Summary.

FORMATION OF RAILWAYS.—On the London and Birmingham Railway, the rails besides being supported on stone blocks, are to be fastened together by bars of iron, passing across from one rail to another. It is expected that the effect of thus binding the rails together, will be to prevent their swinging lateral motion now so annoying on railways, especially when the carriages are proceeding at a great speed. One cause of the increase of the cost of the London and Birmingham railway is, that the directors have purchased a very large piece of land from Lord Southampton and the Duke of Bedford, near Euston Square, which will enable them to bring the terminus of the line into one of the most populace and respectable parts of London, instead of placing it at the outskirts. The purchase which has added nearly a quarter of a million to the estimate, will be a great convenience to the public, and a great advantage to the line. The London entrance to the station is expected to be a splendid structure, fronted with pillars sixty feet in height and nine in diameter.

The French papers were much occupied with the preparations for the approaching marriage of the Duke of Orleans. The intended bride had arrived at Potzdam on the 16th, where she was received by the King of Prussia, with expressions of much satisfaction at her union with the royal family of France.

Accounts from the Mauritius of Feb. 19, state that a tremendous hurricane had been felt in that island, which had done much injury to the crops.

Don Carlos, though he retreated in the late affair, is said to have an army of 36,000. These troops have evacuated two-thirds of the territory which they have occupied over two years, and retired to the Navarre mountains, where they cannot subsist. Madrid dates to May 13th represent the city as quiet. Some new insurrectionary demonstrations took place at Barcelona, the 15th.

The Portuguese ministry resigned the 11th of May. The Queen had sent for Oliveira to form a new cabinet.

From the London Courier, May 24th.

The American paper is in little demand, and prices are nearly stationary; U. States Bank post notes are 94 1-2 to 95; Morris Canal bonds 98 1-2 to 99.

LONDON, *May 24th—Money Market, Tuesday—The* quotation for money at the termination of business was 91 3-8 and 91 1-2 to 5-8 for the July account, being 1-32 per cent lower than yesterday.—Exchequer bills remain at 32s to 34s premium; and India bonds at 35s to 37s premium.

Consols closed at 91 1-4, sellers, and for July account 91 3-8 to 1-2. Exchequer bills left off firm at 34s a 36s premium.

The absence of news from Spain had depressed the Spanish securites.

News from the manufacturing towns despondingly. Consols left at 91 1-4 money, and for the next account. The Three and a half per cent. reduced annuities are 97 7-8 a 98. Bank Stock is 296 3-4, and India 360 1-4 money, the premium upon Exchequer Bills is 34; and on India Bonds 37.

The grand Vauxhall balloon made another ascent May 23d and descended at 36 miles from London. It took up in brilliant style no less than seven gentlemen—Mr. Green, Capt. Polhill &c.

Sir Francis Burdett's election cost him £6000. The income of his baronet, one of the richest in Great Britain, is £40,000.

The preliminaries of the marriage of Lady Fanny Cavendish with Mr. Howard, eldest son of the Lady of the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, by her first marriage, are arranged.—A marriage is on the *tapis* between Miss Pakeham, the eldest daughter of the Hon. Gen. Pakeham, and Sir Edmund S. Hayes, Bart. M. P. for the county of Donegal. The lady is a neice of the Duke of Wellington and Earl of Roden; cousin to the Marquess of Deuro, Earl of Longford and Viscount Jocelyn, and is related to several of the most distinguished families in Ireland.

VALUE OF MARRIED MEN.—"A little more animation, my dear," whispered Lady B. to the gentle Susan, who was walking languidly through a quadrille. "Do leave me to manage my own business, Mamma," replied the provident nymph; "I shall not dance my ringlets out of curl for a married man." "Of course not, my love; but I was not aware who your partner was."

The marriage of the Hon. Miss Macdonald, sister of Lord Macdonald, to Mr. Smith, son of Lady Elizabeth Smith, and nephew of the Duke of Grafton, took place on Thursday, at St. George's Hanover square.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. Haynes Bayly's novel, "Marriage Sentiments," which was delayed by His dangerous illness, is now completed, and on the eve of publication.

The late sale of pictures, belonging to the Duchess of Berry in Paris, produced one million and a half of francs (£50,000.)

Caterpillars.—A gardener discovered by accident, a piece of woollen rag blown by the wind into a current bush; and when taken out, was found covered by the leaf-devouring insect. He immediately placed pieces of woollen cloth in every bush in his garden, and found next day that the caterpillars had universally taken to them for shelter. In this way he destroyed many thousand every morning.

There is at Paris a regular hospital for dogs, cats, birds, &c.

