with the sway of England, but they have been as contemporaneous with the sway of the pope; you trace them to England; we to Italy. You allodge the remedy is the repeal of the legislative union with England: we, the repeal of the spiritual union with Rome. How, then, can you possibly hope why *hence* we should coalesce with you, when our principles lead us to conclusions so widely different? You will perceive that we adopt the course we do on grounds no less strong than those of Holy Scriptures and of British law, you will very little wonder therefore, at the firmness with which we hold to it.

We tell you plainly that we believe that the principles of the mass of the Irish people are utterly false and anti-scriptural, and therefore the cause of the evils of Ireland. We believe that these principles would give way to a system of Christian legislation designed to expose their real character: for this, therefore, we incessantly call on the heads of the British empire—we invoke the legislature, the Queen, and the authorities in general, to give us sound educational laws, to have the people taught and enlightened by the diffusion of sound sentiments; for this we appeal to the English people collectively and divisionally, firmly believing that at length we will succeed, and once again have principles made by the rule of the policy of the empire. And when this is the case, we feel confident that the Roman Catholic schism will be either utterly eradicated from this country, as the Roman Catholic heresy once from England, or else rendered so inconsiderable as to be a matter of indifference; and when this is the case, we believe that we shall have a united, a prosperous, and a happy people—but not till then.

You will think it strange when we tell you that we do not wish for the happiness or prosperity of Ireland previously to the time we speak of. We think it better that the country should be agitated by intestine divisions; that it should be discontented and disturbed, rather than that it should acquiesce in a system utterly ruinous to the souls of the inhabitants, and quite inconsistent with the word of God. Far better is it that we should be 'emptied from vessel to vessel' (Jeremiah, xlviii. 11)—that we should be chastened with the temporal afflictions complained in your address—than that we should be soothed by a prosperity that we are not nationally entitled to, and then continue 'settled on our lees, saying in our heart, the Lord will not do good, neither will he do evil,' (Zephniah, i. 12).

We trust that you may understand what we say, and that you may be disposed to admit that it by no means involves the conclusion mentioned in your address, to wit, that we 'hate' our countrymen because we differ with them. It is quite the reverse; it is because we bear towards them the true love and Christian charity, that we plainly tell them those truths that make for their peace.

2dly—You say that in the contest of the revolution 'one king fought to gain a crown, the other to keep it,' that the quarrel, as it respected its chief agents, was essentially selfish and personal; that 'neither was an Irishman, and that Ireland only suffered in the struggle;' yet shortly after you allege that 'James was a weak bigot, who lost the throne because he had not the wisdom to rule constitutionally.'

May we ask you, does not this concession of yours completely stultify your whole address, and justify those triumphs of ours which you condemn? You tell us, in effect, that James was a tyrant, that he trampled on the laws, that he violated the constitution, and that through bigotry. What then! it appears we fought for liberty—we stood out against a man who would make us slaves, who trampled upon the constitution, and made his will the law—who gagged, in fact, the mouths of his subjects, and denied them the right either of petition or remonstrance. Such was the tyrant we opposed, and opposed successfully. We crushed his tyranny, and established constitutional freedom. So you tell us, for you say 'he lost the throne because he ruled unconstitutionally.'

We did all this, and shall we not triumph? Yes, but we will though, dislike it as you may. And why should we not do it, and teach our children, and our children's children to do so likewise? You say that 'William left no blessing identified with his name to entitle him to our enthusiasm,' though you yourselves tell us, that he delivered us from a 'weak, bigot, who ruled unconstitutionally and trampled upon our necks.' This very deliverance is the 'blessing' that we commemorate; the overthrow of a weak, bigoted, and unconstitutional tyrant is the deed which has enshrined the name of William in the hearts of Protestants, and which makes it consequently the watchword that arouses their greatest enthusiasm. In this respect therefore your address answers itself, and satisfactorily establishes all that we would say namely, that the struggle of 1688 was one of principle. James and your fathers fought for the principles of the pope and an arbitrary power, William and our fathers for the principles of truth and constitutional liberty—'by blessing of God and by the blessing of God they conquered; and we therein do rejoice, and will rejoice, and sing for joy too, treasuring up the glorious, pious, and immortal memory of our great deliverer till time shall be no more and world without end.

