hear also that Lord John was greatly incensed at the barefaced exhibition of the *purge* to the Legislative Council: if so, my Lord must greatly admire the spirit of meekness in which they swallowed it. Hear too that Lord John protests that no Governor ought to have taken such an advantage of a despatch not specifically intended for his particular Colony, as to issue such a Circular Memorandum, and so annihilate one of the branches of the Legislature: and that he greatly approves of the conduct of those Governors, who instead of giving it a construction different to, and larger than was intended, were content with merely publishing it, and leaving it to speak for itself. Mem. Wonder whether Lord John has expressed his approbation of the prosecution of the Chronicle, for expressing opinions similar to these, and exposing the practical workings of that notorious Memorandum? Can't say; but will put on my mystic ring, and again search the Dispatches;—perhaps I may find something to the purpose on both these subjects worth sending you. Mem. Wonder whether Sir John feels flattered at the mention which Lord John makes of his *pacification* with General Scott in his speech in the House of Commons! Deares me! "Unfortunate provisional agreement"! "Most unfortunate disagreement" about it! "It is I repeat, "said Lord John, *most unfortunate, that that agree-"ment should also be the subject of difference and dis-"agreement between the two countries.*"! "Government expressed its approbation of it, only on the understanding of Sir John Harvey, and his representations to Lord Glenelg"! Think of that! think too of the business being taken out of the hands of Sir John, and transferred to the Governor General and the Commander of the Forces! Think of that! How very droll that Lord John should entertain the same opinion of this *most unfortunate agreement*, with every man, woman and child in the Province, except Sir John, and his irresponsible but confidential advisers, and the *brave* Mr. City Guards. I was myself at New York when the news of the *unfortunate agreement* was made public there. Oh! how the Yankees chuckled! Nothing could exceed the delight of the rogues! They felt sure that they should then succeed in humbugging the Britishers,—and so they would if Lord Glenelg had remained in office, for he would have "entirely approved of" and "entirely subscribed to every thing." Oh! how these Yankees grinned whenever they heard of the arrival of an express, for they well knew that every word written or spoken on the subject, would furnish something additional for them to misconstrue and take advantage of. Pity that £400 shol'd have been spent on expresses, merely to create more difficulties! Mem. Wonder why Mr. Fox, and the Yankees' so seldom sent expresses? Cant say—think it must have been because they had no Contingent at command! When people have money at hand, they will contrive to spend it! It was that unfortunate humbugging agreement that first made me think of returning to the Province, for I felt sure that I should soon be wanted. But to return to my Commentaries.

The next item in the black list, after the £1113 to Crane and Wilmot in addition to former grants of £3000 for the delegation frolics (dear fun this though) is, about £1200 for the pay of the President and Members of H. M'S. Legislative Council. Mem. Wonder how this was brought about?—Can't say: but this I do know, Mr. Prosecution Wilmot brought in his address for the *prosecution of the Chronicle* on Saturday March 7; Mr. Prosecution Partelow brought in the Bill to allow the Council PAY on Monday the 9th; and on the self same day the Council resolved to concur in the prosecution: Sir John gave his answer to the address on the 11th: and the next day the Bill was committed in the House and passed. Curious coincidences these! very curious indeed! Mem. Wonder whether there is any truth in the report, that when Mr. Partelow was one day asked why he had not brought in the Council PAY bill, he replied—"*we must wait till they have passed the Baptist grant and some other grants and agreed to*"—so and so.—Can't say indeed!

Mem. Wonder whether Mr. Jordan really did say in his place last year, that he should oppose the Legislative Council getting pay, because that wol'd be sure to lead the way to paying the Executive Council? Can't say; but I do know that this year Mr. Jordan voted for the PAY bill for the Legislative Council, and said nothing about the *expences of collection*—and has been made a supervisor of Great Roads!! Curious coincidence this! very curious indeed!