☞ Prince Pierre Bonaparte, son of Lucien, embarked at New York on Wednesday in the packet ship Wellington, for London. This young gentleman is the one who was implicated in an unfortunate fracas near Rome, which terminated in the death of some of the Pope's guards or gen d'armes, for which he was banished from Italy. He will reside with his father, near London, and may possibly return and purchase his uncle's place near Bordentown.

It is calculated that the number of "Broom Girls of Alsace" at Paris is 3000. They now cross the channel in numbers to Great Britain—for as a Paris paper intimates the two countries now go hand in hand like twin brothers in every thing, the importation *part passu* of cholera and grippe, as well, as broom girls and Savoyard minstrels.

It is thought Lady Morgan, now arrived in London, will ultimately recover her sight.

Ripe cherries from the hot houses in England were at the last dates bringing a guinea a pound.

No less than 2000 dogs have been destroyed in Sheffield, Eng. since the fatal cases of hydrophobia which occurred there.

The Hirondelle and Hibernia (two Liverpool and Cheltenham coaches) went 132 miles in 8 hours.

Murder of Capt. and Mrs. Patton, of the Brig Zoroaster.—We have been favored with some particulars relative to the murder of Captain Patton of the Brig Zoroaster and of his wife, of which we made mention in one of our recent numbers. This sad catastrophe happened it appears while she was off Kurong Raja about the 24th, or 25th, July at night and some distance off the Brig Fanny in company with which she left Pedir as our readers may recollect. A Seacunny, named Pedro De Vos, belonging to the late ill-fated vessel has arrived here in the Anna and states that the gunner was the principle perpetrator of the murder of Capt. P. his wife, and also of a native christian tindal named Mariano for whose corpse more respect was shewn than to those of the former which were immediately thrown overboard, while that of Mariano was removed into the cuddy, placed on the table and covered with a sheet. The night was too dark for Pedro De Vos to distinguish the manner in which these horrid murders were committed but it appears that immediately after the several bodies were consigned to the deep, the mutineers searched for and collected from the cabins various arms, ammunition and provisions, and with them at 11 o'clock the same night abandoned the Zoroaster, which they previously scuttled by opening the raft ports and landed the following morning at Kurong Raja before mentioned. We gathered these particulars rather late yesterday, but hope to be able to submit to our readers further details in our next number.

The E. I. C. Schr. Zephyr we are told is on the eve of departure for Acheen with letters to the Rajah from the Honourable the Governor requiring explanation of these outrages.—*P. W. I. Gazette, Sept. 24.*

The Isle of Mann has sent this year to England no less than to the amount of £15000 worth of potatoes.

A new Synagogue has been commenced near Crosby Square London. The first stone was laid by Dr. Herschell, the chief Rabbi.

The young Prince of Belgium, son of Leopold, is baptized *Louis Phillippe.*

Mons. Silhouette, the profile taker, at Liverpool, is said to have the largest collection of likenesses of the kind in the world.

The English farmers are so short that some of them have unroofed their houses and cut up the thatch to feed the cattle.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Tuesday, July 11, 1837.

CROWN LAND ACCOUNTS.

The Hon. Mr. Baillie brought down a message from His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by the accounts from the Crown Land Office for the two quarters, commencing January 1st and ending June 30, 1837, with their proper vouchers; and the message also stated, that the Commissioner of Crown Lands was ready to attend any committee of the House, to furnish any further information respecting the accounts, and vouchers, which might be required by the House.

On motion of Mr. Weldon, Messrs. Partelow, Weldon, Woodward, Brown, Taylor, Johnston, and Rankin were appointed a select Committee, to whom were referred the said accounts, and all other accounts, connected with the Casual Revenue.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Mr. Weldon, from the committee appointed yesterday to investigate and report upon the petition from certain inhabitants of the Parish of Moncton, in the county of Westmoreland, praying for legislative aid, in their present distressed situation, submitted a report; from which it appeared, that the committee had diligently investigated the matter, and examined evidence as to the facts, and find that many families in that district were in a very destitute condition, owing to the failure of their crops last year, and their having consumed their seed stores for food; that the former Supervisor of the Great Roads having been superseded by another, not so intimately acquainted with the people of the district, he had declared making them advances of road money, as his predecessor had been in the habit of doing, and consequently they had no means whatever of present subsistance. The Committee therefore recommended, that the House should request his Excellency to issue his warrant for £120, for the relief of these poor people, and pledge themselves to provide for the same next session; the amount to be deducted from the next year's road money appropriated for that district.

