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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 21, 1846.

The first August Mail arrived in this City on Tuesday evening last. By our extracts below, it will be seen that the new Ministry had a large majority in the Commons on the Sugar Duties' question.—Another attempt has also been made on the life of Louis Philippe, King of the French.——Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope are unsatisfactory; the Caffres had entered the colony in great numbers, and drove off vast numbers of cattle, burning properties and committing other depredations; many colonists had fallen in defending their possessions. A force was being organized to act against the robbers which will no doubt bring them to their senses.

The Liverpool papers are much occupied by the interesting proceedings of laying the foundation stone of the new Sailors' Home; for which purpose his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived in Liverpool on the 30th ult. Preparations for this event have for some time past been making, on the most liberal and gorgeous scale—every way worthy of the great town which was to be the subject and scene of this humane and desirable undertaking.—His Highness, as might have been expected, met with the most enthusiastic reception; balconies were erected along the line of procession, and these and the windows of the houses were filled with gay parties. All business in the town was suspended; the inhabitants were all in the streets, and every thing was gaiety and splendour. Upwards of 200,000 strangers were in town to witness the display. We copy the following particulars of the ceremony from the *Liverpool Mail* of the 1st instant, to which paper a grand Pictorial supplement is appended, commemorative of the event:

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.

The site of the Sailors' Home, opposite the Post office was covered with planks, and surrounded on all sides with substantial galleries for the accommodation of spectators. In the centre, four immense beams supported "the jenny," or traversing winch, and the other machinery requisite for lowering the stone into its place, the whole being painted garter blue. This part of the arrangements, as well as the supply of level mallet, and plumb rule, was done by Messrs. S. and J. Blakeley, builders, under the direction of Mr. Cunningham, the architect.

The galleries were crowded with well dressed ladies and gentlemen; the house tops, windows, cornices, and every projection on which adventurous spectators could perch themselves, were occupied. On the summit of the south side of the Post office were a great number of men and even women; and in one instance where a roof was rather dilapidated, a portion of it was removed and converted into a standing place. The whole scene was one of the most spirit stirring we ever witnessed—a more splendid procession cannot be imagined.

Precisely at two o'clock, the approach of fire police heralded in the procession, which passed in due order; but at ten minutes to three it was evident that the whole of the procession could not file past the site of the Sailors' Home, half of the ship carpenters having then only past. The remainder of the trades therefore stood aside and allowed the Prince's carriage to pass up to the entrance, in time to allow his Highness to perform the ceremony; and leave Liverpool for London by the four o'clock train.

The Prince was received with tremendous cheering, and preceded by the Town Council and followed by his suite, entered the open space in the midst, while the plaudits of the assembled thousands rent the air. A great number of the noblemen and gentlemen who were at the banquet were present.

An awkward delay now occurred in consequence of the change in the procession. The Sailors, the Committee of the Sailors' Home, and the Trowel, and also the Freemasons, who were to take a distinguished part in the proceedings, were hindered from following by the procession, which had opened to let the Prince pass, having been closed up. The Prince however with the greatest condescension, occupied the time in conversing with the gentlemen who stood near him. He was attired in a black coat, with light waistcoat, trousers, and cravat, and wore the badge and insignia of the Order of the Garter.

At length all the missing accessories being come up, the interesting ceremonial was commenced by Mr. Cunningham, the architect, exhibiting to H. R. H., beautifully prepared drawings of the intended building.

Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq., Provincial Grand Master of Western Lancashire, assisted by his deputy, John Drinkwater, Esq., and others of the Grand Officers, proceeded to prove the stone square, level, and true; and to go through certain other mysterious ceremonies.

Mr. Councillor Tyrer then presented to his Royal Highness a small glass vessel, in which were a few coins of the present reign, struck this year, and a list of all the donors of the Sailors' Home, printed on vellum. This his Royal Highness placed in a cavity in the stone; after which Mr. Tomlinson, the Hon. Secretary, presented a larger vessel containing copies of all the newspapers in Liverpool.

Charles Cotesworth, Esq., vice chairman of the institution, next handed to his Royal Highness a thick brass plate, silvered on one side, with which he covered the orifice. The plate bore the following inscription, engraved by Messrs. Yates and Hess, in such a superior style as certainly entitle them, *par excellence*, to be called *royal* engravers:—

"This foundation stone of the Liverpool Sailors' Home was laid on July 31st, 1846, by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, K. G., Consort of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Patron of the Institution, in the Tenth Year of her Reign, and in the Mayoralty of David Hodgson, Esq.

TRUSTEES.—Ralph Brocklebank, Robertson Gladstone, Duncan Gibb, William Potter, Robert Rankin.

COMMITTEE.—*Chairman*, James Aikin.—*Vice Chairman*, Charles Cotesworth.—*Treasurer*, J. Tyrer.—*Honorary Secretary*, William John Tomlinson.—*Auditors*: Thomas Darnley Anderson and John Irving Currie; John Lewis Phipps, Josias Booker, John Abraham Tinne, William Preston, James Bold, George Kendall, John Clint, John Archer, Robert Bibby, Thomas Clint, Joseph Pinder, Joseph Williamson, George Atkinson, John Bond, William Ferguson, Thomas Berry Horsfall, George Grant, William Shand, Andrew Low, John Palmer Younghusband, R. Cochrane Crabbe, Christopher Bell, R. N., T. Shand, Robinson Duckworth, Alexander Cunningham Dunlop.

CHAPLAIN.—The Rev. Wm. Maynard, M. A.

ARCHITECT.—John Cunningham."

A mallet, plumb rule, and level, in mahogany, the workmanship of Mr. Hague, joiner, of Liverpool, was then handed to his Royal Highness, with which he tried and proved the stone.

