Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

ANOTHER SPLENDID HUMBUG.

Mr. Editor:—There is no man in this community who is a greater lover of the fine arts and sciences than myself; I have often regretted, and considered it one of the greatest drawbacks on this city, that something like an organised system of amusement and instruction has not been established.—Anything therefore new altho' transient (and I am no advocate for importing that which already abounds in the place,) gives me pleasure: and I have been ever found ready to contribute my support towards genius and talent, in whatever form it may appear. Possessed of those feelings, I was induced to attend the GRAND CONCERT !!! of SEIGNIOR VINCENT MAZZOCCHI, *Music Doctor* of the 35th Regt. I read the flaming advertisement and Handbill, put forth on the occasion, and I fondly anticipated that I should enjoy "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." In addition to the wonderful powers of the Seignore La Grand! I found he was to be aided by the Band of the 65th, as well as the whole congregated talent of the choir of St. Malachy's, both vocal and instrumental. With a mind wound up with anticipation, I paid my dollar, obtained my ticket, and attended the promised Fete. The performance commenced with a Grand Overture, which proved a complete failure; not Sir, from want of ability in the performers but from want of talent and arrangement in the Grand Music Doctor himself. A good-natured audience ever willing to make allowances, permitted the wretched performance to pass without any marked disapprobation. Mr. Petersille then essayed to redeem what had well nigh spoiled the night's entertainment, but the poor Peter, more *silly* than ever his name would import, made such dreadful havock among the crotchets and minims, (not to mention his murder of Her Majesty's good English,) as no human patience could any longer endure, and a loud mark of disapprobation burst from the audience. The next most prominent feature of the night's failures was the chorus sung by the choristers of St. Malachy's, "O Father Hear us" and Prayer & Chorus of Moses crossing the Red Sea"; but from such choruses and such choristers Good Lord deliver us: for I could not help thinking that if the whole posse had met the fate of Pharaoh's army i. e. been drowned in the Red Sea, the audience would have saved their money, and this city would have been equally edified and delighted.

One word Sir and I have done. Let our citizens look round them; divest themselves of prejudice, and content themselves with what really exists, instead of looking for miracles, and they will find the elements of Science exist in as great abundance in this city, as any other under the British Flag. Let them cultivate and encourage those who have already settled in the place. In short let them give the lie to the old adage that "a Prophet hath no honour in his own country," and they will find that it will be an inducement for men of talent to settle and cultivate their abilities among us, and eventually prevent our becoming the willing dupes of Imposters, and the scoff and bye word of our more wiley neighbours.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

May 10. A BRITON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—If you think the following facts ought to be made known to the Public, you will please insert it in the columns of your valuable and beneficial Journal.

Among the (not a few) expenditures in this Province, which are an unnecessary tax upon the People with a decreasing Revenue is, that of Receiver General with salary of some hundreds per annum—to-wit—If a person has to pay to said Department for Stumpage or advance on Land or other ways, he may call at the Receiver General's office fifty times a day, without getting admittance: the sign on the entrance door of J. J. Smith's new building is to be sure, conspicuous enough—but if any further information is required beyond the mere reading of the sign, you must trust to some good natur'd passer by, when you will be told—oh! the Receiver General is at the Central Bank. Thus you proceed and ask if the Receiver General is there. You are told that he is in the Cashier's room—You make progress toward the door thereof, when your attention is directed to a slip of paper with the following notice—"*The public are respectfully informed, that the business of this Bank is transacted at the Counter, and that the Cashier's Room is entirely private.*" You look at the folk behind the counter, they look at each other as if terrified to death. You then state your errand being with the Receiver General to pay him some money, and that you had been at his office so frequently—You are then told that all monies are received at that counter. A blank receipt with the Receiver General's signature is produced and the amount paid in—inserted and for what amount. Away you go, receipt in hand—a regular place for *training* a recruit—not a word spoke all eyes and ears—but mind—all has been done with the Bank—attention! Now sir, if said Bank or any other Bank will so perform the duty, and receive all monies on account of the Public Revenue, what in the name of wonder is there to do for a Receiver General. There has been before in this Province, but it forcibly strikes more than one in it that with the combustibles Sir John Harvey has placed so immediately around him in the administration of the Government of this fine Province, the people will not be long in seeing him turn up the matter.—He has been courting popularity ever since he arrived here, and taken for his advisers the very men who so strongly opposed the former administration, but who will lead him in a trap not so easily got out of.

Many things can be exposed and furnished you, sir, and it is but right that the People should know how their money is lavished away. Expose such wilful designing men, and you will do wonders for the Province. TICKLE-EM.

Fredericton, May 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

British Parliamentary Law, vs. New-Brunswick Assembly Law.

