British News.

THE EARTHQUKE IN ENGLAND.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

At Stangeways, Broughton, Kersall, Prestwick, and the outskirts north of Manchester, the shock seems to have been very distinctly perceptible; and it is stated that there was scarcely a house in Broughton-lane in which the shock was not felt. At Suspension-bridge a lady terrified from the apprehension that thieves were in the house, opened the window and called the police. A policeman who was near assured her that she need feel no alarm as to thieves, as it was only an earthquke! At the Woodlands Higher Broughton, one gentleman, awakened by the shock, sprang out of bed, which he describes as swinging gently to and fro, from side to side, as if slung on ropes, the direction of this lateral motion being about east and west. After this swaying or swinging of the bed, which continued a few seconds, had subsided, it was succeeded by a very rapid tho' slight tremulous motion, which soon ceased. This gentleman found the time to be about five minutes before one o'clock. He could not at first comprehend the cause, and threw up the window to see what was the matter. He noticed that there was a slight breeze from the south east, and the moon was partly obscured by a passing cloud; but it was quite light, and all without seemed still. One of the servants was up sewing; she felt her chair rock under her and heard the stairs and furniture creaking; and, becoming alarmed, she opened the window, but saw or heard nothing more. At Kersall-moor the shock was felt by several residents, one of whom was thrown into a perspiration, while another awaking, and finding himself shaking very much, concluded that it was an attack of ague, and took physic to ward off what he supposed was the approach of the disorder! At Prestwich a gentleman was awakened by the shock, and experienced sensations similar to those described, which at the time he ascribed to an earthquake; but as no other member of the family had seen, heard, or felt anything, he attributed it to imagination, till he reached Manchester, and found the earthquake the topic of conversation.

At Ardwick, Longsight, Plymouth grove, and the district south of Manchester, the shock was felt, according to the accounts with somewhat less violence A gentleman in Smedley-lane felt the floor vibrate, and next morning he observed that the dust was in a heap in the centre of the room, as if drifted together. It does not appear that the shock materially damaged any of the buildings in Manchester or the vicinity.

The *Manchester Guardian*, in the account it gives of the earthquake, makes the following remarks on the state of the atmosphere as well as of the barometer about the time the event occurred:—"Almost all the persons who noticed the time concur in stating that it commenced from five to three minutes before one o'clock on Friday morning, and in one or two instances, we have heard of a sensation being experienced for an hour previously of an oppressive heat and closeness in the atmosphere. There was but little wind, and that from the south east. So far as we can learn, the barometer exhibited no remarkable fluctuations. Mr. Ronchetti, who resides in Salford, found his self-registering instrument, at 8 o'clock the preceeding evening, to indicate 29.50; and, after reading till about 2 o'clock in the morning (and he never felt or heard anything of the shock,) he set the instrument before retiring to rest, and it was then 20.70. We also learn that Doctor Dalton's barometer showed no unusual variation; and all the instruments of which we have heard appear to have gradually fallen during the night. One circumstance we may notice which may or may not be connected with the earthquake. About an hour previous, we observed that the moon, which was full at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, although shining unclouded presented a dim and filmy appearance, as though a thin veil of cloud were drawn over the whole disc. In connection with this fact, we may mention, that perhaps an hour before the earthquke which caused so much alarm in the town in September, 1777, occurring about 11 o'clock on a Sunday morning, and causing the people to rush affrighted out of the churches and other places of worship, the sun tho' shining in a clear unclouded sky, was observed to be so dim as to be looked at steadily with the naked eye without dazzling the vision, and immediately after the earthquke the sun shone out again with great brilliancy."

The rumour mentioned in one of the papers of Saturday last, that several houses had been thrown in Preston, is destitute of foundation. It appears evident by the accounts from that quarter that the shock was somewhat more violent there than here, and it was felt about the same time—namely a few minutes before 5 o'clock. Its approach was intimated by an unnatural buzzing noise, gradually increasing louder and louder until the moment when the subterranean convulsion passed a given point, and then sound and the effects produced on the instant became very alarming; windows and doors rattling, nay the very houses apparently staggering to their foundations. The watchmen of the town and the public officers on night duty describe the sensation which it excited as awfully appalling, the ground appearing to them to be sinking under them, and themselves feeling as though they were descending to a great depth. The bells rang in several houses, and great alarm was experienced in many families.

The phenomenon appears to have been felt generally with greater severity in the north than here. At Kirkham, Blackpool, Poulton, Fleetwood, Whitehaven, Kendal, Ambleside, and Keswick, the shock was very sharp, and seems to have caused considerable consternation. The shock was experienced at Turton, near Bolton, and its neighbourhood, with considerable force. We have not heard of it having been perceived to the southward, of Ashton-underline; but a correspondent at Aston states—"Whilst awake in bed I felt four distinct oscillations, or rocking of the bed from east to west."