James Aikin, Esq., the Chairman of the Sailors' Home, then came forward and presented the trowel to his Royal Highness, in the following address:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS—As chairman of the committee of the Liverpool Sailors' Home, it is my duty to express to Your Royal Highness our grateful acknowledgments and thanks for your kindness and condescension, in consenting to lay the first stone of the building to be erected on this site.

"Your Royal Highness is already aware that the great object of the establishment is to benefit the seamen frequenting our port, to improve their condition and their character, and to rescue them from perils of the shore, often more dangerous than those to which they are exposed at sea. That this object will be effected by the means proposed, is no longer a question of doubt. The business of the Sailors' Home has already commenced, and is now in active operation. During the last fifteen months, in premises hired for the purpose, characters of six thousand seamen have been registered, and five thousand have been shipped on voyages, and in vessels of their own selection. The wages of a still greater number have there been paid, and a safe deposit for their money has been provided. The savings' bank, in addition to the bank of deposit, forms an important part of our plan, and the success of this arrangement already presents a fair prospect of inducing those improved habits which arise out of a feeling of prudence and independence.

"In no place is such an establishment more needed than in this great port, and although we regret that it has been so long delayed, we find satisfaction in the knowledge that we have now received the most zealous support from all classes of the community.

"Our beloved Sovereign has been graciously pleased to become the patroness of this institution, and for the management of its affairs, we have on the committee, combined with the principal shipowners of the port, the valuable practical aid of several who have themselves experienced the various and arduous duties of a sailor's life. Under such auspices, we are confident that when this building shall be completed, we shall realise our most sanguine expectations, and that the Liverpool Sailors' Home will prove not unworthy the patronage of Her Majesty, and of the support and countenance of your Royal Highness.

"Allow me most respectfully and most sincerely to congratulate your Royal Highness, for having endeared yourself to the people of this nation, by associating your illustrious name with institutions formed for religious, scientific, and philanthropic purposes; by these means securing the triumphs of peace and the blessings of Christianity; and for having this day added to your well deserved popularity by recording yourself as the friend of the British sailor.

"It now only remains for me to perform the pleasing duty of presenting to your Royal Highness this trowel, for the purpose of enabling your Royal Highness to lay the first stone of our Liverpool Sailors' Home.

The Prince then made the following most gracious reply:

"I return you my best thanks for this loyal address, which gives a most gratifying account of the state of this institution and its future prospects.

"I join with you in fervent prayer that the realization of its praiseworthy object, towards which this town has shown such liberality, may be further insured by the solemn act we are about to perform and in which it has given me the greatest pleasure that you should have invited me to take a part."

The Prince then spread the mortar with a handsome trowel, made by Mr. Dismore, and the stone was lowered into its place, while the immense assemblage sang "Rule Britannia."

The Rev. Rector Brooks then delivered the following most beautiful and appropriate prayer:—

"O Almighty and Everliving God, of whose only gift it cometh that Thy faithful people do unto Thee any true and laudible service, we humbly beseech thee to accept the prayers which we offer to Thy Divine Majesty for the successful progress of the undertaking which has now been so auspiciously commenced. We acknowledge that without Thy blessing all human efforts are vain, and that we can do no good thing without Thee. Prosper then O Lord, this work to a happy termination, and grant that what has now been begun in Thy name, may be continued and ended in Thee. Thou hast commanded us to love one another; we tender unto Thee our grateful thanks that Thou hast put it into the hearts of Thy servants to establish an institution intended as a means of increasing the comforts, supplying the wants, and helping the infirmities of those of our fellow-men who go down to the sea in ships, and occupy their business in the great waters and who, under Thee, are humble instruments of that posterity with which this great commercial town has been so signally favoured. May they who have been most actively engaged in promoting this work of mercy be spared to witness its completion, and when, in Thy good, they shall be gathered to their fathers, raise up, we pray Thee, a continued succession of benefactors, that so the spirit of benevolence which has given birth to this institution may never be wanting to encourage and support it.—As to those who are to be the future inmates of this house, grant, O Lord, that it may prove to them a sure refuge in the day of trial, that when the storms and perils of the ocean are passed, they may find it a haven of peace. Grant that it may shield them from those temptations to which, upon their periodical return to their native shores, they are more particularly exposed; and grant, above all, that the religious instruction and consolations, which will be here provided for them, may be the means of bringing many of them to Thee, of preserving them from sin here, and from the effects of sin hereafter. May they be rooted and built up in Jesus Christ, established in faith, zealous in every good word and work, and abounding ever more and more in thanksgiving to Thee, and in gratitude to their earthly benefactors. May Thy fatherly hand ever be over them, may Thy holy spirit ever be with them, and so lead them to the knowledge and obedience of Thy word, that they may be accounted amongst the number of Thy faithful servants.—Lastly, we pray that both they who give and they who receive may be united together in one holy bond of union, and when earthly things have passed away, when their respective duties have been discharged in this world, and their mortal race is for ever closed, may they at last meet together in Thy heavenly kingdom.

"These our prayers we offer unto Thee in The name and through the mediation of Thy blessed Son Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour, in whose perfect form of words we conclude our petitions.

"Our Father, &c."

His Royal Highness joined audibly in repeating the Lord's prayer, and its conclusion responded with a hearty Amen. The Rev. Rector Brooks then pronounced the Apostolical Benediction.

Three hearty cheers were then given for the Prince, and three for the Queen, when his Royal Highness took leave of the authorities and returned at a rapid pace to his lodgings.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Wednesday evening at half past seven o'clock, as the King, Queen, and Royal Family presented themselves on the balcony of the Tuileries, during the performance of the concert which was taken place in celebration of the "Three Glorious Days," two pistol shots were fired at his Majesty. The assassin was immediately arrested.