SIR,—I am glad to see, that the affairs of this County receive occasional notice in your useful paper; and it is with equal pleasure, that I hear, that the circulation of the Chronicle is increasing every day. As a matter in which we are all deeply interested, I must beg of you to give insertion to a few remarks, on the *outrageous, arbitrary, absurd* proceedings of our precious House of Assembly, with respect to the late contested election for the county of Charlotte. I make no scruple in applying these epithets, however harsh they may sound, to their proceedings, because a case strictly in point, which has very lately been decided in the British House of Commons, will fully bear me out in doing so. If such fine doings as this, are among the "*blessings of responsible government*" which have been secured to the people, by the surrender of the Crown Revenue: it would be a great deal better if the Crown had its revenues restored to it, if, at the same time, we could get relieved, of these so called blessings! But, to the case.

In the last general election in England, the Metropolitan Borough of Marylebone was contested by Sir Samuel Whalley and Lord Teignmouth. The former was returned; but the latter petitioned against the return, and demanded a scrutiny. Just so was the case between Dr. Thompson and Capt. Owen in this County.

In both instances a Committee was appointed to decide the question. But before the Committee of the House of Commons went into the scrutiny, Sir Samuel Whalley admitted that he had not the qualification required by Law; the House therefore declared, that in that case, he was not competent to sit in the House, and that his seat was vacant.

Before the Committee of Assembly went into the scrutiny, Dr. Thompson was charged with having altered some names in some document: the House therefore declared that in so doing he had been guilty of a breach of privilege, and that his seat was vacant. Hitherto nothing can run more strictly parallel than the two cases. Now for the contrast!

The House of Commons, who in general govern their proceedings by the dictates of law and common sense, having declared Sir Samuel Whalley's seat vacant, did not presume to take upon themselves to fill it up, thereby robbing the constituency of the Borough in question, of their constitutional rights to elect their own representative, but order a new election.

But our House of Assembly,—for often "fools rush in, where wise men fear to tread," filled with the laudable desire of shewing the people how completely they have secured to them the "blessings of responsible government"—not only arbitrarily, and without a precedent, declare Dr. Thompson guilty of a breach of privilege, without the least shadow of evidence on which to rest the accusation: and his seat vacant: but so far outrage all common sense and decency, as arbitrarily and absurdly to fill up the vacant seat, thereby robbing the freeholders of Charlotte of their undeniable right to elect our own representative.

Relying upon the precedent, so recently furnished by the House of Commons, I unhesitatingly pronounce the decision of the House of Assembly not only illegal in itself, but insulting to the County. But what can one expect? As it was once said of an American Assembly, "they are not fit to carry——"

In alluding to this contested election, I put out of view entirely, all reference to the two gentlemen whose interests are at issue. Which ever party may have suffered wrong, I know not; doubtless however, there is a remedy, and he will seek it.—What I look at, is, that the Assembly having declared a seat vacant; should have presumed arbitrarily to elect a person to fill it up; and to elect one whom the *responsible* official of the County, had officially declared to them, had not been elected by the County, with whom the election wholly rests.

Early next Session an attempt will be made to awaken the House to a sense of the illegality of their proceedings, and of what is due to those who are, like myself

A CHARLOTTE COUNTY FREEHOLDER.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

SIR,—I have read with attention the several articles which have appeared in your paper relative to the late appointment of subjects of the United States to the high and important trust of Magistrates of the Counties of Westmorland and Charlotte, and have also perused an article in the last Courier signed *A British Subject*, and as this writer is evidently in some way connected with the late appointments, and has made an attempt to justify them, I think that his communication though meagre in the extreme requires a few observations. He commences in a weak and pitiful strain of irony, and makes a most feeble attempt to ridicule the idea that the loyal and staunch supporters of Monarchial Institutions are alone entitled to "offices of emolument or of naked honor under government" and dubs all those who possess this feeling an "unprincipled oligarchy": bold words certainly!—It will however take another pen than this miserable radical writer in the Courier to convince the loyal and well disposed people of this Province that their Institutions will be secure if offices of such paramount importance are filled, and the laws administered by the subjects of a republican form of government;—there is no doubt also but that they have a right to these appointments to the utter exclusion of every Yankee be his character or standing what they may or his usefulness at elections of whatever importance: Another thing is that the appointments are illegal, and Blackstone was "no novice," but this radical writer in the Courier is "to say that naturalization confers all the rights and privileges of British born subjects with one or two exceptions which are not applicable here," now it does happen that these exceptions are most especially applicable here, and for the information of "a British Subject" I quote Blackstone's own words from p. 373. vol. 1 and further refer him to the statute of Wm. 3d. cap. 2. upon which this passage of Blackstones is founded. "A Denizen is an alien born, but who "has obtained ex donatione regis letters patent to "make him an English subject: a high and incom-"municable branch of the Royal Prerogative. A "Denizen is not excused from paying the Aliens "and some other mercantile burthens. *And no denizen can be of the Privy Council, or either House "of Parliament, or have any office of Trust, Civil or "Military, or be capable of any grant of Lands, &c. "from the Crown.*"

"Naturalization cannot be performed but by act "of Parliament: for by this an Alien is put in ex-"actly the same state as if he had been born in the "King's allegiance; except only that he is incapa-"ble, as well as a Denizen of being a Member of "the Privy Council, or Parliament, holding Offices, "Grants, &c. No Bill for naturalization can be "received in either House of Parliament, without "such disabling clause in it."