From the following paragraph, which appeared in the Blackburn Standard, it will be seen that the shock on Friday week was felt at Sladburn, a village situated about eight miles to the northward of Clithero:—"About eight o'clock, on the morning of Friday last, a person who was working in Sladburn church was suddenly alarmed by perceiving the ground under him to be shaken, and at the same time hearing the cracking of the roof; while the whole fabric of the church, with the pews, seemed to be trembling together. The chandelier in the centre of the church was so much agitated, that the chain was heard to rattle from which it was suspended. This was preceded by a noise outside the church like the rattling of a carriage; and the workmen at first supposing that it arose from this cause, actually ran to the door to see if they were passing. The effect lasted for a half a minute, and was probably a slight shock of an earthquake. The workmen on hearing the roof crack, and seeing the trembling of the church, was apprehensive, as the church is a very ancient structure, that it was giving way, and that the whole fabric was falling to the ground.

Fleetwood-on-Wyre, March 17.

This place was visited last night by two shocks of an earthquake, the former at 11 p. m. being so slight as to be scarcely heeded, but the latter which took place at 50 minutes past midnight, being so violent as to cause considerable alarm and to induce several persons to quit their houses at that late hour.

During the whole of yesterday afternoon the sky presented a gloomy and lowering appearance, so as to call forth the observation, "How like the appearance of an earthquake;" the air was unusually close and a dense haze hung over the sea to the N. W.—At the commencement of the shock last mentioned the watchman at the lower lighthouse heard a rumbling noise from the east, which soon appeared to approach the spot, and was immediately succeeded by a considerable vibration from below. A sound resembling subterranean thunder accompanied the tremulous motion of the ground, which lasted several seconds, during which the houses of the inhabitants were so shaken as to wake almost every inmate and cause several wine bottles, &c, to fall from the shelves. The upper light house in particular a high isolated column, was felt to rock quite sufficiently to alarm the light keeper.

The sea rose unusually high, and the Prince of Wales, steamer, which was on her voyage from Belfast to Fleetwood at the moment of the shock, encountered a suddenly boisterous sea, for which the captain could not account as the shock was not otherwise felt on board. The day is now extraordinarly fine and the temperature has risen 10 degrees since yesterday, as will appear from the following extract from a register kept on the spot:—

	Temperature. deg.	m.		Barometer.
March 17.—Noon ...	45	0	...	29.985
9 p. m. ...	50	2	...	30.095
March 17.—9 a. m ...	49	0	...	29.831
Noon ...	55	0	...	29.817."

COMETS.

As the attention of the public at the present moment is particularly directed towards the comet that has so unexpectedly made its appearance, I think it may be interesting to examine into a calculation I have some where seen, from which it was shown that probably through the agency of the comet called Halley's the general deluge related in the Mosaic account was accomplished. What data Dr. Halley had for stating that the comet named after him returned only once in 575½ years, I know not; assuming, however, the revolution of that comet to be as Dr. Halley states it, then I must confess the calculation marks the period of the Deluge in a most surprising manner, and proves the truth of the account we read of it in the Bible. The following is the data taken from the Bible:—

	Years.
From the Creation to the Deluge	1655
From the Deluge to the birth of Christ	2349
The age of the world at the Birth of Christ - - -	4004
The present century since the Birth of Christ - - -	1843
	5847
The comet that appeared in 1680, whose revolution is once in 575½ years, will return again in the year 2255¼, which from the present year is - - -	412½
The age the world will be on the comet's return, - - -	6259½

Noah entered the ark on the 17th day of the second month, when the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and it also rained forty days.

The waters prevailed on the earth 150 days, and on the 17th day of the seventh month the ark rested on Mount Ararat—being five months.

On the 27th day of the second month, in the following year, the earth had got sufficiently dry to allow Noah to land from the ark, being 12 months and 10 days from the commencement of the flood.

Reckoning back seven revolutions of this comet from the year 1680, when it was last seen, we bring it to the year 2349 before Christ, which was the time of the deluge, viz:—

	Years.
From the deluge to the Birth of Christ - - -	2349
From the Birth of Christ to the year the comet was last seen	1680
	4029
The comet's revolution once in 575½ years—seven revolutions is, therefore - - -	4028½
To which must be added half a year for mean time between the commencement and end of the deluge	½
Being the exact period, reckoning back to the deluge - - -	4029

The probability, therefore, seems confirmed that if the flood was occasioned by a comet, that it was by this. Some very celebrated writers on the subject of the deluge have ascribed it to the influence of a comet—amongst them Halley and Whiston. Dr. Halley ascribes the deluge to the influence of a comet approaching very near the Earth; and Whiston, in his *New Theory of the Earth*, endeavours to show, from many coincident facts, that a comet descending on the plane of the ecliptic towards its perihelion, did pass just before the Earth on the first day of the deluge. From the approximation of such a body, and the known laws of attraction, he accounts for all the phenomena of Noah's flood.—*London Times.*

HIGHLY PROMISING STATE OF THE WHEAT CROPS.

