self the occasion, as well as the manner of applying the stimulus of praise, encouragement, and reward to the deserving. That much enduring, and rarely-commiserated being, the soldier's wife, never pleaded in vain to his charity; and it was common to see the child of the soldier—with that insight into character peculiar to infancy—hurry into the path of the Colonel, certain of receiving some little gift, caress, or kindly notice at his hands.

In his demeanor towards his officers, the dignity of the commandant and the suavity of the friend were happily blended; and that delicate line of demarcation between the "official" and the "familiar," was traced with rare tact and refinement. His messmates had continually before them, in Colonel Booth a perfect model of the gentleman and the man of honour.

The skill, rapidity, and spirit of Colonel Booth's field movements were framed throughout the army. When engaged in the science in which he delighted, the men seemed to share in his enthusiasm. His evolutions invariably displayed a portion of the earnestness of actual service, and few of those officers and soldiers who were lately instructed by him but will remember the energetic manner in which he threw his skirmishers into cover. It is not too much to say, that the most ignorant spectator of a field-day of the 43rd would, at a glance, discover whether or not the battalion were wielded by the skilful and peculiar hand of the late Lieut. Colonel.

Colonel Booth was eminently qualified by nature for the profession of which he was an ornament.—With a figure of unusual stature and power, and a countenance handsome and expressive, he possessed an eye of wonderful quickness, a voice loud and cheering as a trumpet, and an eloquence and aptitude in addressing soldiers rarely equalled.

A severe illness contracted in leading the arduous advance of the 43rd from New Brunswick to Lower Canada, in the winter of 1837, inflicted upon his naturally vigorous constitution a shock from which he never rallied. As an officer of first-rate ability, the loss of Lieut.-Colonel Booth will be generally and severely felt in the British Army; and as a staunch and true friend, and delightful companion, he will be deeply lamented by those who enjoyed his more intimate acquaintance.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—The *New York Herald* of the 17th contains a long account of the judgment given by the Supreme Court in the case of M'LEOD, and which directs that he should be remanded to the county of Niagara for trial. This paper in one column anticipates a warlike movement from this decision, but in another professes to have received private intelligence from Washington of a highly pacific character. According to this authority, Mr. Fox, the British minister, instead of instantly demanding his passports and returning to England, had given assurances to the federal government that no further steps should be taken by him until the case had gone through the Courts of New York in the regular way. The paper referred to observes—"It is true that in certain contingencies Mr. Fox was directed by his government to demand his passports, but there is now no probability that these contingencies will ever happen." We cannot believe this statement. The honour of Great Britain must be upheld as well as that of the vilest democracy on the face of the earth; and the New York republicans or speculators will find to their cost, unless "craven" is in future to be written upon our banners, and incorporated with the arms of England, that this country is not to be insulted, the acts of its executive government disputed, and its subjects imprisoned by the advocates of spoliation and Lynch law. The whig ministry of Queen VICTORIA wanted but the stain upon their escutcheon of fraternising and succumbing to the sympathisers of the states, to hand their names down to posterity as infamous.

The subject, we perceive, had undergone some more discussion in the House of Representatives at Washington, as we have noticed elsewhere.

It is gratifying to find, amidst all his warlike bluster, that our forces in the Canadas are sufficient to wrest that justice from the American government which these wordy warriors would refuse to us. When this dispute shall have been adjusted, it is understood to be the intention of the federal government, or some one of the states, to call the Pope to account for imprisoning an American citizen. What he had done to incur the penalty we know not, but we suppose it would not matter to these Transatlantic legislators whether his holiness had sufficient cause for the act or not.—*Mail.*

POLICY OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

(From the Era.)

All the conservatives are congratulating one another upon the result of the elections. Their success has indeed been wonderful, but we do not think they are making a vigorous use of their success. From what we hear they are likely to begin their new career in parliament with an act of suicide. They are said to have been cajoled by some personal friends into something like an engagement to assist Mr. Shaw Lefevre into the chair of the House of Commons.