Mr End did not believe the road grants to Westmoreland would be one farthing less next year, by reason of £120 being granted now for this purpose. He did not object to extending pecuniary aid to starving people; but he objected to the partial nature of such assistance. The people of Westmoreland had much greater facilities of communication with head quarters, than many other parts of the Province, and had no doubt heard of the Lieutenant Governor's having issued a warrant for such relief to the distressed settlers of York and Carleton counties; and therefore this application had been made. But Westmoreland was one of the vilest counties in the Province; it had received (considering its age and extent) almost £10 for every sixpence of public monies distributed to any other county, and it enjoyed all the benefits of a prosperous and wealthy lumbering and agricultural county; while from Gloucester and some other counties, possessing no agricultural benefits, endured all the privations of hardships of lumbering districts. Westmoreland was, no doubt, well entitled to all her advantages, and he did not grudge her them; but it was certainly rather extraordinary, that £120 were to be taken from the Provincial Treasury, to supply the necessities of a particular district in that county, while other parts of it were enjoying all the comforts and luxuries of life. Would those rich inhabitants of that county, allow their needy brethren to come to that House, for a sum of £120? It would be a stain on their character were they to do so. Such a mere pittance as £120 would be a mere trifle, to be raised among the wealthy inhabitants of that county. But, were this mode of relief to be adopted, he (Mr. E.) could unfold a detail of hardships and sufferings, in the county of Gloucester, which would utterly surprise the House. He had had many applications from his poor constituents, to present such petitions on their behalf this session; but he had thought it quite useless to do so, because he had considered that what the House had granted for such purposes last winter, was quite as much as the Province could afford; and he had therefore told his constituents that they could not expect further relief at present. It was therefore with great reluctance, that he objected to any partial grants of this kind; as he thought nothing of the kind ought to be allowed, unless a committee were appointed to investigate all claims of the kind, throughout the Province.

Mr. J. M. Wilmot expressed similar sentiments. He was fully inclined to relieve all cases of real distress; but thought that assistance of this kind should be general, to all similarly situated in the Province, and not of this partial nature.

Mr. Rankin corroborated Mr. End's statements, respecting the distress in Gloucester. He (Mr. R.) had lately travelled through that country, and had discovered that no less than 15 individuals had perished from starvation: and he feared that by this time the number had considerably increased.

Mr. Wilson said, that unless this relief was extended immediately, it would do no good; and it was urgently required. He had no objection to extend such relief to others, where a good case could be made out; and had no wish for any particular favor for Westmoreland, as the people were quite willing to let the amount be deducted from next year's road money, and to work it out.

Mr. Allan also supported the recommendation of the report, and expressed his conviction that the Hon. Member for Gloucester (Mr. End.) had also made out a strong case, and that the destitute peasantry of that county were likewise entitled to relief.

Mr. Partelow hoped the report would be received.

Mr. Street viewed the report as pledging the House to make the grant, and he therefore opposed it; not because he was disinclined to afford relief to those who really needed it, but because he thought that such a grant would not be affording them that assistance. He considered that such legislative aid did more harm than good; nine times out of ten, the bounty was distributed to improper objects, and it was almost impossible to ascertain who were really worthy of it. The grants of last session had done more harm than good; they had excited discontent and dissatisfaction, because everybody thought themselves equally entitled to it. And what good could £120 do? If such a trifling sum among so many people, would be sufficient to remove their difficulties; then surely they did not require legislative aid, and might obtain it from other sources; and if not, it would scarcely more than feed them for one day, and would be almost nothing amongst them. There were very extensive road grants to be expended this year in Westmoreland, and the men might obtain present subsistence by working on the roads. Bounties of this kind only encourged idleness; and in a country like this, where labor is high, and there is every opportunity for getting employment, it was unecessary to make such grants. But, at all events, before any such bounties were granted, a committee should be appointed, to investigate and report upon all claims of the kind.

Mr. Weldon strongly urged the acceptance of the report; stating that many of these poor people had nothing to live upon, but milk and wild brakes; they were not entitled to parochial relief; they could not procure flour, and some of them had been driven to exchange a cow for a barrel of meal, till all their means were gone. The Supervisor would not make any advances of road money, as his predecessor had done; though it was likely, that if such advances had been made, the petitioners would not have had cause to apply to the House for relief. He (Mr. W.) denied that the acceptance of the report would be any pledge for the grant; but contended that the facts ascertained by the select committee from evidence, fully justified their recommendation, and rendered the grant necessary.

Mr. Johnston thought the House should have rejected the petition in the first instance; but, as they had appointed a select committee to investigate the subject, they ought to receive the report. He should, however, vote against any resolution for granting the money: he gave full credence to the statements alledged, and regretted exceedingly that such distress existed, but was glad that it was confined to this district, comprising only about sixty families. This being the case, and knowing the wealth of the county of Westmoreland, he was rather surprised at such an application for so small a sum as £120. He thought the sufferers should have appealed to the humanity and liberality of their richer neighbours, and surely they would have obtained the relief which so small a sum could procure for them. The same course also should have been pursued in York and Carleton; after the liberal grants that had been made by the House, for the relief of such districts last session. These cases formed a strong contrast with the state of St. John. In that county, the poor rates had been so enormously heavy, that some individuals had been assessed £100 in a year, and many had been rated at half that sum; while, perhaps, in Westmoreland, the richest individuals had paid only a few shillings. Surely, then, the necessary relief might easily have been raised within the county of Westmoreland itself.