Mem. Wonder whether the Assembly Journals of 1835 have anything about Council PAY worth transcribing? Will look! Should like to get a copy of Mr. Over Top Sawyer's pamphlet with the Ciceronian motto VOX POPULO! Hear that all the remaining copies of it and the Delegates report were burnt by Lou; Lowden! Can't think it! will inquire. Referring to p. 342 of the Journals, it seems that in the PAY bill introduced by Mr. End provision was made for *remuneration* to the President and Members of the Legislative Council; and that so much of the two first sections as related to the Pay of the President and members of the Council was struck out in committee, the division against the Council being 18 to 7.—this year the division in their favour was 17 to 9. Of course this give great offence above stairs, and the Council resolved 8 to 5,—that because H. M's. government did in 1833 express an opinion and recommend, that the President and members should be paid in like manner as the Speaker and Members, which opinion and recommendation they themselves thought just and reasonable; and because the House had not made provision for such pay,—to postpone the consideration of the Bill for three months. I am told that this resolution put the gentlemen of the lower house in a great stew, as indeed every thing does which touches their PAY or perquisites; and they passed I see from the Journals a resolution of appropriation to give PAY to themselves alone. In this the Council refused to concur. They then resolved notwithstanding the noncurrence of the Council to include their pay among the supplies of the Session, and to include all the appropriations in one bill, that if they failed in getting their money, the whole country might suffer with them. This was done, and Mr. Over-top Sawyer Wilmot was appointed to carry this bullying bill to the Council—Of course the most impudent man in the House would be selected by the Speaker for such a purpose! Of course too the Bill was thrown out—the Appropriations were lost,—a great ferment was excited—Mr. Over-top-sawyer wrote his VOX POPULO pamphlet—the Council were abused by every body for their greedy eagerness for PAY, and their disgraceful desire to be degraded to the level of the Assembly for a paltry pittance of £30 a head, while they got little credit for their stand upon the constitutional question. An expensive short session (by the way the last short session to pass the foolish Fire Law cost the enormous sum of £1273) was held when the Council was obliged to allow the House their PAY, and go without PAY themselves.

Mem. Wonder whether Snarley remembers the speech he made when he presented the Revenue Bill to the Governor in 1835. He said that PAY had not been given to the President and members of Council because no precedent for such provision was found in the Journals of Assembly, and because "*the Assembly considered that such provision "would have been inexpedient and improper.*" This is a brave speech surely, but referring to the Journals of the last session, I see that Snarley voted for the Pay, and so did VOX POPULO over Top-sawyer Wilmot also. Now I would like to ask Snarley and VOX POPULO too, what it is which has made Council pay proper and expedient in 1840, when it was so inexpedient and improper in 1835? I can tell—in 1835 the Council occupied an *independent* position but now in 1840, they are swamped and purged, gagged and mouthpieced, and made dependent upon a Governor, who in his turn has made himself so dependent upon the masters in the Assembly, that even against his calm deliberate judgment, as he himself says, he is obliged to prosecute any body and every body who dares say "bo to the Goose." Take this with you, if you had shewn a disposition to take the gag and mouthpiece too, you would have come off with a better share of the public spoil than *ex officio* information.

Dear prosecuted Mr. Editor,

Your's &c.

JOHN GAPE.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 19, 1840.

THE WEATHER.—For some weeks past the country has been favoured with the most propitious weather that the farmer could desire—frequent showers of rain and alternate sunshine, and the present prospect is, that of an early and abundant harvest.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, two persons fell from a stage attached to a new ship building at Mr. Hawse's ship yard in Portland.—Mr. Rupert, a respectable carpenter, was killed on the spot; the other person was seriously and dangerously injured, and but faint hopes entertained of his recovery. Mr. Rupert has left an orphan family to lament their irreparable loss.

THEATRE.—Among the passengers in the steamer North America from Boston, on Monday last, was Mr. Vandenhoff, the celebrated English Tragedian, who with his family is making a summer tour through the British Provinces. The citizens will probably be favoured by his appearance for a few nights at our Theatre.

MIS. Anderson's engagement closes this evening.

An inquest was held on the 13th instant, before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of Robert Madewell, private in H. M. 69th Regiment. Verdict—"Accidental death by drowning."

CHEAP BREAD.—The Bakers of this city, we learn, have agreed that the price of Bread, shall, during the present low price of flour, be as follows:

2lb. Wheaten loaf,		-	4d.
2lb. Mixed	do.	-	3½d.
4lb. Rye	do.	-	5d.
2lb. Do.	do.	-	2½d.

Superfine Flour is now selling at the Mills for 32s. 6d. and American from 35s. to 37s. 6d. per barrel, which is cheaper than it has been sold in this market for a number of years past. Large quantities of wheat and flour are constantly arriving from American ports.—*Observer.*

NEW VESSELS.—Towed into harbour on Sunday last, the fine new copper fastened ship *Jane*, of 700 tons. She was built at Tynemouth, at the yard of Messrs. Lovett & Parker, for Messrs. Crookshank & Walker, and is said to be a very superior vessel.

On Monday a very fine new ship called the *Isabella*, came through the Falls; she was built by Mr. Appleby, at his yard on the Kennebeckacis, and is owned by Mr. Thomas Wallace.