And then you put on a par the glories of the Boyne, and of what you call 'the untaken city.'—You mean Limerick, no doubt, which was held for King James by a united army of French and Irish Roman Catholics. Well what did Limerick do so worthy of glorification? Why, it endured a seige; but a seige no more to be compared with that which Derry experienced, than child's play is to be compared with the struggle of contending battalions. In Derry the garrison 'was reduced to the lowest extremity of want, driven to eat the flesh of horses, dogs and vermin, hides, tallow, and other nauseous substances:' and even as the historian tells us, those miserable resources began to fail; yet still the languid and ghastly crowds listened with eagerness to exhortations of their ministers; and passed an ordonnance, that any one who proposed surrender should be instantly executed. In fact, in Derry the cry of "no surrender!" drowned the thunders of the artillery that the besiegers were discharging upon the 'wretched spectres' who resisted them.—But in Limerick, without any thing resembling the pressure of a similar necessity, the garrison agreed on articles in the preamble of which we read as follows—'In consideration of the surrender of the said city and the submission of the army it is agreed,' &c. The 'untaken city' 'surrendered,' and its garrison 'submitted,' and you put this circumstance on a level with the victory of the Boyne!—What would be the use of 'taking' a city which 'surrendered' of itself? What the use of subduing a garrison which 'submitted' to its assailants? If you consider that the case of your 'untaken city' is a proper case for glorying in, we trust that you may not take it ill that we should commemorate with joy the victory of the Boyne. But

3dly. 'Ireland has within herself vast resources.' Yes, and so had the land of Canaan of old: it was a land flowing with milk and honey, 'a good land; a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig-trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil, olives, and honey; a land without scarceness, whose stones were iron, and out of whose hills thou mightest dig brass;' a land wherein, while they were faithful, 'they sat every man under his own vine-tree, and under his own fig tree, and had bread to the full,' and yet when that land adopted principles identical with those which are now the ruin of Ireland, it became 'a land of poverty, vexation, and rebuke. The apostate inhabitants built houses, but others dwelt therein; they planted vineyards, but others gathered the grapes: the fruit of their lands, and all their labours, did a strange nation eat up, and they were only oppressed and crushed alway: and they became an astonishment, a proverb, and a by word among all the nations.' (Deut. xxviii.)

Repealers! 'there is no might, nor power, nor counsel against the Lord;' and as sure as you are living men, if Ireland had a resident legislature to-morrow, it would have merely 'changed its cross.'—It is humanely speaking, the character of a people that determines its temporal condition; and when we consider the influence of Roman Catholic principles upon the mass of our countrymen we find in that influence a satisfactory explanation of all the woes of our country—a prejudice so strong that it rejects without inquiry a confidence in priests, so engrossing and implicit that it takes in without hesitation, and holds without possibility of eradication by ordinary means, fables the most gross and contemptible, argues the absence of that native spirit of independence and self-control which is perhaps the most important attribute of the human mind, the spring and source of great enterprize and great success, and the chief element necessary to make up a great national character. Let our countrymen begin to think for themselves; let them cease to allow themselves to be made tools of by those who have an interest in their degredation; let them—we do not say reject human authority in religious matters—but ascertain that that which they yield to really has divine warrant, and is not directly at variance with the word of God; let them act thus, and they will have taken the first step towards Irish independence; but until they do this though they may change or multiply their masters, it is perfectly impossible that they can be free.

We speak the minds of the Orangemen who are members of our body, and we imagine, of the Orangemen of all Ireland, when we say that we cleave to the union with Great Britain, not because we admire the acts of its statesmen either of the present time or some few years back—we are deeply dissatisfied therewith; but because we know that the bulk of British people are a noble and a right-minded race, and because we expect, through our own exertions and through theirs, at length to obtain from the imperial parliament laws which we could never hope from an Irish one, constituted as it now would be; laws that shall aim at the ascendancy of glorious truth, and elevation thereby of the national character of our country, to such a pitch of excellency as that Ireland shall become by her own intrinsic merit irrespectively and independently of all relations to other countries, that which we firmly believe she has material enough within her to become the joy and praise of the whole earth.

We hope you may understand us, and at least admit, however we may differ, that there is nothing unworthy or unchristian in our object, nor such as should bring down on us that which we have so long received—the scorn and the execration of your body.

We remain fellow countrymen, &c. &c.,

The Members of the Dublin Protestant Operative Association and Reformation Society.

Dublin, July 4, 1844.

(From the Carnarvon Herald.)

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECKS, AND LOSS OF LIFE AT TENBY.

