will cost ten thousand dollars, in order to put the affair completely to the test. If the trial succeeds, it is supposed that Cochrane's cannon will turn all the old-fashioned ones out of the market.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

No. 3.

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

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—In the first number of my *commentaries*, I confined my remarks to the personal expenditure of our greatly and universally respected Lieutenant Governor; the grants to cover which amount this year to upwards of seven thousand three hundred pounds, being fifty per cent. more than was ever required for the same purpose during the *extravagant* administration of Sir Archibald Campbell. MEM. Wonder what those virtuous patriots think about such real, actual, practical retrenchment economy, who four years ago resolved with the same unanimity which marks the present proceedings, that £2500 currency was amply sufficient for the Governor's salary, *considering the circumstances of the Country!* What harmony and good understanding prevailed then—to pull down! Yes, just as much harmony as may be seen now, to make ducks and drakes of the public money, to gratify the extravagance of one, the whims of another, the cupidity of a third, and the folly of a fourth!—How very cruel it was though of the Assembly to refuse to give the drawback on the Wine drank at Government House! "Tis true such a perquisite was never allowed before; but what of that?—They never allowed any thing for Coals before, and certainly it is quite as reasonable to allow for Wine as Coals! Really when one comes to think upon the quantity of Wine drank by the Members themselves, it would be nothing but reasonable, *considering the circumstances of the country*, for them to grant, not a mere drawback of duty, but the whole cost of the wine. The public *share* in the warmth of the public rooms at Government House; it is therefore nothing but reasonable that they sooold pay for the *whole* of the warming: and as the representatives of the public drink *part* of the wine, it is equally reasonable that they should pay for the *whole* quantity consumed! It certainly is not only niggardly, but unjust in the Assembly not to allow the drawback! Next year perhaps they will be both more just, and more generous.

The two items which follow next after the Governor's allowances and the Province Contingencies, are "Loan to the Disputed Territory Fund £1,500," and "salaries of the Executive Councillors about £1,000." The first of these gave me a great deal of trouble. I went from one to another asking what this could possibly mean. No one could tell me, or inform me to whom the money was to be paid, or what the services were which had been rendered. Supposing that a detailed account supported by vouchers and under vouchers, had been furnished and laid before the House, I took my mysterious ring, and went to the files of the Assembly—but after the most diligent search could find nothing of the kind. Mem. Wondered whether the account is not in Mr. Partelow's pocket along with the Government House accounts, waiting to be audited? Can't think. Looked afterwards at the Journals, and finding no mention made of accounts having been sent down, suppose that none were rendered. Mem. Wonder whether the fifteen hundred pounds has been deposited at the Central Bank along with the Province Contingence money, in the name of the Private Secretary?—Capital plan that—the account being always at hand, no apprehension need be felt that it will ever be overdrawn *by accident*. Found out at last, upon enquiry that this loan of £1500 was required to pay off expences incurred by James A. Maclauchlin, sanctioned by the Executive, in his office of Warden of the Disputed Territory—charges much upon a par with the £7,400 expended upon Government House. Mem. Wonder whether the Executive and Warden ever heard of the wisdom of cutting the coat according to the cloth? Think not—if they had, they never would have spent all the fund, and run up a debt of £1500 besides. However the money has only been *loaned*—when it is repaid by the Receiver General I will let you know.—Mem. Wonder whether the State of Maine may not have a word to say about it when the time for repayment arrives? Can't say.

I was equally puzzled about the salaries of the Executive Councillors: did not see any Resolution of Appropriation for that item. Again had recourse to my invaluable ring, and by its assistance discovered all the mystery. Mem. Wonder whether Lord Glenelg ever thought when he agreed to enlarge the Executive Council, that they were to get PAY, *considering the circumstances of the country, which would not justify an extravagant Civil List.* Think not from what he writes in his "new and improved Constitution of September 1836." His Lordship writes—"It may not be possible, always to find "such (suitable) persons in the neighbourhood of "the Capital, but I am assured that there are *Gen-"tlemen of Fortune* in the Province, who, if appoint-"ed to the (Executive) Council *would from public "motives attend to the duty.*" This assurance was given to Lord Glenelg by, of course, Messrs. Crane & Wilmot, the Assembly Delegates; and the assurance was that the gentlemen to be appointed to the Council, would attend to the duty not for *pay*, but from *public* motives! They were all very willing to accept the appointment on those terms; but the moment they had secured their seats, and excluded other persons they began like the House of Assembly men to clamour and cry for PAY, or compensation; or more elegantly remuneration. Public motives were at an end in a moment! Mem. Wondered how they draw their pays till I found it out by means of my ring. Whoever has read Messrs. Crane & Wilmot's Report, which very few have done, will recollect the many discussions which took place about what was to be surrendered to the Assembly, whether the *net* or the *gross* proceeds of the Crown Revenue. They insisted upon having the *gross* proceeds paid over, "let improvident "and lavish expenditures should ensue, and the of-"ficers making those expenditures having the re-"taining power in their own hands, should be be-"yond the controul of the Assembly:" and Lord Glenelg refused to surrender any thing, but the net proceeds, the expences of collection being first defrayed. What a curious coincidence this: quite as curious as the striking coincidences mentioned in my last Commentaries. Mem. Wonder how the *Gentlemen of Fortune* who have taken seats in the Executive Council, such as Messrs. Simonds, Johnston, Crane and Weldon, upon *public motives* have contrived to work it! Why they charge the Revenue with a guinea a piece for every days attendance upon Council and Committees of Council, as EXPENCE OF COLLECTION!! Capital this is it not? Can't think of anything equal to it, except the charging the Government House Commissioners with the covered sleigh, and the materials for repairing it. Oh! what would our Patriots have said in former times about such a charge? What would they say even now, if the *gentlemen of fortune* were not Members of Assembly. An address to the Governor "to stay the expenditure" would have passed with as much *unanimity* as they displayed, when they voted the address to *persecute* you!—Nay more than this, they have not only allowed the Governor his additional £500 a year from the date of his *assumption* of the government, but these *gentlemen of fortune have got their guinea a day from the date of their appointments.* So just and so generous, the gentlemen of fortune and their brother members of Assembly will of course next year allow the Wine!! They won't be able to go by it.