Now, what does our Radical friend of the Courier and Advocate for Yankee Magistrates think of this! does it not look vastly like "*utter and absolute proscription*"? not "the motto of an unprincipled oligarchy," but the *Act of the Imperial Parliament.*—If there is any want of principle any where, it is in making these appointments of Aliens in preference to British subjects, even if they were not illegal. If an oligarchy exists at all it is in the present Executive Council, and it is none of my business to say whether the adjective "unprincipled" applies to them or not, I shall not attempt to be their defender, he may therefore call them what he pleases.

To the Freeholders of the County of Westmoreland I would say that they have got a Judas among them, who is disposed to give them a little of "the blessings of responsible government," and that the sooner they cease to send Executive Councillors to the House of Assembly the better it will be for them;—for friends at elections must be rewarded even at the expence of the Lair and every principle of justice: I did expect that at the Meeting of the Executive Council which has just taken place, His Excellency would have ordered the names of Messrs. Foster, Prince and Albee to be erased from the Commission of the Peace, as he is perfectly aware that he has been imposed upon by those who recommended them,—his not having done so however, renders it necessary for the Freeholders of the two Counties to address His Excellency in firm and respectful language, setting forth the injustice, impropriety and illegality of the appointments, and praying that the names of the individuals may be immediately erased from the commission, and His Excellency will no doubt have much pleasure in complying with a request which he must feel to be both reasonable and just.

One word more and I have done. A short time ago, a person residing at Musquash was recommended by the Dictator and appointed a Magistrate. The reason assigned for making him a Magistrate was that there was none in that district. He was no sooner however appointed, than the Dictator induced him to remove into Portland as his Tenant, and set up a Justice's shop in opposition to a quondum friend of his with whom he had just had a split, and who will thus be punished by having a great deal of his Court business taken from him. The district of Musquash being again left without a Magistrate, an opportunity presents itself for the appointment of another Yankee; in all likelihood one of the Lancaster Mill company will shortly be entitled to the appellation of *Squire*.

Yours, &c. A.

British News.

(From the Times.)

THE CORONATION.—There are reproaches without end addressed to us, for that we have failed to expose the precipitancy and indecency with which ministers are pushing on this pageant of a coronation at a season which of all others is the most inconvenient, and attended by circumstances of which they might well be ashamed. In the actual state of public business—parliamentary business we mean—and when there is little prospect that, with the most exemplary diligence, anything more can be effected than what the most pressing and urgent of the national interests require, it seems a too barefaced demand upon the patience of the people of England that a ceremony so needless at the present moment, and so obstructive of the course of measures long promised at least, if not long prepared, but which are at the same time so loudly and imperatively called for by the public feelings and by the opinions of the most eminent men of all parties in the state, should be thus wantonly obtruded upon the attention of the country, as if parliament were not already distracted enough by those conflicting factions, one of which pretends to uphold the men in office, while the other, in possession of office, affects to repudiate the principles of those on whose countenance and votes its daily existence hinges.

The great measures by which the temporal welfare of the church in both islands, including the established church of Scotland, must be affected for better or for worse, are now in so backward and unripe a state, that it would require the uninterrupted industry and labour of the present session, were it prolonged to the 1st of August, to carry them, even without serious opposition, through both houses of parliament. The inference is, therefore, that the queen's ministers, feeling themselves in want of excuses for delay, have seized upon that of the coronation for a Godsend.

Between preparation and execution, this raree-show will gain for them a strike of work for ten days or a fortnight, and will abstract so much from the progress of public affairs.

Look back at other coronations, since the accession of the House of Brunswick, at what season of the year, and under what circumstances in relation to the state of public business. Has any former coronation of a prince of the House of Brunswick taken place at so early a season as the month of June? Has any one of her majesty's royal predecessors of the Brunswick line been crowned *whilst parliament was sitting?* Only one! George I. was crowned on the 20th of October: George II. on the 11th of the same month; George III. on the 22d of September; George IV. on 19th of July, it is acknowledged, because it was deemed advisable to divert the feeling of the metropolis from topics and occurrences by which it had been exasperated and inflamed. But the session of parliament had for some time been closed, and although a profuse expense was incurred, the business of the nation was not sacrificed, nor the time of the legislature at a precious hour wasted. His late majesty, William, the just and true, held the ceremony of his coronation on the 8th of September. Thus we find that the case of George IV. was the solitary one of a coronation taking place before the autumn of the year; but to the rule of not interfering with the time and action of the two houses of parliament (the important rule of all), even that of George IV. was no exception whatever. And why is this violation of all convenience propriety, and public decency, with which we are now threatened to be forced thus unwarrantably forward? Have the two houses of parliament so much time to spare? Are their hands so empty? Are our legislators *functi officiis*? Have the ministers so much to show, in the way of supererogation from former years, that they can now afford to rest from work, and wear in dignified repose their prodigality of laurels?

