## EUROPEAN NEWS.

MANUFACTURING CLOTH.—A Gentleman in London has just obtained a patent for making the finest cloth for gentlemen's coats, &c., without spinning weaving or indeed without the machinery similar to those processes, and at the cost less than one fourth the present price. The most extraordinary circumstance on this contrivance is, that air is the only power used in the manufacture of the article. The ingenious inventor places in an air tight chamber, a quanity of flocculent particles of wool, which by means of a species of winnowing wheel, are kept floating equally throughout the atmosphere contained therein; on one side of the chamber is a network of metal of the finest manufacture, which communicates with a chamber from which the air can be abstracted by means of an exhausting syringe, commonly called an air pump, and on the communication between the chambers being opened, the air rushes with extreme vehemence to supply the partial vacuum in the exhausted chamber, carrying the whole flocula against the netting, and so interlacing the fibres, that a cloth of beautiful fabric and close texture, is instanteously made.

*Bridge over the Water of Leith.*—We are gratified to announce that workmen commenced on Thursday, making preparations for taking down the old, and building in its stead a handsome new bridge over the Water of Leith, in the vicinity of Canonmills and Inverleith Row,—which is indispensably necessary, on account of the increasing traffic betwixt our city and Granton and Trinity piers.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

*Extension of Manufactures in Edinburgh.*—It is with no small pleasure we observe the revival of a branch of trade which was formerly carried on to a great extent in Edinburgh, but for a good many years transferred to Dundee and other places,—we mean the manufacture of flax linen and sheeting, and, on a new and extensive scale, that of sacking, &c. Messrs. A. Gillon & Sons, Grassmarket, have lately commenced a manufactory in the Vennel, where, and otherwise connected with their business, they expect to employ upwards of one hundred individuals. On the occasion of the opening of their factory, a few days ago, confident in the success of the undertaking, and with the view of stimulating others to similar efforts, they, with the co-operation of the proprietor, (Mr. Andrew Wemyss,) entertained a goodly number of friends in the factory to dinner, where the evening was spent in a manner worthy of the occasion. There were present persons of various professions, all vying with each other in hearty congratulations, and in wishing the spirited undertaking all manner of success, which, from the known skill, enterprise, and industry of Messrs. Gillon, was considered beyond all doubt. As contrasted with manufactories by joint stock companies, we apprehend that those carried on by private individuals are incomparably better. Where the capital of individuals is adequate to the undertaking, no joint company can compete with them. The profits of the manufacturer arise chiefly out of his individual knowledge of the labour and material necessary to every process which his manufacture embraces; and this knowledge enables him to introduce improvements, and turn to account every thing which, in the aggregate, form the manufacturer's profit, and which are in joint stock establishments generally overlooked, or imperfectly turned to account. We cannot conclude without expressing our cordial desire for the success of the above and all similar establishments in this city; for there cannot be a doubt, that it is to such measures that we have to look for the employment of the poorer classes—for relief to the pockets of the citizens in providing for an already great and still increasing number of paupers.

By late advices received from the U. States it appears that the boundary question still forms a prominent topic of interest in that country We are glad to see that the tone of the speeches is decidely pacific, and that they agree in deprecating a war with Great Britain as the greatest of national calamities. There had been movements of American troops to the frontier; but it was stated that this was with a view to preserve order among the American subjects, rather than to make a hostile demonstration against the troops of Great Britain.—*Edinburgh Obs.*

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland have decided that the Commission of the Assembly which suspended the seven Strathbogie ministers had not exceeded its powers. The following were the motions and amendments on the occasion;

In relation to the Strahbogie case, Dr. Cook, on Tuesday, May 26, concluded a long speech by moving the following resolution:—"That whereas, after examining all the documents and papers laid before the Assembly, it appears that the commission of the Assembly has acted *ultroe virs* in suspending the ministers of the Presbytery of Strathbogie, and in various other acts connected with the suspension, disapprove of the measures, rescind them and declare them to be null and void." The Procurator moved the following resolution:—"That the General Assembly having heard Counsel for the complainers, find that the Commission had not exceeded its powers, dismiss the complaint, and find the seven ministers of Strathbogie have been duly suspended."

On the vote being taken, there were—

| | |
|---|---|
| For the Procurator's motion - - | 227 |
| For Dr. Cook's motion - - - - | 143 |
| Majority - - - - | 84 |

On the following day Dr Chalmers bro't up the Non-Intrusion question

Of the fourteen steam-packets shortly to be built for the conveyance of the mails to the British colonies, seven are to be built in Scotland, and the remainder in England. Of the Scottish moiety five are to be built in Greenock one in Dumbarton, and one in Leith. Six are to be furnished with machinery in Greenock. The vessels are to measure about 1300 tons each, and to be finished by the autum of next year.