On Tuesday a beautifully modelled schooner *Tiger*, of 113 tons, and full rigged, was launched from the ship yard of Messrs. Irvin & Brothers, at the Abedeau. She is the property of John M'Clew, Esq. of Port Patrick, Scotland.—*Herald.*

A beautifully modelled, well proportioned, and faithfully built barque of 330 tons, named the *Brilliant*, owned by Messrs. Owens & Duncan, was launched on Saturday last from the building yard of Messrs. Francis & Samuel Smith, in Portland These builders have gained very deserved celebrity for the ships hitherto constructed by them, and we are assured the 'Brilliant' will tend rather to increase than diminish their well-earned reputation.—*Courier.*

THE BRITISH QUEEN sailed from New York on Monday the 8th, punctually at the appointed hour, having on board 172 passengers; including children and servants. The officers, crew, and persons belonging to the ship number 110, making in all 282 persons on board. The passage money for the voyage amounts to $20, 175, freight $3,727, postage $3,100; total $27,002.

CANADA.—The Montreal Herald of the 1st inst. says:—"Although the weather was some what cooler yesterday than it was the proceeding days, still it was unusually warm for this season of the year, thermometer having ranged between 74 and 85 in the shade, from 8 o'clock in the morning till 3 in the afternoon. The accounts from every part of the country give the most cheering accounts of the appearance of the crops. A gentleman who arrived in town from Upper Canada on Wednesday evening, having travelled by land from Toronto to Kingston, reports the crops in a most flourishing condition for the season of the year.

CANADA. Lieut. General Sir Richard D. Jackson and suite, arrived at Toronto on the 26th ult., by the Commodore Barrie, from Kingston. His Excellency is on a tour of military inspection, and intends to proceed as far west as Amherstburg.

QUEBEC, June 10.—We learn from the Mercury that a fatal accident occurred to Ensign E. V. Keane, a promising young officer who was on board on his way to join the Royal Regiment, to which he belonged. The unfortunate gentleman was on deck amusing himself with shooting at gulls, when by the accidental discharge of his fowling piece he was shot through the head and instantly expired.—This occurred about ten days before the vessel arrived at Quebec, and it was found impossible to bring up the body, from the weather and the crowded state of the ship; it was therefore interred, as decently as circumstances would permit, on the Pilgrims; the melancholy accident has made a deep impression on his fellow passengers.

Toronto papers are to the 3rd inst. We are sorry to learn from them that His Excellency Sir George Arthur had been for some days suffering from severe illness.

The *Colonist* states that Mr. Simmonds had left with despatches from His Excellency the Governor General, suggesting some alterations in the Union bill. They refer principally to the representation of the County of Lincoln, in Upper Canada, and to that part of the bill which makes provision for the establishment of District Councils in the United Province.

THE ARMY.—The bark *Louisa*, 27th April from Cork, arrived yesterday, bro't seven officers and 190 men of the 66th and 85th Regiments. They proceed to Montreal this evening in the steamer British America.

The Mercury of Saturday states, that the following officers belonging to the 11th and 15th Regiments have been allowed to remain in Canada, for the causes stated against their respective names:—

11th Regt.—Lieut. L. A. Boyd, Adjutant to a Regiment of Volunteer Militia in Cornwall.

15th Regt.—Captain and Brevet Major Colman, about to retire from the service.

Lieut. Ingall, Superintending Quarter-Master General's Department in the District of Quebec.

Lieut. MacGregor, conducting Volunteers from the 15th Regiment to their corps in Upper Canada. Lieut. Colman, Acting Paymaster to the Volunteer Militia Forces on the Richelieu Frontier.

[*From the Oswego Herald of June 8.*]

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO BURN THE STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN. While the Great Britain was lying at the wharf in this village on Saturday, receiving passengers and baggage for Lewiston, a trunk was taken on board by a carman, and left near the ladies' cabin. Soon after, the trunk was moved to a different position by a person on board, who was noticed by a lady, and very soon after it exploded, with a report like that of a cannon, blowing the trunk to atoms, and throwing fire in all directions, so that it was communicated to the wood and other materials on deck. Much glass was broken in the boat and other injury done. One gentleman only happened to be in an exposed position, and he escaped with a severe burn in the face and some other slight injuries. The fragments of the trunk show that it contained a jug or stone vessel of some kind, with a composition of white rosin, turpentine, vitriol, gum shellac, cotton, &c.

At the time of the explosion, Lett, the reputed murderer of Captain Usher, and who, it is said, boasts of having blowed up Brock's monument, and for the apprehension of whom, we believe about $10,000 reward has been offered within the last two years by the authorities of Upper Canada, was seen walking upon the dock at no great distance from the boat. He was soon after arrested in front of the United States Hotel by Constable Reid, to to whose promptness and energy on the occasion much credit is due. Lett was armed with four pistols and a bowie-knife, and made a desperate and unavailing effort to use them and escape. The carman immediately recognized Lett as the person who employed and paid him for carrying the trunk on board. Such was the excitement and indignation among our citizens, that Lett was forthwith tendered to the Captain of the British boat Gildersleeve, then in port, bound to Kingston, on condition that he should be surrendered to the Canadian authorities. Very properly no doubt, the captain declined the proposition, and Lett was well secured in jail.