A more fatal act of "conciliation" could not be adopted.

What will the conservative constituencies say to it? They have been co-operating zealously and effectively to return men of their opinion who will turn out the whigs, and the first act of these men will be to vote that a whig, and a bitter one too, shall have a house and home provided for him, with £6,000 a-year to keep it up, and shall be put on the road to a retiring pension and a peerage.

This would be an act of madness which we can hardly figure to ourselves as actually taking place; but the reports are very general that the tories have made this concession to the whigs. If it be so, it will undoubtedly cause much dissatisfaction and disgust to the whole conservative body of the country. The discontent at the tory appointment of the whig Mr. Abercromby to be Chief Baron of Scotland has not yet subsided. With the usual gratitude of a whig, he showed himself ready to turn against his real benefactors in a moment. Is anything better to be expected from Mr. Shaw Lefevre?

We have a great objection to Mr. Shaw Lefevre, particularly as regards the nomination of members who select the committees for trying controverted elections. In a political sense we distrust him greatly, even as to the future. If he is to be speaker, we are sorry for tory petitioners, and for those who may be petitioned against by whigs. In point of capacity we look upon him as nothing. There are half-a-dozen conservative country gentlemen in the house who would execute the duties of speaker quite as well.

If the conservatives had shown a bolder front, we believe the ministers would have been out by this time. It is thought by some that they remain in office chiefly to save their speaker. This is the pivot upon which much may turn. The whigs think it will add much to the respectability of their position to have a speaker of their party.

We do not say that the conservatives ought not to take the government with a speaker of their party, but in allowing such a thing they will show much weakness at the first onset.

There is no end to the evil which a first act of concession may produce. If the conservatives yield a point of this kind, with what consistency can they stand out against bed chamber appointments, and other things in which personal feeling may be more justly said to be mixed up with political?

It is generally reported that the queen will not address the new parliament in person. The reason assigned for this will be her majesty's health and interesting situation. The public will probably surmise that there are other reasons.

There is to be a great party next week at Woburn, the Duke of Bedford's seat, to meet her Majesty and Prince Albert. Among the guests invited is the Duke of Wellington. It is not a very suspicious time for the visit of the illustrious duke to these head-quarters of whiggery. His last visit to Woburn, in the lifetime of the late duke, was not attended with anything which gave satisfaction to the political friends of the Duke of Wellington.

He was then at the head of the government, and it is supposed that *there* he was prevailed on to adopt the policy of granting Roman catholic emancipation. It was there also he was induced to give to Mr. Abercrombie the place of Chief Baron of Scotland. It was there he was inoculated with a "conciliation" policy, which has never done any good.

In the coming changes the duke will not be at the head of the government, but his influence must still be great. We allow him all the merit of being the greatest of all commanders of an army; but, we fear, he is by no means so great as the director of a party. We wish him safe out of the house at Woburn.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Times.)

A general impression exists that parliament will meet for the despatch of business on the 19th of August, but that is by no means certain. The writs are returnable on that day, but the meeting of the legislature must be convened by proclamation, agreed upon by her Majesty in Council. On the death of his late Majesty William IV. in 1837, parliament was prorogued on the 17th of July following; and on the same evening an *Extraordinary Gazette* was published, dissolving it. On that occasion the writs were made returnable on the 11th September following. On the 21st of August, (three weeks previous) a privy council was held at Windsor Castle, when a proclamation was agreed upon postponing the meeting of Parliament until the 2d of October; previous, however, to that day, another privy council was held by her Majesty at Windsor (Wednesday, the 20th of september), when a second proclamation was issued, further postponing the meeting of Parliament from Monday, the 2d of October, to Wednesday, the 15th of November, then to meet for despatch of business.