Your's

Dear prosecuted Mr. Editor. JOHN GAPE.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—Every well wisher of this once well governed Province must now view with the deepest sorrow and indignation the wholesale system of corruption now being carried on among those who were once thought to be the free and unshackled Representatives of the People. Every Gazette is freighted with a Gag for some one or two of these miscalled Representatives of the People in the way of Supervisorships, Commissionerships, &c &c. either for themselves or some of their very respectable kindred for whom old and well tried servants are compelled to give place; but this should not be murmured at, they are doubtless rewarded.

"For some gracious service unexpress'd,
And from its wages only to be guessed."

This system originated with and has increased under the present Administration, until it has now become one, alas among the many crying evils of the Land. This is carrying on the Government in accordance with the wishes of the People as expressed through their Representatives: a very large majority of whom are directly under the influence of the Executive by means of their situations, held as it will be recollected only during pleasure. This is a new and improved Constitution with a vengeance. Certainly a very responsible form of Government. This is keeping each Branch independent of the other. This is preventing the Executive from obtaining an improper ascendancy over the lower Branch. I should like to know how the voice of the People can ever be heard through this mass of corruption, for has it not been said again and again, if you cannot see with the same Eyes I see, and hear with the Ears I hear, and in one word agree with, and support me in every measure I wish to carry, yield up your situation and be visited with my severest displeasure. Continue to think with me, and expect further favour. The effect of this threat and inducement are but too plainly shewn by the doings of the last session; but there are no complaints now, all things are going on smoothly and the people are satisfied, so at least the Representatives of the people say. It is quite rich—to hear the corrupted clique talk of the People and what they have done for them!! I am inclined to think, had Sir A. Campbell called demagogues to his Councils, and been as willing to *buy* as some were to be bought; all things would have gone smoothly with him too. The voice of a factious party wrongly called the voice of the people, would not have been so loudly raised against him. Had the leaders of a certain party been called to his Councils, and they and their satellites rewarded with situations at the expence of better men, the voice of the people would have had a very different tone; but you know all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye!! But our late worthy Governor scorned to condescend to such a faction, to make use of such influence, even to be called popular and perhaps to have his salary increased some £2,000 per annum. Sir Archibald's reply to one of those worthy Representatives of the People when petitioning him for a Supervisorship, deserves to be printed in letters of Gold.—"Do you who have the auditing of the pub-"lic Accounts wish to have the expending of the "public monies, no sir, no man shall have the au-"diting of his own accounts—if I can prevent it. "You shall be not only pure but unsuspected as "far as in my power lies. The Executive shall "never exercise an undue influence over the Lower "Branch, while I remain at the head of affairs."

It was his determination to carry on his administration in strict accordance with those Constitutional principles which occasioned his unpopularity,—I would that his noble sentiments and principles, were a little more in vogue at this time: That the Representatives of the People were independent enough to resist alike the threats and blandishments of power;—it would then be known that the people are thoroughly disgusted with this new, this scratch me and I will scratch you Constitution. That it is not the voice of the People which has declared you to have published a "false, scandalous and mali-"cious libel again t the Queen's Representative." But that it is the voice of a hungry expecting and time serving set of ———— (fill the blank with what you please,) who in order to ingratiate themselves with a certain Great man, are willing to destroy the Liberties they were elected to guard and protect. Rest assured that it is not "a small and disappointed faction," but a large and independent majority of the People of this Province who approve of the principles of your paper, and believe every word of what is called the Libel, who consider the persecution and prosecution now commenced against you as an attack upon their dearest rights; and that any Jury, will by their verdict record this as their deliberate opinion in opposition to any power no matter how great and improperly exercised.