The truth is they dare not defer this melodramatic festival. They are sore beset—they are deafened by millions of importunities. Their suitors for patronage and promotion are craving with hunger, or splitting with windy vanity, and will not any longer be put off. Places for the unprovided with dinners—peerages for the expelled from popular seats—vague hopes and dreams of golden or even tinsel droppings from the gorgeous mass of a young Queen's coronation—all such things are floating before the eyes of selfishness and folly, and are turned into goads upon a mean and worthless minister, with whom

"A day—an hour—of rempant patronage,
Is worth a whole eternity without it."

But was it seemly to insult the ashes of a deceased sovereign, even though he was one whom the whigs had taught to despise them? George IV. was Queen Victoria's uncle. He died within these eight years—he died on that day of which the anniversary has been fixed by Lord Melbourne, *who held office under him*, to be the day of his niece's coronation. Did her Majesty know this when she first gave her assent to be crowned on the 26th of June? Could she be aware of the fact? At least her Majesty is *now* cognizant of the fact. We have reminded her she is now aware of the outrage upon her uncle's memory. We have pointed it out. Will her Majesty not give order to change the day of the coronation? We shall see. The world will watch for the announcement. Her Majesty ought not to be dragged by coarse-minded ministers into acts derogatory to royal decorum. They ought to know, and would inform her Majesty, if they were real loyal friends of the crown, that though she is not responsible to the law of the land, she is to the opinion of her subjects.

NEW-YORK, May 11.

The packet ship England, Capt. Waite, arrived off Block Island, opposite Newport, on Thursday, in a very short passage from Liverpool. The third mate and 3 or 4 passengers were put on shore at the Island, and arrived here this morning in the steamboat Rhode Island.

We understand that the England made the passage to St. George's Bank in 16 days. One more day of favourable weather would have brought her into port. Through the kindness of the owners, we have London papers to April 18th, and Liverpool to the 20th, being 9 days later from the former place, and 13 from the latter, than before received. The ship's letter bag is not yet up.

The England brings £152,000 in gold; equal to $750 000.

Lord Durham was to leave town on the 21st, for Portsmouth, there to embark for Canada.

Consols left off April 17th at 93 1-2.

By advices from Spain, it appears that a large body of Carlists, 6000 in number, commanded by the Count de Negri, had advanced to within a few leagues of Madrid. They had entered the town of Almaden, where are the mines of quick-silver, and destroyed much property. The Queen's party, on the other hand, had gained some advantages in the North.

The Bank has to-day determined on shipping by the Philadelphia £170.000; thus leaving £70,000 to go by this line, and £50,000 will come by the Sampson. More gold will doubtlessly be shipped, should the succeeding accounts be of low rates of exchange. American securities have become heavy; even U. S. Bank has declined to £25 2. 6. There is some anxiety about your resumption of specie payments. We hope when political affairs get a little more settled in both countries, a better feeling will exist again.

LONDON April, 12.—The House of Commons adjourned last night until the 25th instant, and on the 26th Lord John Russel is to move that from and after the 14th of May, orders of the day shall have precedence of notices of motions on Thursdays, till the end of that month. On the same day, his Lordship will move for leave to bring in bills (of which he has already given notice) upon subjects of the deepest interest—the better regulation of prisons, and the establishment of a prison for juvenile offenders.

LONDON April, 12.—The official statement published on Tuesday evening placed us in possession of the fact that the revenue for the year that has just expired falls short of the expenditure for the same period by a sum of £655,760. This is certainly not a gratifiing piece of intelligence, though it is one that can have occasioned no surprise, as the last year has been occupied by many circumstances that could not fail to exercise an unfavourable influence on the trade and industry of the country, from which by far the greater proportion of the national income is derived.

THE ARMY.—The anniversary dinner in honour of the capture of the French West Indies was held at the united Service Club, on the 17th inst. (St. Patrick's Day,) as it was on that Saint's day his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, at the head of his Grenadier brigade, carried Fort Royal by escalade, when both his aides-de-camp, General Sir Frederick Wetherall and the late Major General Vesey, were severely wounded, close to his Royal Highness.

Notwithstanding the depressed state of trade and commerce during the last year, the deposits in the Saving's Banks were increased upwards of £900,000 and the total of the deposits on the 20th of November, 1837, to which time the last returns were made up, amounted to £20,500,000.

