"I have given you my most sacred word of honour, my Augusta, to be your husband, and none other but yours. I wrote it to you most sacredly upon my knees, and as sacredly I perform this ceremony again, which my heart dictates, and which I am resolved to keep. I promise to take Augusta Murray for my wife; for better for worse, and none other but her. Though not present my soul, I have sworn this upon the Bible in the presence of the Almighty: my Creator is my witness; what other but Him do I want: who else but our all-merciful Father can judge me? All this I write, and have wrote upon my knees, and promise thee, my heart's delight, I will wed none other but thee, and thee only."

On the following day his Royal Highness wrote:

"Do, my dearest Augusta, trust me, I never will abuse the confidence you put in me, and more and more will endeavour to deserve it. Only wait for your orders to speak to Mr. Gunn. Say only that you wish me to do it, and I will hasten to get a positive answer. See, my soul, it only depends upon you to speak; thy Augustus thou will find ready as at all times to serve you. He thinks, he dreams of nothing but to make thee happy. Can he not succeed in this, all his hopes are gone; life will be nothing to him; he will pass the day in one constant melancholy, wishing them soon to conclude, and finding every one longer than the other. Indeed, my Augusta, that cannot be the case; my solemn oath is given, and that can never be recalled. I am yours, my soul, ever yours.

* * * *

On the 5th of April, the day of the marriage, the Prince wrote:—

"Wife! dearest of all beings! my dearest Augusta! what happiness, what comfort to my wounded heart, to find all sorrow vanished from it; yes my soul, to feel what inclination, the dearest inclination, joined to duty, has very done. We have made a hard promises to Gunn—a very hard one indeed; but what would we not have done to have obtained the highest blessing—that of never being separated, our conscience free? Does my Gussy know that she can no more have a will of her own, that she will and must be strictly guided by me? Oh yes, that the dearest creature knows; how rigidly we must observe what we swore to Gunn. Gratitude demands this; and, though a trial, we shall enjoy everything better afterwards. Only do not look too gay, for else we shall be discovered. Gunn even desired that I would not appear recovered too soon, which I will most faithfully do. Next to ourselves, to us, one and one—what a dear name. We must show our affection for him; will we not?

"What determination it required to persuade him, and we were near missing our purpose. Augusta, my wife, thou art now inseperable. Now you can have no more fears about me, and you never could; for the pureness of my love and my constancy, in spite of all attacks, must prove this.—But have you not also done the same? The All Merciful Father has heard our prayers, and has granted them. We are happy; what do we desire more? Our conscience free; is not this a charm, my wife? What blessings we shall enjoy; for, without thee I never, never could, no never.

* * * *

"I may say at least Gunn has made us make a dreadful promise, and we must keep it. This is hard—much more so than we think; but a trial for to reap so much blessings from us is just; and tho' at times we shall be sorry for having made it, yet comfort ourselves we have made a great acquisition.'

There were many other letters in a similar strain and also letters from Lady Augusta to the Prince, full of the most devoted attachment. In 1799 when the parties were at Berlin, the Duke was in so perilous a state of health, that as an act of justice to his wife and son, he made a will, in which after declaring his marriage at Rome, and subsequently at London, he declared in addition, "that, notwithstanding a decree has since passed the Court of Doctors Commons to declare my marriage unlawful and void, yet I feel myself still not less bound by every obligation of law, conscience, and honour, to consider her as my lawful and undoubted wife in every respect as if that decree had never taken place. And that I consider and ever shall acknowledge our son Augustus Frederick, who was born after both these marriages, as my true, legitimate and lawful son."

There was also a second will couched in similar terms, and the former was destroyed. The Prince, in dwelling on the executors to maintain the rights of his succession. The prince had also written a statement of the facts to many persons of distinction who were in authority, with a hope of securing their support for his son's claims. Amongst these was a letter to Lord Erskine, bearing date January 29, 1793, which Sir T. Wilde read.

Having stated the facts of the case, the learned counsel proceeded to argue that the royal marriage act was not applicable to the present case, the marriage having taken place beyond the British dominions. An act of such a character ought to be construed most strictly; and, by an analysis of the different clauses of the act, he contended that it must be limited in its operation to the British territories. He then discussed the point whether independantly of the royal marriage act, a valid marriage at Rome was good here, which he contended was the case; and he concluded an elaborate address of five hours duration, by praying their lordships to recommend to the crown to admit the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este.

Sir T. Wilde having concluded his address, the further consideration of the claims was adjourned *sine die*, their lordships being unable at present to name a day to proceed with the hearing.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

(From the London Observer.)