(From the Moniteur)

No! the country will not believe that another crime has been committed, yet such is the truth—the King has been fired upon.

The visible protection of Providence, which defies the malice of assassins, has for the seventh time saved this life, so dear to France. This news will cause profound consternation in the country. We can hardly master our own emotion and grief.

The King, who preserved under the circumstances his usual composure, gave orders to continue the concert, and appeared before the public, to show that he had received no hurt.

The assassin was immediately seized by the bystanders, and interrogated. He stated his name was Joseph Henri. He was aged 51, and was an iron monger. His lodgings have been searched.—He has confessed his guilt, and acknowledged the pistols belonged to him. He had long projected his crime. His intention was to commit the crime on the first of July, when he was on duty, as National Guard, at the Tuileries. He is of a small and slender form, and was decently dressed. One hundred and forty francs in gold were found upon him.—At ten o'clock a council of the Cabinet was held at Tuileries. Immediately afterwards the King returned to Neuilly, and will depart to morrow for the Chateau D'Eu.

The prisoner, Joseph Henri, declared that he was not actuated by any political motive. He said he was driven to the act by private misfortune—that he owed a sum of 15,000 francs, which, if he did not pay at the end of the mounth, he should go to prison. An account of his life would be found at his residence.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, August 1.—The arrivals from British North America throughout the past month have been moderate, showing a decrease of 15 vessels, 12,251 tons, as compared with corresponding month last year. The general features of the trade, also, are more healthy and promising than for the last few months, during the turnout of the operatives. Since their return to work considerable reductions have been made in old stocks, which, joined to the moderate arrivals, especially from Quebec, and a prosperous state of trade in the country, with the promise of an abundant harvest, give hopes of a permanent improvement in the market.

AMERICAN PINE TIMBER.—Of St. John, one cargo of 19 inches diameter was sold at 18d; another, 19¾ inches, at 17¾d per foot, (being exclusive of beam fillings, which were sold separately,) and from the yard by itself, early in the month, a cargo of 20 inches, of but middling quality, at 17½d per foot. The last sale from the yard was of 350 logs of middling size and quality at 17d per foot. Of Quebec, one cargo was sold at 14½d, one at 15d, one, by auction, at 15½d, and another in like manner, at 14½ to 15¾d per foot. With cargo, a parcel of Miramichi was sold at 14d, and a cargo at 15d per foot.

BIRCH.—St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 13d per foot, and some parcels apart at 14½ per foot.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA FIR PLANKS AND BOARDS.—Planks have arrived freely and have been sold, St. John, with cargo, at 2d to 2¼d per foot, and apart several cargoes at 2¼d; Halifax at 2¼ to 2⅜d, and Miramichi yellow at 2⅜d, and Spruce at 2¼d per foot.

LATHWOOD.—St John, with cargo, has been sold at 30s. and apart at £3 15s per fathom.

Lord John Russell, like Earl Grey, has sent a donation of £100 to the Cobden Testimonial.

On the 18th ultimo a child, near Crook, was born with a full grown tooth, and several others cut through the gums.

It is stated confidently, that Lord George Bentinck, enamoured of his new profession, has determined to give up the turf, and turn his whole attention to politics. He has actually sold his stud as a commencement.

The inquest upon Mr. Hind, whose death was caused by the recent collision on the Eastern Counties Railway, was brought to a close on Wednesday, by a verdict of manslaughter against Clare, the engine-driver.

Mr. Thos. Cottier, of this town, son of Mr. Cottier, of Pulrose-mill, near Douglas, has gone with Ibrahim Pacha to Egypt, for the purpose of superintending the construction of a rice-mill.

A girl, fifteen years old, was convicted at Exeter, on Thursday last, of having set fire to the house of her master, in revenge for her mistress having scolded her. Judgment of death was recorded against her.

Collisions of Vessels at Sea.—It appears from a return issued by order of the House of Commons, relative to the number of collisions of vessels at sea during the last year, that in the course of 1845, there were no less than 454 of these disasters.

Mr. Jobbard, a French chemist, has discovered a method of producing gas for illumination from water. He charges the hydrogen from aqueous vapours strongly with carbonaceous vapours from oil of gas tar or any other oil, and produces a brilliant white light.

Reclaiming Land in Ireland.—Upwards of 4000 acres of land have been reclaimed from the sea, on the shores of Lough Foyle, in the county of Derry, under the auspices of John Robertson, Esq., of London. The cost of reclaiming has hitherto been from £15 to £20 per acre, but the expense has been much increased in consequence of litigation and difficulties inseparable from a first attempt at so large a match into the sea. The land is of very superior quality, being a tender loam, with a thick deposit of vegetable matter, and it is anticipated will grow crops for many years without requiring any manure.

Arrival of the King and Queen of the Belgians.—Their Majesties landed at Woolwich on Monday afternoon, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, on a visit to her Majesty, where they were visited by the Duchess of Kent.—*Liverpool Mail, Aug. 1.*

It appears to be now quite certain that Marshal Soult will retire from the French Ministry, and, it is said, from public life, as soon as the general election is over.

Serious Illness of the King of Denmark.—We find the following in the *Courrier Francais*, of Thursday:—"Accounts are said to have reached Paris, announcing that the King of Denmark was, on the night of the 20th ult., attacked with a congestion of the brain, which put his life in danger, and that, notwithstanding copious bleedings, he remained in a very dangerous state."

A NEW WAY OF RAISING THE WIND.—Among the merchants of this country, and especially of Liverpool, there has been a pretty general complaint of the inconveniences that arise from the practices of a class of shipping agents. These persons, it seems, are in the habit of bespeaking beforehand all the freight-room in some of the transatlantic steamers, and then retail it at a profit to parties who want to ship their goods, completely excluding them unless they will consent to their terms. If the abuse alluded to were removed, it would no doubt confer a benefit on the community, but it seems extremely hard to make out a definite case for legislative interference.