French Blockade of Mexico.—The French Minister, Baron Deffaudis, on board the French squadron at Vera Cruz, on the 21st of March sent to the Mexican government his ultimatum for the settlement of the differences with that country. This ultimatum not having been accepted, the Minister, together with Capt. Baroche, commander of the squdron, declared all the ports of Mexico in a state of blockade, and gave notice thereof by a circular addressed to the French Consuls in Mexico. He also notified Capt. Breeze, of the sloop of war Ontario, communicating to him a copy of the circular. All vessels are to be prevented from entering or departing from the Mexican ports, with the exception of Mexican fishing vessels, but no vessel is to be detained, which shall not have previously received a special notification of the blockade from one of the French vessels, which notification is to be endorsed on the muster roll. Neutral vessels already within the ports of the republic will be permitted to depart with or without cargo, within 15 days.

It is said that the outfit of plate and china for Lord Durham's mission alone amounts to £15,000!

The Queen certainly goes to Ireland after the coronation, which is to be in June, and Lord Melbourne is to be created a Marquess.

Lord Byron has succeeded Lord Fingal as the Peer in waiting upon the Queen.

A society of eighty ladies has worked for the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge a magnificient carpet, in the centre of which the arms of England are embordered, surrounded by a garland of oak leaves, with flowers and bouquets.

Thomas Attwood, the celebrated organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, and composer to the Chapel Royal is no more. He expired at his house in Chelsea on Saturday, in his 71st year. W. Knyvett is spoken of as his probable successor to the situation of organist at St. Paul's, and Mr. H. R. Bishop as composer to the Chapel Royal. The former, we believe, is in the gift of the Bishop of London, and the latter is in the appointment of her Majesty. Mr. Sale has been appointed one of the organists to the Chapel Royal (Sir G. Smart is the other.)

The notice given to the publicans of Marylebone for the entire suppression of gaming of every description, has produced the most salutary effect; and the body at large have wisely abandoned of themselves that which a common informer might mischievously have availed himself of.

The Dutchess of Orleans is about to give an heir to the Bourbon dynasty. She has announced her intention of adjuring the religion of her house, and would on Easter Monday conform to the Roman Catholic religion.

It is positively asserted that the King of Holland had determined to accede to the twenty-four articles offered him seven years ago; and that thus, amicable relations will be established between that country and Belgium.

The civil war still rages in Spain, and almost every province is suffering under its ravages.

In the House of Commons a conversation passed between Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel, on the subject of the Irish municipal corporations bill and tithes.—Lord John Russell said that for the sake of avoiding a renewal of collision between the two houses, he should offer a new set of measures, relating to the tithes, on the 30th of April; on which he hoped that a settlement of the question might be effected.

Great disasters have been recently caused by the inundations of the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of Cleves and towards the Dutch frontier. Near Rees six or eight square leagues have been inundated. All the villages are laid waste, and the ground covered with mud to a depth of many feet. Several dead bodies have been carried by the current into the Dutch territory.

NEW YORK, May 8.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT WESTERN FOR BRISTOL.

Yesterday was a gala day for New-York, and celebrated in a manner rarely equalled for splendour and effect. The weather, which for several days previous had been cloudy and disagreeable, was genial and serene; and a bright spring sunshine looked down auspiciously upon the busy movements of the populace. A little past one, the current set down Broadway toward the Battery, and before two o'clock the whole of that beautiful area was crowded with a dense mass of human beings extending from Whitehall to pier No. 1 North River. Castle Garden was thronged, and the variegated dresses of the ladies gave the picture a rich and lively effect.

The avenue leading to the Great Western was so crowded with carriages and spectators, that it was with some difficulty the passengers could make their way on board. They finally succeeded, however, and, at the hour appointed (two o'clock) Capt. Hoskes made his appearance, and the preparations for departure were made.

The bell was rung, the band struck up "Behold how brightly breaks the morning," and the visitors on board, who were not disposed to go down to the Narrows, hastily shook hands with their friends and quitted the boat. Many, however, remained, to be taken off by some of the numerous steamers, which followed in her train.

As the boat swung off from the pier, the scene was animated and picturesque in the extreme. Around were some ten or fifteen steamboats, with flags flying and decks completely covered with spectators. The pier in front was piled with a dense multitude. The roofs and windows of the houses along the river seemed hung with curious gazers—and to which the immense crowds, which filled Castle Garden and the Battery and it does not seem unreasonable to compute, that the number of people taken in by the *coup-d'œil* on the upper deck of the Great Western, was between seventy and one hundred thousand!