From the description given by the lady referred to above, of the person who removed the trunk from where the carman left it, suspicion settled upon a man by the name of Dafoe, supposed to be an accomplice of Lett. The citizens, in conjunction with the village authorities, took measures for the arrest of Dafoe, and at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees called on the occasion, a resolution passed authorizing the offer of a reward of $250 for his apprehension. During the evening, Dafoe was discovered and arrested at the Centre House in this village, and committed to gaol. The prisoners will be brought before the police magistrates for examination to-day, and the facts disclosed in the investigation, which it is believed will implicate others in this infernal plot, for the wanton and wicked destruction of human life, we intend to lay before the public, as the natural fruits of that modern frontier patriotism, encouraged by profligate demagogues and the toleration of lawless mobs. Lett and Dafoe are Canadian refugees, who we understand have been lounging about this village several days.

From the St. Louis Pennant, Extra May, 15.

FROM NATCHEZ.—The Chester, from New Orleans, brought as passenger Sol. Smith Esq. to whom we are indebted for a description of the scene at Natchez. The Chester lay two hours at the wharf, and Mr. Smith went all over the prostrate city. On every side, as far as the eye could reach, was one mass of wild and terrible destruction. Fallen houses, carriages, furniture, mangled and crushed human bodies, and dead and dying horses, filled every street and avenue. Not *ten* houses in the entire city of Natchez have escaped—the greater proportion entirely demolished—some with their roofs off,—and all more or less injured. At the City Hotel, on the Hill, they were at dinner when Mr. Smith was there, and out of seventy or eighty regular boarders in the establishment the day previous, but *seven* were seated at the melancholy board.

On the river, the scene lost none of its horrors. Of the steamboats Hinds and St. Lawrence not a vestige has been discovered to tell the tale of who and how many went down to their graves during that awful evening!

In the city under the Hill but *one* building is left standing; and Mr. Smith, who conversed with many of the most respectable citizens of the place, assures us that the loss of life in the city above, cannot possibly be estimated at less than from *six hundred to one thousand souls!*

The village of Concordia, opposite Natchez, was demolished and several lives lost. The court was in session and the judge was killed on the bench. A young man named H. M. Allen, from Philadelphia, was killed.

THE REBUILDING OF NATCHEZ.—Our poor desolated city, begins to teem like a bee hive with the clatter of hammers, and the bustle of repairs and rebuilding. Something is being done to almost every dwelling which can, by any possibility, be repaired. If the dry weather should continue ten days longer a considerable part of our population who remain in the city at that time, will be so sheltered, that they will be protected from the rain in their beds.—Carpenters are asking $5 a day.—[*Natchez Free Trader.*

ANOTHER DISASTROUS FLOOD.—Our Southern papers for the last fortnight, have been filled with accounts of disastrous floods, freshets, hurricanes and tornadoes; varied, occasionally, with the loss of a steamboat, street fights, assassinations and murders. The last disaster we have to record is a freshet which occurred in the Savannah river, (Geo.) on the 27th ult., which overflowed Augusta and Hamburg, the river having risen fifteen feet in a single night. Both bridges over it were carried away. About three miles of the South Corolina Rail-road were so overflowed that the cars were stopped. The goods from the stores at Hamburg were floating about and the inhabitants were fleeing for their lives in canoes, batteaux and rafts.

FROM HAVANA.—The New Orleans Bulletin contains the latest advices from Havana. The citizens are endeavoring to bring about transatlantic steam navigation between the port of Marseilles and the ports of Havana and New Orleans, by the way of Barcelona, Cadiz, Madeira and Martinique.

By the way of Havana, we have advices from Sisal of the 6th ult. Everything remained in Campeachy in the same situation as noted by our former advices.

H. B. M. Packet Opossum, Capt. Porters, arrived at Havana on the 12th ult. from Tampico, having on board $680,000 in specie.

The British packet Linnet, had arrived with $350,000 in specie.

ENGLISH SUMMARY.

Lord Brougham and Mr. Leader, M. P. are daily expected in Paris, from his Lordship's seat at Cannes. Lord Brougham is stated to be in excellent health and spirits, the Mediterranean breezes having completely renovated him. It is rumoured that his Lordship will remain in the French Capital but two or three days, but will hasten to attend to his Parliamentary duties, which for the comfort of the Treasury benches, we understand, will be of the most active description, and will be emulated with corresponding zeal in the Lower House by Mr. Leader. The right hon. Edward Ellice is still in Paris, grumbling and threatening his quandum allies. Mr. Ellice is on intimate terms with M. Thiers, and Lord Palmerston had better look to his position, for there is more peril for him in the Cabinet than *out* of it.