On Friday night and part of Saturday a terrific gale blew from the eastward, veering round from that quarter to the south and south-east, and raging with tremendous violence, accompanied with frequent torrents of rain. About day-break the Tenby pilots observed a large brig which had been windbound in an open part of the roadstead apparently in great peril, and endeavouring to gain the shelter of Caldy-roads, which were comparatively safe. She was the Richard, of Sunderland, Cook, master, and had been spoken with the day previous by one of the pilots, who advised the captain to anchor in a more secure position than that he had chosen; but apprehending no danger, the latter did not attend to the caution. Indeed, so awfully sudden by the rising of the tempest, and so fine had been the preceding day, that there might have seemed little cause of apprehension. The vessel was now evidently in the greatest distress, and continued at intervals firing signal guns for assistance, which it was impossible to afford her from the shore, the increasing fury of the storm rendering it impracticable for any boat to put to sea. About four o'clock she lost her rudder, and ran aground on the Whiteback, a bank of sand near Gilfar, and where, had she gone to pieces, every soul must inevitably have perished. As the tide advanced, however, she was again afloat, but having no helm, she was perfectly unmanageable, and at the mercy of the wind and sea. She had thrown out her anchors, but drifted from them, and at length, just after seven she was driven ashore on the Tenby Sands, upon a flood tide, opposite the South Cliff. At this time the breakers were rolling in with indescribable fury upon the sands, and in less than a quarter of an hour the doomed vessel began to part, becoming a heap of disjointed wreck in a short space of time.—During this interval the ill-fated crew were seen clinging to the rigging and other parts of the vessel, while the waves breaking frightfully over them, threatened them every instant with destruction. Lieut. Guillet, of the Coast Guard, and his crew, were on the cliffs above her, with Capt. Manby's apparatus for saving shipwrecked lives, and every exertion was made to rescue the unfortunate men. At length a shot with a rope attached reached the wreck, and one man availed himself of it, and was brought on shore in safety.—Another, after some interval, was saved in the same manner, and a third by the means of a scaling-ladder thrown over the cliff, which two men descended, and at the imminent hazard of their lives, succeeded in dragging the drowning man through the surf, and rescuing him from death. The other four unhapily perished. Two were washed from their hold utterly exhausted, and soon sank amidst the tumult of waters. Another had leaped into the boat as she was washed from the vessel's deck, and with an oar, contrived for a short time to skull towards the shore, till thrown down by a sea breaking over him. He soon regained his feet and resumed his labour, but another billow succeeded, and swept him and his frail craft from sight. The circumstances attending the death of another poor fellow, supposed to be captain, were most affecting. He had secured himself to a rope thrown from the cliff by means of the apparatus, and was drawn some distance towards land, when his progress was suddenly impeded by the the other end of the line having got entangled in the wreck, whence he was enable to disengage it.—He had, even in his terrible extremity, presence of mind to search his pockets for a knife to sever the rope, but could not find one, and death was now inevitable. The unfortunate man struggled fearfully for life, but was drowned by the incessant burst of billows sweeping over him.

A beautiful little yacht, belonging to Trevor Roper, Esq., was driven from her anchorage in the bay during the storm on Saturday, and totally beaten to pieces on the shore.

Along the whole of the Welsh coast the effects of the hurricane were dreadful.—Carmarthen Bay, Cardigan Bay, and all the bays and inlets of the British Channel were strewed with the wrecks of coasting and other vessels. In Carmarthen Bay, in addition to the total wreck of the Richard, we have to record the total loss of three vessels near the Worm Head.—They were endeavouring to enter Llanelly, but failed, and were completely destroyed. On Saturday forenoon the body of a female was picked up on Pembry sands; she was supposed to be the wife of the captain of one of the lost vessels.—These three vessels are supposed to be a schooner called the Mary, of Bridgewater, laden with hay and reeds—crew saved, with the exception of one man; the smack Julia, of Cepstow, laden with bark—one man lost; the Triton, of Plymouth, laden with copper ore for Williams, Foster, and Co.—the master was saved, but three of the crew were unfortunately lost.

The brig Friends, of Ilfracombe, Fry, master, went down in Carmarthen Bay. All the crew perished, together with the master's wife and family, who were on board. The Wave, of Hayle, laden with copper ore for Neath, made for Port Cawl; but it being so very rough, she could not enter the harbour without doing much damage to the vessels lying there, consequently she was deserted, and she ran ashore in the bay, where she sustained no damage except the splitting of sails.

Shipwreck and loss of Life.—On Saturday last, as the schooner Catherine and Mary, of Port Madoc, Wm. Owen, master, was proceeding on her voyage from Port Madoc to Ipswich, laden with slates, at half-past two, a. m., Dungeness, bearing N. by E. by compass, distant 9 miles, wind about S. by E., standing to the E. by S., on the starboard tack, she perceived a large brig approaching them on the larboard quarter, apparently bound down the channel. She hailed, but received no answer, and, immediately after, the brig struck her, and carried away all her stem to the water's edge. The crew immediately cleared the boat, and it floated off, but got foul with the yards, and was stove; when two of the crew, Cadwallader Williams, the mate, and W. Kenider, the boy, were drowned. The master, William Owen, and a seaman, named William Richards, clung to the boat, and were picked up soon after by the smack Defence, from London to Portsmouth, and landed at Ramsgate. The brig was painted black, and copper bottomed; and although the crew begged their assistance, she proceeded on her voyage. The schr. was insured at the Port Madoc Mutual Insurance Company.—*Welshman.*

(From the London Times.)