We have conversed with a gentleman who has had much experience in agriculture, and who frequently visits the corn Counties, on the general condition of the growing crop of grain, and avail ourselves of the gratifying information with which he has favoured us—the result of a careful inspection of the fields in the principal corn districts throughout the country. He assures us that the present appearance of the wheat crop is the most promising that he remembers to have ever witnessed at this season of the year, both as regards strength of plant, and forwardness of growth,—and that the harvest is likely to be the earliest, (probably by three or four weeks,) and the most productive, with which we have been favoured in England since the year 1827. With this prospect—low as the prices of wheat now are—the last average of the 18th instant being 47s. 6d. per quarter, or 5s. 11¼d. per bushel—the probability—he is strongly of opinion, is, that the prices must continue to decline, until 5s. a bushel, at the most, as an average price, will have to be submitted to, before the end of the year. He attributes the present fine appearance of the growing wheats chiefly to the superior preparation of the soil during the propitious summer of last year—as in 1826. We may add, that the land was never perhaps in better condition as a seed-bed for the spring-corn, since the spring of the corresponding season—1827, so that the opening prospect for the yield of oats and barley is equally promising.

The views of our informant (who had some time ago predicted a considerable fall in the price of grain, notwithstanding the decrease of the stock on hand, and irrespective of foreign supplies), appear also to be entertained, so far at least, by intelligent individuals engaged in the corn trade, who, though naturally anxious to obtain remunerative prices, candidly hold out no prospect of an advance. In the corn circular in our last publication, dated 21st instant, and may be deemed of the first authority, it is remarked:—

"Precarious as the corn trade has been for some time past, it appears to become more irregular weekly, nothing occurring to render it capable of the least improvement, but rather to depress the value of every article. Such was the case at our market to-day; for though we had a moderate attendance of buyers, wheat, of all descriptions, was offered freely at a decline of 2s. per 70 lbs. from the rates of last week; and had sales been practicable, beyond a mere retail amount, several holders appeared disposed to accept even lower terms. Flour was also more difficult to sell than usual, and generally somewhat cheaper."

In the corn circular of Messrs R. Makin & Sons, dated Friday last, it is also remarked:—

"We have experienced in every department of the corn trade this morning, another excessively dull, heavy and uninteresting market. In wheat, a few casual sales of very limited amount appeared to be the only transactions notified to day; and though holders were not generally disposed to submit to any material decline from the low rates previously noticed, a slight abatement, notwithstanding, was partially conceded. Flour was also in very slow request, and all descriptions rather cheaper."

It is impossible, after the long depression of trade, (now somewhat happily reviving,) and the consequent want of adequate employment of masses of our industrial classes,—after, too, the perils and expenses in which the country has recently been involved both at home and abroad,—it is impossible, we say, to withhold our thankfulness for the prospect now before us of an abundant harvest from our own immediate soil. The general good and contentment of the community will thus be promoted; and though some sacrifices will have to be submitted to in consequence by individuals here and there, no general benefit can arise without some loss or inconvenience to particular interests. Much, however, may be done to avert any severe pressure from this state of things, by the general introduction of the most approved manures in sufficient quantity, which, by giving increased fertility to our home soils, would, to a certain extent, overcome the precarious nature of our climate, and, by increased production on a given area, be tantamount to an extension of our territorial surface. This is a subject of great national importance, though hitherto almost wholly neglected or overlooked, even by our most celebrated agricultural societies. We shall probably be enabled, ere long, to submit a communication upon it, addressed to a distinguished statesman, from the pen of the intelligent gentleman to whom we are indebted for our present information on the wheat crop, and founded on facts and experiments that have fallen within his own knowledge and that of others conversant with and interested in agricultural improvements.

Wednesday was the anniversary of the birth of Lord Melbourne, when his Lordship attained his 64th year, having been born on the 15th of March 1779. A select circle saw on a visit to his Lordship, who remains at Brocket Hall.

The Duke of Wellington has invited the whole of the officers of the 7th Dragoon Guards to dine with his Grace at Apsley House, this evening, after the review of that regiment by the Noble Duke, this day at Woolwich.