Fredericton, May 30, 1840. R.

Summary.

The Queen of Spain and the Royal Marines.—At a divisional parade of the Royal Marines, at their barracks at Woolwich, the commanding officer having ordered Sergeant Gain and Sergeant Swadlin, and Private Baker and Private Gough, to stand forward, said it was his agreeable duty to inform them that her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain had been pleased to forward them the Spanish Order of Knighthood of San Fernando, as a reward for their bravery and good conduct before St. Sebastian. The home government had also granted permission for them to wear this distinguished mark of royal favour, and he sincerely hoped that it would not be lost upon the corps, but have the effect of stimulating them to deeds of valour, and of inducing them, on all occasions, to conduct themselves as brave soldiers and good men. The new made knights of San Fernando were then invested with the insignia of this ancient military order, with which they seemed highly delighted, and fell back into the line, to receive the congratulations of their comrades.

THE RIVAL STEAMERS ON THE THAMES.—On Friday evening a scene of great confusion took place in the neighbourhood of London Bridge, which for some time rendered the situations commanding a view of the river and the Gravesend steam packets almost impassable. It appears that a new iron steam-vessel, of superior speed, called the Sons of the Thames, has lately commenced running between London and Gravesend. She belongs to and is navigated by Tisdell, Colley, Bushby, and Hollingrun, formerly captains of the Star, Comet, Vesper, and Planet steam-vessels, belonging to the Star Company. These men, who are great favourites on the river, and were for many years connected with the Star Company, resigned the command of the Star steamers, owing to some real or supposed ill-usage they had received from the Company, and determined on building a vessel of their own. No sooner had she commenced running at the old prices, 1s. 6d. and 2s. fore and aft, for each passenger, than the Star and Diamond Companies, who possess five large steamers each, determined to coalesce and crush the intruder if possible. For that purpose, whenever the "Sons of the Thames" leaves either pier, at Gravesend or London, they despatch a steamer at the same time at the reduced fare of 6d. each passenger, which is just sufficient to pay the wharf dues. At those times when the Sons of the Thames did not run, the old fares were charged both by Diamonds and Stars, a proceeding which gave rise to a good deal of dissatisfaction, as those that were carried one way for 6d. expected to return for the same fare. On Friday morning the Mercury, belonging to the Star Company, went down to Gravesend at the same time as Sons of the Thames for 6d. a head, but on her return in the evening, when the Sons of the Thames did not accompany her, 2s. was demanded, which the passengers refused to pay.

Great was the confusion on the arrival af the Mercury, and to prevent escapes, the vessel was taken away from the wharf with about 150 persons on board and moored in the middle of the river, there to remain until they thought proper to pay 2s. each. This detention was loudly complained of—and shortly after the Vesper, with another freight of passengers, arrived, when a similar scene of confusion took place; the people on board the Mercury hailing the Vesper's passengers not to submit to such an extortion as the demand of 2s. after the boats of the Company had been advertised to run for 6d. About this time the Sons of the Thames, which vessel was advertised to run at 1s. in the forepart, and 1s. 6d. aft, passed by with 519 passengers on board. She was greeted with loud cheers, and cries of "No combination," from all quarters; and on being moored alongside Swan Pier, above London bridge, the passengers gave three cheers for "the Sons of the Thames."

The town of Gravesend has been materially benefited by the influx of visiters caused by this steamboat rivalry; but it is hoped that the river police will interfere, and prevent any racing and jockeying between them.—*London Sun.*

IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM NAVIGATION.—We have examined an invention of Messrs. Ruthven, for propelling vessels without paddle wheels, on the principle of hydrostatics, which appears of very great importance, and will certainly form a new era in steam power. We believe patents have been obtained for it. Although the arrangements are simple, it may be difficult to describe them without having been seen; but it may be observed, that the vessels being relieved of the necessary great increase of breadth by the paddle-boxes, must be much better adapted for sailing, for entering harbors, docks, navigable canals, rivers, &c. It is also rendered less hazardous in stormy weather—the rolling and pitching of the vessel make the paddle wheels convey a reaction on the engine and machinery, which is most destructive to its parts, and requires all to be made with a great increase of strength to sustain it as far as possible. The paddle-wheels, indeed, may be considered as the principal cause of expense in steam vessels, besides there immense waste of the power given by the engine.—There are many disadvantages attending the paddle-wheels, such as their irregular force producing a vibration and shaking over the vessel; the power being equally applied in both wheels, prevents the vessel steering in certain cases; in backing the vessel, the engine requires to be brought nearly to a state of rest before it can be reversed; and the damage or loss of a paddle-wheel may render the vessel unmanageable.