Mr. Partelow was as averse as any body to such grants as this, and he had shown that aversion on similar occasions last session; the plan of appealing to their richer neighbours ought to have been resorted to by these poor people; but it had not been so, and in the meantime many of them were nearly starving. He thought that this application would never have been made to that House, had not the parties heard of the very improvident grant which had been issued to the poor of York and Carleton; but, under the circumstances, the report should be received.

Mr. Morehouse contended, that the grant to Carleton and York was a very proper one, and had saved the lives of many persons. He would not oppose this motion, but suggested that it would be better to withdraw it, and let a committee be appointed, to take all such applications into consideration. He had received similar petitions from Carleton, where people were actually starving to death, and where speedy relief was absolutely necessary.

Mr. End said, that if the reception of the report was to pledge for the grant, he would withdraw his opposition.

Mr. Speaker said that the House were pledged to nothing, but merely accepting the report.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot contended that the warrant issued for relief to the suffering people of York and Carleton, was not an improvident grant at all. A very strong case of wide distress had been proved in the most satisfactory manner; and he thought there could be no more legitimate expenditure of the public money, than by relieving distressed settlers, to keep them from poverty and death. The industry of those people had contributed to the revenue, and they were entitled to relief from it. He was for accepting this report and granting the money; the sum of £120 would be a very moderate grant in this case; the facts were very strong; some of these poor people had offered to lay out a road for only eighpence per rod, if they could only get advances or the pledge of their labour, but could not succeed in obtaining this relief.

The question being then taken, the report was accepted.

Mr. End then moved a resolution, for an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency to issue his warrant for the sum of £ , in favor of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Gloucester, to be by them distributed to destitute and starving settlers in that county, on pledge (as far as possible) of their labour on the roads, and the amount to be deducted from the bye road appropriations, for the respective districts where the relief should be afforded. The hon. member drew an eloquent picture of suffering and distress in the county of Gloucester, and contended that the claims of that county were much greater than that of Westmoreland, on account of the great superiority of natural advantages enjoyed by the latter.

Mr Allan seconded the motion.

Messrs Johnston, Partelow, Street, and J. M. Wilmot opposed it.

Mr. Brown did not like to vote for any such special grants, but would prefer seeing a committee raised, to report on all applications of the kind.

Messrs. Weldon and Hannington urged the hon. mover to withdraw his motion, as it had been preceded by no petition, or recommendation from any select committee, as had been the case with the Westmoreland application; and opposed it on these grounds.

Mr. Wyer also recommended the withdrawal of the motion, for the purpose of getting a select committee appointed, to report on all such cases.

Mr. Connell briefly supported the resolution.

Mr. Rankin also supported it, corroborating the hon. mover's statements respecting the distress in Gloucester; but at the same time coinciding in Mr. Street's statement, that in Northumberland the late Legislative bounties had done more harm than good.

Mr. End strongly supported his motion; and upon the question being taken, the house divided and it was decided in the *negative*, by 19 to 10.

Yeas:—Messrs. End, Partelow, Wyer, L. A. Wilmot, Connell, Morehouse, Taylor, Palmer, Ford, Allan—10.

Nays:—Messrs. G. D. Robinson, Hannington, Weldon, Wilson, Street, Partelow, Johnston, J. M. Wilmot, Burns, Woodward, Freeze, M'Leod, Gilbert, D. L. Robinson, Hill, Hayward, Miles, Brown, Clinch—19.

Mr. Hannington then moved a Resolution, for an address to His Excellency, praying him to issue his warrant for the £120 recommended to be granted to Westmoreland, by the report just accepted.

After a short renewal of the debate on this grant, the house divided on the question, and it was carried in the *affirmative*:—

Yeas:—Messrs. G. D. Robinson, Ford, Hannington, Allen, Palmer, Weldon, Wilson, Partelow, End, Woodward, Taylor, Morehouse, Connell, Freeze, L. A. Wilmot—15.

Nays:—Messrs. D. L. Robinson, Clinch, Brown, Wyer, Miles, Hill, Gilbert, M'Leod, Burns, J. M. Wilmot, Johnston, Street, Rankin—13.

Mr. Partelow then moved, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

This motion brought up a confused discussion on the mode of appropriation, involving the whole question in a labyrinth of opinions; which elicited no settled principle on which to decide the present moral case. Ultimately, the House divided on the question, which was *negatived*:—

Yeas:—Messrs. Ford, Weldon, Wilson, Street, Partelow, End, Taylor, D. L. Robinson, Allan—9.