An elopement has recently taken place at the west end of London, in which the principal fugitives are an eminent son of Esculapius, and the fascinating and accomplished wife of a gallant major. Scandel and gossip have, of course, given a thousand versions to the historical portions of the transaction, the circumstances of which, however attempted to be defended or palliated will be found to inflict deep pain and misery in the bosoms of the two families. The "Lothario," though medically educated, was, it appears, originally upon the London stage, and was not only distinguished for elegance and manliness of person, but for a very captivating organ, and fascinating power of executing "Moore's Melodies," which few if any singers possessed. One of the most celebrated lady singers of that period (Miss Paton) became enamoured of him, and matrimonial arrangements were entered into between them: but as "the course of true love never did run smooth," an "untoward event" thwarted their schemes, and the hero of the present distressing adventure soon afterwards married a tragic actress of great talent, and both quitted the Covent-garden stage—she retiring into private life and he pursuing his medical profession with skill industry and eminent success in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor-square. Years rolled on, and a family of four children, two of whom are still living, crowned their nuptial happiness. Now it so happened that either in a friendly or professional character, or both, he visited the family of Major ——, who having amassed an ample fortune in India, had domiciled on the banks of the Thames, on the way to Richmond, in which particular neighbourhood the gallant major has achieved much public and private good. The major's lady was of high family, oriental culture, prepossessing person, refined manners, cultivated mind, musical withal, and upon whose head some twenty summers less had shone than on that of her liege lord, or Esculapius himself. Not long since the latter received a large sum of money to admit a partner, in the person of Mr. A——, a gentleman of great chirurgical and medical knowledge, upon condition that at a stipulated period he should be at liberty again to venture his fortune in the musical profession. It is stated that having carefully packed up a large collection of music, he took leave of his wife, under the assurance that he was about to visit Ireland on a probationary professional tour. Whether the partner of his flight was imbued with the same idea or not has not yet transpired, but certain it is that she made "Almack's" the vehicle of escape, she having on the night previously attended that brilliant place of fashionable resort in a style of oriental magnificence. To the utter consternation of her distressed husband and family, however, the clandestine flight was afterwards confirmed by a letter, stating that long before that letter came to hand, they (the fugitives) would be on their way to America.

MEASUREMENT OF BRITISH SHIPS.

We are informed that the Chairman of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association has been in correspondence with Lord Sandon and the Board of trade respecting the measurement of British and Foreign Ships, the latter being measured for port charges by a different process to that prescribed by act of parliament for the measurement of British ships, by which the foreign ship has an advantage of 10 per cent.

The shipowners have petitioned the Board of Trade to be put on a footing of *equality* with the foreigner, and to effect this it is proposed to alter the 5th and 6th Wm. IV., chap. 56, and substitute the 6th and 7th of Victoria, with the deduction from the tonnage for a certain space reserved for the crew.

The request of the shipowners is so reasonable and just, that we can scarcely imagine the Board of Trade will show any unwillingness to adopt the alteration which has been embodied as follows:—

"The tonnage of every vessel requiring registry, except such as are already registered, (unless the owner shall require the same, or unless where any vessel shall have been altered) shall previous to her being registered be measured and the tonnage ascertained while her hold is clear, according to the following rule, viz:—

"Measure first the length on the upper deck between the after part of the stem, and the fore part of the stern post; secondly, the inside breadth on the underside of the upper deck at the middle point of the length; and, thirdly, the depth from the underside of the upper deck to the ceiling at the midships' section of the length and breadth: multiply these three dimensions together, and divide the product by 135, and the quotient will be the tonnage of the vessel. If the vessel have a poop, half deck, break, or round house, in or on the upper deck, measure the inside mean length, breadth, and height, of such part thereof as may be included within the bulkhead; multiply these three measurements together, and dividing the product by 92·4 the quotient will be the number of tons to be added to the result as above found. In order to ascertain the tonnage of open vessels, the depths are to be measured from the upper edge of the upper strake as per sec. 2, 8 and 9 of 5 and 6 William IV., chap. 56.

"Ships, not navigated by steam, shall have a space under deck (measure from the after part of the stem in the same manner as prescribed by 4th and 5th sections, 5th and 6th Wm IV., chap. 56 for the measurement of the engine rooms of vessels propelled by steam), such space to be in proportion to the cubical feet allowed to emigrants in the Passenger Act, and limited to the number of the crew required by law to every 100 tons register, and the cubical contents of such space shall be set forth in the certificate of registry.

"6th and 7th Vic. to remain as at present for loaded and foreign ships; 'the round house to be measured as well as the poop,' only requiring to be added to the act."

It has been roughly computed that the alteration of the mode of measurement in 1837 has extracted from the British shipowners nearly half a million of money in additional port charges, without conferring any benefit either on themselves or government, but, on the contrary, inflicting an injury on them to the advantage of the foreigner. We have to thank Lord Auckland and the whigs for this mischevious piece of legislation.—*Liverpool Mail.*

26th INFANTRY.

New colours were presented to this distinguished corps at Edinburgh on the 3rd instant, by the lady of Major General Sir Neil Douglas, K. C. B. commanding in North Britain.