By propelling on the principle and arrangements for which the patents have been obtained, the vessel is again restored to her form of hull and sailing properties, and admitted into any dock or harbor as any other vessel. In stormy weather it is not only more safe, but possesses advantages which may be stated a little in detail. There is no machinery outside the vessel, and no reaction can be conveyed to the engine inside; the power of the engine is rendered more effective, and calculated to exceed the speed of the paddle-wheel to a great extent; there is no vibration of the vessel, being propelled by a uniform constant force; it can be steered in any direction, retained in any position, turned or backed, without any alteration of the engine—in fact, the vessel may be going forward, backward, or round without those in attendance at the engine knowing it; any power, more or less, may be given to either side of the vessel, without any connection with the engine—an object that has probably never before been obtained. The vessel is also to a certain extent independent of the helm; that is, although the rudder was unshipped, she could be navigated without it. The sailing of the vessel is thus left to the entire control of the commander and seamen, while the engine only has to be attended by the engineer. We may add, that we are informed all the steam vessels at present constructed can be altered without changing their engines, or incurring an objectionable expense.—[*Edinburgh Courant.*

The following stands first in the list of notices of motion on the Vote paper of the House of Commons for to-morrow—

1. Mr. William S. O'Brien, to move the following resolutions.

"That, in Great Britain and Ireland, the working classes are frequently exposed to extreme privation, from inability to procure employment.

"That in several of the British Colonies the demand for labour is urgent, continuous, and increasing, and its remuneration is comparatively ample; whilst the prosperity of these Colonies is much retarded by its inadequate supply.

"That under these circumstances, it is expedient that a free passage to those Colonies which offer the greatest rewards to industry should be provided by the State for such labouring classes as are disposed to emigrate thither."

It is expected that Mr. O'Brien will bring the whole subject of emigration before the House.

Sir William Molesworth's motion "to call the attention of the House to the Report of the Transportation Committee and to move that the punishment of transportation ought to be abolished," stands for Tuesday next.

The marriage of the Hon. Mr. Grey, son of Earl Grey, and Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, will be solemnized the week after next.—(*Halifax Express.*)

In the House of Lords on the 30th ultimo the Marquis of Westmeath, referring to the agitation in Ireland for the avowed purpose of separating that country from Great Britain, enquired whether the government had directed the law officers of the Crown to prosecute Daniel O'Connell, who is the originator and promoter of the agitation. Lord Melbourne admitted that he was perfectly aware of the agitation, but would not give a precise answer with respect to any advice which had been given to Her Majesty on the subject.

The *Sligo Champion* says that 5,000 persons will leave the port of Sligo this year for America.

Several members of the Irish bar intend to emigrate to Sydney.

Mr. O'Connell, in one of his latest speeches in Dublin, described the Emperor Nicholas as the "atrocious, hell-fiend monster, the blatant beast of Russia."

DENMARK.—The ceremony of the coronation of His Majesty, King Christian the Eighth, and of his Royal Consort is to be performed at the Palace of Fredericksborg, five miles from Copenhagen, on the 28th June.

The Representatives of the state have been summoned to meet on the 15th July.

Downing-street, April 18.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Lieut.-Governor of the Bahama Islands, Col. F. Cockburn, to be Governor and Com.-in-Chief of the said Islands.

"It is said that the Union (Canada) Bill will meet a most determined opposition in the Lower House. You may rely upon it that there is not wanting exertions on the part of its opponents on this side of the water to defeat the object in view.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ACT OF INHUMANITY.—We have been favoured with the following painful account, corroborated by three of the crew belonging on board the vessel herein named: The whale ship Beaver, of Hudson, Capt. Wm. Rogers, arrived in New-York harbour on the first of May last, after a long and tedious voyage of three years and a half. Mr. Murray stated that their first cruise was sixteen months, during which time a number of the crew got the scurvy, so as to endanger their lives. A man by the name of Gorden, a boat-steerer, (under the assumed name of Jack Brown) made the following remark:—If I was in your places forward, if the Captain, when we arrived in port, should refuse to give us liberty ashore, I would point a knife at his heart." This remark soon reached the Captain, for which he resolved to give him to the Cannibals. He accordingly, when leaving port, steered to an Island in the Pacific Ocean, by the name of *Savage Island*, (inhabited by Cannibals.)—When they came in sight of the Island, the Captain then ordered one half of the crew to go below, and the remainder, with the exception of Mr. Gorden, to go aloft, which was obeyed, not knowing his design. In a few moments the men aloft espied, at a short distance from the vessel, quite a number of canoes with natives in them; they, however, soon came along side, the Captain then called Gordon to him, and asked the first mate (*Lansing*, of Albany) what he should do with him? The mate's reply was, "*damn him heave him overboard!*" The Captain accordingly seized Gorden and put him overboard. After the Captain let go of him, he struck on the side of one of the canoes, the natives pushed him off, and would not have anything to do with him. The captain on seeing that the natives would not take him, hastened below, brought up, and gave to them a quantity of old rusty knives, to take that man and do with him according to their custom, that is, first to take his life, then roast him, and then eat him—(that is the custom of the Cannibals.) When Mr. G. was but a short distance from the ship, the men aloft beheld this heart-rending scene, could not help shedding tears of pity to hear him implore for mercy! mercy!! until at length they reached some distance from the vessel, but that did not prevent them from hearing his pitiful exclamation, 'for God's sake spare me!'