THE ENGLISH CHOLERA.—Within the last few days there has been an enormous increase, at the various metropolitan hospitals and dispensaries, of English cholera in a very acute from. It is attributable more to atmospheric influences than the use of fruit, to which it is generally ascribed.

The cotton spinning factory of Messrs. Orr, at Underwood, Paisley, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday (last week). The amount of destruction is estimated at £23 000. By this calamity about 300 persons are thrown out of employment.

Mr. Cobden has been in the neighbourhood of Llangollen and Machynlleth (Wales) during the last fortnight; his lady is a native of the latter place His health is improving.

A letter from Austrian Gallicia, of the 15th ult., states on the authority of letters received from the Russo-Polish provinces, that the malcontents were still in correspondence with the Polish insurgents. A pigeon had been intercepted carrying a letter, which was immediately sent to Berlin.

A riot, occasioned by the high price of bread, took place at Mentz on the 18th ult. Several of the bakers' shops were broken open and pillaged. An armed force was called out and the mob was dispersed, but there was still great excitement on the 19th.

The Scotch papers notice the destruction, by fire, of the large cotton mill at Duntocher, belonging to Mr Dunn, of Glasgow. It is said that 900 individuals will be thrown out of employment by this calamity.

EFFECT OF EMANCIPATION UPON WEST INDIA PROPERTY.

The Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley, an ardent supporter of Lord John Russell in all his past parliamentary career, has just addressed to that minister a protest against the proposed plan of dealing with the sugar question, as hasty and ruinous to the colonial proprietor. Mr. Berkeley states that, when the measure of emancipation was determined upon, he had six estates in Berbice, with 360 slaves upon them; and that those estates produced him a net income of from three to seven thousand a-year. The original cost of the property, *before a clearance in the bush was made*, amounted to £100,000. The compensation which he received was about £14,000. Since the abolition of slavery his estates have returned *no income*; on the contrary, they have lost for the proprietor from £1000 to £1200 a-year, and do not at present return a single hogshead of sugar to the British market, although capable, with an adequate supply of free labour, which the humanity-mongers, *par excellence*, who are now clamouring for slave sugar, have pertinaciously objected to allow the planters to obtain, of producing 1000 hogsheads a-year. Mr. Berkeley contends that an ample supply of free labour ought to have been afforded before submitting the colonial proprietor to foreign competition—in fact, that arrangements for affording such a supply ought to have accompanied emancipation. Had this been done, Lord John Russell would not have had to complain of the inadequacy of our colonial supply; neither would the colonists have had reason to fear competition, from whatever quarter. Mr. Berkeley concludes with the following emphatic appeal:

"As your lordship's follower in your general line of policy, I protest against your present colonial proposition—not to the *ultimate design*, but to your immediate *method*. Give to the ruined colonist *the means of cultivation* open to us here in England; *enable him to compete with the rest of the world*, and *to be aroused* into that state of industrial emulation *you say you hope to see supervene* upon his present *helpless and forced inactivity*. Give us, give me, the simple labour I require, the power of paying for the fair and remunerative day's work, and carry out your system of free trade all over the world. *Put us first into a position to accept your free trade principles—and you can only do so by the importation of labour, ample, speedy, and decisive.*"

[From the Liverpool Mail Aug. 1]

The recoil which we anticipated, and have long foreseen, has come even sooner than we expected. We extract the following from the *Leeds Intelligencer*:—

Mr. Becket's letter to the manufacturers of this borough was not premature. *They are soon to be exposed to a mortification which, had it been foretold some years since, would have been regarded as the idlest and most ludicrous of predictions.* Lions of manufacture, as they are, they are about to be bearded in their own den. We have it on the best authority that a respectable house of this town has given an order for a quantity of Belgian cloth, which it is expected can be advantageously brought into competition with Leeds cloth. Instead of beating out foreigners from their markets by our wares, *we are actually menaced with being beaten out of our markets by theirs.* Here assuredly is matter to make us pause and think—to disenchant us of that dangerous conceit of unapproachable superiority which has betrayed us into contemptuous disregard of the notorious progress of development of foreign skill. It is obvious we must be up and stirring. If our processes are imperfect we must call science to our aid, and we must give science facilities for coming to our aid. They do not exist at present."

Our contemporary is pleased to say, using soothing language for the tender sensibilities of his readers, that the manufacturers of Leeds are "*menaced*" We say they are attacked, and beaten in their own stronghold; and unless better protected than they now are, they must surrender to the foreign invader. It is well known that at this moment all the fine broad cloth used in the United States is manufactured in Germany, and that it is not in the power of the British manufacturers to compete with, far less rival them. The latter are absolutely and effectually driven out of the foreign market; and is it likely that they will retain or command the home market when as good, as fine, and a cheaper cloth can be procured from abroad? There is in Liverpool, this very day, a considerable importation of this Belgic cloth, which comes in *duty free*; and we have no doubt that it will daily increase. Our commercial system is consequently reversed. Instead of exporting this great article we are now the importers of it, and gentlemen who have hitherto walked in Yorkshire or West of England manufactures will speedily shine in a foreign article. So much the better, for, the faster we go, the sooner we shall arrive at the turning point.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Lord George Bentinck moved the extension of the period for the repeal of the Sugar duties to July, 1847, instead of September of this year. The more limited period was adopted by a majority of 83.