"Despatches from the Prince de Joinville have been received (but the date is not mentioned) in which he states that he is charmed with the conduct of Sir Robert Wilson and, and I believe of the officers of her Majesty's division in his neighbourhood. This favourable impression did not, however, prevent his repairing to Tangier" the moment he had learned that a British naval force was off the coast'—with what feeling is not stated, nor did it prevent his having that force dodged to Gibraltar by one of his steamers—a fact stated in a letter from that port, now in the hands of a gentleman resident in Paris. In time of war nothing could be fairer. A British sloop of war (the Kangaroo, I believe) followed and dodged the expedition of Hoche to the Irish coast in 1796, but the latter failed to complain in indignant terms of the resort to such offensive surveillance in times of peace, and at a moment, too, when he who I suppose ordered it found in the British officers and authorities, military and naval, only matter for eulogy."

The *Patrie* announces the formation of a squadron of reserve, intended to reinforce that of the Prince de Joinville and the command of which was to be given to Admiral La Susse, who left post haste for Toulon on the 7th, after a long conference with the Minister of Marine.

The gun brigs Alouette, Tactique, and Vigie, are now lying in the Roads of Brest under sailing orders. It was said that these vessels were intended for Senegal, but it appears that they will first look into Cadiz, and place themselves under the command of the Prince de Joinville. It appears that this reinforcement had been sent at the recommendation of Captain Bouet, who lately left Paris to join the squadron of the Prince. M. Bouet, who has a perfect knowledge of the coast against which the French are about to operate, thought that a certain number of vessels, drawing little water, might be found indispensable for the success of expedition.

The *Siecle*, thus replies to the article in the *Times* of Wednesday last, on the relations of Great Britain and France:—

"The *Pory Journal* expresses astonishment at meeting such men as Messrs. Mole and Dupin among the partisans of war, without reflecting that in citing those two names it proves that concessions have reached, on our part, their extreme limits; for the celebrated deputy of the Nievre (M. Dupin) cannot be charged with warlike propensities, no more than the President of the Cabinet of the 15th of April (Count Mole), who, through a desire to maintain peace, evacuated Ancona and suffered the duchy of Luxemburg to be cut in two." "The English," continues the *Siecle*, "declare that in less than six months they will intercept all communication between France and Africa; but are they equally certain that steam will not convey before them 50,000 of our soldiers to the shores on which landed William the Conqueror, whose feudal system is to this day in vigor in England? Is the English aristocracy certain that seven millions of Irish Catholics, oppressed and famished, will not rise to reconquer their nationality? Pitt, who was not timid, trembled when Napoleon was at Boulogne, although the latter had only wretched boats to transport his legions to the opposite coast, and that Minister only recovered some peace of mind when he had organised the Coalition, which was annihilated at Austerlitz. Now it is not necessary to wait for daylight or wind. In one night during a calm, which renders a fleet of sailing ships of no avail, the avenging army will have landed on the coast of England."

It was reported in Paris on Saturday evening that the French Government had refused to grant the satisfaction demanded by England for the insult offered to her Consul at Tahiti, and that M. Guizot had announced the intention of retiring from office.

We have received accounts from Madrid of the 4th inst. The Ministers of Justice and Finance had arrived in that capital. Eleven officers of the Regiment of the Princess had been dismissed from the service. Several additional arrests had taken place during the preceding night, but the tranquility had not been for an instant disturbed.

The *Toulonnais* of the 6th instant brings news from Algiers of the 30th ult. According to the correspondence of that journal, Marshal Bugeaud had resigned the command of the army on the frontier of Morocco into the hands of Gen. Lamericiere to be at more leisure to follow the negociations pending with the representatives of the Emperor, and to organize the tribes who had lately made their submission. The expeditionary corps, 10,000 strong had been divided into two brigades, and a reserve; the first brigade was commanded by General Bedeau, and the other by Colonel Pelissier. Immediately on his arrival at Lalla Magrina, General Lamericiere assumed the command, and on the 23d ult., having concluded all his preparations, he was on the point of re-entering the territory of Morocco. The Marshal, it would appear, conceived it indispensible, notwithstanding the overtures made by the agents of the Emperor, whose sincerity he distrusted, to prove to the Moors that France was not disposed to yield, lest they might mistake his long amnesty for weakness. He was consequently determined to strike a vigorous blow, and had sent to Algiers for all the disposable cavalry, which were then being embarked on board six transports. Letters from Oran of the 30th ult. state that despatches from Marshal Bugeaud were frequently received, but that their contents were kept secret. It was, however, believed there that the negociations with the Moorish chiefs were proceeding with activity, and that the Government of Mogreco was really anxious for peace. Upwards of 600 cavalry had been landed at Oran within the last few days.

ALLEGED MURDER OF AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN ON THE HIGH SEAS.

