Summary of latest News.

From the London Courier of April 15.

The negotiation between the Bank of England and the deputation from Liverpool and Manchester has terminated as almost every man of sense believed it would, and know it ought to terminate. The Bank refused to comply with the wishes of the deputation; and though some discussion took place upon the subject, we are assured that greater unanimity has seldom been witnessed in the Court of Directors than upon this occasion. It was, indeed, quite impossible that it should have been otherwise.

The deputies had no case whatever. They attempted, indeed, to make out an analogy between the case of the American houses and their constituents, and then contended that because the Bank assisted the one, she was, in consistency, bound to assist the other. But, in point of fact, the supposed analogy was altogether imaginary. In the case of the American houses, the Bank was called upon by the commercial world, who furnished her with a very large guarantee, to interpose to avert an impending bankruptcy on a gigantic scale, which would have thrown all the commercial and monied affairs of the empire into the greatest confusion; whereas, in the case in question, the Bank was called upon to do what?—to interfere with the natural causes that adjust the price of commodities, by enabling the importers of cotton to withhold it from the market!

The deputation, we are well convinced, never imagined that such a request would be complied with. If it had, the fair presumption—or rather we should say the certainty—is, that cotton would have immediately risen 2d or 3d per lb., so that the real effect of the measure would have been to enable the merchants, through the vicious instrumentality of the Bank, to pocket this much at the expense of the manufacturers! And supposing the Bank had taken such a step, where was she to stop? Are the importers of cotton the only losers? What claims have they to consideration more than the importers of tea, silk, indigo, and fifty other articles? But the whole thing is so utterly absurd that it is hardly necessary farther to notice it.

The deputation, and others in their interest, laid some stress on the assistance afforded in 1826; but in that year, owing to the prostration of almost all the banks throughout the country, no loans could be had on any terms, and produce was unsaleable at any price. At present, however, the banks are in full operation. Money is abundant, and may be had in any quantity by any one who has sufficient security to offer.

Our principal doubt as to the propriety of the interference of the Bank, in the case of the American houses, was founded on an apprehension that the increased issue to which it might lead would depress the exchange and hinder the influx of bullion. It was, however, contended, that the discredit was so great that there was little risk of this consequence being realised, and we are glad to have to state, that those who took this view of the matter would seem to have been in the right; for, if we are not misinformed, considerable quantities of bullion are now being brought from the Continent to the Bank; and it will, no doubt, be the object of the Directors, as it is their duty, and for the interest of the public, to do every thing in their power to prevent this influx being stopped till the Bank have accumulated a sufficient supply.

It is also for the interest of the Bank, and of all prudent commercial men, to take such steps as may, on consideration, seem best calculated to hinder the recurrence of such overtrading or commercial gambling, as we have recently witnessed. The suppression of all local notes is no doubt, indespensable to this end; this however is the affair of the Government and Parliament; and it is to be hoped, that they will be at length satisfied of the mischief and ruin that have been, and necessarily must continue to be, occasioned by upholding a system that throws all individuals, how destitute soever of character or fortune, to usurp the Royal prerogative, and to issue money without lot or hindrance. But whatever Parliament may do, the Bank has a good deal in her power: and, we are pretty sure, she would consult alike her own interests and those of the public, where she to notify that, in future, she would unhesitatingly and at once reject all paper drawn by or upon any house engaged in the American trade, be its partners who they may, that advanced money upon open credits, or otherwise than upon bills of lading, or that either bought or sold American securities. All such proceedings are either inconsistent with sound commercial principle, or they are (as in the case of the sale or purchase of securities) hostile to the public interests; and, therefore, they out to be, in as far as possible, put down and discouraged by the Bank.

CANADA.—In the House of Commons, after a long and serious discussion, Ministers succeeded in carrying the 5th of their Resolutions for the Coercion of Canada, by a Tory-Whig majority of 269 to 46. This resolution is by no means the most important of the batch. It simply states.

"That while it is expedient to improve the composition of the Executive Council in Lower Canada, it is unadvisable to subject it to the responsibility demanded by the House of Assembly of that province."