In the Peers, on Monday, Lord Brougham presented the petition from Mr. Thomas Clarkson, praying that slave-grown produce might not be admitted for consumption into this country, and contended that the introduction of slave-grown produce would give a great stimulus to the slave trade, and that no measures should, therefore, be adopted for the admission to this country of slave grown sugar from the Brazils, Cuba, or elsewhere.

In the House of Commons Lord George Bentinck moved that "In the present state of the sugar cultivation in the British East and West Indian possessions, the proposed reduction of duty upon foreign slave grown sugar is alike unjust and impolitic, as tending to check the advance of production by British free labour, and to give a great additional stimulus to the slave trade," which proposition was supported by Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Grantley Berkeley, and Mr. G. W. Hope; and opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Sandon, Sir James W. Hogg, Sir Robt. Peel, and Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, who all spoke in favour of the government measure. Viscount Sandon observed that the position of this question was far different from that in which it was placed in 1841. They then confined themselves to the sugar of their colonies. They had since admitted foreign sugar, and in such a situation they should consider what must be the real effect of the government proposition. The noble Lord then proceeded to support the proposition of the government, expressing a fervent hope that ministers would look the whole question fairly in the face, and, before the period when the duties would be finally equalised, that they would seek to enable the West Indian proprietors to obtain a supply of labour upon fair and equitable terms, without fearing an unjust outcry that they were re-establishing another kind of slavery. The debate was then adjourned.

The adjourned debate on the question of going into committee on the Sugar Duties was resumed on Tuesday night by Mr. P. Miles, followed by the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Oswald, Sir J. R. Reed, and Mr. D'Israeli, against the government plan; which was supported by Mr. P. Borthwick, Mr. Hume, Mr. Bernal, Mr. E. Denison, Mr. W. James, and Mr. Barkly. Lord John Russell concluded the debate. The House divided, when the numbers were—For Ministers, 265; Against, 135; Majority, 130.

ROYAL CHRISTENING.—The ceremony of christening the royal infant, Helena Augusta Victoria, was performed on Saturday evening at seven o'clock, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London and Norwich. The sponsors were the Duchess of Kent (proxy for the Duchess of Orleans), the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Grand Duke of Mecklinburg Strelitz. On entering the chapel the Queen led the Princess Royal by the hand, the Prince led the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge the Princess Alice. The Princess Mary, the Duke of Wellington, and most of the ministers in their full official costumes, were also present. At the conclusion of the baptism, and at the commencement of the Lord's Prayer, her Majesty knelt down; the Prince of Wales looked doubtfully in the Queens's face, but at a sign from his august parent, he knelt reverently down, he and his sister, the Princess Royal, on either side of the chair, in front of which her Majesty was kneeling, and joined their little hands in prayer. The Queen wore a dress of silver tissue, with a very deep flounce, a wreath of white roses with dark green leaves round her head, and a bouquet of the same flowers in her dress; a diamond necklace, diamond ear-rings, and the dark blue ribband of the Order of the Garter, with a magnificent George, in diamonds, suspended.—Prince Albert wore a field marshal's uniform, with the insignia of the Order of the Garter, and also the collar of the Order of the Bath. The Prince of Wales had on a plain loose tunic, apparently of the finest white cashmere, without a single ornament or decoration of any kind, and it is impossible to admire too much the classic purity of this costume, or the fine taste which dedicated it. The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice wore white satin dresses, with lace over them. After the ceremony, there was a grand banquet in the picture gallery.

Terrific Thunder Storm at Liverpool.

A terrific thunder storm visited Liverpool and the whole county of Lancaster, on Sunday night the 2nd of August, it commenced about half past ten or a quarter to eleven, and continued with unabating violence till near half past twelve o'clock, when it began the lightning proceeded from the south-west, accompanied with the largest drops of rain ever seen in this part of the country, the atmosphere was oppressively close and sultry, indeed the very air smelled of fire, and flash after flash succeeded each other which completely illuminated the town, until about twelve o'clock, when the thunder rolled in rapid succession, but to all appearances a considerable distance from our neighbourhood in the direction of St. Helens, where we are happy to learn that little or no damage was done. At this period the lightning literally darted in igneous streams of various colours from the S. W. at the rate of eight or ten flashes per minute, while there were continuous claps of thunder of the most sudden, loud, and startling kind, and the rain at the same time fell in water spouts, and continued with but little abatement till near three o'clock. The loss of life, and damage done to property has been very great. Near Wigan, a number of colliers who were going to the night shift, about eleven o'clock while they were in the act of descending the electric fluid struck the chain attached to the bucket and precipitated the whole (eight in number) down the shaft to the bottom of the pit, where we are grieved to say they met an instantaneous death.

Another awful accident took place the same night, an engine keeper at a coal pit, near Wigan, met an instantaneous death by the steeple of Billing Church falling to the ground from the effects of the lightning and completely burying in the ruins, his fellow workman George Thomas who was accompanying home had stopped behind a distance of about a hundred yards missing his companion concluded he had run home to avoid the rain which was at this time falling in torrents, proceeded directly to his house and on making enquiries found he had not been in, this alarmed him greatly, for he heard the crash occasioned by the falling of the steeple, he accordingly anticipated the fate of his unfortunate companion, and on his giving the alarm a number of the inhabitants of the village instantly proceeded to the spot and commenced clearing away the stones and rubbish, after using their utmost exertions for three hours they succeeded in discovering the mangled form of the unfortunate man, whose name is we understand Henry Wilcox, he has left a wife and four small children to deplore his loss.

Large trees and out houses were destroyed, numbers of sheep oxen, horses, &c, were destroyed through taking refuge beneath trees on the estates of various gentlemen round that neighbourhood. A thunder bolt fell about one o'clock, descending on the dwelling of Mr. Tompkins, passing through the parlour, and shivering the whole of the furniture to atoms, it then passed through the kitchen where Mrs. Tompkins sat with a child on her lap both of which it destroyed.