The different Boat Clubs of the city seemed to be on the alert; and they added much to the beauty of the scene as they glided past in their neat and delicate crafts. As the Great Western unloosed her moorings, the band on board struck up "Hail Columbia," which was responded to by some of the bands on the adjoining steamers with "God save the Queen." The meteor flag of England and the stars and stripes of the United States were displayed in friendly contiguity. Three hearty cheers were given by the vast multitude of spectators on shore—and as many more were sent back from the Great Western till the welkin rang again. The scene was indeed a memorable and interesting one. It was as if the old world and the new had shaken hands across the broad Atlantic, and a nation's voice had gone up to hail the glorious compact.—The Great Western went up the river some distance in fine style, and then rounded to and proceeded on her way towards the Hook. A discharge of cannon proclaimed her departure. She had not proceeded many miles before the gentlemen and ladies on board were invited to a handsome collation in the cabin, where the health of Capt. Hosken and success to the Great Western were drunk with three times three cheers. There was not the slightest perceptable motion to the boat notwithstanding the wind was high. The interior arrangements of this suberb vessel have been so minutely described that it may be useless for us to allude to them. We will only say that the beautiful paintings of Parris, with which the pannels of the state rooms are adorned, commanded universal admiration, and were regarded as adding much to the attractions of the boat.

Emigrant.

Mr. George Pearne, Chief Engineer of the steam ship Great Western, was severely scalded by an accidental escape of steam from the engine, while he was examining the machinary, on the day after the arrival of the ship. He was removed to the Hospital, where for some days there appeared a fair prospect of his recovery, but on Thursday evening last he was seized with vomiting and other unfavourable symptoms, which resulted in his death. It is stated that he was an engineer of eminence, and that he visited this country from motives of curiosity, having volunteered his services as chief engineer of the Great Western for the voyage.

Nails, Lead, Oil, &c.

Received per *Clyde*, Reed, master, from Liverpool:

17 ROLLS of Sheet LEAD, from 2 1-2 lb. to 10 lbs. per foot; 1 ton of Pig Lead; 100 bags Spikes, assorted from 4 to 10 inch; 43 do. fine Sheating nails, from 2 to 3 inch; 7 hhds. Linseed Oil; 10 bales Cotton Warp; 10 boxes Mould Candles; 20 do. Dipt ditto; 10 dozen square mouth Shovels; 6 do. Round Ballast ditto; 6 do. Ship Scrapers; 3 do. Log Slates; 6 do. Deck Clamps; 6 do. Mops; 5 do. long handled Tar Brushes; 1 keg Batten Nails.

May 11, 1838. JAMES OTTY.

CARD.

SUBSCRIBERS are respectfully solicited for an ENGRAVING to be made after a Picture now to be seen at Mr. AVERY's Book store, Prince Wm. street.—This Picture represents the Great Conflagration that took place in the City of Saint John on the night of the 14th January, 1837.

April 20, 1838.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MAY 18, 1838.

By the arrival of the ship *British Queen* from Liverpool, London dates to the 23d ult. have been received.

The Limerick Chronicle says that Mr. Spring Rice is to be raised to the Peerage, with the title of Viscount Mount Trenchood, and that the Marquis of Lansdowne and Sligo are to get Dukedoms. It is also stated that Lord Carew is to be raised to a British Peerage.

LONDON, April 21.—The Earl of Durham had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, this morning in Downing street.

It is reported that *Marshal Soult*, will represent the King of the French at the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—The 65th Regiment and Royal Artillery stationed here, were paraded in the Barrack Square at 12 o'clock yesterday;—they performed sundry evolutions, and fired a Royal salute in honor of the day. The ships in harbour also displayed their gay colours on the occasion: but beyond these marks of national feeling in honour of the first national birth day of our Royal Sovereign Queen Victoria; all appeared inanimate and remarkably frigid. We were in hopes to have seen some display from our gallant and warm hearted Militia Companies, who have but seldom been found wanting in a duty so purely national, and at this time, when so especially called upon, by all their love of gallantry, to embrace the first opportunity of celebrating the natal day of their youthful Sovereign the Queen of England.

LANCASTER MILL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of this Company took place on 8th inst. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:—

Thomas Barlow, Esquire, *President*,
Ezekiel Barlow,
Edwin Ketchum,
M. H. Perley,
Isaac Gage, } *Directors.*

M. H. Perley, Esquire, *Secretary and Treasurer, and Steward of the Manor of Inglewood.*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—We understand that the inhabitants of Shediac have subscribed the sum of Twenty-five Pounds, which they intend offering the Rector, Wardens and Vestry of the Church in the Parish of Sackville, as a mark of respect to the Rev. JOHN BLACK, (late Rector of Shediac,) and to aid in replacing his valuable Library, recently destroyed by fire with all his other property.—*Courier.*

THE CUSTOMS.—Mr. Lewin, the Clerk of our Customs, has been appointed Landing Waiter at the Port of Saint John. We congratulate Mr. L. on his promotion, but at the same time cannot help expressing regret at his departure, and in this feeling, we will be joined by that class whose pursuits have brought them in frequent intercourse with him.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

COMMERCIAL BANK.—The Shareholders of this Bank, have concluded to establish a Branc, or Banking House at Chatham: and Mr. Henry Wiswell has been appointed Cashier, to conduct the same.—*Ib.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

John Dibblee, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Common Pleas in the County of Carleton.