REFORM AT THE PALACE.

We are well pleased to announce that Prince Albert has commenced the goodly work of clearing the palace of the Camarilla and Sbirri of the Whig ministers, who have to the great disgust of the nation, too long usurped the controul of Majesty, and so encircled and beset the Royal presence by themselves and their satellites, that the highest and noblest in the realm could not, without the greatest difficulty, obtain an audience of their Queen. All is now in progress of improvement; and, as my Lady Normanby (*vulgo*, Mrs. Smashem) says, "our influence is on the decline; this German gentleman," as she sarcastically designates Her Majesty's Consort, "has quite changed the order of things—poor Lord Melbourne cannot now make his own announcement to the presence, as he used to do, and fling his half-dirty cream hat down upon the white satin *fauteuil*; his step is arrested in the antechamber, and there he must await the Royal pleasure until it is convenient to receive him." The *Bombastes* Pagets are reduced—reformed, we ought to say—to the exercise of their official functions, with a hint, perhaps, that it would be more agreeable to restrict the visits of the younger branches of the Lord Chamberlain's family to their appearance at the juvenile balls. All this is as it should be; but that which has excited our special wonder, knowing what we know, is, that the intriguing German Baroness, and her special confederate Stockmar, are in a tottering state of doubtful perplexity—not actually cut, but out of confidence—half-recognized but very coolly responded to. The truth is, that Prince Albert, having unravelled the mysterious web with which certain intriguantes had contrived to embarrass and annoy the Duchess of Kent, has expressed his detestation of their acts, and at the same time avowed his determination to restore that amiable and ill-used lady to her proper station, influence, and suitable residence.—*London Argus.*

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE OPERA.—Her majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg, and attended by a numerous suite honoured the Opera with their presence on Saturday evening; Queen Adelaide, also attended by her suite, occupied the adjoining box to her Majesty. In the course of the evening the Queen Dowager paid a visit to her majesty's box, and remained some time in conversation with her majesty. During one of the *entr'actes* her majesty returned the visit, and remained for about ten minutes in the box of Queen Adelaide. It afforded us the greatest delight to observe the cordial manner in which her majesty welcomed Queen Adelaide, and the mutual gratification their Majesties appeared to derive from this friendly interchange of affection. Prince Albert looked remarkably well. The simple and elegant evening costume in which he was attired—wearing no other ornament than a simple star and ribbon—displayed his fine manly form to great advantage. His Royal Highness appears to have become more familiar with our language, and this circumstance which enables his royal Highness to enter frequently into general conversation, on Saturday evening added additional animation and expression to his handsome countenance.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT SEPPINGS.

It is with sincere regret that we have to announce the death of the distinguished naval architect to whose science old England stands indebted for so many of her "wooden walls;" we allude to Sir Robert Seppings, F. R. S., M. R. I., for so many years Surveyor of the British Navy. Sir Robert commenced his career as a naval architect under the late Sir J. Henslow, and served his country faithfully in that capacity for nearly fifty years. His improvements in ship-building were numerous and important, and his exertions on several occasions were honoured with the marked approval of both houses of parliament. The Royal Society and the Royal Society of Arts both awarded him their gold medals; and several foreign diplomas were from time to time conferred upon him. He died at Taunton, on Saturday, the 25th inst. aged 72.

Among the ingenious novelties introduced by the Whigs, has been that of a successor to this tried and experienced naval architect, who professes in one of his manifestos on the subject of naval architecture, to possess an "intuitive" knowledge of the noble science of ship-building; but although he is a gentleman of unquestionable talent, great personal worth, and a good sailor to boot, we have to learn that he has improved on those immutable principles of science which large floating bodies are or ought to be constructed; although upwards of a million of the public treasure has been lavished on his experiments, and although the cost of Sir Wm. Symond's ships, as compared with those of the same calibre which have been built by Sir Robert Seppings, is nearly one-fourth greater.—*Standard.*

POWER OF STEAM.—The greatest load lifted by an engine now at work in this country was by one in the consolidated mines, which raised a load of 9000lbs. every double stroke it made, and did this nine times a minute, amounting to 567,022 tons, lifted 7 ft. 6 in. in twenty-four hours; and this astonishing machine could be started, stopped, or regulated, by a little boy.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

The Queen gave on the 11th a State Ball at Buckingham Palace—it being the first since her marriage. The Queen opened the ball in a quadrille, in which her partner was Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Albert dancing with Princess Augusta of Cambridge. The Prince afterwards waltzed with the Princess Augusta. The American Minister and Mrs. Stevenson are enumerated among the distinguished personages present.