But the debate took a wide range, and touched upon all the main topics of Canadian discontent. Mr. Roebuck offered a compromise to Ministers. He proposed a scheme which he undertook to say would satisfy the just wishes of the Canadians, at the same time that it was in no degree derogatory to the dignity, or prejudical to the interests of the Mother-country. In the first place, he would entirely abolish the Legislative Council, the constitution and working of which were condemned by all parties—even by the Commissioners themselves. His next step would be to establish an Executive Council, to consist of ten Councillors, with the Attorney-General and Solicitor-general, all of them to be chosen by the Governor, and to retain their offices during his pleasure. This body should have the power to amend bills passed by the House of Assembly, but not to reject them; the privilege of rejection being given to the Governor alone. By this plan responsibility would be concentrated in the Governor; between whom and the Assembly there would not be, as at present, the shield of a Legislative Council, or irresponsible Upper House. Having thus provided a Legislature for the province, Mr. Roebuck suggested a mode of dealing with grievances in detail. The existing Government demands that the salaries of the Judges shall be voted for their own lives, or at any rate, for the life of the King; the House of Assembly refuses to grant this demand; but Mr. Roebuck would virtually concede it, if effectual means of controlling the judicature can be devised; and proposes that a Grand Assembly, consisting of five delegates from each of the Houses of Assembly of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, should be established; to sit four years, to constitute a tribunal before which Judges might be impeached, and to be a Court of Appeal, whose functions would in many respects be analogous to those of the Privy Council. The General Assembly would also be empowered to settle disputes between the different provinces, and to exercise of supervision and authority over roads, canals, railroads, rivers, and the post office. Very great care, mastery of language, and jurisprudential knowledge would be required to frame a law to define and state clearly the powers and duties of this body. Were this tribunal established, Mr. Roebuck seems no difficulty in voting the salaries of the Judges for ten years. With respect to finance, Mr. Roebuck claims the whole of the revenues, casual, territorial, and land, for the House of Assembly. Were the whole of these revenues given up, a civil list would be granted for seven or for ten years, for the payment of salaries to the Governor, Judges, Executive-Councillors, and the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General. With respect to the much of dispute regarding the civil list proposed [illegible] that the Assembly should be answered at once and for ever; that the Exchequer should be had to go over was to extensive that the Assembly was diverted from the direct path there. He observed that the Tenures Act was virtually given up, and as to the Land Company, he recommended the Assembly to buy them off by a grant of land in Canada, or elsewhere, where they might found a colony instead of embarrassing one. In the course of his very elaborate speech, Mr. Roebuck took occasion to deprecate any collision between Ministers and the Commons, the danger and injustice of the Ministerial proceedings in which they were engaged; and he appealed to Lord Stanley, whether the tone and language, which, yielding to the impulse of an ungovernable temper, he had employed when speaking of Canada in the last debate on the subject, were such as befitted his station in the House and in the country, or one who had been Colonial Secretary, and might be again.

Lord Stanley, before the debate proceeded further, took occasion to correct a mistake into which he had fallen respecting the breach of faith he imputed to the Canadian Assembly in the matter of the civil list.

Lord John Russell then addressed the House. The substance of his speech was—that he would relinquish his resolutions; that he was prepared to bring in bills founded upon them; that if the measure he now proposed were not sufficient for his purpose, the Constitutional Act of 1791 must be abrogated; and that with regard to Mr. Roebuck's compromise, he doubted his authority to offer it, and whether if accepted by Parliament, it would be ratified by the Assembly.

The remainder of the debate contained little or no new matter. Mr. Robinson. Mr. Patrick Maxwell Stewart, and Sir Love Parry, repeated the old arguments in favour of coercing the Canadians. Mr. Ward, Mr. Grote, Mr. Leader, and Mr. Charles Buller strongly protested against the course adopted by Ministers; and the two former generally approved of Roebuck's scheme, with the exception of that part of it which gave the entire control of the lands to the Canadian House of Assembly. Mr. Ward thought that Parliament should have the controle of the Colonial waste lands.

Mr. Roebuck threatened the Government with a revolt in Canada, and the session of the radicals, as the consequence of their measures. He asked Sir Robert Peel, how he meant to act on this question?

Lord John Russell declared that he would not be deterred by Mr. Roebuck's threats from the performance of his duty. And Sir Robert Peel professed himself quite ready to admit, that he objected to the resolutions, as not going *far enough*; but that, having only a choice of evils, he should support Ministers.

The division having taken place, with the result already mentioned, the remaining resolutions were postponed.

The municipal reform bill for Ireland was carried, in the House of Commons, on the night of April 11th, by a vote of 302 against 247. Ministerial majority 55. The bill went up to the House of Lords on the 13th, where it was read, and the 25th named for the second reading.

We understand that the house of Messrs. Aton Lees & Co. of Manchester, which has several mills and employs 2,000 hands, and which stopped payment the other day, is expected to resume business again shortly.—*Liverpool Standard.*

The King has been thrown into a state of deep affliction, by the death of his eldest and favorite daughter, Lady De Lisle, who died at Kensington House, on the night of April 10th.

Much alarm was created in the neighborhood of the London docks, by the sudden death of two laborers, who had been employed on board a vessel from Trieste, laden with rags: it was feared that they had died of the plague, that terrible disease being known to exist at various points on the Mediterranean.—Several othe workmen had been taken ill.

Snow fell heavily, in several parts of England, on the 11th of April.