The regiment was on the ground by eleven o'clock, at which time a dense crowd had assembled. About twelve o'clock Sir Neil Douglas arrived, surrounded by his personal staff, when the regiment formed in line, and saluted him. It then marched past in slow and quick time, and went through a variety of manœuvres, all of which were executed with the utmost precision, and called forth repeated expressions of admiration from several military officers present. It then retired, formed in line, and the Grenadier company, commanded by Brevet Major Paterson, stepping out, and forming in front, the old colors, borne by Ensign Mountain and Ensign Cresswell, were carried along the line, the regiment saluting as they passed.

When this ceremony was completed, the regiment again closed its ranks, and formed three sides of a square, the drums being placed in the centre. Within the area of the square thus formed, Sir Neil Douglas, his staff, Lt. Col. Mountain, Principal Lee, and a number of the friends of the officers, were placed. Major Hogarth and Major Strange brought forward the new colours, and consigned them to Sir Neil Douglas and Colonel Mountain, who placed them on the drums. Principal Lee then, proceeding to the ceremony of consecration, commenced with a most eloquent and impressive prayer, at the conclusion of which the Major General raised the colors and handed them to Lady Douglas, who addressed the regiment in the following feeling, and flattering terms:—

"Colonel Mountain and Cameronians:—It is with no ordinary feeling of pride and satisfaction that I stand before you this day, selected, as I have been, the honoured instrument of presenting to you a new set of colors. I need not tell you how bravely, how gloriously, the regiment has defended those which are now about to be laid aside, and which, like veteru warriors, have been worn and shattered in their country's cause; nor need I remind you of the gallant deeds achieved by the regiment in the old German wars, especially under the renound Malborough, and subsequently in America, Egypt, Spain, India, and lastly China, where your arms so essentially contributed in subduing a mighty and almost unknown empire—thus establishing the valor and bravery of the Cameronians in the four quarters of the globe. And should you, brave soldiers, be called upon to unfurl these banners in defence of your beloved Queen and country, Oh! remember that the God of armies alone can render you invincible. To your keeping, then, do I commit these colors—take them to your hearts, defend, protect, and guard them, as I feel assured you ever will do, with that devoted zeal and steady valor which have at all times characterized the Cameronian regiment.

Lady Douglas then handed the new colors to Lieut. Wallace and Ensign Wallace, who received them kneeling, and Lieutenant Colonel Mountain replied to her Ladyship in these terms:—

"Lady Douglas.—In the name of the Cameronians, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men, permit me to offer our warmest thanks.—We thank you for the honor you have conferred upon us in presenting our new colors—we thank you for the kindness with which you have spoken of the Regiment—we thank you for the confidence which you have expressed in our devotion to our duty.

"It is my pleasing task, also to offer the thanks of the Regiment to Principal Lee for the eloquent and impressive manner in which he has performed the office of consecration, and invoked upon our banners that blessing upon which all human success depends.

"These colors, granted to us by our Most Gracious Queen, presented by your Ladyship, the wife of our General, a General so proudly distinguished by actions and gallant services amid the unequalled triumphs of the Peninsula, and sanctioned by the prayers of so eminent a minister of the Church of Scotland, these colors are committed to our keeping with all that can rouse the feeling of the subject, the soldier, and the christian.

"There cannot be, there is not, I am confident, a man in the ranks whose heart does not warm at this sight; who will not cheerfully give his life for his colors, and the cause of his country and his Queen.

"You have reminded us, Lady Douglas, of the services of our old corps in times gone by, and we acknowledge the obligation to support its character. you have bid us awake to the spirit of chivalry, and bear in mind the true source of all strength, and we feel the sacredness of the summons—you have kindly noticed the recent services of the Regiment, and we cherish the memory of the comrades whom we lost upon that service. Our ranks are now chiefly filled with lads, but they are lads who have begun their career amid stirring scenes, and who are, I hope, alive to the honor of their calling; and old soldiers and young soldiers, one and all, we will stand by our colors to the last, and never, so help us God, give you cause for regret that you have this day done us the honor to associate your name with ours."

In the evening the Officers of the regiment gave a splendid entertainment to their friends in the Assembly Rooms, George-street, when about 500 of the beauty and fashion of the city and neighbourhood assembled. The rooms were fitted up with unusual magnificence and elegance. In the centre of the ball room was erected a tent of white and pink, which was adorned with the regimental colors; and, what was still more interesting and excited unusual interest, with various flags, streamers, and other trophies captured from the Chinese during the late war, and brought by the regiment to this country. Inside the tent were deposited drums and other military ensigns, and in the centre was displayed a star, the distinctive device of the regiment, encircled with the word "Cameronians."—This conspicuous object was ingeniously composed of bayonets. In the supper room, the taste and elegance displayed were, if possible of a still higher order. The orchestra, from top to bottom, was overlaid with flags, the national standard being the most conspicuous; while below, and immediately behind the chairman's seat, another large star, of the same description as that in the ball room, was displayed. On each side of this were placed the new flags that day presented to the regiment; and further along, spears and halberts, flags and streamers. Below these were presented the Sphynx and the dragon with the words, "Egypt." "Corunna," and "China," emblazoned in golden letters—being the appointments the regiment is permitted by her Majesty to bear on its colors, in commemoration of its distinguished services at those places. At the other end of the room was drawn a screen, separating the supper-room from the refreshment room, which displayed emblematic figures surrounded with sprigs of flowers and evergreens, giving to the whole a pleasing and elegant effect.