SOUNDINGS IN THE ATLANTIC.—Captain Ross, the Arctic Navigator, who is now engaged on an Antarctic Expedition, obtained soundings in the middle of the Atlantic with a line of 2500 fathoms, or about 3 miles in length. This is the greatest depth by far ever reached by a sounding line.

STATE OF TRADE.—There is a general stagnation of all kinds of business in the principal cities, at the present time. The Liverpool merchants, who are generally busy, are at present doing little or nothing; and I am informed by an old merchant, that he never knew Liverpool appear so dull before. Cotton is already selling at very low rates, and the price must soon be still further reduced, as an unusually large number of vessels, loaded with cotton, are soon to arrive here. Several of the prominent Manchester, Sheffield and Birmingham manufacturers have not an American order on hand—a circumstance which has not been known for the last ten years; but while this may appear like a gloomy state of things to the manufactures here, it speaks volumes to the credit of the American importer.

Dr. Turnbull has made a remarkable discovery of a method of curing deafness. Two cases are related, apparently well authenticated, of the cure of two patients, one nine years old who had lost her hearing from a fever when an infant, and another a girl 13 years old, who was born deaf. The cure was effected in half an hour, so that the patient could hear the ticking of a watch.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has just brought forward his Budget, and has stated that the expenditures for the year, including all extras, will be £49,432,000 while the whole revenue, making certain expected abatements, on a favorable estimate, would not exceed £46,700,000, shewing a deficiency of £2,700,000.

An important decision has been given on the subject of the indemnity to the opium smugglers by the Supreme Court at Calcutta, which declares that Capt. Elliott, when he gave the securities, was under duresse, and that his securities were of course void.

The French papers complain of an aggression which has been committed by the English in Senegal. It seems that the Senegambia, a French schooner, the owners of which had undertaken to engage, on the coast of Africa, a hundred blacks, as recruits for a company of pioneers, formed by the French Government, in Guyana, had cast anchor in Cassamance River, opposite an English factory, when it was captured by the English brig of war Saracen, and sent into Sierra Leone.

LONDON, May 15.—The following telegraphic despatch appears in the Paris papers.

Private accounts from Algiers do not speak favourably of the opening of the campaign, and it would seem, from the inactivity of Marshal Vallee, that the Emir is too well prepared for him.

Intelligence of the 4th has been received from Naples. Much dissatisfaction is said to be felt, both at court and among the people, at the delay which occurs in the captured Neapolitan vessels being given up, and that irritation was further increased by accounts being received from Corfu, stating that five vessels with the flag of the Two Sicilies were detained by order of Sir Howard Douglas.

The French merchants and manufacturers appear to be satisfied with the basis on which the commercial treaty between France and England is to be concluded. The following are some of its principal features:—

1st. France increases its entrance duty on linen thread; but takes off its prohibition on hardware, earthenware, and divers woollen articles, replacing it with a high duty.

2d. England reduces one-half its duties on *articles de Paris*, timepieces and colored paper, and its duty on wine to 12s per gallon, and on brandy to 14s. This certainly is an improvement in public economy.

"TOULON, May 6.

"CAMP OF AFROUN, April 30.

"MARSHAL VALLEE TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

"The army attacked the Arabs yesterday at Onedjrz. The enemy, finding both his flanks turned, fell back on the position of Afroun, but that position was carried at the point of the bayonet, and the enemy was pursued until nightfall. All the troops behaved well. We have lost very few men. The Dukes of Orleans and Aumale, who marched at the head of the troops, behaved well. The weather is fine. I continue my operations."

"THE MARITIME PREFECT TO THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

"The commander of the marine at Algiers, and the chief officer of the steamers there, announce that the army obtained on the 27th an important success. The princes behaved well. The Duke d'Aumale, sent by the Prince Royal to order the cavalry to attack the enemy, charged with it, and he became by his bravery an object for the whole army."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice that, before the close of the session, the expense of the war with China would be brought before the House, and a vote taken upon it.

The Queen gave her first state ball since the royal marriage, on the night of May 11. Among the company were Earl Grey, Duke of Wellington, Lord Holland, Sir Robert Peel, Earl of Ripon and Earl of Aberdeen—a curious mingling of political opposites.

The approaching marriage of the Russian Grand Duke to the Princess Mary of Hesse Darmstadt, has been officially announced.

The Spanish General Cordova, died at Lisbon on the 29th of April.

The U. S. sloop of war Cyane arrived at Toulon on the 25th of April. On the same day another instalment of 3,000,000 francs, of the Haytian debt, was landed at Toulon. This we believe is the second.