On the 2d of October the Lord Chancellor, Lord King, and Lord Foley, as Lords' Commissioners, tooks their seats in the House of Lords, when the officers of the Commons having appeared at the bar, the Queen's "writ" was read, commanding the Lords' spiritual and temporal, and the members of the Commons, to give their attendance at Westminster on Wednesday, the 15th day of November, or the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs. On the last mentioned day both houses met the Commons at one o'clock, and the Lords at a quarter before two o'clock, when shortly afterwards there was a royal commission in the House of Lords to which the Commons were summoned. The Lords' Commissioners then informed the members of the Commons that their first duty was to elect a speaker, and, as soon as one of their body had been appointed, he must be presented for her Majesty's approbation; they would then proceed to take the oaths of allegiance, &c.; that being done, her Majesty would come down and open the business of the session with a speech from the throne.

The Commons immediately afterwards retired, and Mr. Abercromby was proposed by the late speaker (Mr. S. Lefevre) seconded by Mr. Strutt, and elected without any opposition being offered. The remainder of the week, from Wednesday the 15th of November, was occupied in administering the oaths to members; and on Monday, the 20th, her Majesty opened the first session of her parliament with a speech from the throne. On saturday the 23d of December following, her Majesty went down to the House of Lords and gave her royal assent to several bills, but there was no speech from the throne, and on that day both houses adjourned until Tuesday, the 16th January, 1838.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The following horrifying statement, relative to the capture of a Portuguese slaver, is extracted from the log of her Majesty's schooner Fawn, cruizing in the South American station, and written in latitude 22 30, long. 40 W: "On the 19th February, 1841, Cucupas, on the coast of Brazil, about 18 miles, observed a large brig standing in for the land; altered our course so as to cut her off if possible. On approaching, she appeared not to have the least idea of our being a man-of-war—allowed her to close within range of our long 32 pounders—fired a gun over her, and another as quick as possible ahead. She then up with helm, attempted to run, but appeared in great confusion. We continued to throw the shot overahead and astern of her, without intention of striking, as we were positive of slaves being on board. After a short time she was increasing her speed.—Lieutenant Foote then determined to put a shot into the hull, but with great regret, on account of the unfortunate beings on board. Shots were then thrown under her stern twice, a third was about to be fired, when we observed her round to. In about twenty minutes we came up and boarded her. The slaves were all below, with the hatches on; on turning them up, a scene presented itself enough to sicken the heart even of a Portuguese. The living, the dying and the dead huddled together in one mass: some unfortunates in the most disgusting state of small-pox, even in the most confluent state, covered from head to foot; some distressingly ill with ophthalmia, a few perfectly blind; others living skeletons, with difficulty crawled from below, unable to bear the weight of their own bodies; mothers with young infants hanging to their breasts, unable to give them a drop of nourishment. How they had brought them thus far appeared astonishing—all were perfectly naked—their limbs much excoriated from lying on the hard plank for so long a period. On going below the stench was insupportable. How beings could breathe such an atmosphere and live, appeared incredible. Several were under the loose planks which were called the deck, dying, one dead. We proceeded to Rio Janeiro with the prize. On the passage we lost 13, in harbour 12, from small-pox and debility: a number also died on board the receiving ship, the Crescent. After cleaning the hold and fumigating the brig, it was determined by Mr. Ousely, the British Minister, to send the brig, with a part of her cargo, for adjudication to the nearest Colony, under the command of Mr Johnstone, mate of the Fawn. We sailed on the 19th of March with 180, well provided with medicines, and directions in what manner to use them. Tapioca and lime-juice were also provided. Notwithstanding all the care that a small crew could bestow on them, we unfortunately lost 20, chiefly from scurvy and general debility. This unfortunate brig left Bahia fort on the coast of Benguela, with 510 negroes, and thirteen days after her capture she had but 375.