MADRAS.—15TH HUSSARS.—A Madras paper, of the 20th of March, gives a lamentable description of the misfortunes that have befallen the division of the corps on its route from Cannanore. Two of the men are said to have died from exposure to the sun on the third day's march, the detachment having started at too late an hour in the morning to be able to reach their new ground before midday. It is supposed the division started without a staff officer sufficiently acquainted with the country and climate, and much apprehension was consequently entertained of the safe passage of the corps through the dangerous Wynaud jungles.

EDINBURGH SCOTTISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Scottish Missionary Society was held in the Hopetoun Rooms,—Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., in the chair. The report was read by the Rev. Dr. Dickson, and the several motions were made and seconded by the Rev. Charles J. Brown, the Rev. James Robertson, the Rev. Mr Tansoch, the Rev. George Johnston, William Oliphant, Esq., Major Macgregor, James B. Tod, Dr. Huie, Patrick Tennent, Esq., and William M'Crie, Esq. The various stations of the society, it appears from the report, are in a very flourishing condition.—Hampden congregation, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Blyth, consisted of no fewer than 2395 persons. Connected with it were 612 married couples, though marriage was formerly little known among them; 701 communicants; 750 young persons under instruction; and 1195 members of the temperance society. This society lately sent £5 currency to promote the cause of temperance in Edinburgh. Fifty years ago, what a singular fact would this have been deemed! Money coming from the once poor, despised, enslaved, Negroes of Jamaica to promote the moral improvement of Scotland! But this is not all. During the past year, Mr. Blyth's congregation has raised for various objects, congregational, missionary, educational, temperance, the poor, &c., no less than £801 14s. 1 1-2d currency, to which may be added, £300 paid by a portion of the congregation for a mission-house at Goodwill, making in all the sum of £1101 currency. Emancipation may not as yet have produced all the beneficial fruits which were anticipated from it; but if any one shall still lament the change from slavery to freedom, we would point, as a triumphant proof of the blessings of liberty, to the simple fact, that a Negro country congregation, after providing for what they deemed necessary for the comfort of themselves and their families, should have voluntarily contributed so large a sum, and this for religious, moral, and benevolent objects. At the other stations of the society the congregations are likewise on the increase. The members of the churches, with few exceptions, walk worthy of their Christian profession; and some who have died have given every reason to believe that they have gone to join "the general assembly and Church of the first born" in heaven. During the last year six teachers were sent out by the society to Jamaica Education is extending,—out stations are forming. The directors have frequent and urgent calls for a supply both of missionaries and teachers.

London now comprises an area of 70 square miles, or nine and one half miles in diameter. Its total population is now 1,850,000.

There was a time in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when rum and brandy were sold by the ounce, by apothecaries, as a medicine, and a teaspoonful was considered a dose by all the regular physicians.

## UNITED STATES.

The Southern papers state that it is the intention of Government to send special agents to Europe, with a view to procure some modification of the Tariff laws upon Tobacco imports.

Hon. Mr. Raynor, a member of Congress, who assaulted a brother member in one of the lobbies of the capitol, has been fined $50 therefor in the Washington city court.

HAVANA.—Advices from Havana, received at New Orleans, furnish no news of consequence. Seven of the pirates recently taken at San Antonio, were to be hung on the 1st June. It is also stated that thirteen others had been taken.

We have never known the price of Flour generally so low, although we recollect at one period the price at New York was down to $4, but it remained there but a very few weeks. If the crops in England should be good, as there is every prospect they will be, and the duty should rise very high, so as to preclude any imports, we see no possibility of any advance On the contrary, prices must remain down some time.—*N. Y. Express.*

BOSTON DOUBLE NOTION.—This *monster* among papers has lately made its appearance again, containing a great variety of reading matter for 12 1-2 cts., that would cost several dollars in book form.

STEAM CANAL BOAT.—They have a steam boat on the canal at Albany, N. Y., which is propelled without wheels, paddles or screw. It is intended for a tug or towing boat, and it is expected that, by this invention, the expense of transportation on canals will be reduced one half. The patentee does not intend to have his invention made public until its capabilities are fully developed, and its success completely established.

The city of Baltimore contains upwards of one thousand Jews.

NEW WHEAT.—Already they have harvested the Wheat in East Tennessee, and are eating of the new Flour.