Nays:—Messrs. L. A. Wilmot, Clinch, Brown, Wyer, Miles, Hayward, Hill, Gilbert, Connell, Woodward, Burns, J. M. Wilmot, Johnston, Rankin, G. D. Robinson, Hannington, Palmer—17.

Finally, Mr. Hannington, moved for the appointment of a committee, to wait on His Excellency with the address already agreed to. Upon the question, however, the House again divided, and it was decided in the *negative*; the difficulties attending the discussion of the modes of appropriation, involved in the motion of Mr. Partelow, having caused hon. members to refrain from voting at present for the final completion of the measure. The numbers, on division, were, Yeas 7, Nays 19.

DESPATCH OF LORD GLENELG TO SIR J. HARVEY.

Downing Street, 29th April, 1837.

SIR,—I have received Sir Archibald Campbell's Despatch of the 15th ultimo, No. 16, enclosing a Letter which had been addressed to him by the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at Saint John, in which they express their opinion that, in the recent arrangement for the surrender of the Revenue at the disposal of the Crown to the Provincial Legislature, it was not contemplated by His Majesty's Government to include in that surrender the Duties of customs received under Acts prior to 18 Geo. 3, C. 12.

It appears scarcely necessary for me to say that the arrangement made between His Majesty and the Legislature of New Brunswick cannot embrace any of the Revenues of the Crown received in that Province from Duties imposed by Acts of Parliament, of which Parliament may have confided the appropriation to the Lords of the Treasury; because without an express Parliamentary sanction regulating the appropriation of such Duties. The cession is co-extensive with the powers of the Crown, but must necessarily be limited by them.

I have the honor, &c.

Sir J. HARVEY. (Signed) GLENELG.

Address of the Legislative Council, in answer to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, *Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and Companion of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c..*

The Humble Address of His Majesty's Legislative Council in General Assembly.

May it please Your Excellency,

In approaching Your Excellency with our thanks for your speech at the opening of the session, our minds are impressed with no ordinary feelings of gratitude to our August Sovereign for the announcement which he has commanded Your Excellency to make, of his final pleasure as to the surrender of the proceeds of His Casual and Territorial Revenues in this Province; a measure in which we recognize the same spirit of munificence—the same deep feeling of paternal solicitude which has ever so signally characterized the enlightened policy of our gracious Sovereign towards His North American Colonies; and we assure Your Excellency, that we deem it no slight mark of the peculiar interest which His Majesty's personal acquaintance with this portion of His dominions has ever led him to entertain towards us, that He has selected Your Excellency to succeed to the Government of this Province, at a period so momentous to its welfare, when those high qualifications displayed by Your Excellency in the discharge of the arduous duties of Civil Government in other places are so essentially necessary to aid us in maturing able measures for the increase of our Revenues, a wise system for the arrangement of our finances, and a sound policy in promoting the rapid developement of the resources of the Province.

We thank Your Excellency for Your promptness in calling us together; and we beg to assure Your Excellency, that the contents of the important documents which Your Excellency has been pleased to lay before us, shall receive the most respectful attention on our part.

We feel the importance of the wise and earnest recommendation of Your Excellency, that a spirit of harmony should continue to guide our deliberations upon the great measures to be brought again under our consideration, upon which we fully concur with Your Excellency will mainly depend the future welfare of this Province.

REPLY.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen;

The terms in which you have expressed your sense of the paternal solicitude which has on all occasions been evinced by our Gracious Sovereign, towards His Majesty's North American subjects, is highly satisfactory to me, as His Majesty's Representative in this Province, to acknowledge and to thank you for; those in which you have been pleased to notice my appointment to this Government, are most gratifying to my feelings as employing a pledge, the only one which I can desire to receive, that you will act accordingly with me in the furtherance of the object common to us all—the general welfare.

Address of the House of Assembly.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, *K. C. H. and C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

The humble Address to the House of Assembly.

May it please your Excellency.

We the Representatives of His Majesty's Loyal Subjects the People of New Brunswick, thank Your Excellency for the Speech you have been pleased to make at the opening of this Session.

Although this season of the year is an unusual one for the Legislature to be convened, and the attendance to many of its Members extremely inconvenient, yet the great importance of the measures to be submitted, connected as they are with the surrender of His Majesty's Casual and Territorial Revenues in the Province, and the hope that the question may now be finally settled, out weigh every consideration of a personal nature; and we assure Your Excellency, that in our deliberations upon this deeply interesting subject, the suggestions of His Majesty's Government shall be received by us, as they ever have been, with the most respectful attention.