The company began to assemble soon after ten o'clock, and dancing commenced a little before 11. It was kept up with great spirit till about one o'clock, when the supper rooms were thrown open, and the company proceeded thither—Col. Mountain in the chair.

During the supper, which was of the most elegant *recherche* description, the following speeches were delivered.

Colonel Mountain, in proposing the health of the ladies, said—

"If it be a remnant of barbarism to propose a toast, with all its accompanying noise, in your presence, it is my excuse that the object of that toast is one of your own sex—one to whom we all owe fealty, and of whom we soldiers have the honour to be servants—

'Her Majesty the Queen.'

"My next toast" (observed the Colonel) "has not the same excuse, but it is no inseparable connected with it, that you would never forgive me, and I should never forgive myself, if I omitted it—

"Prince Albert and the Royal Family."

"I have now (continued Colonel Mountain) to propose a toast which has the same apology as my first, for it is a lady's health. We are met on the occasion of the presentation of our colors, and it is fitting that I should give the health of the lady who has done us the honor to present them. I will not offend the good taste of that lady by any common flattery: I will simply say that we esteem it an honor to have received our new colors from her hands. As the wife of a Peninsular hero, and the mother of soldiers, we look to her with respect; and for her own sake, and for the kindness which she has this day shown to us, we feel collectively and individually obliged to her; and I beg to assure her that I desire nothing more than to imprint her words on the heart of every Cameronian. I give the health of Lady Douglas."

Maj.-Gen. Douglas in acknowledging the toast, said:—'I return Lady Douglas' sincere thanks for the cordial manner in which her health has been received. With reference to the proceedings of this morning, I wish to state to the ladies and gentlemen present, that I have been very much gratified, and that the appearance and performance of the regiment has met with my warm and entire approbation. I give the health of Colonel Mountain, and the gallant old Cameronians.'

Colonel Mountain acknowledged the compliment.

'I rise,' (said he) 'to perform no light task. I have the honor to stand here at the head of upwards of 30 officers, who all look to me adequately to express their thanks. If, then, I am unable to give expression to the feelings of my own breast, how am I to satisfy the feeling of so many of my brother soldiers.

'I must first offer our grateful thanks to the honored proposer of the toast. If we have had the good fortune to obtain his approbation, it is the meed which we have striven to attain. To you, gentlemen, allow me next to return our sincere thanks. We have shared in the hospitality of many among you; we have enjoyed the company of all, and we are gratified by the cordiality with which you have drank one health. I now come to the most difficult part of my task, for we are vain enough to hope that the Ladies have taken a silent share in the toast, and our thanks are therefore eminently due to them also.

'We Cameronians, have been wandering the face of the earth. We have been called upon to pay homage to the fair of various climes—of the clime where the maidens are soft as the roses they twine'—of climes where Ladies boast of little feet, and no feet at all; but we have returned with the deep conviction *that there are no charms like those of our own countrywomen.* We feel that one kind smile of yours can repay us for years of absence and privation, and we are proud to have the honor of receiving you as guests. We hope often to meet again. We hope to remain amongst you, but looking round on the fair assemblage considering the uncertainty of a soldier's life, and the circumstances under which we are met, I am impelled to exclaim that—

'This is a scene, at least to me,
'That fate allows but seldom here;
'One of these rare and brilliant hours,
'Which like the Aloe's lingering flowers,
'May blossom to the eyes of man,
'But once in all his weary span.'

Like Barnaby Rudge's raven, however, our motto is, 'Never say die!' and while we hope for the future, *'carpe diem,'* is the word for the present.—Therefore, gentlemen, Soldiers and Sailors particularly, and *Cameronians* above all, I call upon you to support me in my toast, and to assist me in the endeavours to make the remainder of the night agreeable to the objects of that toast. I give the 'Health of the Ladies who have honored us with their company."—*Army and Navy Register.*

Light Dragoons.—The non-commissioned officers of this regiment, as a small token of their esteem and regard, presented a piece of plate to the Rev. E. C. Harrington, previous to leaving Exeter; and we have now the pleasure of annexing a letter from the Rev. Chaplain:—

To the Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 4th Queen's Own Light Dragoons.

Dear Friends,—In accepting your very kind present received this morning from Captain Gordon Cumming, through the medium of Lieut. Col. Daly, permit me, while I cordially thank you, to express my great gratification at your appreciation of my humble labours as your chaplain during the past year.