The Details of an Earthquake which destroyed the town of Villa da Prai, Terceira, as contained in letters and journals from the Azores, are as follows:—It appears that on the 12th June, at 4 P. M. the first shock was felt over all the island, which was repeated at twenty-five minutes past five with greater force. On the following day a succession of shocks, repeated through nearly the whole day, were felt, which were repeated with great violence about 4 and 5 o'clock the next morning. The inhabitants left their houses, and took refuge in their gardens and in the fields. Several houses in Villa da Praia and St. Sebastian were overthrown. On the 15th, at 3, a. m., another strong shock was felt, which was repeated at ten minutes' intervals, the last and most destructive of all taking place at half-past three, which completed the ruin of all the houses in Villa da Praia, 565 in number, and overthrew several churches, the principal church of the island among the number; also, that of the convent of San Francisco, and occasioned the destruction of property estimated, on the whole, at three million of crusados (£300,000.) Other parts of the island of Terceira suffered considerably. Many houses in the town of San Sebastian were greatly injured, and one totally destroyed. The house of the Misericordia, that of the corporation, and the prison at Villa da Praia still stood, but greatly damaged.—About 600 persons were in the church at San Sebastian when one of the shocks occurred, and in the panic that ensued several were trampled upon, and three women had their arms broken. At the church of Lageas a similar scene ensued, and subsequently orders were issued to close the churches, and celebrate divine service in the open air. The chief town, Angra, had not up to the last accounts suffered much damage. Some rents appeared in a few of the houses, and in the college and church of St. Goncallo. It does not appear that any lives were lost. Subscriptions have been opened here for the sufferers. The Queen and King Consort have each contributed 1500 milreis, (about £350.) The government sent off a vessel with six contos, and has since ordered a similar quantity to be paid by the receiver of the island. The Governor of St. Miguel had at once sent eight contos, which were in his hands, for the same purpose. Subscriptions were also opened in both Chambers when the news arrived, which have amounted to a considerable sum.

The admiralty have given orders that the sails, awnings, and canvas of the ships lately commissioned for India shall be dressed with Sir Wm. Burnett's patented solution for the preservation of wood, hemp, and flax.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Morning Herald.)

The weekly average of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of England for the quarter ending the 20th instant, as published in the *Gazette*, compared with similar returns to the 25th ultimo, exhibit the following results:—

LIABILITIES.

CIRCULATION—Present return		£16,821,000
Before		16,632,000
Increase		189,000
DEPOSITS—Present return		£7,746,000
Before		7,218,000
Increase		528,000

ASSETS.

SECURITIES—Present return		£22,275,000
Before		21,601,000
Increase		674,000
BULLION—Present return		£5,170,000
Before		5,098,000
Increase		72,000
REST—Present return		£2,878,000
Before		2,849,000
Increase		29,000

These returns are upon the whole favourable, although the increase in the bullion department is of no great amount. It would seem that no great advantage has been taken of the more liberal extension, so far as longer dated paper, or discount facilities by the bank. It was not indeed to be expected from the depressed state of trade that any very active demand for money would be felt, although from the increase under the head of securities it would seem that some trading improvement was experienced, and discounts required to a rather larger amount than before. The bank returns do not indeed exhibit the full measure of this improvement, as money is sufficiently abundant in the general money market among the banks and discount houses, and may be had on lower terms, where the securities are of a respectable class, than at the bank.

EXECUTION OF THE BISHOP OF ERMELAND'S MURDERER.