On Wednesday morning considerable sensation was created in Liverpool by a report that Captain E. L. Hasley, master of the ship Thomas Bennett, had been barbarously murdered by his cook, John Kent, on the voyage hence to Charleston. The Thomas Bennett, a fine American ship of 483 tons burden, sailed from Liverpool for Charleston on the 3d inst., with a general cargo worth about £30,000. Her consignee at this port was Mr. William Stuart, of Rumford-place; and her commander, Captain Halsey, who was also a part owner, was an American, and a married man of respectable family and connections. The cook, John Kent, an able-bodied fellow, with fine blue eyes, and rather well looking, is a native of Liverpool, and has a wife residing at 27, Great Howard-street. On the afternoon of the 5th instant, five days after the vessel had left Liverpool, she was in the Bay of Biscay; and the captain according to the account of the crew, had swallowed, on that day, no less than a pint and a half of brandy, and had been more or less intoxicated from the date of his departure from the Mersey. At the moment of the occurrence, three o'clock on the 5th, they describe him to have been quite drunk, and very abusive in his language, as well as violent in his demeanour. The immediate cause of his irritation was either a delay in the getting of his dinner ready, or some fault he had found with the mode of cooking it. He proceeded from the cabin to the cook-house on deck, in which the steward and cook were employed in dressing the victuals. The cook was in the act of peeling potatoes, and had a large sheath knife in his hand for that purpose. The captain, in the first instance, seems to have abused the steward about the preparations of the dinner, and then snatched a large table-knife out of the steward's hand, and ordered the latter out of the caboose. He then seized the cook with his left hand by the throat, and dragged him out upon the deck. What occurred at this moment does not appear to have been exactly witnessed by any of the crew; and, therefore, we are unable to corroborate that part of the rumour which goes to say that the captain made an attempt, with his knife, upon the cook's life. If, however, the attempt was made, it must have been unsuccessful, for the cook escaped without having received the slightest injury. There is no doubt, upon the other hand, but the cook used his knife with a very effective and determined purpose; for scarcely had he been dragged upon the deck when the captain fell at his feet a wounded, bleeding, and mangled corpse. The mate had hardly time to run from the after part of the vessel and lift up the captain's head, when life was completely extinct. The body was then examined, and no fewer than nine deep stabs were discovered. Three of those were on the breast; three others on the neck; one on the jaw; one on the left side of the body; and one on the shoulder. The cook was immediately secured, and placed in irons; and the mate, having taken charge of the vessel, deemed it the most judicious course, as she was so much nearer to Liverpool than to Charleston, to put her about and bring her back to the former port. She accordingly arrived at the Rock Lighthouse on Wednesday morning. In a short time several constables were sent out in a pilot boat, and they, having taken the cook into custody, safely lodged him in Bridewell. The remains of the captain were conveyed to the dead house.—In the course of the afternoon the cook was brought before Mr. Rushton on the charge; but as he alleged that he had no money to fee a solicitor, wished to see his wife, and prayed for a postponement, the case was adjourned. The Coroner and a respectable jury proceeded to view the body on Wednesday and returned a unanimous verdict of justifiable homicide.—*Liverpool Mail, August 17.*

The arrangements made for extending the communications with India and China, alluded to by the Chancellor of Exchequer on Friday, are understood as follows:—There is to be a communication with Bombay as at present. The East India Company's steamers are to leave Bombay on the first of every month with mails, &c., for Suez, and the government is to provide steamers to convey them from Alexandria to Marseilles. This portion of the mails will arrive in London about the 3d or 4th of every month.—Another or immediate line of communication is to be performed by the steamers of the Oriental Company under contract with the Board of Admiralty. This line will leave Calcutta about the 10th of every month for Suez, calling at Madras and Point de Galle, in Ceylon, and will arrive at Suez in about 25 days after leaving Calcutta. From Suez the mails will be carried across Egypt to Alexandria, where they will be embarked in the Oriental Company's steamers the Oriental and Great Liverpool, for Southampton, where they will arrive about the 21st of every month. There will thus be a communication twice a month with India, one *viâ* Bombay, and the other to Calcutta direct. With the Calcutta line a monthly communication with China is to be connected. A line of steamers is also to be provided by the Oriental Company to run between Ceylon and Hong Kong, and to touch at Penang and Singapore. These will take from and deliver to, the Calcutta steamers at Ceylon, the China mails. By this arrangements the correspondence will be transmitted between London and Calcutta in 40 to 42 days, and between London and Hong Kong, in 48 days. The Calcutta mail service is to commence in January next. In connexion with this subject it may be mentioned that there is a report of a convention with Mehemit Ali for the safe transit of the mails, being speedily settled.