ARRIVAL OF A BLACK PRINCE AND PRINCESS.—Among the passengers landed at Southampton on Monday, from the West India packet the Tay, were two persons of colour, styling themselves as the Prince and Princess Louis Napoleon Christophe, of St. Domingo. Their highnesses came from St. Thomas's, having been visiting many of the West India Islands for pleasure, and have arrived in this country in the same pursuit. The prince is perfectly black, with extraordinary thick lips, and very broad nose, and appears to be about 60 years of age. He states himself to be a full colonel in the national guard of St. Domingo. Their highnesses are honouring this town with a visit until to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, when they take their departure in a *third class train*, at special desire of the prince. Prince Louis Napoleon is brother of Christophe, who was King of Hayti. He has nothing to indicate, by his appearance or manners, either rank or station above the common run of negroes. His baggage, of which he has a large quantity, is all directed "Prince Christophe." The prince evinced on his voyage a great penchant for brandy, and when under its influence caused much amusement, and inconvenience to the passengers and officers of the ship.—*Evening paper.*

FIXING PRINCE ALBERT.—The lawn in front of Dulwich College is exceedingly well kept, and, in order to preserve it, the public are requested to keep on the gravel walk, and there is a custom among the boys of the college to fine any one they can detect transgressing this rule. Prince Albert and one of his equerries visited the gallery on Saturday last, and, dismounting at the chief entrance, walked on forbidden lawn up to the college, which being seen by one or two boys, they forthwith went to the equerry, and told him he had incurred a fine of 6d. which he readily paid. "I saw t'other chap a doing the same," said one of the hopefuls, and going up to the prince, told him he wanted 6d. of him also, which pulling out his purse, t'other chap laughingly paid. The confusion of the youth, on being told that it was the husband of our Queen that he thus accosted, may be imagined, not described.—*Sunday Times.*

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.—The Commission of Enquiry has not yet made either its general report or the private reports on the cases of individuals who had appealed to the Treasury against the decision of the Board of Customs, and whose memorial had been referred by the Treasury to the Commission of Inquiry.—Meanwhile a Committee of the Board of Customs is actively engaged in a practical enquiry into the working of the whole system under which the frauds had grown up, and such salutary rules are issued from time to time as are best calculated to prevent the recurrence of them. We may here state that Messrs. Cabbs and Bond, landing waiters, the former acting landing surveyor, have been placed under suspension. It is right, however, to add, that neither of these officers has been charged with participation in the fraud.

Mr. Fitzroy Kelly has been elected for Cambridge by a majority of 18 over Mr. Foster—the numbers being 703 and 685. Foster was ahead till after 2 o'clock. At that hour he had about 50 majority.—The conservatives made a spirited rally, however, and came up in such numbers as ensured their final triumph.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—This wealthy and enterprising company have now twelve splendid vessels employed in the conveyance of mails and passengers to the West Indies comprising St. Thoma's, Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Havannah, Vera Cruz, Carthagena, Laguayra, Puerto, Cabello, and various intermediate places, a range many thousand miles in extent, notwithstanding which the vessels arrive and depart from the different ports with a regularity that exceeds anything hitherto recorded in the annals of steam-navigation, even in voyages where hundreds are not equal to the thousands of miles here traversed. These were the airy visions or broad jokes of times but just gone by; but are now an unthought-of convenience. From an authentic source we learn last week, it appears that the power of the machinery and the capability of the vessels have been calculated with so much skill and accuracy, that on the outward voyage, allowing twenty-two days, three arrived at St. Thoma's before they were due, two, on the very day, and on the sixth no return has yet been received. On the homeward voyage, for which twenty-five days are allowed, three arrived at Falmouth before date; one at the date, and only two after date. When the varied and mighty impediments attendant on the perilous art of navigation are considered, this regularity is truly astonishing; for it should be remembered, that this is not an isolated case of punctuality in one mariner, but a decisive proof of first rate seamanship in all—each of the commanders being entitled to his laurels. England the metropolis of invention, claims another triumph as a distinguished maratime nation—another peaceful achievement for the pen of history. What better test could be given that the management of this company is in the hands of scientific and practical men of consummate ability, whose sound judgment cannot fail to secure the confidence of a scrutinizing public, thereby realizing for the spirited shareholders those pecuniary advantages which all meritorious and stupendous undertakings deserve.

DEPARTURE OF AN IRON STEAMER FOR THE EAST.—The Iron steamer the Royal Sovereign, formerly running between Liverpool and Glasgow, having been bought by a merchant, sailed on Thursday, under the command of Captain Pender, for Singapore. She will call at Rio de Janeiro, and thence steam and sail to her destination. She will, we understand, be employed on the coast of China, and sail between Hong Kong and the newly opened Chinese port. She took out several passengers, and a full complement of engineers, stores, &c., who are under engagement for a period of years.