We copy the following from a London paper of the 13th:—

"The young lady to whom Mr. Forrest, the American tragedian, is about to be united, is Miss Sinclair, daughter of Mr. Sincnair the vocalist."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The advices from Paris are to the 15th, inclusive. The ministerial arrangements were not yet completed. A prediction of our own, uttered several months ago, was apparently in train of fulfilment, as we see it stated that the last offer of presidency of the council, was to the Duke de Broglie, whose intentions on the subject were not yet known. The task of forming a ministry was in the hands of M. Guizot. Nothing had occurred to disturb the public tranquillity.

Gen. Sebastiani is also spoken of as president of the Council.

Marshal Labau had been appointed commandant of the National Guards, of the department of the Seine.

A letter dated half past 4 in the afternoon of the 15th, says that the ministry is arranged. Count Mole being president and foreign minister, M. Montalivet minister of the interior, and Barthe, of justice. M. Guizot holding no portfolio.

The advices from Madrid are to the 8th, and from the frontier to the 11th, inclusive. Deep snow had prevented any hostile movement of consequence by either army. General Evans proposed to attack the Carlists about the first of this month. Another remittance of about 60,000 dollars had arrived at Bayonne, from Madrid, to be paid to the English auxiliaries.

The British government packet Lapwing, arrived at Falmouth from Tampico, April 14, had on board $900,000 in silver, $200,000 of which were for government account.

Count Damremont, the new Governor-General of the French possessions in Africa, arrived at Algiers April 3d.

An inquest had been held on the bodies of the two men supposed to have died of the plague. It was proved that they had not worked at the docks; one is stated to have died of apoplexy, the other of debility caused by a recent severe attack of influenza, and by destitution. A verdict of natural death was rendered.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

New Iron Steam Boat Benledi.—This steamer, which has within these few days commenced to ply between Newheaven and Alloa, and Sterling, in room of the Benlomond, has been making the run in (48 miles) to Stirling, within three hours, including stopping, landing, and embarking passengers at Alloa and the various other points. She is the latest of a series of iron boats built by Messrs. Tod & Macgregor, marine engineers of Glasgow; and the pre-eminent speed of the Tar and Express, on the Clyde, and the Benledi, on the Forth, is the best of all testimonies of their abilities. The machinery of the Benledi was made by the same parties, and is a beautiful specimen of the most recent construction of a marine engine of the low pressure kind, and an object of interest of itself; and as the principal moving parts are on deck, it can be examined while in motion with facility and safety. The very large dimensions of this steamer, (125 feet length by 16 feet beam) provide ample accommodation, of which separate dining apartments for the cabin and steerage passengers are not the least. The scope which her liberal proprietors gave to the architect in the plan and ornamenting of the grand saloon are fully justified by the magnificent effect of the tasteful, substantial, and splendid furniture and decorations.—To Stirling in three hours! Three years ago it took six and seven hours; at one time the fares were triple the rates by the Benledi. So much for the progress of improvement, and the effects of competition. The Benledi on Saturday, made the passage in two hours and fifty minutes.—*Edinburgh Ob.*

Horrors of the Slave Trade.—A young man on board the Thalia frigate, off the coast of Africa, in a letter to his sister, in Winchester, dated St. Helena, Jan. 3, says.—"In our last cruise we captured two slavers, one named Felecte, 611 slaves, on the 19th Sept. and one named Adalai, 119 slaves, on the 19th.—The Adalia had on board when she left the river, 300 slaves, but being chased by the boats of the Fylades, she threw them all overboard with the exception of 119 captured, a common occurrence with the slavers on this coast, in order to lighten their vessels, the better to effect their escape."

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 11.—*Horrible Catastrophe.*—One of those terrible accidents, but too common on the western rivers, occurred on Tuesday at one o'clock in the morning, by which about one hundred and fifty lives were lost. The steamer Ben Sherrod, captain Cantleman, left this place on Sunday morning, bound to Louisville, and at the time just mentioned, when about 30 miles below Natchez, she was found to be enveloped in flames, and out of 200 persons on board only about 50 or 60 were saved. The fire is believed to have originated from the wood used as fuel being piled up near the boiler. The story of the disaster was related to us by a young man who was a cabin passenger, and it is awfully interesting, and his own escape almost miraculous. When he awoke he put on his clothes, and leaped into the yawl which was hanging at the stern, and was followed by about 40 other men, one of whom cut the rope connecting the stern of the steamer to the bow of the yawl, and the latter canted over and hung in a perpendicular position, the bow towards the water. All on board were precipitated into the water and are believed to have been drowned, with the exception of the narrator, and he saved himself by clinging to the thwarts. In a few minutes about twenty of the crew made their way to the stern of the steamer and placed themselves in the boat, suspended as she was. One of them imprudently took out his knife and cut the rope which attached the steamer to the stern of the yawl, and she plunged, as might have been expected, full twenty feet under water. All that had been hanging to her were missing, except four and the individual who relates the story; he says when he rose to the surface, he found himself under the yawl and she lying bottom up. Being strong, active and expert at swimming, he worked his way from underneath and mounted on her bottom—where he was joined by the four other men who had saved themselves, and in this situation they floated twelve miles down the river, before they were picked up by the Columbus.