Mr. G., said that he belonged to the city of Troy, and the heart-rending thot's of leaving a wife and two children to mourn his fate, must have rendered his anguish more poignant.

The undersigned certify that the above statement is correct—all of which they were an eye-witness to.

GEORGE MURRAY.
DENNIS MURRAY,
JAMES MCCURDY.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 5, 1840.

The Steamer *Unicorn*, the first of Mr. CUNARD's mail line, arrived at Halifax on Monday morning last, and started for Boston at 11 o'clock on the same night. She performed her passage in 16 days from Liverpool; experienced much boisterous weather, or would have accomplished the voyage in 12 days. We have been politely favoured with Liverpool papers to the 16th ult. brought by the gentlemen who came passengers in this splendid Steam Ship.

The passengers were so highly pleased with the superior accommodations of the Unicorn, and the kind and gentlemanly deportment of her commander, Capt. DOUGLAS, that previous to their leaving the vessel they presented to Capt. Douglas a piece of plate expressive of their sentiments.

REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.—Prince d' Joinville, son of the King of the French, is to proceed in a frigate to the Island of St. Helena, "to take from there the ashes of the Emperor Napoleon, in order that they may find their last resting place in France.'

The French Papers announce that *four line of battle ships and two large frigates* can, if necessary, be launched at Cherburg—opposite Portsmouth—in less than three months. It will be recollected that the Friedland, 120, was but recently launched at the same port. The same journals inform us that the sugar question about to be debated in the chambers excites much attention: that the Duchess of Orleans, and the Count of Paris have been attacked by measles; that the Duke of Orleans is about to return from Algiers; and, "last not least," the *Courrier Francais*, of Tuesday, "the anniversary of the death of Napoleon," as its Editor observes, strongly advocates the *demand* of the remains of the Emperor from the British Government. The Paris press throughout the week has contained no intelligence whatever of immediate importance, except an assertion copied from the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, that the *Russians have entered Khiva!!!*

A Note from Stockholm states that a very important ordinance, and one which is a great step towards a more liberal commercial system, has lately been published, by which the export duty on fine iron is reduced by one-half.

Letters from Lisbon state that "Her Majesty the Queen having completed her third month of pregnancy, a *portaria* was issued directing that prayers *pro felici partu* be offered up in all the churches and monasteries during three successive days. Prayers were accordingly said for this purpose on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd instant.

The Neapolitan Question will be settled without bloodshed. England and Naples have severally accepted the mediation of France, whose special Ambassador is the Duke de Montebello. No further captures will be made by the British cruizers; and the embargo on English shipping in the Neapolitan ports is not to be extended. It is even said that the prizes already made on both sides will be at once given up.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MAY 14.

Several petitions were presented, and after some discussion the order of the day was read for hearing counsel on the Irish municipal corporations bill.

The house was occupied during nearly the whole of its sitting in hearing the able speech, filled with unanswerable facts and powerful reasoning, of Sir Charles Wetherell, against the bill.—*Adjourned.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 14.

A great number of petitions on various subjects were presented.

Mr. Hutt gave notice that, on the 26th, he should bring forward a motion respecting the grinding of corn in bond.

Mr. G. Palmer said, as the motion respecting China, of which he had given notice, had been so long delayed, that its being carried could not now prevent hostilities, he should not bring it on.

Mr. C. Lushington gave notice, that in committee on the Canada bill he should move an addition to the clause restraining the crown from appointing any spiritual person to the legislating council.

In answers to questions from Sir S. Canning.

Lord Palmerston said the present state of our relations with Persia was exactly what it had been for the last twelve months. Last summer an envoy from Persia came here, to whom he gave a distinct statement of our demands; the envoy gave a reply far from satisfactory, for, professing to agree to all those commands, it in reality proceeds to neutralise that profession by the way in which it pretended to carry it out. To that reply a rejoinder had been sent, which would have reached Teheran late in March. The answer had not yet been received. Negotiations were in progress for bringing about a settlement, and nothing had occurred to destroy the hope held out in her majesty's speech, that this settlement might be expected at no distant period, because the last communication from Persia announced the determination to comply with our demands. Sir John M'Neil was now on leave of absence received by him last year. The second officer was in office as Charge d' Affaire. The consul at Tabriz had his commission still.

From the Halifax Journal, June 1.

Arrival of the Unicorn.

The first of Mr. Cunard's line of Steam Packets between England and Halifax.