Alexander Goodfellow, Esquire, to be joined with David Crocker, to explore the Road from the Grand Lake to Miramichi.

The Rev. R. Clarke and Henry S. Peters, to be added to the Board of Education, Queen's County.

Benjamin Wolhaupter to be a Fire Ward in Fredericton.

Doctor LeBaron Botsford to be a member of the Board of Education in the County of Carleton.

Thomas Falle, John Alexander & Hugh A. Cain, to be Commissioners of Buoys and Beacons at the Port of Shippegan in the County of Gloucester.

William T. Rose to be an Auctioneer in the County of Charlotte.

William Boyd Kinnear, Esquire, to be Judge and Commissary of the Court of Vice Admiralty in the room of the Hon. Neville Parker, appointed Master of the Rolls to the Court of Chancery.

We learn that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has obtained the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the Port of Magaguadavic to be made a free Port for general purposes, under the Act 3 and 4 W. 4, c. 59. —*Royal Gazette.*

QUEBEC, May 4.—The Official Gazette of yesterday contains a Proclamation by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, dated 27th April, declaring that Martial Law, which has been in force in the district of Montreal since the 5th December, should cease from the date of said Proclamation.

Upwards of eight columns of the same paper are occupied with a list of promotions and appointments in the militia of this Province.

Captain Davney, Royal Regiment, proceeds this morning with despatches from His Excellency to New York, which are to be forwarded by the "Great Western" Steam Ship to England.

We understand that in consequence of information received by Sir John Colborne, of additional proofs of "sympathy" from Americans towards the rebels in Upper Canada, the remainder of 83rd Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Dundas, are under orders for Kingston to-morrow morning.

WILMOT V. WILSON—ASSIGNEE.—The plaintiff in this case is a timber merchant, at St. John's New Brunswick, and the defendants are the assignees of Mr. Robert Wilmot, his son, who, for some time carried on business in Liverpool, as a general commission-agent and merchant; but became involved. At this time the father sent over another son, Mr. John Lemuel Wilmot, with two cargoes of timber consigned to his order, and which Mr. John Lemuel Wilmot, on arriving in England, sent to Messrs. Boyson and Oyer, timber merchants of London, for sale. Hearing of his brother's difficulties, he came down to Liverpool with a view to endeavour to make a settlement of his affairs on a deed of inspectorship; and agreed, provided his brother's affairs were wound up under this deed, to transfer the cargoes of timber, consigned to his order by his father, to the inspectors, for the benefit of his brother's creditors. But if the inspectorship did not go on, then that this transfer of the timber should be void. The inspectorship went off, and his brother was made a bankrupt; and then the defendants, his assignees, claimed the two cargoes of timber on the ground of their being given up for the benefit of the creditors. Messrs. Boyson and Oyer received notices from the parties that they would be responsible for the amount of the timber, which still remained in their hands. For the defence it was stated that the father in America and the son in Liverpool were joint traders, making mutual consignments to each other, one in timber and the other in Manchester goods; and that the father was largely indepted to the son, and the two cargoes in question, were, in fact, consignments to him, and belonged to his creditors.

His LORDSHIP said the defendants could not go against the bill of lading of the cargoes in question which specifically consigned them to the order of John Lemuel Wilmot, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff.—*Liverpool Mail.*

It is said, and am inclined to believe it from the party who gives me the information, that Mr. Spring Rice is going to resign, and that Mr. Baring is to be the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—*Ib.*

REDUCTION OF TIME IN THE FACTORIES.—The difficulty which exists in the market of reducing the enormous stocks on hand of yarns and goods, has compelled several of our principal manufacturers to reduce the hours of labour in their mills; and this, we understand, is likely to become general throughout the town until a better trade relieves them from the pressure of the present unexampled difficulty of disposing of their stocks.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—There are at this moment upwards of six hundred houses entirely unoccupied in this borough, and such has been the difficulty of collecting the poor's rate, that the late overseers have left one-fourth of the last rate uncollected, indeed we are told that they were even unable to make a balance of their accounts, which was raised by subscribing 4d. each amongst the four overseers.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

The Commercial markets continue to wear an exceedingly dull aspect, and there is no appearance of any improvement at present; both home and export buyers come forward with a great deal of caution, and almost all the leading articles of commerce are retrograding; indeed there is no commodity at the present moment that we can particularize as having anything like a brisk business doing in it; all appears prelyzed, notwithstanding the advanced season. The public sales (Raw Sugar excepted) have been on a small scale, and the private operation confined to actual wants.—*Prince's Price Current, April 20.*

RIFLE BRIGADE.—On Friday, March 9, the officers of the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, gave a farewell dinner to Capt. Simmons, who, after nearly thirty years service in that distinguished corps, has just been promoted to an unattached majority. Major Simmons was one of the few yet remaining of Wellington's heroes "of a hundred battles," and no officer ever left a corps who carried with him more sincere wishes from all ranks for his prosperity and happiness.—*English paper.*

LIVERPOOL, April 21.