We fear the calamities caused by this storm are dreadful in the extreme, as there are twenty other dreadful accidents the particulars of which we are unable to give as our space will not admit them.

The Baron RUDOLPH DE FLEUR, late Pianist and Inspector General of Military Music to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, gave his first Concert at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute in this city on Wednesday evening last. It was attended by a highly respectable auditory, including most of the principal ladies and gentlemen of the city. He was kindly accompanied, in some parts of the performance, by a gentleman amateur and two of the leading Professors of this place, in Piano Forte Duets, and with Violin and Violoncello.

The Baron displayed great taste ease and delicacy of touch upon the Piano, and manifested a delightfully perfect acquaintance with Music and command of his instrument; and he received loud expressions of unanimous applause and *encore*. There was no trickery in any part of the performance—all was honourable and extraordinary execution. He occasionally made use of the recent invention in the United States of the Æolian attachment to the Piano, which under his skilful control produced a very pleasing effect. Mr. Billings, the Vocalist, of Boston, sang the "Ivy Green" in good voice.

The next Concert we understand will probably take place on Tuesday evening next, when Baron De Fleur will introduce a Harp, and the Programme will embrace a choice selection of the most refined music. We should like a repetition of Paganini's charming Concerto—his farewell to Naples.

The Baron will leave town for Fredericton on Wednesday morning.

At the annual Meeting of the Directors of the New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company in this City, held last month, a dividend of One Hundred & Ten pr. cent. on the paid-up capital was declared to the stockholders. This Company has been in operation about nine years, and the profits have been proportionally large, the surplus of the capital was shown, at the Annual Meeting, to be £13,500. Perhaps there is scarcely an instance, either in Great Britain or the United States, where a Company of this kind is at present yielding such handsome profits.

The Gas Company Stock also promises to be very profitable, and when the Works get fairly in operation, may produce a return as profitable as that of the before mentioned Company.

These signs are encouraging, and every day's experience convinces us that with sufficient capital other improvements equally profitable, might be undertaken, which would add to the wealth, develope the resources, and give increased facilities to the trade of this rapidly advancing Province, which has been so largely endowed by nature with all the elements of prosperity, which only requires the introduction of capital, skill, and labour to bring them into the most successful operation. *New Brunswicker.*

Mr. Francis Mann has been appointed by the Water Company, Collector of the Assessment authorized by act of Assembly at their last session for the benefit of that company.

NEW VESSELS.—Launched on Monday, from the building yard of the Honorable Joseph Cunard, at Kouchibouguac, the barque *Abbyland*, of 550 tons. Also, the barque *Hydaspis*, of 450 tons.

Also on Wednesday, from the same ship yard, the steamer *Velocity*, of 120 tons, and thirty five horse power: she is intended for such employment as the ports in Miramichi may furnish.

From the ship yard of Mr. James Briggs, in Portland, on Thursday last, a superior built ship of 600 tons, called the *California*.

We mentioned a few weeks since that a man Eaton, an Englishman, 77 years of age, was about performing the celebrated 'Barclay' feat, of walking 1000 miles in as many successive hours, at Saratoga. The hardy old man's progress is thus stated, and is the latest we have seen on the subject:—

'Again we chronicle another week's performance of that rare old fellow, Eaton. He is now near his six hundredth mile, and walks with unabated vigor. The feat he has accomplished, up to the present time, even should he now fail, marks him as a most extraordinary man. On the night of the 3d he was severely attacked with dysentery, which, for a time seemed to threaten a sudden termination to his walk, but such is the iron force of his will, with the aid of some slight medicine, that within the next twelve hours he seemed actually better than ever. We heard of his offering to bet £100 that he would do the last mile of the thousand in fifteen minutes. What the sporting world may think of his feat we do not know, but we have no hesitation in saying, his equal does not live in these diggins, or any others we know of. The old man takes no advantage of conjunction of hours, but walks one mile, and sleeps the remainder of each hour—possessing that wonderful faculty of dropping to sleep in a moment; he is fully refreshed in each hour; and without the intervention of sickness, would walk on and on, for aught we know, for ever. 'Go it while you're old,' Mr. Eaton.'—*Life at the Springs.*

ST. ANDREWS.—It is with extreme regret we state the fact that in some fields in our neighbourhood, in which the potato, on Saturday last, wore the most promising appearance, it exhibited yesterday partially the fatal symptoms—the blackening leaves. Still we are in hopes that, having generally attained so advanced a growth, the roots will mostly be in a condition to keep over. One thing is certain, the potato is free from the disagreeable, earthy taste it had last year, which leads us to the belief that the complaint, whatever it be, is of a milder if not a totally different description. Mowing the Tops has been recommended as a means to stop the progress of the disease. Believing the complaint to have arisen from atmospheric influences, we were of opinion that this process had recourse been had to it last year, immediately upon the appearance of the blackened leaf, would have saved many a bushel that afterwards perished. We have heard of the Weevil having attacked the wheat on some farms about Waweig, but, we are in hopes, not to any serious extent.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Captain Jacob Paul, of St. Andrews, got his left leg seriously fractured yesterday, by the falling of a part of a pile of deals, while he was attending to the business of the Steam Mill, of which he is a Director.—Medical assistance was immediately procured, and we are happy to learn that, although the fracture is a very bad one, he is in a fair way of doing well.—*Ib.*