It is at all times a matter of congratulation to a clergyman when his remarks, spoken in truth and fairness, have been received in the spirit in which they have been delivered; and, believe me, that your expression of 'esteem and regard," is more than a compensation for my brief—though, I trust, by God's blessing, not altogether fruitless—ministrations.

In continuing my services as chaplain amongst those who may succeed you, the gratifying inscription on your kind present will cheer and support me, if doubt and difficulties should occur in the exercise of my clerical duties.

With every sincere wish for your spiritual and temporal welfare, believe me, dear friends,

Your sincere friend and chaplain,

(Signed) EDWARD C. HARRINGTON.

Exeter, April, 13, 1844.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Admiral Sir Edward Owen, on transferring his flag from the Queen to the Formidable, usurped a power which has caused great discontent, and for which (except in cases of having Royalty, or some distinguished person on board such as a Governor General) there is no precedent, by removing the Commander and Lieutenants of the Formidable from the ward room to the gun room; the Mates and Midshipmen again going to their old quarters, the cockpit.—[Hampshire Telegraph.

NAVAL UNIFORM—GENERAL UNIFORM

St Vincent, at Spithead, May 22, 1844.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having acquainted me, that in consequence of information which has been conveyed to their Lordships, they deem it right to call my attention to the 24 article, section 13, chapter 5, of her Majesty's regulations, and also to her Majesty's commands promulgated on 30th June, 1843, specifying the uniform to be worn by her Majesty's naval officers, in which is the following direction:—"The blue morning coat now in use is abolished." My Lords consider, therefore, that, after so calling the particular attention of the Admiral at the port to her Majesty's commands, it will only be necessary for my Lords further to explain, with a view to prevent the possibility of further misunderstanding on the subject, that the great coat her Majesty has permitted to be worn by her Majesty's naval officers when necessary, is to be understood only according to the real intent and meaning of that expression, and such great coats are only to be worn over their proper and uniform coats. The same is hereby made known for the guidance of her Majesty's naval officers.

C. ROWLEY, Admiral, Commander in Chief.

To the respective Captains, &c.

Devonport, May 24.—The new breakwater light-house will be lit on saturday, the 1st of June, for the first time. The light will appear at the elevation of 63 feet above the level of high-water mark (spring tides), and will exhibit a red light in all directions seaward, and a white one within the line of the breakwater. A bell is attached to the light house, which will be rung occasionally in foggy weather.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM PEEL, R. N.

(From the London Standard.)

Mr. William Peel, who has just been promoted to the rank of lieutenant on the ground of merit, is the third son of Sir Robert Peel. He has, we believe, just attained his 19th year. He served three years in the Mediterranean, on board the flag ship, the Princess Charlotte, and was present at the siege of Acre, and at the operations on the coast of Syria.

Immediately after quitting the Princess Charlotte, in 1841, Mr. Peel went out to China in the Cambrian frigate, Captain Chads. On the termination of hostilities with China, he returned home, and entered on board her Majesty's ship Excellent, at Portsmouth, for the purpose of going through the course of gunnery. We have been favoured with a copy of a letter from Captain Sir Thomas Hastings to the Board of Admiralty which led to the promotion of Mr. Peel to the rank of lieutenant at the earliest time that he was qualified by length of service for promotion:—

"Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, May 10, 1844.

"My Lord—Knowing the interest your Lordship takes in the establishment for instruction in gunnery intrusted to my care on board the Excellent, and that for scientific instruction in the college, I feel it my duty to represent to your Lordship the singular ability which has been displayed by Mr. William Peel in his examination in gunnery and navigation. 14 months are allowed to candidates to prepare themselves for gunnery. Mr. Peel had been only five months and four days in the Excellent when he obtained a 1—1 certificate. This has not been accomplished by any other person under eight months and three weeks. At the last examination at the college in navigation Mr. Peel obtained 260 numbers; for observations he obtained, full numbers, 60; and for the additional questions which are set to test the candidate's knowledge of the principles on which the rules in navigation and nautical astronomy rest, he gained 40 numbers out of 56.—These questions are not generally, indeed they are seldom, worked by the candidates, as it is optional with them to do so. I have also to add, that Mr. Peel's conduct has been exemplary during his service under my command, in every respect. I never (during my long service of 31 years in actual employment) met with a young man who entertained correcter principles of discipline, or acted more steadily up to them. Under these circumstances, I beg leave to submit to your lordship's consideration how far it might be advisable for the well being of these establishments to mark so rare a union of great ability, steady application, and exemplary conduct, by some mark of especial and public favour. But I should not venture to recommend Mr. Peel to your lordship's favourable consideration for promotion, did I not feel convinced that every officer in these establishments is fully aware of his superior attainments and merit. I hope your lordship will be pleased to pardon me for trespassing on your time, and believe me to be, with great respect, your lordship's faithful servant, [signed]

"THOMAS HASTINGS.

"To the Earl of Haddington, Admiralty."