Rudolph Kuhnapfel, the tailor, who murdered Bishop Von Hatten and his housekeeper, in the episcopal residence at Frauenburgh, was executed early in the morning of the 7th inst., on the hill about a mile from that town, near the Elbing road. The judgment pronounced in both instances by the criminal tribunals concurred in sentencing him to suffer death by the wheel, commencing at the lower extremities and proceeding upwards from (von unten auf.) The sentence was confirmed by the royal assent dated the 15th ult., to which a new form was given. In the late reign it used to run thus—"We have read the sentence, and order the execution." The present king has adopted the following phrase—"We have read this sentence, and shall leave free course to the law." The prisoner behaved in a very regardless manner for a long time, and showed nothing like remorse or contrition until after the sentence of the court in the last Resort was made known to him. A marked alteration then took place in his conduct. On the 28th ult., when the cabinet order for his execution was read to him, he was so agitated that he could not speak. He then willingly received the spiritual assistance of the priest. The day before the execution he confessed, and received the sacrament. The *Elbing Zeitung* gives the following account of the execution:—

At half past four in the morning the prisoner was removed in a cart from Braunsberg under a secure escort, and arrived about six o'clock at the place appointed for the execution.

A crowd of persons, exceeding 10,000, had assembled by day-light from all parts of the diocese, and it is worthy of remark that more than one-half of the collected mass consisted of females. The delinquent having alighted from the car in a very low state, a restorative draught was administered to him, after which he was conducted to the scaffold. There, on his fetters being struck off, he kneeled down with the accompanying priest and prayed. The chief of the Braunsberg tribunal then read the sentence, which ordered the execution by breaking on the wheel from below upwards, and closed with an address to the three executioners present in these words:—And now I deliver him to you for the due fulfilment of this judgment.

On hearing this the malefactor looked round to the priest, sank again on his knees, and ejaculated a short prayer. The rising he laid himself, with calm resolution on the scaffold, and, refusing the assistance of the executioners, placed his limbs in the required position. This done he said with firm voice—"God have mercy on my poor soul!" One of the executioners covered his face with a cloth. The terrible operation of the wheel now commenced. In ten minutes the wretched man was dead, and the body was deposited in a coffin prepared to receive it. The spectators looked on in a calm, orderly manner, preserving a silence suited to the awful scene before them and the crime of the sufferer. When all was over, they dispersed quietly, but apparently under the influence of deep emotion.

CONSERVATIVE REVIVAL.—Total number of registered electors in places which have returned conservatives, 529,899. Total number of registered electors in places which have returned radicals, 273,178. Conservative majority in the constituency of the united kingdom, 256,721. This return does not include those places which have negatived their own voice by a division of the representation.

An order of the day has been issued at Antwerp, expressly forbidding the officers and soldiers of the garrison to utter profane oaths.

Such is the opposition between the steamers plying between Southampton and Havre, that passengers are now taken at the low charge of 1s. 6d. fore and 3s. aft. In many instances, rather than lose passengers, one of the steamers has taken them for nothing.—*Brighton Gazette.*

ADMIRAL CROWN.—Admiral Sir Robert Crown died lately at St. Petersburg, aged eighty-nine. He was a native of North Britain, and entered the Russian service at the close of the American war. Admiral Crown was a native of Perth, where several of his relations, one of them a niece, is still alive.—His name was originally Croom, not uncommon in Perth, and may be a corruption of Crom, such as the "Gow Crom" of Sir W. Scott. He entered the British navy at a very early age, in which his tact and steadiness gained him promotion. In the Russian service he attracted the attention of the Muscovite government, and rapidly rose to rank and distinction in the fleet and at court. He stood, we believe, for many years of the first rank in the service, and enjoyed high honours and emoluments to his dying day.

By recent advices from the iron works, we learn that orders are flowing in, and prices beginning to look up.

One Penny Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday last, an indented Apprentice named *Patrick McKann.* All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting him, and any person found harboring said Apprentice will be proceeded against as the Law directs. E. FAIRWEATHER.

August 6, 1841.

Just received by the Subscribers:

20 TUBS prime Cumberland BUTTER. 150 Brls. prime Quebec PORK. 20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR. 1200 Cocoa Nuts. For sale by CRANE & M'GRATH.

August 13th.

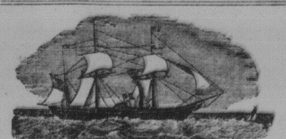
PRIVATE TUITION.