SUSPICIOUS.—A person of the name of James Selkirk, died at the Marine Hospital, in St. Andrews, on the 11th of March last, who stated, shortly before his death, that he owned a farm of about 200 acres at Bathurst.—From enquiries that have been recently made, there is ground to suspect that undue means have been made use of, to wrest this land from the heirs of the deceased and that it is at present in possession of a Mr. Michael O'Brien.—Selkirk had, it is believed, a Daughter in Glasgow, and a Son in the East Indies. The property is said to be worth about £200.—*Ib.*

It gives us much pleasure to learn that the health of Lady Colebrooke, which has been a subject of much solicitude here, is improving.—And we are glad also to state Master George Colebrooke, is nearly recovered from the effects of the injury sustained in his fall at St Andrews.—*Fred. Reporter.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last Andrew T. Coleman, a boy of about ten years of age, eldest son of Mr. William Coleman, Printer, was drowned while bathing in the river St. John, opposite this city. An inquest was held on the body before H. Fisher, Esq., Coroner, and a verdict of 'accidental death' was returned.—*Ib.*

MELANCHOLY.—Mr. John Meagher, of Dartmouth the father of 'the lost children,' which died in each other's arms in the woods five or six years ago, fell down dead while mowing, on Wednesday the 26th ult. Only a minute or two before this sudden catastrophe, he appeared in his usual health and spirits. The fate of his 'little ones' still lives in the remembrance of the public. Mrs. Sigourney and others have embalmed the pathetic circumstances of their death in the imperishable records of literature. At the time, the father was represented as heart broken, and perhaps grief, caused by the sufferings of his babes, may have given a wound which was never healed, and which has led to his own sudden demise.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

Another vessel has arrived at Quebec laden with ordnance stores, the 'Emily,' with a detachment of Royal Artillery on board and some pensioners, who are going to settle in that country.

THE SLAVE TRADE DONE UP.—The following intelligence is from Siberia, on the West coast of Africa; (dates up to the 16th of June.) The Siberia Herald says:

'The slave trade about here is breathing its last gasp. The British cruisers have so closely invested these dens of blood and death, that the slavers find it impossible to send off their victims. The slavers at the Gallinas have given up their slaves to the natives, and some of them, we have been informed, are waiting with impatience an opportunity to quit the coast. Those at New Cestos, making a virtue of necessity have embarked in the Palm Oil trade. Success to this branch of their business.

The Washington Union, President Polk's organ, appears, in the following paragraph, to deny the truth of the late report of the probable renewal of pacific relations with Mexico:

Reports are in circulation in this city about a mission from Mexico, which have found their way thro' the letter writers into the newspapers.

We are not advised that any messenger has arrived from Mexico, or that any overture has been made by her to the government at Washington. What prospect there may be for peace, we cannot conjecture, though it is certain that the President will make good his repeated declarations to conclude a peace, as soon as he can do so consistently with the rights of the United States.

The Mexicans have lost their ports in California seized and occupied by our squadron and our troops. We soon make other blows at the Mexican strongholds, and their troops, if they will once more remain in the field to measure weapons with us. When Santa Fe, and Coahuila, and Monterey, are taken, or about to be taken, by our various detachments, and Mexico can see nothing but commercial distress on her seacoast—when she sees California about to be lost to her, and her strongest places in Upper Mexico about to be occupied by our arms, she may begin to calculate the costs of the war, and to manifest a more decided disposition to make peace with us by a direct negotiation.

MILITARY ETIQUETTE.—A story is told of an eccentric officer, now on the banks of the Rio Grande, showing that he is inclined occasionally to overlook slight breaches of military etiquette. The officer had returned from a convivial party, [cut off] pretty good humour with himself and [cut off] else. Being inclined to breathe the fr[cut off] suffer the effects of good cheer to evapo[cut off] lected a patch of green sward in camp [cut off] enade and commenced slowly walking [cut off] and forward. Now it so happened tha[cut off] on duty had posted directly in the offic[cut off] march, and every few minutes would en[cut off] superior officer, and, as in duty bound, [cut off] would be presented to salute him, and w[cut off] passed, brought to the shoulder again. [cut off] tinued for a long time, till the sentinel [cut off] tired of saluting him, and at last said, '[cut off] you pass this way again, I shan't salute [cut off] officer paused, spread his legs, surveye[cut off] from his glazed fatigue cap to the toes [cut off] gans and back to his cap again, and [cut off] hands deep into his breeches pocket, [cut off] 'And if you think I care whether you d[cut off] are most in-fernally mistaken, my fine fell[cut off] all I've got to say;' and resuming his p[cut off] the officer and private passed each othe[cut off] utmost indifference.—*N. O. Pic. July 2*[cut off]

The War with Mexico.—The Preside[cut off] United States has made an overture to the [cut off] Government for putting an end to hosti[cut off] also by official message applied to the Se[cut off] for a vote of two millions of dollars, to e[cut off] to carry on the negotiation with effect. [cut off] this has been despatched to Mexico, bu[cut off] gress has adjourned without voting the [cut off] *New York Albion.*

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR,—I was truly sorry to [cut off] your paper of Friday last, that "the Di[cut off] the Loyalist Memorial Hospital, having as[cut off] that a strong feeling of opposition to their [cut off] ceedings exists in the community, and tha[cut off] grounds of objection have been raised as [cut off] the success of the plan extremely doubtf[cut off] hopeless, are therefore constrained to su[cut off] further operations."