The approach of this vessel was announced by signal from York Redoubt, about nine o'clock this morning. At half-past ten she appeared in sight from the Town, and continued to move up rapidly towards the harbour. She displayed her fine proportions and powers of speed in coming up the harbour less like a *Unicorn*, than some huge sea monster—lashing the foaming waters with her sides, and ploughing her rapid course in the teeth of a strong north wind which blew down the harbour.

The *Sir Charles Ogle*, left the steamboat wharf filled with inhabitants and greeted the Unicorn with a salute and three hearty cheers. The Unicorn returned the salute—and steamed along close to the wharves, which were filled with spectators, who cheered her as she passed up to Cunard's wharf. We have not yet had an opportunity of examining the Unicorn throughout; but we saw the main cabin, which is fitted up in the most splendid and comfortable style—and we have no doubt the other parts of the boat correspond. She experienced very rough weather and head winds on her passage, which accounts for the length of her passage. Had the weather been at all fine she would have performed it with ease in 12 days.

By this arrival we have received files of Liverpool papers to the 16th, and London to the 15th of May.

There is, however, no news of importance. We find nothing in the papers relating to the Boundary dispute, but are informed by gentlemen who came passengers, that there is no truth in the reported purchase by Great Britain.

The Neapolitan dispute had been arranged by the mediation of France.

There is nothing new from France.—Fresh insurrections had broken out in Spain.

Business continued to improve in the Manufacturing districts.

CLERGY RESERVES.—The Law Officers of the Crown have reported that they

All agree in opinion that "The Legislative Council and Assembly," of the province of Upper Canada have exceeded their lawful authority in passing an act "To provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof," in respect to both the enactments specified in your lordship's question; and that any sale that has been or that may be made under the second of those enactments will be contrary to the provisions of the 7th and 8th of George IV., and therefore void.

The Irish Corporations Bill had passed a second reading in the House of Lords.

Lord Wm. Russell was found murdered in his bed, with his throat horribly cut, at his residence in London, on the morning of the 7th of May. His Lordship's Valet was strongly suspected of having committed the horrible deed, and was undergoing an examination; some of the valuables were found in his possession.—His Lordship was in his 73d year.

MAY 15.—Constantinople letters of the 22d state that the failure of the Russian expedition, and other events, had convinced the Shah of Persia, of the necessity of yielding sincerely to the remonstrances of England.

MAY 16.—Much speculation is exercised at the Stock Exchange respecting the new financial measures to be brought forward on the presentation of the budget, but no one appears to be at all in the secret of the chancellor of the Exchequer's intention.

LAUNCHED.—On Monday last by Messrs. Owens & Duncan, a Ship of 911 tons; she was completed aloft previous to her being started from the stocks; she is stated to be a very superior vessel, and will be commanded by Capt. J. Stephenson, a skilful Navigator, and a careful man.

On the same day a splendid ship was launched by Mr. Briggs, of Portland, built for James Kirk, Esq. of this City.

Also, on Saturday last, Messrs. Irvin & Brothers, at their yard at the Aberdeen, launched a very fine vessel, called the "*Hannah Kerr.*"

PROSECUTION EXTRAORDINARY.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

We beg to acquaint our numerous readers, that Mr. A. R. Truro, of the St. John Circulating Library was arrested under the Chief Justice's Warrant and on Tuesday held to bail, himself in £100 and two sureties in £50 each, to answer to an EX OFFICIO information filed on the 29th ult. by H.M'S Attorney General, charging him with being the author printer and publisher of a false, scandalous and defamatory libel upon the Lieutenant Governor.—We understand that the publication complained of, is the article which appeared in our columns on February 28, on account of which Mr. L. W. Durant was arrested and held to bail about a month previously. That there should thus be two informations filed against different individuals, charging them with being the author printer and publisher of the same identical article, would be considered strange in common law proceedings: but without doubt it is very good Star Chamber practice.—From the few specimens we have had of it in this Province, and from this in particular, we are not at all surprised, that in the Mother country *ex officio* proceedings have become odious and detestable.—Neither are we surprised that the wretched crew, and their worthless minions, who now misgovern the country, should in their thirst for vengeance, have recourse, not to the ordinary modes of legal proceeding, but to this cowardly abominable remnant of feudal tyranny. One victim would not of course be deemed sufficient, to propitiate the anger of the offended Representative of our gracious Queen: two at least must be had up for sacrifice: how many more may be required, or who the individuals may be, who may next have the honour of being arrested, and held to bail, for a premmied connection with our devoted paper, we know not, but certainly we shall be surprised at nothing.