A squadron of three vessels was about sailing from Toulon for the China seas, to look after the French interests during the strife with England.

Mr. Charles Kemble has arrived in Paris on his way to Italy.

A typhus fever has been making great ravages in Brittany, and has raged with peculiar intensity at Saint Brieuc. In the ecclesiastical seminary of that town, fifty of the abbies have been attacked; and one of them have died, the institution has been ordered to be cleared of its inhabitants. The commune of Pouilldouen, in Finisterre, has also suffered severely from the fever. One farmer lost six children in less than a month, and in the family of another, the wife is dead, and nine out of fifteen children have been attacked by the disease.

SUSPENSION OF TWO GERMAN SERVANTS.—We understand that two Germans who came to England in the suite of Prince Albert as yagliers have been suspended, by order of his Royal Highness, since their arrival at the Castle. It appears that when the two Germans were shown the apartments that were appointed for them in the Castle they objected to them, stating they were not good enough, and they left the Castle for the purpose of taking up their residence at one of the hotels in the town. They had scarcely departed before they were inquired after by the Prince, who were informed of their intention. His Royal Highness commanded that they both should be instantly suspended from their duties and return to London, a notice to which effect was officially conveyed to them forthwith. We think his Royal Highness showed his good sense in this treatment to his fellow-countrymen.—*Windsor Journal.*

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA. The Circassians continue successful in their irregular contest with Russia. They have been victorious in many skirmishes—have retaken a number of fortresses of importance—put the garrisons to the sword, and supplied themselves with arms and ammunition. The news of their success has produced surprise and alarm in Russia—and all the Russian troops at Sebastapool, and Odessa, had been ordered to Circassia without delay.

FRANCE. There is nothing of importance from France. The French army at Algiers, defeated the Arabs in an engagement on the 27th of April—and the Royal Dukes of Orleans and Aumale, it is said behaved very well.

Some corn riots had occurred in France, in consequence of the advance in the price of grain, but they were quelled by active police measures, aided by a severe rain storm.

MARRIED

At Campo Bello, on the 14th instant, Mr. John Alexander, Merchant of this City, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Wilford Fisher, Esquire, of Grand Manan.

At Wolfville, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. W. Owen, Mr. J. C. Tobias of Annapolis, to Cecilia Augusta Emmons, eldest daughter of Stephen B. Dewolfe, Esqr. of Wolfville.

At New York, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Power, James Gordon Bennett, Editor and proprietor of the New York Herald, to Henrietta Agnes Crean.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Henry Dusten to Miss J. Crawley, both of the Parish of Portland.—Same evening, by the same, Mr. James M'Kerral, of Belfast, to Miss Jane Thiew, of the Parish of Portland.

On Sunday last, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. James Case to Miss Catherine Cunliff, both of this city.

DIED

On Sunday evening, Dudley Woodbridge, youngest Son of L. H. Deveber, Esq. Aged 5 years, and 11 months.

On Wednesday evening, Mary Ann, only daughter of Samuel Gillispea, aged 2 years and 2 months.

At Cornwallis, May 26, after a long and painful illness, William Campbell, Esquire, in the 61st year of his age.

At Shelburn, on the 5th instant, Miss Catherine Skinner, aged 74 years, by which the family of the late Stephen Skinner, Esq. has become wholly extinct, she being the last survivor.

At Halifax, on Wednesday last, Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Cooke, aged 21 years. She was beloved and respected by all who knew her.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived, 11th—Schr. Britannia, Kinney, Halifax—to order oats, potatoes, &c. 12th—Brig Voyager, Crinson, Sunderland, 57—Mackay, Brothers & Co. coals, &c.

Susan Maria Brooks, Hughes, Donegal, 42—R. Rankine & Co. 102 passengers.

Napoleon, Cahill, Philadelphia, 9—to order, flour.

Schr. Syren, Darling, Castine—Master, granite.

Herald, Waite, Philadelphia, 9—N. Merrit, flour and wheat.

Susan Taylor, Treworgy, Philadelphia, 16—B. Tilton, flour.

Sukey, Robbins, Portland—bricks &c.

13th—Ship British America, Pritchard, Liverpool, 42—Eaton, Burnham & Co. goods.

Brigantine Collyria, Card Baltimore, 10—James Lockwood & Co. flour.

14th, ship Ben Nevis, Burns, Liverpool, 36—John Walker, salt, coals and goods.

15th, brig Harmony, Baillie, Dublin, via Halifax, 49—R. Rankin & Co. 106 passengers.

Maria, Doran Londonderry, 45—G. D. Robinson & Co. 115 passengers.

Schr. Gem, Jefferey, New York, 6—order, flour and corn.

Emily, Hilton, Halifax, 6—sugar and cigars.