Without hazarding an opinion as to th[cut off] ableness of that opposition, I am sure I [cut off] say that every friend of the poor deeply re[cut off] so truly benevolent a design should ha[cut off] nipped in the bud: for this unfortunate m[cut off] standing has deprived many a poor suffere[cut off] benefits which such an Institution alone co[cut off] them. But why should the matter be al[cut off] rest where it is? Why should those [cut off] friendly to the object itself, (and surely the[cut off] one who is not,) allow the proposal to be [cut off] of? All agree that the establishment of [cut off] Institution is highly desirable, and many [cut off] community would, I doubt not, be most w[cut off] contribute towards the accomplishment o[cut off] sign. But even if sufficient funds cannot b[cut off] for carrying out the larger plan, surely a [cut off] sary might be established, which would be [cut off] calculable benefit to many poor creatures [cut off] us, who are daily suffering for the want of a[cut off] as an Institution of that kind could give [cut off] Humanity claims this at least from us; [cut off] reject the plea? —

It is certainly very remarkable that there [cut off] not be an Establishment of the kind prop[cut off] the whole Province, after having been set[cut off] more than sixty years. What a contra[cut off] Brunswick presents, in this respect, to the [cut off] noble Institutions in the mother country [cut off] have had our full share of prosperity, but [cut off] we have neglected to provide an asylum [cut off] poorer brethren in the hour of sickness; [cut off] we are clearly chargeable with a dereliction [cut off]—let us therefore lose no time in wiping aw[cut off] reproach.

"THE CHURCH,—THE PILLAR AND G[cut off] OF THE TRUTH."

The New Episcopal Church at Manawa[cut off] Parish of Lancaster, will be opened for Publi[cut off] ship on Sunday, 30th inst. at 11 A. M. Th[cut off] Wm. Harrison, Rector of Portland, at the [cut off] of the people, conveyed through their Pas[cut off] kindly consented to occupy the Pulpit on th[cut off] sion. The seats in this building are all free. [cut off] will be a Collection taken up at the time app[cut off] by the Rubrick, which will be appropriated t[cut off] the liquidation of the debt still remaining [cut off] building. As many of the friends of the Ch[cut off] England in St. John and Carleton, and all [cut off] as can conveniently leave their own chur[cut off] respectfully invited to attend, and earnestly [cut off] ed to contribute of their "Lord's Money," [cut off] ing to the full intention of Tobit, iv. 7.

If the day should prove unfavourable, the [cut off] notice will be carried into effect the first fin[cut off] day following.

Married.

On the 19th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Gra[cut off] Robert Thompson, to Janet Grey, third da[cut off] of the late Mr. James Scoullar, of this city.

At St. Bride's Church, Liverpool, on the 2[cut off] July, Mr. Henry Thorp, of that place to [cut off] second daughter of the late James Reed, E[cut off] Patridge Island, St John, N. B.

At Digby, on Thursday last, by the Rev. [cut off] Gilpin, Bernard Gilpin, Esquire, M. D., [cut off] Annapolis, now of Halifax, to Charlotte, [cut off] daughter of Benjamin Smith, Esq. of this city.

Died.

On Wednesday last, after a short illness [cut off] he bore with Christian resignation, Mr. T[cut off] Coneys, a native of Galway City, Ireland, ag[cut off] years.

On Tuesday morning, after a lingering [cut off] Mr. Michael James Lowrey, aged 45 years, a [cut off] of Magherafelt, county Derry, Ireland, an[cut off] nearly thirty years a resident in this city.

On Wednesday, after a few days' illness, [cut off] Augusta, infant daughter of W. H. Needham, [cut off] aged eight months.

On Thursday evening, Grace, infant dau[cut off] of Mr. James Macfarlane, aged two months.

On Thursday, Frances Elizabeth, infant da[cut off] ter of Mr. James Marshall, aged ten months.

On Friday morning last, Rebecca, the you[cut off] daughter of Mr. Joseph Brewing, aged five [cut off] and two months.

Suddenly, in this city, on Sunday, Mrs. [cut off] Ann Arnold, widow of the late George N. A[cut off] Esquire, of Sussex Vale, King's county, in [cut off] 53d year of her age.

In Portland, on Monday 10th inst. Henry A[cut off] youngest son of Mr. James M. Wetmore, ag[cut off] years.

At Carleton, on Thursday, 6th instant, of C[cut off] in the Stomach, Mr. Patrick Brown, aged 35 y[cut off] a native of Newport, County Mayo Ireland.

On Saturday the 8th instant, at Greenwich [cut off] C. Albert, fourth son of Mr. W. B. McKeel, [cut off] one year and eleven months.

On the 30th ultimo, at Salmon River, Q[cut off] county, after a tedious illness, which he bore [cut off] christian fortitude, Mr. William Dunn, fourth [cut off] of Mr. Robert Dunn, aged 21 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

14th—Brig Mary & Jane, Briggs, New York, [cut off] J. & R. Reed, flour and wheat.

15th ship Hants, Leeson, Halifax, 6—John Ro[cut off] son, sugar.

Brig Sarah, Cann, Dundalk, 43—C. M'Lauch[cut off] ballast.

18th brig Evelina, Owen, Boston, 4—C. C[cut off] assorted cargo.

Sarah, Johnson, Philadelphia, 8—L. Waterbu[cut off]

Schr Wernet, Hedigan, Limerick, 40—S. W[cut off] gers & son.

Brigt. Vanda, Doane, Boston, 6—Master, asso[cut off] cargo.

Olive Branch, Wright, Philadelphia, 18; Na[cut off] assorted cargo.

20th—Brig Ruby, Crocker, Liverpool, 45; C. [cut off] Lauchlan, coals.

Brig. Victoria, Clements, Barbadoes, 18; C. [cut off] Lauchlan, ballast.

CLEARED.

Aug 12th—Ship Edinburgh, Lawton, C[cut off] timber and deals—James Kirk; Barque Orbit, [cut off] kin, Cork, timber and deals—James Kirk; Ch[cut off] ton, Duffy, Galway, timber and deals—J. Mac[cut off]

15th—Brig Isabella, Ritchie, Rye, timber [cut off] deals; Olive, Lancey, Eastport, fish &c; [cut off]