We had been warned some days previously, that certain pimps and parasites were abroad peeping and inquiring in different quarters; and that the *honorable* W. B. Kinnear had been asking questions at some of the Banks. We have also been told, by whom the information was given to Mr. Kinnear which has enabled him to effect the arrest of Mr. Truro. We shall take an early opportunity of returning our most respectful thanks to our young legal friend for this *honorable* mark of his kind attention. Of course he will get well paid for his services: he will perhaps be made a Coroner or additional Supervisor, or be sent with an express, if he have private business in the States, or perhaps may be appointed appraiser of dutiable goods. If he do get either of these, or such like things, and our thanks besides, he will be doubly rewarded.

It is certainly amusing enough to see Mr. Kinnear, so soon after his late signal defeat in Charlotte County, again doing Attorney General. The learned gentleman seems quite enamoured of that portion of the duty of the office, from which men of right feeling are commonly disposed to shrink—that of public prosecutor. This which most gentlemen consider a painful duty, he volunteers to undertake,—commences with eagerness, and goes on with seeming delight. As he is a volunteer in the service, his motive must be either desire for the gain which it produces, or a wish to make a welcome return for his political and professional advancement. However, in all governments somebody must do the dirty work, and why not he?

Mr. Kinnear's name is not, however, always "synonimous with success:" witness the prosecution of poor Mr. Fisher, of Grand Manan. Who was sent down to investigate the business? Mr. W. B. Kinnear! Who conducted the prosecution? Mr. W. B. Kinnear. And what was the result? 1st, Mr. Kinnear charged nearly £60 for the expences of the investigation. 2d, Another large sum for trial fees, &c. 3d, The unfortunate Mr. Fisher was most honorably acquitted to the perfect satisfaction of the Court and Country. 4th, It has cost Mr. Fisher near £500 to establish what no sensible man ever suspected—his entire innocence of the offence. So much for Mr. Kinnear playing Attorney General!

Now, the prosecutions against Messrs. Durant & Truro, will, except in one particular, have precisely the same result. The country will have to pay their dear prosecuting friends Messrs. Kinnear and Wilmot, some heavy fees; and the prosecuted individuals will like Mr. Fisher be acquitted, but unlike Mr. Fisher, they will not have to pay £500, for their expences will be paid for them. We will take this opportunity of just hinting to Mr. Kinnear that the citizens of St. John, considering that he condescends to take £200 a year of their money in the way of salary, would be better pleased at seeing him residing in the City and doing the duties of his office of Recorder, than hanging about Government House, and doing Attorney General or Star Chamber Prosecuter.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

THE QUEEN, vs. ANTHONY R. TRURO.

To James White, Esquire, High Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John.

I the Honourable Ward Chipman, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New Brunswick, send Greeting.

Whereas it appears by the Certificate of John Ambrose Street, Clerk of the said Court on the Crown side, that on the 29th day of May instant, an information was filed by Charles Jeffry Peters, Esquire, Her Majesty's Attorney General for the said Province, against Anthony R. Truro, late of the Parish of Fredericton, in the County of York, Yeoman, for a Misdemeanor as the author, printer and publisher of a certain false, scandalous and malicious libel on His Excellency Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in chief of this Province. You are hereby authorised and commanded forthwith to arrest and take the said Anthony R. Truro, and bring his body before me or some other one of the Judges of the said supreme Court, or some one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the city and county of Saint John, in order to his being bound to the Queen's Majesty in the sum of one hundred pounds, with two sufficient sureties each in the sum of fifty pounds, of lawful money of the Province of New-Brunswick, to appear in the Supreme Court at Fredericton in the county of York, on the Saturday next after the second Tuesday in June next, to answer the said Information and all and singular Indictments or Informations for the said offence, and not to depart the said Court without leave, and further to be dealt with according to Law, and hereby fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and in the third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) WARD CHIPMAN.

VICTIMS OF GAMING.—We would direct our respective readers to a series of authenticated tales on this subject, which will be found weekly until finished on the first page of this journal.

HALIFAX, May 27.—We understand that the Lieutenant-Governor has received a Despatch from Lord John Russell, intimating his regret that it has not been in his power to submit to Her Majesty the recent Address of the House of Assembly, forwarded for that purpose by the Speaker; the same having been transmitted without the intervention of His Excellency, and the proceeding being unusual, irregular, and inconvenient: and his Lordship, considering it therefore his duty to assert, on behalf of Her Majesty's Representative in the Province, the strict adherence to those observances to which his station give him an indisputable claim, and which cannot be disregarded without derogating from the respect due to his power and authority.