Admirable Conduct of a Protestant Clergyman.—The *Bretagne* of Brest, of the 18th instant, records the following admirable and successful action of M. Lefoundrey, the Protestant clergyman of that town. Walking a few days ago with his family on the road leading from Kerinou to the cemetery of Brest, he fell in with a party of military men engaged in a duel with pistols. The first shots had been exchanged without effect, and the combatants were about to renew the fire, when he rushed between them, and, in spite of their remonstrances and even threats, stood firm, declaring that if they continued their murderous attempts upon each other they must first take away his life. He then, by his mild and pious reproofs and reasonings, succeeded in bringing them to a cordial reconciliation, and retired from the ground loaded with expressions of respect and gratitude from the two principals and their seconds.

Trinitarian Bible Society.—On Wednesday the thirteenth annual meeting of this society was held in Hanover square Rooms, London, the Earl of Mountcashel, V. P., in the chair. Admiral Hawker, Captain Harcourt Vernon, R. N., and several clergymen were on the platform, and took part in the proceedings. The Rev. Mr. Thelwall read the report, which stated that the society's operations were limited from want of funds. During the year there were published in the Portuguese language 2,237 copies of different parts of the scriptures, and in Spanish 488 copies of the Gospel of St. John.—Italian and French translations of the Bible were undertaken, and the society was in communication with a faithful linguist for an Arabic version. The receipts amount to £2,423 14s. 11d., and the expenditure left a balance of £54 0s 4d. The assets figured £1,809, and the liabilities £407 9s 7d. The Rev. D Cuffee moved, and Admiral Hawker seconded, the adoption of the report.

Drugs and Patent Medicines.

The subscriber has received from London a supply

of Drugs and Medicines.

—ALSO—

FINE Smyrna Sponges; Metcalfe's improved Tooth Brushes; Paris's original Windsor SOAP; Gattie's sultana or Ekemelek Do.; Saponaceous Sand Balls—*a superior article;* Military shaving SOAP, in squares; Ambrosial shaving CREAM; Shaving Powder; Victoria Bouquet, a delightful perfume; Prince Albert's Ditto.; Hanny's Rondeletia; Essence of sweet Briar, sweet Pea, and Honey Suckle, Essence of spring Flowers; Extract of Verbena; Extract of Lavender; Real Farina COLOGNE; Court Plaster—black and flesh colored; Goldbeater's Skin; Diamond Cement; New Marking INK; Aromatic Pastiles.

In Store,

Blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Logwood & Fustic.

JOHN G. SHARP,

Chemist and Druggist corner North Market Wharf.

June 14.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 28, 1844.

In the absence of later intelligence, we have continued our extracts from papers received by last mail, which will be found interesting.

An examination of the Episcopal Sunday School in this City took place this day at the National School Room. On Sunday evening the Children will assemble at Trinity Church, when a sermon will be preached on the occasion, and a collection made in aid of the funds of the School Establishment.

A Monument to the memory of the Loyalists of 1783.—This would reflect the highest credit upon its projectors, and we pray that the present "Father of the City" may live to see it realized.—We believe there would be no difficulty in getting a handsome sum subscribed in Saint John, to be applied to the erection of a Monumental Column in some prominent position, to commemorate the Landing of the Loyalists and the Founding of the City. Indeed we might anticipate from the Legislature a grant towards the completion of such a noble work; for where are they who more deserve well of the present generation, than those hardy veterans who fared every danger, and sacrificed comfort and plenty, solely for the love they bore to the British Crown and Constitution?—This project has emanated from one of the descendants of these men, and we cannot but think it will find a ready response in the heart of every citizen who prides himself on being a British subject.

Fourth of July.—The steamer *Nova Scotia*, will start on Thursday morning, 4th July, at 6 o'clock, on a pleasure excursion to the American frontier town of Eastport. We have no doubt a large party will avail themselves of that opportunity to witness the sayings and doings of our American neighbors on this great day of their public rejoicing.—Fare to Eastport and back only two dollars.

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The Leprosy.—It is known from historical documents that the Leprosy, which exists in certain parts of the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland, in this Province, was brought to this country nearly *one hundred years ago*, by the crew of a French vessel from Morlaix, called l'Indienne, which was wrecked near the Miramichi, in the year 1758. The crew was afterwards sheltered by the people of Beamburs settlement, who were then dying from famine. After this place was abandoned they separated, some going to Tracadie, some to Tregnac, and the greater number to Caraquette; and from this source the disease has been continued by hereditary transmission to the present day.—This, then, being the case, and seeing that Legislative aid cannot possibly eradicate the disease, the persons now affected, and who are unable to provide for themselves, ought to become a parish charge, and maintained and receive medical attendance at the expense of those Counties, instead of being a charge on the general revenue of the Province.

The Mail Coach from Halifax to Annapolis, in connexion with the steamer Nova Scotia to this place, last week performed the distance through in one day—a degree of speed hitherto unattained on this road. Passengers from Saint John to Halifax may by this route go the journey in a day and a half.