Captain Castleman, by vigorous exertions, saved his wife and two children—one of his children and his father were lost. A Mr. Smith also had the luck to save his wife and one child—and we add with pain that one of his children is missing.

There were some powder on board, in what quantity we know not—but the knowledge that it was there seemed to have paralyzed the efforts of the crew and its explosion added to the deep horrors of the scene. We are informed that there were nine ladies on board, only two of whom were rescued.

The survivors of this appalling disaster, unanimously concur in expressions of the warmest gratitude to Capt. Jones of the Columbus, for his activity in picking them up, and for his kindness while on board his steamer. The steamboat Alton passed downwards not long after the accident occurred, when many unfortunates were still struggling for life in the water. The survivors are not quite so eloquent in their expressions of gratitude to the commander of the Alton as they are towards Capt. Jones.

From the New Orleans Herald.

One gentleman, Mr. Cook, floated down the river some miles before he was picked up. He hailed a wretched and despicable character who had put off in a yawl from the shore, and begged his assistance. The infamous scoundrel, who was intent only on picking up boxes, &c. asked with the utmost sang, "How much will you give me?" To the entreaties of others for help, he replied, "Oh, you are very well off there! Keep cool, and you'll come out comfortable!" Whether the captain of the Alton deserves the censure that has been heaped upon him we know not, nor will we pretend to say positively until we have seen his statement; but it does appear to us that if the captain of the Columbus had acted in a similar manner to that of the Alton, there would not have been half a dozen souls left to tell the tale of the calamity.

Poor Davis the pilot, who was at the wheel during the fire, was conversing with a friend of ours just before he left this city, about the burning of the St. Martinsville, and the burning of her tiller rope, three or four years since; "If ever I'm in a boat that takes fire, (said Davis) if I don't run her ashore, it will be because I shall be burnt up in her!" Poor fellow, his statement has been verified; he was burnt up in the Ben Sherrod.

Out of nine ladies that there were on board, only two have been saved, the captain's wife and Mrs. Smith, of Mobile; their husbands threw ben coops into the river, jumped off the wheel house, the ladies followed their example and were saved.

One scene was distressing in the extreme; a young and beautiful lady, whose name at present we cannot learn, on hearing the cry of fire, rushed out of the ladies' cabin, in her loose dress, in search of her husband, at the same time holding her infant to her bosom; in endeavoring to go forward, her dress caught fire, and was torn from her back to save her life; after seeing her husband fall into the flames in the forward part of the boat, unable to reach him, she leaped with her child into the water, seized a plank and was carried by the current within 20 yards of the Columbus; but just as she had seized a rope thrown from the steamboat, both mother and child sunk to rise no more!

Our limits preclude the possibility of enumerating the various heart-rending sights that this calamitous affair occasioned. The captain, for instance saved his wife, but saw his two children perish. Mr. Smith saved his wife and one child, and saw the nurse rush madly through the flames with his daughter, and both perished. Mr. Gamble's wife, we understand, was burnt to death; he escaped, although very badly burnt. One young man who had reached the hurricane deck in safety, heard the cries of his sister, rushed back to the cabin, clasped her in his arms, and both were burnt to death. One of the clerks, one of the pilots, and the first mate, were burnt up. All the chamber maids and women employed on the boat perished. Out of 35 negroes that were known to be on board, only two escaped alive. The Ben Sherrod had the largest crew of any boat on the river, and by reference to the above list of names, it will be seen, that out of the 50 saved, over 30 belonged to the boat; and out of the 60 or 70 cabin passengers, there are but about 10 or 12 left alive. One of the officers of the boat assured us, that in addition to the cabin passengers, there were at least 60 or more deck passengers, of whom scarce six are saved.

Altogether this has been one of the most serious disasters that have happened in the annals of Mississippi steamboats: there being at least one hundred and fifty families deprived by it of some dear and beloved members—over one hundred beings hurried by it out of time into eternity, with scarce a moment's warning. And among those who are saved, many are said to be severely burnt; some, so much so, that their recovery is very doubtful.

We understand that eight different explosions took place on board the boat while burning—first, barrels of whiskey, brandy, &c.; then the boilers blew with a fearful explosion, and lastly, 59 barrels of gunpowder exploded, which strewed the surface of the river with fragments.

A large quantity of specie was in the boat on its way to the Tennessee banks; this was lost. One gentleman placed his pocket book containing $38,000 under his pillow, and though he escaped with life, he lost all his money. A great many more persons on board had very large lots of money with them, the most, or all of which, in the confusion was lost.

N. B. We have since learned that the four left at Fort Adams, are Messrs. James P. Wilkinson, G. Stanfield, Gamble and his son. Mr. Francis was burnt to death.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

"*Honi Soit qui mal y pense.*"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CITY GAZETTE.