We highly appreciate the disposition entertained by Your Excellency, to avail yourself of Colonial information regarding such objects of importance to the interests of this Province, as would appear to Your Excellency best deserving encouragement from the Revenues about to be placed under the controul of the Legislature, and which, in your opinion, your very recent connexion with the Province, does not on the present occasion warrant Your Excellency in bringing under our notice: at the same time, we are gratified to receive the assurance of Your Excellency's satisfaction, at being authorized and instructed to ratify and carry into effect, an arrangement so highly acceptable to the people of this Province; and we feel an entire conviction, that His Most Gracious Majesty, at all times, needs only to be satisfied of the tendency of any measure to promote the interests of His Loyal subjects, to ensure to it His most willing and gracious assent.

That a spirit of harmony will continue to animate our deliberations on the measure to be brought under our renewed consideration, we feel the most perfect confidence; and it has always been the most earnest wish of the Assembly of New Brunswick, to cultivate and maintain a like harmony with the other branches of the Government.

REPLY.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen.

I thank you for this address, and more especially for the cheerful alacrity with which you have sacrificed every consideration of personal convenience to the object of endeavouring to promote the interests of Your Constituents, and of the Province at large, by the settlement of the great question, for the consideration of which you have been convened.

The conviction which you have expressed that our most Gracious Sovereign has only to be satisfied of the tendency of any measure to promote the interests of His Majesty's Loyal Subjects, to ensure for it His most willing and gracious assent, is most gratifying to me—and I infer from the whole tenor of Your Address, a determination, to approach the business of the Session in such a disposition as cannot fail, in harmonious concurrence with the other branches of the Legislature, to conduct us to a satisfactory and beneficial result.

United States.

The Haytien brig Leo Deux, Aimes, arrived on Wednesday from Port au Prince, was formerly the brig Venus of N. York. She sailed hence in Feb. last for Tobago; but, through the mutinous conduct of the mate and crew, and the conduct of the American agent at Port au Prince, she was condemned, the captain imprisoned, but the brig afterwards sold, pronounced seaworthy, and arrived here with her cargo of logwood, in good condition. Yesterday she was replevined on account of her former owner, who has been a loser to a great amount by out agent at P. au Prince, unable to get a passage home.—*N. Y. Merc. Adv.*

Snake Fight.—Startling Adventure.—The North River Times gives the following startling incident:

On Saturday last, Mr. John Potter, who resides near the Washington Print Works, in this town, discovered near his house a large black snake; he seized a billet of wood and pursued him some twenty yards, to near a small tree, when the serpent turned, raised himself in an upright position, and prepared to act upon the defensive. He threw the billet of wood but missed him, whereupon his snakeship came at him full tilt, his mouth thrown wide open, and with his fiery eyes and forked tongue exhibiting all the venom of his species. Mr. F. seized a small stick, and as he came up made a pass at him, but he dodged it and gave back. This was repeated several times, the snake all the time keeping his eye steadily and piercingly fixed upon that of Mr. F.—After some two minutes spent in this way the snake suddenly vanished, 'and,' says Mr. F. 'as quick as thought itself I beheld him upon the limb of a tree, about ten feet above my head, and in the very act of springing upon me The distance from the ground to the extremity of the limb where the serpent prepared for a leap, could not have been less than twenty five to thirty feet, and yet Mr. F. had only time to change the direction of his own eyes ere they met the keen gaze of the serpent in his new position. He then called to his brother to bring him a loaded gun, keeping his eye upon the snake until he was shot dead from the tree. Before they left the spot a still larger one appeared; much more venomous than the first, being determined to revenge the death of his mate. This one they also killed; she measured five feet seven inches in length and three and a half inches in diameter. The mate was five feet two inches in diameter.

Beautiful and rare Phenomenon.—On Saturday evening, the heavens were lighted by one of those splendid auroras, which have been witnessed several times of late years, usually in the month of Nov. Early in the evening the sky at the north had the bright appearance which precedes the rising of the moon, the clouds wearing a silvery hue. At about twenty minutes before 11 o'clock, streams of electricity shot up to the zenith, and were accompanied with what we have never before seen, or heard of in any account of these phenomena, continual pathos of lightning wreathing the clouds in a thousand fantastic forms. At about ten minutes before eleven, a belt of crimson clouds was visible from North-West to South-East: and the magnificent vision began to fade away.—*Prov. Courier.*

BOSTON, July 6.

Daring attempt to burn the State House!—On Monday afternoon, about 2o'clock, a lad named Warren Foster, 15 years of age, discovered fire at the bottom of the flight of stairs leading to the cupola of the State House. He had his little brother with him, and immediately returned down the flight of stairs leading from the dome. He there found a person, whom he informed of the fire, who went up and attempted to put it out, but finding he should not be able to master it, he went to the lower hall, where some carpenters were at work, told them of the fire, and they, with Mr. Brigham, one of the watchmen of the State House, went up with some buckets of water, (kept in readiness for such an emergency,) and speedily extinguished the fire. Chips had been piled endways against the stairs and set on fire.