The Kennebec Journal gives the following excellent advice to correspondents:—

Those who write communications for this paper are requested to be always as brief and comprehensive as may be consistent with a clear expression of their facts and ideas, always bearing in mind that we are constantly burthened with a press of matter on hand which seems to require admission. Mere fine writing we have no room for. We want every thing condensed and concentrated as much as possible. Every new idea, new fact, new argument, new suggestion will be gladly received, but let these be in few words. If in our own writing we do not always practice on these principles, it is because we have not the time to prune our scribbling, or do not know how to do it.

*The Finances.*—The President of the Senate, on Friday last, laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution offered by Mr. Southard, in which Mr. Woodbury states that the entire receipts into the Treasury from January to July, amount to but *six millions of dollars.* This amount is doubtless much less than the estimate of the Treasury Department —*U. S. Paper.*

TOLEDO, (Ohio) June 10

SINGULAR AND OMINOUS PHENOMENON.—During the night, the water of Lake Erie, in the bay and river at that place, began to rise, and soon swelled to a height, in front of the town, never before witnessed by the oldest inhabitants. The night was calm and still—no wind or storm had been observed to sweep over the country, with the exception of a few eddying clouds that had appeared in the horizon about sunset. There were no waves nor unusual commotions in the waters; yet it rose, in the space of a few brief hours, full four feet above its ordinary level, and nearly a foot higher than it has before been known to rise. What is the cause, or whence came this mighty swelling of the water? Had this singular phenomenon happened in the days of olden time, under the reign of some despotic ruler, it would certainly have been hailed by the people as the forerunner of their deliverance from tyranny and oppression.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has offered a premium of $100, in addition to the sum of $20, previously offered, to the author of the most successful method of destroying the slug which infests the rose-bush, without injury to the bush or its foilage.

It is stated that on one prairie alone in the West, there are 33,000 acres sown with wheat, 10,000 of which belong to one person.

[*Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce,*]

"WASHINGTON, June 22.—The British Government *has accepted the last proposition of our Government*, in relation to the adjustment of the Boundary Question, with some slight and unobjectionable modification. This intelligence will be truly gratifying to the whole American people—whose policy is peace, where it can be maintained consistently with national honour and interests.

"If I understand the arrangement, there is to be a Convention for an exploration and survey of the boundary, according to the Treaty of 1783, with an Umpire to decide on all questions, as to which the Commissioners disagree.—Congress, therefore, will not be detained an hour on this subject, and no action in regard to it will be required from them."

The Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Invention of PRINTING was celebrated in Boston on the 24th ult. During all the day the Printing Offices were closed, and so in the afternoon were the Book-stores, in honour of the great occasion. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a Procession was formed at the State House, which proceeded to Faneuil Hall, where a splendid Dinner had been provided for the occasion.—The venerable Joseph T. Buckingham, Editor of the Boston *Courier*, President of the Day, delivered an appropriate address on the removal of the cloth, and eloquent speeches were afterwards made by the British Consul (Mr. Grattan), the Mayor of Boston, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other distinquished guests.—As might be expected, the technicalities of the trade from a leading article in the composition of the toasts and sentiments in proof of which read the following—

"Queen Victoria, a *pearl* in the *fount* of *English superiors.*"

## CANADA.

Montreal, June 22.

A meeting was held at St. Rapheals, on the 7th instant for the purpose of adopting measures for the removal of the remains of the late Bishop Macdonell from Scotland to Glengarry, U. C.

The petitions to His Excellency from the British inhabitants of Montreal and the county parts, for the establishment of free schools and collegiate institutions for the education of those speaking the English language, were on Saturday last presented by the Hon. Messrs. Moffatt, M'Gill, Hatt and Hardwood, and Messrs. J. Molson and W. Dadgley, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

"That it was a subject in which he felt a deep interest, and which would receive his most serious consideration."

The petition from this city had 1839 signatures, and that from the country parts sixteen hundred.

Quebec June 24.

The Ordinances for the incorporation of the Cities of Montreal and Quebec have been published officially as amended by the Special Council.

Among the new ordinances is one for the protection of the Indians; the Governor is empowered to order out of the villages under a penalty, or imprisonment, ever resident not of *pure and unmixed* Indian blood; this, of course, includes the resident Missionaries, and we believe, a great portion of the present inhabitants.

June 24.