MORE CHINESE SILVER.—On Tuesday afternoon five waggons, escorted by a strong party of the 10th Regiment, arrived at the Royal Mint, from the terminus of the Southampton Railway, at Nine Elms, with twenty tons of the Chinese silver, in value 750,000 dollars, brought over from China by Her Majesty's ship Columbine, which arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday morning. The silver, which is in lumps, in the shape of an egg cut in half, is packed in boxes about two feet in length and one and a half in height, 425 in number. The official authorities were in readiness at the Mint for the purpose of receiving it, and the usual formalities having been gone through, it was deposited in the same bullion storehouse as that in which the consignment brought over by the Modeste brig is placed, making in all nearly 2,000,000 dollars.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRAZIL.—Our intelligence from Brazil is of a contradictory character, but we prefer facts to speculations. We are informed, in our correspondence, that every obstacle is thrown in the way of our special envy, by the anti-slavery and the French party, in his progress towards the accomplishment of a successful treaty; but we learn also, that the increase duty of 20 per cent. placed upon the merchandize of other nations, will not be charged upon that of Great Britain, or her dependencies. For these reasons we believe that an advantageous treaty will result from the negotiations of Mr. Ellis, affording to Great Britain an ample inlet for her produce, and to Brazil a vast market for its agricultural productions.—*London Journal Commerce.*

SUGAR SILVER.—A parliamentary paper, delivered on Tuesday morning, shows that the quantity of silver imported from China in Her Majesty's ship Conway, in January, 1842, amounted to 2,001,200 dollars, weighing 146,639 lb. 2oz. 5dwt. gross, the standard weight of which was 148,526lb. 4oz. 2dwt. This, sold from the Mint, realized £440,729. 10s. 6d., at the respective prices of 59¾d., 59¾d., and 59½d. per ounce. There was no charge for melting the silver, Mr. Mathison, the Mint refiner, under the sanction of the Treasury, having undertaken to defray all expenses, in consideration of being allowed 3½ grains of gold (less than 10 per cent.) on every pound weight gross of silver. The gross weight of gold extracted therefrom was 3,530oz. 1dwt. 17gr.: allowance to Mr. Mathison, after deducting 10 per cent., 940oz. 13dwt. 9gr., leaving 1,589oz. 8dwt. 21gr. The expense of transporting the treasure from Portsmouth to the Mint was £200 15s. 8d. Gratuities to Mint officers, clerks, porters, &c., for extra exertions, £165 15s. 8d. The amount which the gold produced, at £3 17s. 9d. per oz., was £6,723 0s. 4d. By sending the silver to the Mint, instead of selling it at the market at the estimated price 59¾d. per ounce, the Mint obtained a profit of £653 12s. 9d.

EXTRAORDINARY PERSEVERANCE.—The Rev. W. Cary, curate of Ottleigh, in Devonshire, completed, in the year 1809, a work, entitled "A system of Divinity," which extends to 26 volumes. He first attempted to publish it by subscription, but not succeeding, he formed the singular resolution of printing it by his own hand labour. To effect this, he purchased as many worn out and cast-off types of a country printer as were sufficient to set up two pages, and made a press for himself. With these materials he went to work in 1795, performing every operation himself, and working off page by page. He struck off 40 copies of the first 100 pages, 26 of which he distributed among the universities, the bishops, the Royal Society, and the reviewers. Disappointed at not receiving the encouragement he expected from this proceeding, he resolved to spare himself any farther expense of paper upon those before whom he had thrown pearls in vain; and as he had only reserved 14 copies of the 40 with which he had commenced, 14 only he continued to print, and at the end of 12 years of unremitting toil, he finished the 26 volumes—a rare monument for the bibliomaniacs of the next century! A parallel to the above is to be found in Fransham, the Norwick pagan, who died in 1811. He one day made this remark—"Every man has some great object which he wishes to accomplish, and why should I not have mine? I will choose such an one as no mortal being ever yet chose; I will get a cup and ball, and I will catch the ball on the spiked end 666,666 times." And this he actually accomplished.—*West of England Conservative.*

SINKING DIFFERENCES.—At a recent meeting of the Bristol Auxiliary Bible Society, the first resolution was proposed by "the Very Rev. DR. LAMB, Dean of Bristol," and seconded by "the Rev. JAMES STARTLEY, Wesleyan Minister;" the second resolution was proposed by "the Rev. ANDREW BRANDRAM," and seconded by "the Rev. GEORGE HENRY DAVIS, Baptist Minister." It is needless to add, that two of these individuals have the right to the title of Reverend, while the other two have none whatever; but yet in ordinary minds how can we expect that the proper distinction will be made? This is, of itself, sufficient reason why Clergymen should abstain from attending these meetings. How a dignitary of the Church can offer up solemn prayer to God for deliverance from schism (as he was bound to do) on Wednesday, and on Thursday deliberately unite with those whose whole lives are employed in leading men to commit that sin, is more than we can understand.—*English Churchman.*

NEW FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH.—A neat Gothic structure, recently erected in St. Martin's-le-Grand, was on Sunday opened for the first time as a place of public worship by the French Protestants resident in London. The old Church, formerly the hospital of St. Anthony, stood in Threadneedle-street, and has been swept away by the improvements now in progress in that part of the city. The new building is of an unpretending style, exceedingly neat, and capable of accommodating about 300 persons. The altar-piece—a design by Fogo, representing Joseph of Arimathea receiving the body of Christ—has been presented to the Church by Mr. MOXHAY, of the University-street, Commerce; and it is understood that several French merchants resident in the metropolis have liberally contributed towards the erection of the Church. The Church was crowded to excess. The establishment of a French Protestant Church in London owes its origin to Edward VI., the youthful and munificent founder of Christ's Hospital. The eastern wall of the present building bears the following inscription:—Eglise Française Protestante, fondee par Edouard VI., 1550."—*St. James's Chronicle.*

Communications.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Telegraph—

SIR,—It is an old saying that he who strives to benefit his fellow man, with the hope of having his intentions honestly appreciated, strives in vain.