Sir Francis Burdet's progress through the North of England has assumed the character of an ovation. Wherever he has presented himself his reception has been cordial and enthusiastic. At Leeds, on Monday, he dined with twelve hundred Conservatives. At the dinner to Mr. W. Garnett, at Stafford, on Tuesday, he was welcomed by about seventeen hundred gentlemen, who, like himself, are unwilling that the constitution should be mutilated. About a thousand persons received Sir Francis, at the Manchester Conservative dinner, on Wednesday, and the conservatives of Huddersfield were to entertain the venerable patriot yesterday. We are confident that the Liverpool manifestation will not be less striking than any of the above. *Here*, where the good sense and sound feeling of the electors ousted Mr. Ewart from the mis-representation of the Borough, there is a prevalent dislike to the republican doctrines and impracticable theories of those who love change merely for the sake of change.

LONDON, April 20.

It is the Earl of Durham's intention to pay a short visit to the north before his departure for Canada; and it is stated that his lordship is expected at Lambton Castle this day. It is considered that a voyage across the Atlantic will be more agreeable in May than in April, and therefore the departure of his lordship is again deferred to some unknown day.—*Newcastle Journal.*—[It is stated by the London papers that his lordship sails on this day, Saturday.]

Grand entertainment to her Majesty.—The most extensive preparations, on a scale of surpassing grandeur have commenced at Goldsmith's Hall in this city, for the entertainment of the Queen, who has most graciously consented to accept the invitation of this, the richest company in the world. The festival is arranged to take place on the 24th of May, when a magnificent dress ball will be presented. It is proposed that afterwards there shall be a banquet in the superb hall, or dining room of the company, the grand painted window of which is to be illuminated from without by jets of gas light, and within the noble suit of rooms are to be lighted with gas in glass, so as to produce the effect of moonlight. The rarest flowers and exotics will add to the decoration, and it is said a miniature lake, containing gold and silver fishes, will be a prominent and novel part of the spectacle. Vocal and instrumental performers of first-rate talent are to be engaged. It is not generally known that the carpet in the banqueting room is valued at 1,600 guineas, and that the chairs cost 40 guineas each.

North-west Passage.—The North-west passage had been discovered. We copy the particulars in full from the Morning Chronicle of Thursday. A question which has so long engaged public attention has been set at rest at last. British commercial enterprise has solved the mystery, and it is now ascertained—what has long been suspected that there is a north west passage around the continent of America. We now learn, from the discoveries of Messrs Dease and Simpson, that such is the fact, and in addition, they have ascertained the following: *first*, the exact lattitude of the northern extremity of the New World, and, secondly—that the great mountain ridge extending from Magellan's Straits to the most northern parts of the American continent previously known actually reaches the shores of the Arctic Sea.

We refer our readers to the simple but deeply interesting details of this perilous exploit. The dangers must have been great, but they were manfully encountered. It is worthy of remark that this valuable geographical discovery has been effected by *commercial* enterprise. The expeditions of Franklin, Parry, Ross, and Back, may be said to have paved the way for the present discoveries, but these in turn, had great advantage from the previous labours of commercial men in the Arctic Regions. On this point we quote from the Morning Chronicle:—

Hearne, by whom the Coppermine River and the Arctic Sea were first discovered, was a trader in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company; Mackenzie, who first explored the great river which still bears his name, and who first crossed the chain of the Rocky Mountains, and reached the shores of the Pacific Ocean, was a partner of the north west Company, long the rivals of, and now incorporated with, the Hudson's Bay Company; whilst the crowning enterprise presented to our readers has been planed and carried into effect by the Hudson's Bay Company as now constituted, at their own charge, and we see with much satisfaction that the same gallant party who have been so successful in the examination of the coast between the extreme discoveries of Captain Franklin and Beechey and now, while we write, in actual preparation for a further survey of the coast to connect the eastern extent of Franklin's discovery, "Point Turnagain," with Back's "Great Fish River" and Parry's "Straits of the Fury and Hecla," or any other opening which may be found to communicate with Hudson's Bay.

The discovery of the practicability of North West Passage is of considerable interest, but of no value in a commercial point of view, for it will be seen that it cannot be done in boats, and that Mr. Simpson and his companions could not have reached Cape Barrow, but for having had the good fortune to fall in with the Esquimaux, in whose skin canoe they accomplished the latter part of the voyage But the discovery, made under circumstances of infinite danger, is most important as it extends our geographical knowledge. We trust that a minute narrative of the expedition may be published.

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