It seems to be quite uncertain when the Special Council, now sitting at Montreal, will be adjourned. It is said materials for several new ordinances are coming forward daily.—Borrowing money, now that the public revenue is exhausted or engaged for the payment of the Upper Canada and other debts, seems to be one of the chief resources relied upon, in addition to such money as may be raised from taxes imposed under the authority of the Governor in Special Council.

We understand that Joseph Bouchette, Junr. Esqr., Deputy Surveyor Gen. has been ordered to proceed to Montreal, with the least possible delay, and to take with him all documents, in the office of the Surveyor General, relating to the former divisions of L. Canada into Districts and Counties,—*Mercury.*

GALE AT QUEBEC.—There was a severe blow from the E'sward at Qubec, on the night of June 19th, accompanied by heavy rains, which were very much needed. Considerable damage was done to the shipping. The Quebec Gazette says—"The benefit vegetation has received from the rain is immense. It is observable in the renewed vigour of the grain and root crops The hay crop will, however, be short, as the Timothy is now partly in ear. The advanced state and rapid progress of the season may be judged of by field strawberries being now ripe, and peas planted in the open ground, on the melting of the snow, a month and a half ago, being now fit for the table."

## PROVINCIAL.

### SUPREME COURT,

TRINITY TERM, 3D VICTORIA, 1840.

George Lee, Jun A. B. Samuel J. Scovil, A. B. and Charles W. Wardlow, Gent. Attornies of this Court, are called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled Barristers.

William Tying Peters, Jun. Gent. having produced the requisite Certificates of Study and moral character, and having been examined as to his fitness and capability, is admitted, sworn and enrolled an Attorney of this Court.

St. John, July 4.

EMIGRATION.—Upwards of Six Thousand Emigrants have arrived in this Province up to the 30th June of the present season, being 3,000 more than during the whole of last year; and, we are informed, the numbers that have proceeded into the interior of the county, the past and present seasons, are in corresponding proportion—where, we doubt not, full employment and ultimate success in life will attend them.

It is within our knowledge, that, beyond the circulars always issued here by the Government Agent, Mr. Wedderburn, for the guidance of Emigrants on arrival, he has, for years past, spared no pains to disseminate useful information relative to New-Brunswick in Great Britain and Ireland, previous to their embarkation.

Much credit, we are assured, is due to the Captains of the vessels arrived, of whose kindness, generally, the Emigrants speak in the most grateful terms.—*Courier.*

The Halifax Races took place on the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th ult. The Cup, Club Plate, Ladies' Purse, and Winner's Plate, were all won by *Midnight*, a horse trained and taken from this City, by our unequalled judge of horse-flesh, Bunting, who has now, for the fourth time we believe, beaten the Novascotians on their own ground.—*Ib.*

On Tuesday last a Deputation of the Fredericton Society of St. Andrews waited upon His Excellency the Lieut. Governor with Addressess to Her Majesty and His R. Highness Prince Albert. The Deputation was most graciously received, and His Excellency was pleased to charge himself with the transmission of the Addresses.—*Sentinel.*

*For the Standard.*

HISTORY OF CHARTISM, CONTINUED.