SIR:—Long before I had any thought of visiting a British Province, I had heard the inhabitants of this Province praised, not only for their anxious desire to obtain information in every branch of modern literature, but also for their kindness and liberality to strangers: a character, which I now find they very justly deserve. I come here as the travelling or acting agent in this Province, for the sale of a book entitled "A Biography and History of the North American Indians."

On laying the prospectus of the book before the discerning public of New Brunswick, my subscription list was filled up with a rapidity, which I have never seen surpassed in my own country;—a circumstance, which, when we take into consideration the interesting matter, which the "Book of the Indians" contains, does unmeritly speak well for the taste of the people in general. Wherever I had the good fortune—and I very often had it—of meeting with a subscriber who had received a good education, I had the pleasure of seeing that person busying himself in recommending the work to his neighbors. And while I acknowledge that this was one principal cause of the rapid progress I made in obtaining subscribers, I should be deficient in every feeling of justice and gratitude if I did not here distinctly state that very little persuasion was necessary to induce the people to subscribe for a book, which their own general information, made them feel would be invaluable as a Text Book, on all subjects connected with the aborigines of that country, which they now occupy in peace and quietness, under an enlightened and liberal government.

To subscribers, therefore, whether subscribing of their own accord, or whether induced to do so by well educated neighbours, I now tender the hearty thanks which I feel I owe them for their liberality; being well assured that the "Book of the Indians" will afford them complete satisfaction both with respect to matter and price. For, a work containing the same number of pages, and these so closely printed, could not be got up in Great Britain for six dollars.

To two classes of friends I am under peculiar obligation. First—to those who, being well educated themselves, could appreciate the value of the work, and consequently could *honestly* recommend it: and secondly—to those, who, knowing I came from yankee-town, were resolved to play a yankee-trick in my favour.

To the former class I say nothing more than that I thank them for their friendship. They know me, and they know that my *gratitude* is sincere. Among the latter class, permit me Mr. Till, to rank you foremost. And though I sincerely despise what is generally called a yankee trick, yet I must confess that your manœuvre has gained me more *substantial* subscribers, than all the *honourable* endeavours of all my *honorable* friends put together. Your sagacious head has done wonders for me. You clearly saw that if all were inclined to *puff* the book, that the thing would become so insipid, as to endanger its popularity. You therefore most cunningly set to work to decry the book, under the pretence of warn people to "save their dollars"—taking good care at the same time, to give such data respecting the *size* and *price*, as could be *immediately contradicted*. Thus, while you had all the credit of sounding the tocsin of alarm among your fellow citizens, you played most admirably into the hands of a brother yankee—brother in sheaming you thought, if not in nationality. Permit me to congratulate you, Sir, on the consumate talent for plotting, which you have displayed in my favour, and to inform you of the complete success of your trick. Your artful phillippic was, I believe, copied into several of the papers in the Province, which gave me and my friends an opportunity of replying, and consequently of describing the real merits of the "Book of the Indians;" which, as interested persons, modesty, or at least good policy, would have prevented us doing. Thus subscribers were roused to judge for themselves. The work, containing nearly six hundred pages of clear and closely printed type, was brought on here from the place of publication. At the first glance it was pronounced a cheap book, and the *ruse* of the sapient Editor of the "City Gazette" was detected. Since therefore, Sir, your manœuvre has done all the good—and indeed more good than you anticipated; and since your powerful intervention in my power was wholly unsolicited by me; I beg leave for the satisfaction of all concerned, to state distinctly, that I never had, and never wish to have any connection with you. Indignantly I disclaim it. I repeat that I despise such paltry tricks. On the intrinsic merits of the book in question, I shall stand or fall.

One of your co-adjutors too, who calls himself a "True Briton," has followed in pretty nearly the same track as yourself. He has called a female, a HYPOCRITE, a CALUMNIATOR, a SCANDERER, a LIAR—with various other foul-mouthed epithets, which never were used by either a true Briton or a gentleman to any female. If he be the former, he must be the latter; but that he is either, I dare him to the proof. Let him give *his* name—here is mine.

W. S. SPENCER, *Acting Agent.*

St. John, May 19, 1837.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 2, 1837.

Our new Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, arrived in town on Saturday night, by several days earlier than was expected, and on Wednesday took his departure, under the usual salute, for Fredericton to be sworn in, in order to assuming the administration of the Government of the Province. During the three days His Excellency remained in town, he was waited upon by all the principal inhabitants of the city, and we are happy to learn that the impression made upon them is extremely favourable. Sir JOHN HARVEY undoubtedly assumes the government under very fortunate circumstances. Every important question which has distracted the country during the last few years has been disposed of: and the details of the great measure lately in agitation have been so far finally arranged that all that His Excellency has now to do, is to pass the Civil List Bill, with the improvements recommended by Lord GLENELG. To him it cannot, of course, be matter for either doubt or hesitation,—for whether right or wrong, good or bad, repugnant or not to four or even forty Acts of Parliament, the responsibility will rest upon other persons, not on him. Heartily do we hope, that the brightest anticipations which have been formed of Sir JOHN and his administration may be realized to their utmost extent.

Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL arrived in town from Fredericton by the steamer *Fredericton*, on Monday afternoon, on his way to England, having engaged a passage for himself and family in the *Mozambique* for London.

Sir ARCHIBALD was met at Indian town by a large body of our most respectable citizens, and a great concourse of persons assembled opposite the house of JOHN ROBERTSON, Esq. where His Excellency took up his temporary residence till the ship was ready for sea, and where the band of the 43d regiment, and a guard of honor were stationed to receive him: all of whom seemed anxious to offer every testimony of parting respect to a gentleman who has administered the Government of the Province for nearly six years.

Of Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL as a military man, we need say nothing—when his brilliant achievements in the East are forgotten, we shall expect to hear that those of the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula are remembered no longer. His character as a Governor may be summoned up in the words with which Lord GLENELG closes one of his latest despatches—"I am convinced, says his Lordship, that (every body) will concur with His Majesty's Government in thinking, that the conduct of Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL has been influenced by no motives other than a strict sense of duty, and an earnest zeal for the good of His Majesty's service, and THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE OF NEW BRUNSWICK." While as individuals we feel convinced, that the residence of Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, and his truly amiable and charitable family in this country, will for years to come, be recollected with pleasure. We wish them with all our hearts a safe and pleasant voyage, and the full enjoyment in their native country of all the happiness which affluence, the reward of a long life spent in active and honorable exertions for his country's benefit can possibly bestow.

We are happy to learn that Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL has at last consented to deviate, from the customary mode of proceeding with respect to despatches which are marked "private." It will be recollected that it was currently reported that at his own table, when the Mayor of this City and three Aldermen had the honor of being his guests, Sir ARCHIBALD mentioned the receipt of a despatch from Lord GLENELG dated March 24. in which he expressed his approbation of his Excellency's conduct with respect to the Civil List Bill, and declined accepting the resignation of the Government which he had tendered, in the event of his proceedings not being approved of. The report we noticed in the then next number of the Chronicle, on authority which we now decline, for reasons (which will be obvious, again to name; the existence of this despatch was boldly denied, and a despicable faction sought to fix upon His Excellency the imputation of a deliberate falsehood. To relieve himself from the imputation so basely urged, and so abhorrent to every honorable mind, Sir ARCHIBALD has permitted a copy of the despatch, private though it be, to be taken, and it is now in the city open to the perusal of any one who may wish to inspect it. This is certainly a departure from what is customary with respect to such documents, but it is abundantly justified by the circumstances of the case. There are other despatches which ought to be made public, and we trust the time is not far distant when the whole of them will be given to the world. The conduct of Sir ARCHIBALD will then be placed in its proper light, and at the same time the imbecility and duplicity of Lord GLENELG exposed to the scorn which it deserves.

The Reverend ROBERT WILSON, whose agreement with the Elders and Trustees of Saint Andrew's Church, in this City, for the term of five years, expired on the 3d ultimo, having been again nominated, was, on Thursday last duly elected by the pewholders, and male communicants, to the Pastoral charge of said Church.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—On Saturday last, Messrs. Joseph Brothers, in the 26th year of his age, and Jacob Brothers, in his 24th year, both sons of the late Mr. Joseph Brothers, of Carleton, started from the shore at that place, for this city, with a boat load of pickled fish, in barrels. The freshet being strong, they rowed the boat well into the middle of the river, for the purpose of avoiding the abutments of the bridge erecting across the river, but the tide running with great strength, and the boat being deep and rather difficult to manage, it was carried with much force against the abutment of the Bridge on the Carleton side, stove and sunk, and truly melancholy to state, the young Brothers were both drowned before assistance could reach them.—They were very industrious and worthy young men, and gave much promise of being highly useful members of society: but have thus in their youth, and in full health and vigour, been suddenly cut off from among the living, and from the bosom of their family and friends, who will long regret their loss.—Their bodies have not yet been found.—*Observer.*

NEW STEAM BOAT.—Arrived on Saturday from Granville, N. S. in tow of the steamer Maid of the Mist, the new Steam Boat *Nova-Scotia*, about 250 tons, 130 feet long on deck, and 20 feet beam,—built by Mr. W. Hall, for the "Annapolis County Steam Boat Company," and is pronounced by good judges to be well and faithfully built, and of a superior model for speed. She is to be propelled by two Engines of 45 horse power each, of the latest and most approved principle, from the celebrated Manufactory of Messrs. Fawcett, Preston & Co., of Liverpool, which are hourly expected from that port.—We understand she is to be fitted up in a very superior manner for the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and is to be commanded by Captain THOMAS REED.—We wish the *Nova-Scotia* and her owners every success.—*Ibid.*