The person who was first informed of the fire by the lad was Mr. Hezekiah Willard. He had been up into the cupola a little before 2 o'clock, at which time there were three well dressed men in the cupola, who seemed to be acquainted with each other. One of them remarked to another, "there is game on the Common," and the two descended. Soon after Mr. Willard went down, leaving the third man of the party alone in the cupola, sitting on the railing. Mr. W. passed down the stairs at the foot of the dome, and while looking through the lattice work there, the man passed down, apparently in haste. In two or three minutes after this man went down, a young man, (Foster) came up with a child, and after going above a short distance immediately returned, stating that there was fire there.

The attempt seems to have been planned with some knowledge of circumstances, but was happily frustrated. A forcing pump is placed in the building, which leads the water up to the floor of the dome. The fire was set at a point beyond the reach of this pump, and at an hour, too, when few persons visit the cupola. We understand that a fire-engine has been built, intended to be placed in the dome, which connected with the stationary forcing pump, will carry the water to the cupola.—Messenger.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 14, 1837.

REMOVAL.

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

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

The State Ball, at St. James's Palace, in honour of the Princess Victoria's birthday, took place on the 24th; but neither the king nor Queen were able to attend. The health of the King was improving.

The London Times of the 25th, says.—"The abundance of money at the Stock Exchange, induces the apprehension that we may have a new influx of foreign securities, and the exchanges once more turned against us. The remedy is easy and obvious enough, but it is not easy to induce those who have the power to apply it. This is so clear a policy, under present circumstances, that were the Directors not deterred by the paramount consideration with them, of keeping up the amount of the dividend, there could be no doubt of their willingness to resort to it without delay, especially bound as they are to give all the assistance that may be required to the American houses. They cannot make money scarce by any arrangement out of doors, that would not be a breach of such implied engagements on their part, and they could not reach the stock exchange by any other process whatever than that of selling public securities. At a fair price, the dead weight annuity would find ready purchasers, and its introduction would check at once the influx of foreign stock, probably in some degree of American bank paper."

Letters from Liverpool speak rather more favorably of the state of business there. Some tolerably large sales of cotton had taken place, chiefly of American descriptions; and at previous quotations; but they observe that, without some improvement in the prices of cotton, the large holders will experience considerable difficulty in meeting their obligations.

The first number of "THE TIMES," published at Woodstock, has been received; its appearance is respectable, and we hope the Proprietors will be successful in their laudable undertaking.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Donald Stewart and William Mein, to be commissioners to expend the sum of £100, granted at the last session, to remove rocks in the Upsalquitch, in the county of Glo'ster.

Silvanus Powell (jointly with John Jardine, Esq.) a commissioner of Buoys and Beacons for the harbor of Richibucto.

John Bowser, Esq. commissioner of Buoys and Beacons at Buctouche.

King's College, Fredericton, July 5, 1837.

At a convocation held this day, Gustavus R. Jarvis and George M. Odell, were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

HALIFAX, July 10.—Dispatches were received this morning by express from Fredericton; they were for the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell—the former we understand will be forwarded by the Clio which is to sail to-morrow for Liverpool.—We are quite ignorant of the nature of the despatches.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The house of Henry J. Boutilier's widow situated in Margaret's Bay, was burned down on Monday last, and a child nearly two years old was burnt to death.—Journal.

Michael Byrne, was, on Friday night last, arrested on a warrant, and brought before Benjamin Bingay, Esq. one H. M. Justices of the Peace on a charge of brutally assaulting a married female, with intent, &c. He was held to bail for his appearance at the ensuing Term of the Inferior Court—himself in £50, and a surety in £50. This base transaction has caused an excitement very unusual in this community.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—There is reason to believe that many emigrants from the British provinces have been *smuggled* into this city. But owing to the late regulations in relation to this subject, it is now much more difficult to carry this thing into effect than formerly. A few examples will have a wholesome effect. We learn from the City Hall books, that the schooner Ceylon, Captain Aiken, of Bucksport, Me., from St. John, N. B. via Lubec, with 44 emigrants, passengers, contrary to law, and is now in possession of the revenue cutter.—*Boston Journal.*

The Mayor of Savannah, in conformity with a vote of the City Council, has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the master and mate of the brig Susan, for secreting and carrying away to Thomaston a fugitive slave, the property of Jas. & Henry Sagers.

Suspected piracy.—A clinker built boat, apparently English, with three men on board, with several trunks on board, and plenty of sovereigns, left Barnegat, L. I. a few days since. They reported that they were from Savannah, and wanted to buy a sloop. It was suspected that they had robbed some English vessel, and perhaps murdered the crew.

QUEBEC, June 23d.

INCENDIARIES.