Connected as is the name of Frost, to whom we have just alluded, with the proceedings of the Chartists, being, if not the soul and life of their movements in the district of Newport, *quorum pars magni*, it will not be deemed impertinent if we degress for a little to communicate some interesting particulars concerning a personage who has lately occupied so much of the general attention. His first public appearance was in 1819, when he was selected as a person of great influence at Newport, to second the nomination of a gentleman who offered himself a candidate to represent the united boroughs of Monmouth and Newport, in opposition to the present Duke of Beaufort, then Marquis of Worcester. Up to that time it is said that he conducted himself steadily and respectably in his calling of a draper; and we mention his being selected on the public occasion we have referred to, as a proof that he was even then supposed to stand high in public opinion. In 1831, he was betrayed into a series of vindictive and malignant libels against a gentleman of high respectability, under the influence of some supposed injury. For one of these libels, he was sentenced criminally to six months imprisonment, for another civilly to £1000 damages: he suffered the imprisonment, and is believed he paid the damages. When he was enlarged he returned to Newport, pursued his trade, and renewed his hold on the good opinion of the public. In 1831, he was again selected by the Hon. Baronet who now represents Marylabone, to second his nomination at a contested election for the united boroughs. His public exertions in the cause of reform, procured for him the general gratitude of the reform party. The gentleman whom he had before libelled, became reconciled to him. He was applauded, his health was toasted at all public meetings, every mark of confidence which his fellow citizens could bestow, was stamped on him. He reached that dangerous and giddy eminence, the pinacle of popularity. When the municipal corporation act came into operation, the gentleman whom he had libelled many years ago, was selected by the town council as a borough magistrate, and his name was presented to the home secretary accordingly. Frost, who was always ambitious, desired the office for himself. He accordingly wrote to the home office, suggesting that the gentleman elected was ineligible, being a practising solicitor. The home secretary adopted the suggestion, and refused the appointment. A second election having taken place, to fill the vacancy, Frost was chosen by fourteen out of eighteen counsellors who voted on the occasion, the majority being composed of tories and whigs indiscriminately. It will be thus found by the honorable distinction conferred on Frost by his fellow townsmen, and sanctioned by the government, that he ranked high in public estimation, and that he redeemed his character and respectability if he ever forfeited them. But what places this beyond all question is, that the very next year following this appointment, he was chosen mayor, unanimously,—that the correctness of his magisterial conduct was never questioned,—and that this was handsomely affirmed by a gentleman of the most respectable standing in society, when cross-examined on the late trial. In the year 1837, another election took place: on that occasion, Frost having had some personal difference with the popular candidate, followed a well known precedent in modern times—sacrificed his principles to his resentment, and gave his support to the tory candidate. He had vainly imagined that he should carry over with him the great body of these who had been hitherto his friends and supporters; but in this he was disappointed; he stood alone in his apostacy, and from having been the idol of the friends of liberty in Newport, he become an object of their execration. He slunk out of the town, on the day of the election, a disgraced and degraded individual. This was the beginning of his downfall. He had sacrified his principles and lost his popularity. Bitter mortification and resentment entered his very soul. He became desperate, and reckless, and ready to grasp at revenge in any form. Chartism then, comparatively speaking, being in its infancy, presented itself, and he eagerly embraced it as the means at once of gratifying his ambition, and of engrafting upon it bad ulterior purposes. He soon distinguished himself amongst his newly adopted associates, by his seditious violence, and was most justly dismissed from the magistracy. This treatment on the part of the government, gave him fresh claims on his co-operators, and he soon became chairman of the chartist convention. Letters poured on him from all quarters, in which he was styled the saviour of his country, and hailed as the future lord protector of a projected republic. A recess of the convention concurred with that of parliament, and he retired into the country, about the same time as the constitutional representative of the people, but for a widely different purpose. He lost no time in carrying his plans into execution; and he selected the population we have described, as the most fitting material for that purpose. They had been already worked up to the full extent of chartism; but chartism now fell much below his mark, and a new topic was started. The unequal distribution of property was incidiously denounced as social injustice; the working classes were asked by what rule of equity they were doomed to labour to enrich themselves, for the paltry consideration of inadequate wages; they were reminded by the agitating demagogues that these were evils capable of remedy, and that the remedy was in their own hands, by means of number and physical force; to give these preponderance and effect, nothing was required but well organized combination. Delagates from distant districts, and inflammatory publications lent their aid, and it is not much to be wondered at, that the combined efforts were successful. The largest estates in the country were parcelled out to the golden dreams of the giddy multitude, who were brought to believe that one good rising was all that was required to effect the division. A dash of justice was mixed up with the plan, to make it palatable; some gentlemen of large estate, but of popular and inoffensive habits, were to have a moderate provision charged upon their estate during life, on good behaviour. Nevertheless, the great bulk was to be distributed, and every chartist was led to believe that his share of the general plunder would enable him to support his wife and family thence forward in comfort, without labour. One of them being asked some time since, by a gentleman who suspected mischief, to explain their object, answered candidly, "I'll tell you what it is, sir; some has got too much property, some has got too little, and we means to put it all right."

*(Concluded in our next.)*

The Right Rev. Aubrey G. Spencer, Lord Bishop of N. F. arrived at St. John's, N. F. on the 7th inst. H. M. ship Crocodile, from Bermuda. A congratulatory address was presented to his lordship on the 11th, by a deputation from the two Protestant Episcopal Churches in that town, to which he returned an appropriate answer. His lordship has appointed tha Rev. Charles Blackman to be his Chaplain.

We are in receipt of files of the Jamaica Morning Journal and Despatch to the 1st inst. Their contents are not of much interest. We are sorry to perceive that a serious disturbance had recently taken place at Falmouth, and that it was found necessary to call out the military in aid of the civil authority. The military, it seems, behaved with exceeding forbearance, though they were repeatedly assailed by the mob, and Major Huie and others of the party, severely injured; not until the order was given to load with ball cartridge, did the rioters disperse.—This disturbance originated in the interference of some Baptist preachers, with the proceedings of the