NEW SHIP.—A new, superior built ship, of 500 tons, named the *Ruby*, owned by Messrs. S. Wiggins & Son, of this city, arrived this morning from St. Mary's Bay, Nova-Scotia, in tow of the steamer Maid of the Mist. She was built by Mr. C. Speight, of St. Mary's Bay."—*Ibid.*

DEPARTURE OF SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL AND FAMILY.—Last evening, His Excellency Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Bart. G. C. B. with LADY CAMPBELL, his son-in-law Captain the Honorable A. A. SPENCER and Lady, Miss CAMPBELL, and Captain CAMPBELL, took their departure for London on board the ship *Mozambique*. As we have already stated, His Excellency arrived in town from Fredericton, on Monday last. During the few days in which he remained here previous to embarkation, every demonstration of respect and esteem, which could be exhibited, was spontaneously offered to himself and family, by all the respectable inhabitants of the city; and in that quiet unobtrusive manner, which could not fail of being extremely gratifying to any one, but more particularly to a gentleman, whose dislike of ostentation and display is so well known. A number of gentlemen of standing in the community, naturally felt anxious, to express their sentiments with regard to His Excellency, in the customary form of an address—but were deterred from proposing the thing, by their knowledge, that on several occasions Sir Archibald had declined such a compliment. On Wednesday afternoon however, he was asked if he would consent to receive one, and his permission having been obtained, a valedictory Address was prepared, and in a very few hours, received the signatures of nearly two hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of the city,—a number which, had a few more hours been allowed, might, and would have been doubled and trebled. At 3 o'clock, a considerable number of Gentlemen, Magistrates & Merchants, went in a body, with the Mayor at their head, to present it, and were received by His Excellency, in the kindest and most polite manner. His Worship read the Address which was in these words:

To His Excellency Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, *Bart. G. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

WE the Inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, beg to approach Your Excellency on the eve of your departure from the Administration of the Government of this Province.

With feelings of the deepest gratitude to our most gracious Sovereign for his paternal care of us his loyal subjects, both expressed & extended to us on all occasions, we feel we should be wanting both in gratitude and affection to him, did we not in the most lively and public manner express our approbation of such of his public Servants placed in authority over us, as exercise the power vested in them with honor to our Sovereign and with advantage to the people of this thriving Province.

That Your Excellency has done so in the most strict and honourable sense of the word, and that your conduct has on all occasions been that of a straight forward, honorable British officer, and faithful servant of the Crown; it is both our pride and duty to acknowledge.

That the remainder of Your Excellency's days may be as tranquil in the bosom of your family, as your public life has been useful and glorious to your Country, as well as an anxious desire for the safe arrival of yourself, Lady CAMPBELL, and the other Branches of Your Excellency's family to the land of your birth, is the ardent and fervent wish of

Your Excellency's most obedient Servants.

The following was His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,

I receive this Address from the Inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, with the most lively sentiments of gratification, and esteem.—Breathing as it does, the deepest feelings of respect and gratitude towards our most gracious Sovereign, it is doubly welcome to one, who, from his first landing among you, has had no dearer object than the inviolable preservation of the prerogatives of that Sovereign, and the glorious Constitution of which he is the Head—together with the advancement of the more local interests, and welfare of His Majesty's loyal Subjects in this thriving Province.—That my humble efforts towards the attainment of these desirable ends should have met with the approbation of so influential, and highly respectable a body as that which I now address, will afford me a lasting and most satisfactory reflection on retiring from the Government of a Province, whose rising prosperity I have watched over, for a period of nearly six years, with feelings of the deepest interest, and pride.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for the good wishes which you have so kindly expressed towards myself and my family—and in conclusion, allow me to offer my earnest and sincere hope that every blessing which a gracious Providence can bestow, may always attend you, and that your public and commercial undertakings may ever be crowned with the prosperity which your zeal and enterprise so justly merit.

St. John, 1st June, 1837.

After reading the reply, Sir Archibald added—"*I can only say to you, Gentlemen, that my reply to your Address, is but a vain effort, to express what I feel on this occasion, and I shall carry the recollection of this day to my grave.*" To this the Mayor answered, on behalf of those present, that he was *sure this day would never be forgotten by them.*

The Gentlemen composing the deputation partook of some refreshments with His Excellency and took their leave.