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—The 7th or 9th of September were the periods which had been arranged, a fortnight ago, for the arrival of the King of the French in this country, upon a visit to the Queen. The visit of his Majesty will now take place a week later than the time originally fixed upon, in consequence of the accouchement of our beloved Sovereign not having occurred so early as had been anticipated at the period of the original arrangement being made. The French Monarch, who will embark, it is expected at Dieppe, in a French man of war, and will be accompanied by another 74 gun ship and a small fleet of steamers, will land at Portsmouth, and travel by the South Western Railway, *en route* to Windsor Castle, to the Farnborough station, where the Royal carriages will be in waiting to convey his Majesty and suite to Windsor. The same apartments (and also some additional state rooms) at the castle, which were occupied by the King of Prussia at the christening of the Prince of Wales, and by the Emperor of Russia, during the Ascot race week, will be prepared for the reception of the King of the French and his Majesty's numerous suite. They will be splendidly furnished and embellished; indeed no pains or expense will be spared at the palace of the English sovereign to receive the King of the French in a manner worthy of the Queen of this mighty empire—worthy alike of her Majesty's royal and illustrious guest. A review upon a great scale during the King's short visit at Windsor (which is not expected to be prolonged beyond a week or ten days) to take place in the Great Park has already been spoken of. It is now rumoured that several infantry regiments will be encamped in the park, and that not less than from fifteen to twenty regiments, with a park of artillery and field batteries, will be present at this intended magnificent military spectacle. Splendid banquets will take place in St George's Hall and the Waterloo Chamber, to be followed by state balls and grand evening parties.—Preparations have already been commenced at the Roman Catholic chapel, at Clewer, about a mile from Windsor, for the accommodation of his Majesty and suite. It was first arranged for pews to be constructed for the King and suite; but it is now understood, contemplated to add a wing to the edifice open to one side of the interior of the chapel and to be appropriated exclusively, for the accommodation of his Majesty and attendants. This plan will be carried into effect in the event of there being sufficient time to complete it before the arrival of the royal visitor to the Queen. There is very little doubt that the christening of the infant prince will take place during his Majesty's visit at Windsor.—Indeed it has been stated that the King of the French will be one of the sponsors (it is supposed, if so, by proxy, his Majesty being a Roman Catholic) to the last born Prince of the House of Brunswick. It is not expected that his Majesty will visit the metropolis during his short stay in England, but remain the whole time at the royal residence at Windsor.

Steam Communication with the Isthmus of Panama.—We have much satisfaction in communicating to the public that an arrangement has just been made between her Majesty's government and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, by which Mails and Passengers will be conveyed on the 17th of this and each succeeding month, by steam vessel throughout from Southampton to Santa Martha, Carthagena, Chagres, and St. Juan de Nicaragua. Five days will elapse between the arrival of the outward and departure of the homeward packet at Chagres, which will afford ample time for passengers proceeding to Europe to cross the isthmus from Panama, and as sailing packets ply regularly between that place and Callao, proceeding from Europe to Peru and Chili may now escape all the delay and danger of the voyage round Cape Horn, without being under the necessity of remaining a single day at Chagres. There can be little doubt that not only mails and passengers, but also that the specie, &c., proceeding from the Pacific to Europe will shortly take this route across the Isthmus of Panama, by which the mercantile community cannot fail to be materially benefitted.—*Liverpool Mail.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 13, 1844.

An unusual dearth of every thing like news pervades all our Colonial and American exchanges; but in next publication, we expect to be able to give our readers news by the English mail of 4th Sept. which, on account of the recent excited state of public affairs in England and France, is anxiously looked for.

His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, Lt Governor of this Province, has arrived at New York on his way to Canada; whither also it is stated other high personages have been summoned to meet the Governor General, on public affairs.

Next Week.—The Regatta takes place on Tuesday next, and we learn that some spirited contests will take place during the day. The Stewards are making every exertion to contribute towards the sports of the day.

On Thursday the First City Light Infantry, under Colonel Peters, with the St. John Division of the New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, will turn out for Inspection. The Officers of the former Corps are drilled daily for the purpose.

Mr Keyzer.—"Mackind" says Dobourg, "may be divided into two classes—those who play the violin, and those who do not. I fear" continues he "it must be at once admitted, to the shame of the latter, that they are by far the larger body: but let them not despair: *non omnia possumus omnes*—they cannot all belong to the 'glorious minority'—they cannot all hope to play the fiddle. If they respect, admire and encourage those who *do* play, it is perhaps sufficient."

Our readers should bear in mind that Mr. Keyzer's Concert will take place this evening: we wish him a full house. We have been assured by a gentleman of the city, thoroughly acquainted with the properties of the instrument, who has had the gratification of hearing Mr. Keyzer several times, in private, for hours together, since his arrival, that this Violinist very far excels every Professor of the instrument that ever visited the city; and we doubt if we shall hear his like again in this place for years.

Mr. K. will return to Fredericton and remain there three months by special invitation of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The steamer *Nova Scotia* will leave this Port for Sackville on Tuesday 24th instant and return next day.—She will also make another trip to the same place on the 8th October, and return on the following day. See advertisement.

☞The Committee appointed to superintend the Ornamenting of King's Square, beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very liberal sum of Five Pounds, from Messrs Rockwell & Stone, Proprietors of the New-York Circus, in aid of the undertaking.