Some alarm was excited in the Lower Town yesterday, by apparently incendiary attempts on the preceding night. One of the shutters of Messrs. Atkinson's wooden store, back of the Montreal Bank, was forced open, and the floor, near the window, set on fire. It was not discovered till a space of several feet of the floor was burnt through, and part of the frame-work of the south side of the store. Attempts had been made to force open another shutter, but the fastening inside happened to be too strong to give way.

The same night the door of the smaller store belonging to Messrs. Forsyth and Walker, near the Exchange, was also forced open. The malefactors penetrated by a wicket, which had been left open, to the large store. Only some clothing, of little value, was found missing, but several pieces of burnt Lucifer matches, which had been lighted, were found inside.

Yesterday, the inhabitants of that part of the Lower Town had a meeting, and agreed to employ persons to keep watch at their respective premises.—The Insurance companies also offered a reward of $500 for the discovery of the offenders.

It would be a wise precaution to examine the doors and window-shutters of stores, to see that they are sufficiently closed to prevent any strong instrument being easily placed, so as to have a sufficient hold to force them open without making much noise.

A woman's coarse straw bonnet was found near the window of Mr. Atkinson's store. It is possible that the object was not to burn the store, and that the fire may have caught from a piece of a match thrown away, or from a pipe; but whether intentional or not, the forcible entry of the store is a felonious act. Had either of the stores burnt, a great part of the Lower Town would have been in imminent danger.

An attempt to set fire to Mr W. H. Roy's stores, on the Queen's wharf, was made last night. The counting-houses of Messrs. Tremain and Moir was also broken open, and several articles stolen.

At a meeting of the Magistrates to-day it was determined to take into consideration the state of the Police of the town on Wednesday next, with a view to the better securing the persons and property of the citizens.

JULY 3.—The Montreal papers by this morning's mail, are filled with the subject of the *anti-coercive* meeting, held in St. Laurent suburbs, on the *Fete d'obligation*, after Vespers, 29th June. They estimate the numbers assembled at from 300 to 4000, according as their mental organs are affected by party feeling. We have been told by persons who were present, and are entirely indifferent to the parties, that there might be from six hundred to eight hundred persons assembled, of which a larger proportion were mere spectators of opposite opinions but determined not to take any part in the business. Mr. Fabre was chairman, and C. De Lorimier, secretary. Resolutions were passed in the usual style.

A notice was issued for a general meeting of those who are opposed to the seditious practices lately resorted to, to be held at the *Champs-de-Mars*, Montreal, this day. The notice was signed by about nine hundred names.

It appears that Mr. PINET has again defeated, at the Church door, another attempt to form a meeting at Varennes, notwithstanding that the agitators had received reinforcements from Montreal. It is stated that the Hon. Mr. MALHIOT, on this occasion, declaired against the recent proceedings of the Montreal party.

Le Liberal of Saturday gives an account of the *Grand Banquet* of *St. Jean Baptiste*, on Monday last, at St. Thomas, to which Mr. Papineau was invited and assisted. It was at once a *pic-nic-dinner*, and a seditious meeting. Eleven Resolutions were passed. The account states that parties actually came armed to the meeting. It was held in a wood, two leagues on this side of St. Thomas, near the limits of the Counties of Bellechasse and L'Islet. The whole affair seems to have been managed by Dr. Tache, of St. Thomas, and A. N. Morin, one of the Members of Bellechasse. The account of the meeting given in the *Liberal*, which seems to be written by Mr. Morin, says there were 600 Electors present; so that according to their own account, it was a sorry affair for a meeting of two Counties. Nothing is said about chasing and ill-treating the *habitant*, who, on passing cried, "*barra pour l'Anglais!*"—(hurra for the English!); but we believe there is some truth in that report. Mr. Papineau has proceeded down the south shore. We guess he will find the temperature quite cool in that quarter. Mr. *Morin* calls it a "*gangrene.*"

The Toronto papers are of the 22d instant. Nothing decisive had been done in the Legislature on the affairs for which they were assembled,—the Banks and the currency. It is probable that a law similar to the Bill inserted in this day's Gazette, will be passed. Sir Francis Bond Head will adhere as closely as he can to the noble sentiment with which he concludes his speech—"to be true and just in all our dealings." But he is fallen on evil days.

The *Ami du Peuple*, of Wednesday, says that Mr. A. Pinet, Justice of the Peace, prevented a seditious meeting at the church door of Varennes, on Saturday last, by addressing himself in plain and manly language, to the good sense of the people, who, by a great majority, followed his advice, and went home in peace. The truth is, that the agitators are generally such characters as no respectable person would like to come into contact with; and they are suffered to go on, imposing on the people without contradiction.

There were filed by the Attorney-General, in the present week, four several informations in the Vice-Admirality Court here, against masters of vessels, for a breach of the Passengers' Act, by bringing out on board their vessels a larger number of passengers than the Act permits. The masters were convicted of the offence, on their confession, and sentenced to