I have often been constrained to feel the truth of this; but never so much inclined to admit the maxim to my mind as a general rule, without an exception, as after reading the remarks (undersigned by Messrs. Emery, Harding, and M'Grath.) in your number of the eighth, called forth by my friendly suggestions published in that of the 1st inst.

Is it necessary to tell you sir, that my heart sank within me, as I read and thought of the flagrant ingratitude of these three hitherto respected Gentlemen?—Would not the breast of any man possessed of ordinary sensibilities of the human race, yearn, on being assured that he was stigmatized as a "midnight robber" and "cowardly assassin" for expressing honest sentiments, which *literally* tended to elevate those very persons who had proclaimed the slander?

The truth is Mr. Editor, an enemy has crept in amongst us, and has led these Gentlemen to believe that my language was intended to be figurative and ironical, and thus the seeds of discord have been sown in their hearts; while their growth and full developement is to be promoted, by closing your columns against me. A house divided against itself cannot stand, and he hopes by preventing a timely explanation from me, to frustrate our design of elevating J. M. Connell, Esq. to the Executive Council Chamber; and in short leave us to console ourselves as many have done before us, with the words of the Poet—

Many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its fragrance in the desert air.

I conscientiously thought that His Excellency would be better able not only to appreciate the real character of our Representative, by an ocular demonstration of his principal supporters; but would thus have a satisfactory sample of his entire constituency. I therefore in the integrity of my heart, made the suggestions in your's of the first instant, while I had the fullest conviction that they would convey the real truth to every discriminating mind. I do not by this avowal however, hope to steer entirely free of suspicion or even animadversion. I have done with looking for justice from mankind, and I doubt not some will find, or think they find, in this humble and peace-making communication, something not literally expressed; and will unhesitatingly denounce me, at least in their hearts, as a reptile that like the asp carries poison under his tongue.

I would however, ere I conclude, ask Messrs. Emery, Harding, and M'Grath, if they would not have felt their confidence and friendship grossly insulted if J. M. Connell, Esq. (a man whom I have ever considered after their own hearts,) instead of returning thanks for the kind and friendly expressions of the 205 magistrates and others, had directed his amanuensis to proclaim them through the public journals "midnight robbers" and "cowardly assassins"? But how different was his course:—he received the address of the 205 magistrates and others as literal—his heart warmed with gratitude towards them—he recollected that they had been instrumental in grafting him into the family of Ireland's O'Connell; and while he returned thanks for their expression of confidence and sympathy, he in the fullness of his heart renewed his early and frequent assertions of his determination to do his duty to his constituency.

It now only remains for me to supplicate for a place in your columns. Messrs. Emery, Harding, and M'Grath have, to be sure, requested that I may not be admitted to this privilege, unless I avow my real name. But, Mr. Editor, it appears to me that these gentlemen have asked more than an independent impartial editor could grant, even tho' they had better grounds. It has heretofore been your practice to admit communications to your columns over fictitious signatures; nor have some of them been sparing in their animadversions. How then can these gentlemen in reason expect you to rescind a rule which has thus become common, to gratify their private feelings?

It is unnecessary, however, I conceive, to discuss this question at present; as I doubt not you will readily perceive that this once exhibited in your columns, Messrs. Emery, Harding, and M'Grath will be willing to extend the hand of friendship to its author whenever their discrimination leads them to identify his person and real name with, sir, your humble servant,

An eye witness of most of the proceedings connected with the late election in and for the County of Carleton.

Woodstock, 10th April, 1843.

To the Editor of the Saint John Chronicle.

SIR,—The Editor of the Woodstock Telegraph has refused to admit the foregoing communication into his columns. Aware that he was under the guidance, or rather enchanted by that party represented by Messrs. Emery, Harding, and M'Grath, in the communication to which the above alludes, I took the precaution to give him a gentle hint of his former course with regard to the admission of articles over fictitious signatures into his paper.—This hint was suggested by request of the three above named gentlemen, that I might not be again admitted to his columns without an avowal of my real name. I understood it, and procured an elaborate tissue to be composed in order to assure his correspondent against his senses, that he, the editor, was acting upon a rule which he had not only promulgated through his paper, but which he had ever enforced. This tissue was published, and, I doubt not, most of the readers of the Telegraph disbelieve. The editor of the Telegraph knows Messrs. Emery, Harding and M'Grath, as well as your correspondent, and I think (however rash others may deem my doubt,) that he has discrimination enough to believe that few persons in this community would be willing to have their names placed publicly in opposition to three such persons. Indeed I cannot think of such a thing, and therefore beg that you will do me the favour to publish the above communication, addressed to the editor of the Telegraph, verbatim, together with this, as explanatory of your reason for so doing.