Our Colonial readers will see with satisfaction that Colonel Dundas has been called from half-pay to active service, by being appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 60th Regt about to embark for India. Col. D. it will be remembered, commanded the British forces which attacked and dispersed the rebel sympathizers at Prescott. He performed that duty with the courage and energy of a British officer, giving general satisfaction to all those whom he nobly led forward on the occasion. After his return with his regiment, the 83d, to England, he gave great offence in a high quarter by unguarded political expressions. The Whigs were then in the ascendant, and the Tory Dundas was sent upon half-pay. Her Majesty, with all the good nature of her family, has now forgiven the fault, and restored the Colonel to the active service of his country.—*New York Albion.*

Despatch in Loading.—The Guatemala, a bark of 500 tons register, was launched on Saturday the 24th ult., and by ten o'clock on the Saturday evening following, she had cleared out, having within the week been masted, and taken on board a cargo, with deck load, consisting of 330,000 deals, 5,000 deal ends, 27 tons of birch timber, besides lathwood, &c. She commenced taking in her cargo at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The schooner Ariel, Stewart, master, of 180 tons, which arrived here from Limerick on Friday week, discharged 100 tons of ballast, the captain purchased a cargo, and had the same, consisting of 117,000 feet deals, including deck load, on board, and cleared out at the Custom House by ten o'clock the following evening. Both these vessels were loaded in Chatham, by Messrs. Cunards.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

Dreadful Death.—During the recent visit of the U. S. sloop of war Saratoga, to the Island of St. Thomas, off the coast of Africa, May 24th, the coxswain in charge of the Captain's gig, straining too hard upon the tiller, broke it and fell overboard. While in the act of swimming towards the ship he was seen suddenly to disappear, and thereupon the fins and tail of a huge shark emerged from the water, and splashing for a few moments sunk beneath the surface. I saw, says a spectator, nothing but a crimson stain of blood and a hat floating at a short distance. Not a cry was uttered, it was so sudden. Again the splashing of the shark occurred, and another was seen to seize the hat—two boats reached the spot, but too late—scores of fish were leaping about for the torn pieces of the poor sailor.

(From the Montreal Courier, September 3.)

In the answer given by His Excellency the Governor-General, to the address from the inhabitants of the county of Drummond, we find His Excellency himself announcing that he will shortly be able to present the Province with an Administration, such as he trusts the people will place confidence in.

This will, we think, be a sufficient answer to the cavilers who had begun to be in the fidgets, and a stopper to the mouths of the quid-nuncs and the *cabinet makers*. We have no doubt, but that His Excellency has experienced most formidable difficulties in the construction of a Cabinet, and it should tend to increase our confidence in Sir Charles Metcalfe that he has been able by his moderate and conciliatory policy to surmount such obstacles. We do not think it at all likely that an Administration formed in this way will fail to obtain the confidence of the community, provided always that they are not factiously thwarted for opposition's sake.—Knowing, as we do, the character of the parties in opposition, we are not without misgivings on this head, and we must only trust to the good sense of the people at large to frown down such unworthy conduct. We are of those who will readily admit the utility of an opposition. The History of English Parliaments affords numberless instances of a salutary check having been afforded by such an opposition to the measures of the majority. But when such opposition degenerates into mere factiousness, and the measures of the ministry for the time are opposed, merely because they are their measures, and not from any intrinsic demerits of their own, the minority in opposition becomes the greatest possible obstruction to the welfare of the country.

The next session of the Provincial Legislature cannot fail to be a stormy one, provided the party of the Ex ministers succeeds in obtaining the command of many seats in the House: and we fear that instead of proceeding to pass measures for the real benefit of the country, they will occupy the time of the House in discussing the affairs that are passed; and whose revival cannot be possibly attended with any good effects. We conceive the past ministerial crisis to be one of those occurrences that must inevitably take place in the early constitutional history of every free government, and the settlement of which forms in itself one link in the constitutional chain—many such will no doubt occur before the Government of Canada is settled definitively under the new responsible system. If all men were alike actuated by a real desire to serve the interests of the Colony, they would agree in consigning the past to oblivion, and in endeavouring to legislate with more unanimity and patriotism for the future. The further discussion of these "untoward events" can only lead to fresh embarrassments, stir up a more acrimonious party spirit, and possibly terminate in an embroilment with the Imperial Government.

By moderation on both sides there is a probability now that things may be settled in such a way as to avoid running into similar errors for the future.—The whole Province ought to be convinced that it is the wish of Sir Charles Metcalfe to propose no extreme measures, to have recourse to no extreme party; and if the people wish to aid him in this truly amiable intention, they will by practising moderation themselves, and electing none to represent them but moderate men, take the most effectual means to ensure such a desirable consumation.

The following is the Address and Answer referred to in the preceding remarks:—

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor in-Chief, in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same.