The embarkation was fixed for 7 o'clock: about 1 past 6, a guard of honor of the 43d Regt. under the command of Cap. Bell, marched to the place of embarkation,—the Band playing through the streets the appropriate air "*The Campbell's are coming.*" His Excellency walked down to the wharf, attended by a number of Officers and Gentlemen, the streets through which they passed being thronged with spectators. The ladies went down in carriages. The steamer Gazelle, was lying at Peter's Wharf, ready to receive the distinguished party, and there the guard of honor was stationed, who received his Excellency with the usual formalities; and as soon as every thing was prepared, Sir Archibald having given and received a farewell salutation from all around, stept on board, followed by his family, and as many gentlemen, as the deck of the boat could well hold, and with the band playing "*Old Langsyne,*" and the cheers of the Gentlemen on the Wharf, she moved off to take in tow the ship, then lying ready at her moorings. In a short time she was got under weigh, and left the harbour under a salute of guns from the batteries as he passed them.

The whole of these proceedings, were marked by the total absence of all display, of every thing at all *theatrical*,—it was a genuine exhibition, of sincere respect and esteem, for an individual, more eminent for his services to his King and Country, than any one who has ever yet set foot on the shores of this Province, and every way worthy of it; and it was as creditable and honorable to the City, as it must have been, and actually was, gratifying to the distinguished personage to whom it was offered. Sir Archibald carries with him, the fervent wishes of numbers, that he may be blessed with a safe and pleasant passage home, and a happy residence in his native Country.

The time has not yet come, when the administration of Sir Archibald Campbell can be reviewed with effect: but come it will, and we hope soon. At present, the materials necessary to put his conduct in its proper light, cannot be given to the world.

—*longa est injuria, longæ*
Ambages;—

and therefore, something more must be done, than to recite the mere summa fastigia rerum. The whole subject must be investigated: and when that is done, and done it will be, every honest minded man will not hesitate to concur with us, in saying, that no British Colony has ever enjoyed an administration, more upright, honorable, conscientious, and disinterested, than the Province of New Brunswick, while under that of SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, THE CONQUEROR OF THE BURMESE EMPIRE.

QUEBEC, May 22.—We understand that the Branches of the Bank of British North America, established in this city and Montreal, are paying in specie all claims existing against them at the time of the suspension of specie payments by the other banks. Their liabilities are not great, and consist entirely of deposits, they having as yet issued no notes. They receive the notes of the other banks as special deposits, and in payment of debts due them. We have heard some remarks made reflecting on them for having adopted a course somewhat different from that resolved on by the other banks; but they had no choice, but either to pay on demand in specie, all their engagements, or forfeit their charter,—that being one of the conditions upon which it was granted.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The whole of the banks in the United States throughout the extent of country that has as yet been heard from, have followed in the steps of the New York banks, and suspended specie payments. The suspension of the Boston banks, which were probably the best conducted in the United States, and the bank of the United States at Philadelphia, which has more specie in proportion to its circulation than any other bank, is decisive as to the course which will be adopted throughout the whole of North America.

It is a novel and most afflicting spectacle—a nation of fifteen millions of souls, in a country the most favourable for successful industry, actually bankrupt, and involving in its mismanagement and misconduct, not only its own people, but the inhabitants of other countries.

Parties in the United States differ as to the cause of the lamentable failure of so many persons to fulfil their engagements, which has involved so many of the industrious inhabitants in misfortune, arrested the progress of public improvement, and destroyed a great portion of the national wealth, beyond recovery. We fear that a laxity of moral obligation has become too prevalent among men of all parties. In the ardent pursuit of wealth, they have made too free with what was not their own. They have hazarded other people's property, intending to reap the profit, if there was any, and willing to let the loss fall on others, if loss was the result.

The United States have always been trading on borrowed capital; but of late years it has been carried to an excess beyond all former examples. The importations of 1836 are estimated at a hundred and eighty millions of dollars, most of which was advanced on a year's credit. Immense sums of borrowed money, of other countries, were invested in their stocks, in rail-roads, canals, and lands. Their payments were made by the exportation of their own produce, which has long fallen short of the amount of their imports, and in 1836 alone were estimated at sixty millions of dollars short. Like many vicious individuals, they were running riot on the property of others, and now that their payments and credits have failed, their apparent prosperity is vanished.

Their misfortune will be deeply felt by those to whom they are indebted; England particularly. That bee-hive of industry, where every thing depends on punctuality in fulfilling engagements, is likely to be the greatest sufferer; but every other country in the commercial world will also suffer. Bankruptcies proportionate to those which have occurred in the United States must follow throughout all the countries with which they had much connexion, and with crowded populations and much fewer means of recovering from a derangement of labour and industry than the United States, their sufferings must be more severe.—*Ibid.*

QUEBEC, May 4.—Some of the London papers, received yesterday, mention the very flattering manner in which His Majesty was pleased to express himself to Lord Aylmer, when investing that gallant Nobleman with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath, at the chapter of that most honourable Military Order, held at St. James's on the 17th March. His Majesty is stated to have said that—He never felt more pleasure in bestowing this mark of distinction upon any officer, for that the manner in which his Lordship had administered the Government of Lower Canada, and in which he had supported the dignity and prerogative of the Crown against a seditious faction deserved every praise. That he found the Colony in a state of sedition am