Your obedient servant,

An Eye Witness, &c.

Woodstock, 22d April, 1843.

SALE EXTRAORDINARY.

Mr. Philpot has received instructions to dispose of the following unique lots, at the Head Quarter Office, Head Quarters, Fredericton. They will be found particularly worthy the attention of members of the Provincial Parliament, and gentlemen aspiring to that distinguished position:

LOT No. 1—A quantity of promises got up by a fine female artist, and especially adapted for electioneering purposes. They were a short time since the property of a little knotty would-be sanctified club; but the use of them having been superceded by a more recent invention, affords an opportunity to any gentleman desirous of "serving his country" to possess himself of some superior articles. They have been a little *broken* by those who last used them, but in other respects they are as good as new.

LOT No. 2—A large bundle of Integrity, Honor and Consistency, in the shape of Promissory Notes and Bills at sight, endorsed by several gentlemen whose *words* are as good as their *bonds*.

LOT No. 3—L. A. W's plausibility, it being of no further service to the hon. member. This article will be found of great utility to any young adventurer about to commence business on his own account.

LOT No. 4—A fine set of "independent" principles of the highest quality, formerly in the possession of a late M. P. P., and which, tho' long in use, are none the worse for the wear. Any gentleman having the ambition of a seat in the Assembly, and deeming "principle" to be of any value, may find this lot worth his notice.

WORKS PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.

"A new series of sayings and doings" by a late member of the P. P.

"How to receive, and how to deceive, or the best way to pocket cash," by a Member of Parliament.

"Hope deferred," set to a melancholy strain, with additions by an old author.

"A treatise on wordy war," and "an essay on irritability" by an old inhabitant.

"Sorrow and sarcasm, or a tear and a smile," by an old correspondant.

"Honeyless and stingless, or the wasp" by an editor, formerly of Halifax.

"The art of teazing" by an Irishman.

These valuable works will be ready for delivery before the forthcoming election, and to be had of all the booksellers, stationers, and at the drug stores.

Alexander M'Avity,

KEEPS on hand a constant supply of SPARS, of all sizes, OAR RAFTERS, Boom Poles, and Shipping Shingles.—For sale at the rear of North slip, York Point.

April 14, 1843.

Seraphine for sale.

A Neatly constructed and good toned SERAPHINE, well adapted either for House music, or a small place of worship. The instrument may be examined on application to the subscriber at his residence King's square. Terms moderate.

14th April. S. B. HUMBERT.

Bank Stock.

8 SHARES of the Capital STOCK of the Bank of New-Brunswick, for sale. Enquire at this Office. *March* 10

India Rubber Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received, an assortment of **India Rubber Shoes**, of all sizes, which he offers for sale together with his stock of Dry Goods, at Reduced Prices, at the Phœnix House, Prince William street.

J. HORSFALL.

St. John, March 24, 1843.

FOR BOSTON.

First Trip!

THE Steamer *NORTH AMERICA* being put in fine order, will leave Saint John on Monday, the 10th instant, for BOSTON, touching at EASTPORT, which place she will leave at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst.—For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

April 4. JAMES WHITNEY.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 5, 1843.

CITY AFFAIRS.—In consequence of a communication from the Trustees of corporation property, intimating their discontinuance of Mr. PARTELOW as their Receiver, a special council was called on Saturday last. The matter was taken up, but after a conference with the Trustees finally deferred to Wednesday last, when the Council again met, and immediately after proceeding to business received the resignation of JOHN R. PARTELOW, Esqr. which is contained in the following communication to the Board:

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce to the Common Council, that after a consultation with many of my best friends, to avoid a collision between the Board and the Trustees, I have come to the determination of resigning my office as Chamberlain of the city, and I now place it at the disposal of the Common Council, in order that they may appoint a Successor.

After an uninterrupted service of sixteen years in that capacity, and receiving the most unqualified approbation until a very late period of my conduct in the discharge of its important duties not only from the numerous Chief Magistrates who during that time have respectively filled the Civic Chair, but also from the Common Council and the public at large, I ask permission to submit a few remarks upon city matters, many of which particularly apply to myself.

It is not my wish to go at large into the reasons, which first shook and afterwards totally destroyed the city credit, but that public clamor and the most unfounded calumnies industriously encouraged and propagated through the medium of some of the Penny press, were in a great measure the instruments of bringing about this great public calamity, all reasonable and reflecting men cannot avoid believing;—at the same time I am bound freely to confess, that for the last few years, the expenditures authorized by the Common Council, and the improvements paid for property on expired leases, although generally attributable to *the pressure from without*, caused such an enormous increase of the debt, as upon reflection could not be justified; and that I feel persuaded unless some efficient relief could have been obtained, to which I shall hereafter advert, the credit of the city must inevitably have sunk, even without the other causes to which I have before alluded.