May it please Your Excellency:

We, the undersigned loyal inhabitants of the County of Drummond, in Her Majesty's Province of Canada, humbly beg leave to approach Your Excellency in the present important crisis of public affairs, for the purpose of respectfully expressing our unqualified approbation of the manner in which you have administered the Government of this Province committed to your charge by our most Gracious Sovereign; and our admiration and gratitude for the firmness with which you resisted the attempt by the late Executive Council, to degrade the representative of Her Majesty into a party *tool*—a mere *official stamp*, to authorize, and authenticate measures, and proceedings, of a party, tending directly, in our opinion, to the terrible result of seperation from British connexion and rule.

We would also express our confidence, that the long and fully tried experience of Your Excellency as a statesman, will enable you to conduct our affairs to a favourable issue. Aware of the difficulties with which you are surrounded, we yet hope, that without surrendering any of the prerogatives of the Crown, Your Excellency will be able, as you have so often declared yourself willing, to establish, and conduct on rational principles of responsibility, an administration at once resolute and kind,—at once decided in principle, but merciful and forbearing in practice,—at once a terror to evil-doers, and a protector and benefactor of those who do well; an administration that will despise conciliation or compromise with political knaves, and selfish agitators; that will bestow kindness and fostering care upon honest industry, and faithful obedience, though ever so humble, and without distinction of Class, Country, Creed, or Origin.

To a Government so constituted and so conducted we assure Your Excellency that we are, and shall always be, ready and willing to afford our humble, but loyal and firm support, as far as our influence extends. And we earnestly hope and pray that the Great Disposer of events may, in his mercy, restore health and strength to enable your Excellency to fulfil the arduous but honorable task, of securing to this vast Province a long course of general and individual prosperity. For we cannot, under present circumstances, imagine any greater misfortune to Canada, than your removal from the direction of its affairs.

In conclusion, we trust that Your Excellency will reap the rewards so richly due to active benevolence, in the gratitude of a happy and contented people, and in the well merited approbation of our beloved Sovereign.

(Signed) J. Menzies, G. Manley, A. S. Menzies, and 206 others.

ANSWER,

To the Inhabitants of the County of Drummond.

I thank you Gentlemen, cordially, for your Loyal and Patriotic address.

It is a high gratification to me that you approve of my administration of the Government of this Province, entrusted to me by our Gracious Queen with instructions that it should be conducted for the benefit of the people.

Having abundant reason to know that you have accurately described the designs of the late Executive Council, and the natural tendency of such designs if they had been successful, it was my bounden duty to resist them; and I have great satisfaction in perceiving that I have the support of a large portion, and I trust, a decided majority of the Province in the course which I have pursued.

The same support, would, I have no doubt, be universal, if extraordinary and almost incredible pains had not been taken to misrepresent my motives and proceedings.

It has been my unceasing endeavour since the resignation of the late Executive Council to form such an administration as would gain the confidence of the People and the Parliament. Obstacles beyond my control have hitherto impeded its completion; but I trust that they are at length surmounted and that the arrangement about to be announced, will deserve and obtain the approval of the country.

Holding that the Prerogative of the Crown should only for the good of the people, it is my anxious desire that my Government may be in every just sense strictly Responsible; and that the true interests and wishes of the community may be secured and accomplished. To Despotism and Tyranny in any shape, I shall be always opposed. They may be found wherever extravagant power exists; however it may be acquired whether wielded by a Monarch or a Democracy, or an Oligarchy. It will be my incessant aim to uphold the Rights and Liberties of the People and to maintain the constitutional balance by which alone they can be preserved.

I shall act in cordial consultation with the Executive Council, and in harmonious co-operation with the Legislature; to perform the functions of my office with equity and kindness to all, without distinction of class, country, creed, or origin; and to promote the industry, prosperity, welfare, and happiness of the Province; move invariably keen and will continues to be, the objects of my only ambition.

By such means alone can I hope to be honored by the gracious approbation of our beloved Sovereign; and by such I will not despair of being rewarded by the confidence and contentment of the people.

With heartfelt thanks for the kind sentiments with which you advert to the state of my health, I am glad to be able to assure you that my general health and strength are unimpaired, and that I am under no apprehension of being compelled to desist from the discharge of my public duties.

QUEBEC, Sept. 4.

Customs' Quebec, Sept. 4th, 1844.

Sir,—I have with transmit to you for the information of the Trade extract from an order of the Board of Customs, dated the 16th ultimo, No. 56—directing the manner in which all Canada "Wood Goods" are in future to be described by the Shippers in their entry outwards, in order to entitle them to be admitted into the United Kingdom at the low rate of duty.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. Jessopp, Col.

The Hon. W. Walker, Esq.

Chairman of the Council Board of Trade.

No. 56.

(Extract.) "Custom House, London,

16th August 1, 1844.

Sir,—"Having read your report of the 27th June last, No. 41, representing that large quantities of Deals had been imported into your Port from the United States, and shipped thence to various Ports in England as the produce of Canada, and requesting which you request our directions upon the subject for your future government:

"We refer you to the Act 5th