The Verdict of a Coroner's Inquest, held at Halifax on view of the body of Ellen Murphy, (whose death we noticed in a former number) was, that she died from the effect of anxiety, mixed and administered by her own hands; thus fully exonerating the individual who was charged with the foul crime.

Riot.—James Marshall, and Daniel O'Neil, seamen of the brig *Isadore*, of Cork, were on Wednesday brought before Alderman Porter, charged with creating a riot and breaking in the doors and windows of a public house, kept by Benedict, Smt of Duke street. They were required to find bail for their appearance at the next sitting of the Supreme Court, in August.

Captain Doyle, of the brig *Pandora*, of Waterford, was yesterday brought before the Recorder on a charge of having so ill-treated a boy belonging to that vessel, on her passage to this port, as to cause his death. We understand that information in this case was not given until the vessel was ready for sea (and on her passage out when the Master was arrested) and then only done from malice by some of the crew, against whom Captain Doyle had on the same day obtained a verdict for some disobedience of orders on board.—The examination is still going on.

Conviction under the Passengers' Act.—Captain James Hannah, of the ship *Asia*, from Londonderry, was on Friday convicted before B. L. Peters and L. H. DeVeber, Esquires, on the prosecution of M. H. Perley, Esq., the Emigration Agent, of not having supplied the passengers by that ship with the quantity of water prescribed by the Act of Parliament, and ordered to pay a fine of Ten Pounds sterling to Her Majesty, with costs of prosecution.—*Courier.*

Massacre.—We learn from the New Bedford Mercury, that an arrival at that port brings intelligence that the British Frigate Cleopatra, having got ashore on a reef on the coast of Madagascar, one of her boats, with an officer and thirteen men, sent to carry out a stream anchor, was attacked by the natives, and eight of them were killed, including the Lieutenant.—*N. Brunswicker.*

It has been suggested in Montreal to build a Market House of Cast Iron, in lieu of stone or brick—this material possessing superior advantages for the purpose, and the Continent of Europe, many houses, both public and private, are now built of iron, and we see no reason why buildings of such material would not answer well in our own climate. The cold air would be completely excluded, while the dampness incident to stone or brick houses, would not exist.

Our thanks are due to Major Evasson, of Sussex Vale, (now in Britain,) for the following letter, which we take the liberty to publish, as containing some valuable hints on the subjects of which he writes. The best wishes of this country are due the Major for his patriotic exertions, and we trust he may succeed in his mission—that of inducing a respectable and useful class of persons, with some small means at their command, to emigrate to this highly favoured Province.—The pamphlet published by him in Londonderry has been received.—The description given of this country is highly creditable to him, and it contains likewise a variety of information useful to emigrants on their arrival here.

City of Cork June 2nd, 1844.

As I have only now reached this place, for a few days rest, after a long tour through part of England, and from the North to the South of Ireland, during which, an opportunity was afforded me of meeting and conversing with very many persons on the subject of emigration, in which I take so great an interest, I hope you will excuse me if I make a few observations on the subject.

No doubt ere this you have had numbers of emigrants who arrived at St. John, merely for the convenience of proceeding from thence to the States, and probably those remained who had not the means to prosecute their journey, while thousands of the middle classes, some with small, and others with considerable capitals, have gone direct from Great Britain and Ireland to the Canadas and the United States of America. You need not be surprised at this when you are made aware of the utter ignorance that pervades all classes as to the true situation, extent, soil, climate, and resources of our favoured Province, and they appear surprised and gratified at the information I am enabled to give them, and having one of Nelson's pocket maps of the B. Provinces with me, I am the better qualified to explain; while on the other hand the country is perfectly inundated with publications on the other Provinces, there being not less than thirty-eight on the United States and Canada, omitting those of Australia, Van Diemans Land, and New-Zealand, which prove how much has been done to bring those places into notice and attract capital to them, while a province that contains more real advantages than any, has been so long kept in the shade, and it is to be hoped our Provincial Government will take up the matter, were it only for the sake of the public, as many have returned to the country who complain loudly how they have been deceived by misrepresentations.

It is astonishing to know what large sums of money the middle farmers obtain as rises for the train-fier of their leases—say from seven to fifteen pounds per acre; thus they are enabled to carry away large sums, and the people have complain that it tends to impoverish the country, and you are well aware that little of it finds its way to New-Brunswick.

The Province of Ulster and part of Leinster in the North of Ireland is little inferior if any to some of the agricultural districts of England, as regards fertility of soil and the comfort of the inhabitants.—The dwellings as in England are surrounded up to the eves with creeping shrubs, while neat flower gardens ornament the fronts, and the fields are enclosed with well shorn thorn hedges, notwithstanding which for want of sufficient Land to provide for their growing families, they would gladly go to New Brunswick, their farms containing only from 6 to 20 acres.)