The Common Council will recollect that up to April 1841, the city credit stood upon most pre-eminent grounds, and to that period I was allowed the usual commission of 5 per cent. on all expenditures; but for some time previously I had in many cases expressed a desire to be placed upon a salary, not only to individual members of the board, but also to Committees appointed for such purposes—yet no action of the Common Council was had until the new board met in 1841, when it was determined that I should receive for my services for that year the sum of £750; an amount I candidly admit beyond what I conceived they would grant me. Feeling grateful for such a generous allowance, I willingly responded to the calls made upon me by several members of the board, that there should be no relaxation of my exertions to meet promptly all demands—but on the contrary, I would feel it the more imperative upon me to sustain the public credit; because, if embarrassements should soon follow my being placed on a salary, an inference would arise, that to preserve it, had ceased to be my particular interest.

The position of the Corporation at this time was a most critical one; having to meet over £10,000 due in April for damages awarded to parties by assessment in the Burnt District so called; a large floating debt for services and expenditures in 1840, ordered for payment at the expiration of the year ending in April 1841; improvements to pay for which had expired; a new Steamboat in the course of erection; demands to a large amount for payment of Corporation Bonds and securities due; besides many other, and particularly the interest due on the debt the first June following. I felt that to meet these heavy and unprecedented claims in so short a period was a task of no ordinary magnitude, and that unless a loan could be negotiated abroad for a large amount, to provide for a part at least, as well as to pay off other persons who held over due bonds, and who could call for payment at any one moment, it would be impossible to grapple with the difficulties.

The project for a loan abroad was accordingly entertained in Common Council, and a committee were appointed to negotiate with the Branch Bank of British North America established here, understanding that a very large surplus of the paid up Capital in England was unemployed, and upon a conference with the Manager, who received the proposition favourably, in which he was unanimously supported by the local branch of Directors, a confidence was felt by us all, that the recommendation of the Branch to the Court in London would be successful, and that the loan would speedily be obtained from that establishment upon security being given for its ultimate repayment.

Under these circumstances, and entertaining scarcely any doubt that I would speedily be reimbursed for any obligations or advances I entered into from the contemplated loan, I determined to meet the various demands to the utmost of my abilities, and accordingly I very soon found that I had incurred personal responsibilities on public account to the extent of £10,000 and upwards;—in doing so, and in the meantime an answer was received from England, that the Court of Directors, altho' they had no doubt of the security, considered that it was not a proper investment for them to make.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that this information was received by me with much concern, and how to meet the engagements I had entered into I could not discover. That I have been subject to enormous losses and vexations in doing so, which scarcely any thing can repay, others know as well as myself; but in taking the stand I did on that occasion, I was influenced by no other motives than those of the public good, and I can truly say, that if the negotiation for the loan had succeeded, I sho'd have looked back to it as the proudest period of my life; but the difficulties were not to terminate here. The credit still remained unimpaired, when the calamitous conflagration in November 1841, destroyed a large part of the Town, and among the rest the New Market House, a source of large revenue to the Corporation. This gave the first direct blow to the credit, altho' at my suggestion £3000 had been insured upon it, which otherwise would have been an entire loss to the city. His Excellency the Lt. Governor hearing that great distress prevailed in the city came down from Fredericton immediately after the fire took place—a public meeting was called, which was numerously and respectably attended—a project was determined upon of giving employment thro' the winter to the thousands of the labouring population then even *without food*, and an advance was asked for from the Government towards this object.

At that meeting the Corporation debt was spoken of, but without any degree of doubt of its ultimate safety, and on that occasion His Honor Judge Parker intimated the propriety of getting a loan from England to pay it off *at a reduced* rate of interest under the Provincial guarantee, which was favourably entertained. But if such an application were to be made, it must be manifest that the credit of the city must still be sustained, and how was this to be done when about £2700 interest had to be met with on the first of the following month December.

Warrants to the extent of £2500 were issued by the Government to provide for the expenses of employing the distressed labourers, and I was directed by the Common Council to take from that sum what was necessary to meet the interest, in addition to other resources, which were then small indeed.—The interest was therefore paid in this way, leaving the weekly dues for the numerous labourers to be got from sources totally unavailable. Mercantile difficulties having occurred, and money having become scarce to a degree hitherto unprecedented, still I continued borrowing upon my own responsibility and with the full knowledge of the Board, British silver and Corporation Notes to extent of £2000, concurring that at any sacrifice I must go before the Legislature with claims which we could not do if the monies given by Government were not forthcoming when required for the purposes intended.

The application for the loan however failed, and part of