We are also informed that Her Majesty's Government has expressed its approval of His Excellency's determination not to assent to the Address of the House of Assembly for the change of the Members of the Executive Council collectively without the previous sanction of Her Majesty, and has distinctly signified that His Excellency would not have acted in conformity with his Instructions, by making, on his own authority, the change demanded by the House.—*Royal Gazette.*

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.—Sunday being Her Majesty's natal day, the celebration of it was postponed until yesterday. The day being fine, a grand Review of all the troops in Garrison took place at eleven o'clock, in presence of his Excellency and Staff. At two o'clock his Excellency held a Levee at Government House, which was numerously attended, and in the evening the walls of the Representative of Majesty were crowded with the beauty of the land. The urbanity of his Excellency and Miss Campbell, together with the sweet sound of the music of the 23d Fusileers, and an excellent Supper, whiled away the time until a late hour, when the party broke up delighted with their evening's entertainment.—*Haligonian.*

Arrival of a Steam Ship from Europe at New Orleans.—The arrival of the steam ship Argyle, from Liverpool, made some stir in the city yesterday. This is the first vessel of the kind that has ever come amongst us from the old world. She is of the smaller class of steam ships, and is destined, we believe, to ply as a packet between this port and Vera Cruz; a trade well suited to her size and equipments. She is well built, and her canvass is that of a hermaphrodite brig. We have been furnished with the following particulars of her voyage, which has been some what circuitous:—

The Argyle left Liverpool on the first of March, and after having experienced boisterous weather in the Bay of Biscay, arrived at Cadiz in 10 days, where she lay the same number of days, expecting passengers, &c.; but from the small dimensions of the boat, they were afraid to embark. From that port she proceeded to Madeira, where she arrived in four days, and lay there the same time. From thence she proceeded in c
and arrived in Havana in t
having sustained the sligh
Havana on the 7th, and a
out, the middle ring of one
unwedged, by which all th
drift, which were renewed
sult. She then got under
wheel was secured, and t
wheel. She made the Ba
and came to an anchor.
bout 9 o'clock, and arrived
o'clock in the morning, h
wheel.—*N. Orleans Bee, M*

A MELANCHOLY STEAM
2 o'clock, Monday afternoo
field which plies as a tow
tague Falls, was blown u
boiler, and Mr. Wood,
was found among the ru
mangled. Capt. Crawfor
and cannot survive. Mr.
was also badly injured, an
vive. Mr. Mois of this tow
boat had five freight boats
loaded with salt, iron, tea
boats were greatly injured.
bout $10,000. The boats
owned by the Greenfield B
☞ Capt. Crawford, and

Highly Importa

THE ENGLISH CAPTAI
BLOCKADE B

The arrival on Sun
New-York Herald, of
Eben Preble, bringin
from Canton, to Feb.
fast sailing ship Lehig
fore her. She brings
English merchant cap
Mr. Gibble, who wa
the Mandarin boats, f
from one ship to an
leased.

It appears that H
Linn, either out of p
generosity, or a mere
Gibble with every
kindness and attention
der his special charge
ton, showed him all s
we are doing to the
here) showed him all
city of Canton, and
down the river to M
Mandarin boats, a larg
and men; and ultimat
to the British.

As it was on Mr. G
Captain Elliott declar
of blockade, of cours
withdrawn the instant

The Ann M'Kim
with several days late
of the Eben Preble
of February she had
board; that the Chi
menced on the 5th F
ten days, and that con
not leave there till F

Linn was still very
ing British goods to
American bottoms.
Americans was unre
mous prices were paid
freights at Canton.

MONTREAL, May 20th.
was the bearer of despatch
fice to His Excellency the
the Earl of Mulgrave, eld
manby, was the bearer of
ty's representative at Wa
ing the despatches to Mr.
will proceed to this city.
aide-de-camp to His Exc
Jackson, Commander of t
merica.

QUEBEC, May 27.—The
is understood, arrive here
bark for England in H. M
Sapphire; a great number
officers and privates have
continue their service in C
therefore return to Englan
filled up by recruiting afte

WAR OFFICE, May 8.—
Bridger Tudor to be Cap
vice Garland, deceased; I
from the 18th Foot, to be
Ensign and Adjutant Tho
the rank of Lieutenant.
Lieutenant Arthur Blan
West India Rangers, ha
from the service by the sal
being about to become a s

Passengers in the Unicorn
Messrs. John Wishart, Jam
Doherty, of this City. H
and Lieut. Col. Snodgrass

MARR

On the 20th instant, by
Mr. Isaac Allaby, to Fran
Mr. Samuel Deforest, of
King's County.

On Thursday last, by th
Mr. John Coffay, to Miss

On the 26th May, by the
Joseph Busteed, to Miss J
28th, by the same, Mr. W
Helen Armstrong.—On
the same, Mr. William St
Jane Bardsley.

At St. Andrews, on Mo
Rev. Alexander M'Lean,
ly, of St. John, to Mary
of William Babcock, Esq.

At Weymouth, on Tue
the Rev. W. H. Snyder,
chant, of Bridgetown to
of the late Henry Snyder,

DIE

On Saturday, after a
youngest son of Mr. Mat
On the 28th instant, M
Reach, King's County, in
On Thursday morning,
she bore with pious resig
Elizabeth Inslee, aged 65 y
David Inslee, of New Yo
ing child of the late Capt
liams, R. N.—Funeral to t
of Mr. John Reed, Reed's
at 3 o'clock, when friends
family are