I took the liberty of forwarding to you some time since a copy of a small pamphlet published by me, 2,000 of which were struck off, being the substance of a lecture delivered by me on the subject of emigration to New Brunswick, should it be necessary to publish a second edition it will be considerably enlarged. This little work is everywhere read with apparent interest. The newspapers have taken very favourable notice of its contents, and as author is very kindly received. I hope it will have the effect of drawing attention to the provinces, and turn the direction of emigrants from those long beaten tracks where disappointment and distress await many.

In passing on the railways in England and this country I observed a very inferior kind of timber, compared to Larch or Hacmatac of New Brunswick used as sleepers under the rails, it being very knotty, thick at the butt and small at the top; while that which you could very well spare from New Brunswick is free from knots and carries the substance more gradually to the top, and is much longer. I mentioned this circumstance to some of the contractors, who would be willing to import large quantities. I therefore have written to a merchant at St. John, and gave him the name of the parties and their proposed terms.

It is to be regretted that the province built ships should have deserved so bad a character for dorability, while the models are so much admired; this may be attributed so far as my observation goes, to the improper season in which the timber is cut, and it is to be hoped that in future all timber for ships' use be cut down from November to the first of March, which would cause the ships to last nearly three times as long as at the present, and go far in redeeming their lost character.

Many persons with whom I conversed would be willing to engage in the erection of Glass works at St. John; there is no undertaking that pays better on this side of the Atlantic, but they would require that persons residing there should take some stock, so that an interest should be felt by the inhabitants.

Very unfavourable accounts are continually arriving here from Australia. In addition to the bad times the aborigines are making great havoc among the flocks and herds, they surprise the tradesmen and shepherds, murder them, and scatter and destroy their flocks. Owing to the drought that prevailed the last two years, stock could not be fatted for the market; oxen weighing eight hundred were selling at 3 to 4 pounds, while the mixed flocks of cattle bring only one pound each; this state of things reduced many from a state of opulence to poverty. How satisfied should the farmers and graziers of New Brunswick be, who are not subjected to such casualities or misfortunes.

I am Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant.

Guano.—The application of Guano as a manure for potatoes has been attended with surprising results. In a piece of hilly ground near Chard, where the soil is poor and stony, but clean, were planted two rows of potatoes, each occupying 24 perches. Mr. J. A. merchant, Guano at the rate of 4 cwt. per acre, mixed with a moderate proportion of coal ashes, was handsowed over the first of these rows, while none was applied to the second row. During the growth of the potatoes a manifest difference was observable in the luxuriance of the stalkes in the two rows, and on taking up the crop the result was as follows:—

	lb.
First row manured with guano, produced...	438
Second row, without guano.....	238
Extra produce from guano.....	200

(Dorset County Chronicle.)

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Lieutenant Roberts, Mail officer of the steamship Acadia, died shortly after that vessel reached this port yesterday afternoon, from the effects of a fit of apoplexy, which attacked him previous to the arrival of the Acadia at Halifax. Capt. Judkins was sworn in at Halifax, as Mail officer, in anticipation of his death.—*Boston Atlas, June 29.*

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HALIFAX, June 25.

Fatal Accidents.—Mrs. Corlear Boutilier, who resided on the Western side of the N. W. Arm, was found drowned on Wednesday last, floating in the Arm. She had left her house early on Tuesday morning—Verdict, found drowned.

The death of Qr. Mas. Sergeant Manson, on Wednesday last, which is recorded in our obituary notice, was occasioned by a fall from a window, on the Sunday previous—his handkerchief had fallen out, and in trying to catch it he overreached, and was precipitated to the ground a considerable height.

Ecclesiastical.—His Lordship the Bishop of Newfoundland preached in St. Paul's Church, on sunday morning. Bishop Inglis reading the Communion Service, and in St. George's in the afternoon. The service was chaunted in the former Church by the Band of the Royals. The Sing was effective.—*Times.*

Piracy.—The skull of Jordan, who was hung at Point Pleasant for piracy, about thirty five years of age, was found a few days since by a gentleman of this city. The iron ring by which he was suspended, was also discovered, close by the skull.

Meeting of the Provincial Legislature.—By a Proclamation in the last Gazette, the Legislature of this Province are to assemble at Fredericton on the first day of August next, "*for the Despatch of Business*" on the 20th of next month. This sudden and unexpected call of the Assembly has given rise to various conjectures as to the cause; at first the rejection by Her Majesty of the Civil List passed during the last Session was assigned, then the 'Tariff' Bill—now it is stated upon 'good authority' that it is for the purpose of deliberating upon the dissolution of the union between Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. The legality of the union in 1820, it appears is now about to be decided upon by a Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council. We can hardly think this a question of such vital importance to the Province as to call for an extra session of the Legislature at this inconvenient season of the year. However, it may be the case.—*Journal.*

A division of the 52d Light Infantry arrived on saturday last from New-Brunswick, via Windsor. They were met on the road by the band of their