Steamer North America, Seely, Boston, 36 hours—J. Whitney & Co. passengers.

17th, schooner Teazer, Greenlaw, New-York, 6—Thomas & Sandall, assorted cargo.

19th, brig Maria, Doram, Londonderry, 38, G. D. Robinson & co. beef, pork and passengers.

CLEARED,

Ship Myrtle, Price, London, deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

Lockwoods, Stephens, Cork, timber—James Lockwood & Co.

Mary, Campbell, Londonderry, timber—G. D. Robinson & Co.

Countess of Liverpool, Lindsay, Liverpool, timber—R. Rankin & Co.

Wave, Isaac, Greenock, John Robertson.

Miramichi, Grieve, Clyde, timber—R. Rankin & Co.

Volunteer, Lockey, Hull, timber—John Robertson.

Ship Enterprise, Boyes, Wales, timber—J. Anders, Barry & Co.

Brig Resolution, Davies, Penzance, timber—

Cordelia, M'mahon, Belfast, do. R. Rankin.

Maria, Jones, Cardiff, timber—J. M. Wo

Cleofrid, Robertson, Hull, timber—Robinson & Co.

Susan, Moses, Berbice, boards and sc—Charles M'Lauchlan.

Britannia, Pyne, Sligo, timber—R. & Co.

James Lewis, Shearer, Dundalk, stav

Sch. Only Son, Muirhead, Halifax, molass—Master.

Vigilance, Staples, Lubec, plaster—M

Wasp, Porter, Philadelphia, plaster—

Fame, Smith, Halifax, limestone—M

Dee, Reynolds, Halifax, earthenware ter.

Thomas Lowden, Baker, Quebec, mol Ratchford & Brothers.

Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, chalk, T. Robinson.

The United States' sloop of war Preble, Breese, from Portsmouth, N. H. bound to dor, arrived at Halifax on the 10th inst.

Spoken, 5th inst. lat. 41, long. 69, brig from St. John for Philadelphia—24 May, ker, ship Leander, of St. John, from Liver Quebec.

Arrived at Savannah, 28th May, ship Cor Broadley, from Baltimore; Columbus, St. John.

Arrived at Philadelphia, 31 June, brig Hoyt, Windsor; 4th, schr. Cordelia, Smit John.

Cleared at Quebec, 1st inst. sch. St. La for St. John.

Off Cork; 10th May, ship Ward Poole, from St. John for Newry.

Sailed from Londonderry, 5th, May, M ran St. John;—Galway, 7th, Midas, Moor Cardiff, 8th, Wanderer, Dixon, do.—Gr 10th, Ateona, Grant, do.

Spoken by the brigt. Reigndeer, on the 4 miles N. E. of Cape Sambro, brig J. M. Hughes, from Donegal bound to St. John.

Brig Margaret, Appleby, 39 days from Li G. B. bound to Halifax, with 300 tons s chests tea, dry goods, &c. consigned to Fo & McNab, struck on bog rock, off Jedore, o nesday nigh last, but was got off, and sun diately in 3 fathoms water—captain and cre Captain Lithgow, and passengers were sav

Chester, Lawson, from Liverpool, at Que

Quebec, June 10.—The bark George-Re Liverpool, to Messrs. Grote & Co. with 3 ders, arrived at Grosse Isle, has had the fever on board: 5 deaths and 7 now in ho a miserably destitute state.

Sixty-five persons were picked up by th during Sunday night last, the greater nu whom have been committed as deserted se At two o'clock yesterday morning, the Birch, "shipping Agents," were arreste tempting to get off a seaman who had deser the ship *Thomas Worthington*, of Cork, fro pool, and now in this port.

Light House on Saint Paul's—Capt. Fish ship "Tamerlane," arrived at Quebec, rep the Light House on the North-East end Paul's Island, exhibits a brilliant and well fixed light, at the distance of eighteen mil on the night of the 20th May, and which sw ers the benevolent purposes for whic erected.

MR. WEISBECKER

Professor of Music, Teacher of the Forte and Singing.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry habitants of St. John, that he is now al disengaged from his late occupation, and e receive Pupils, also to attend to the Tu Piano-fortes.

Mr. W. trusts there is no occasion to say the Public of this City, than that his best shall be exerted for the improvement of th fided to his instructions, and hopes that prove himself worthy of their patronage, ons of which has induced him to resign his engagement.

☞ *Place of residence, Mr. Holman's hous street.* 12th June.

Corporation Contract

TENDERS will be received at the Sto PORTER, until Saturday the 20th day instant, at noon, from persons willing to with the Corporation for re building and ex the SLUICE WAYS connected with the Mill Bridge, (so called,) agreeable to a P Specification to be seen on