Ladies' Angular or Fine Running Hand, Arithmetic and English Grammar.

PRIVATE instruction will be given in the above branches of Education, as may suit the time or inclination of the Pupil.—Please apply at the Victoria Book Store, Market square, or at Mr. M'Millan's, Prince William street. *July 2.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 3, 1841.



The Royal Mail steam ship *Britannia*, Captain Cleland, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, at 10 o'clock, in 11 days and 16 hours from Liverpool, bringing 110 passengers, among whom were Sir John Harvey, Governor of Newfoundland, and Family. The dates are from London to the 18th and Liverpool to the 19th ult.

The Mail arrived in the City this morning, by Mr. J. Whitney's new steamer *Saxe Gotha*, from Windsor.

The new Parliament was to assemble on the 19th—It would be opened by Commission, instead of by her Majesty in person.

Lord John Russell has issued a Circular urging a punctual attendance of Whig Members at the opening of Parliament.

A favourable change had taken place in the weather, and the appearance of the grain crops had materially improved, in consequence of which a reduction had taken place in prices.

The Steam-ship Caledonia, from Halifax, arrived at Liverpool in 10½ days.

The report of a fleet having been ordered to the North American station is contradicted. A line of battle ship, and a frigate (the Fique) go out with the Admiral.

All the fortresses on the coast of France are preparing to mount Paixhan's guns. The destruction effected by them on the coast of Syria has induced the War Minister to employ them in all fortifications purely defensive. We shall next hear of their being mounted upon the walls of Paris.

We have news from China to the 27th of April. An entire stop was put to the trade with the "outside Barbarians." The emperor had ordered all teas, rhubarb, and other articles usually purchased by the English, to be destroyed. This order the natives were cheerfully obeying, as the Imperial decree grants them ample compensation.

Attempts were made by rafts to destroy the British shipping in the Canton river.

The Toulon newspapers of the 1st of August assert, that so far from their being any intention on the part of the French authorities to disarm, they had ordered increased activity to be exercised in forwarding the ships of war in course of construction, and completing the equipment of those under repair. A large number of additional hands have been taken on in the dockyard at Toulon. The *Sceptre* and the *Castiglione*, two deckers, are to be advanced, the first by five twenty-fourths, the latter by three twenty-fourths. Two first rate brigs, the *Fanfaron* and the *Faune*, are to be half built in 1841 and launched in 1842. The transatlantic steamer, No. 1, is to be finished in December. Great dissatisfaction still prevails in the provinces on the subject of the fiscal measures of M. Humann.

As, in her Majesty's present condition, any undertaking involving anxiety of fatigue might prove injurious, we understand that Dr. Locock has interposed his *veto*, and that the new Parliament will be opened by commission instead of by the Queen in person.—*Globe.*

The London Standard, Times, and Conservative papers generally, urge vigorous demonstrations against the United States, as the only alternative, to repair the insult offered to Great Britain by the proceedings against McLeod.

The *Gazette* of last night affords pregnant proof of the conviction of the present Administration that their career of mischief draws rapidly to a close. With no prospect of having the power to provide in any other way for a portion of their supporters, they make the House of Lords the *dernier ressort* of some of these hungry expectants; and others who have seats there already are raised in rank, as the subjoined list will show:—

The Earl of Surrey, son of the Duke of Norfolk, is called up by writ as—Baron Maltravers.

The Earl of Stair, a Peer of Scotland, is created—Baron Oxenfoord.

The Earl of Kenmare, a Peer of Ireland is created—Baron Kenmare.

The Earl of Belfast, son of the Marquis of Donegal, is created—Baron Ennishowen.

Lord Barham is created—Earl of Gainsborough

Lord Segrave is created—Earl Fitzhardinge.

Sir Hussey Vivian, Bart., is created—Baron Congleton.

Of these, six are actual additions to the Peerage, though two of them must have succeeded on the demise of their fathers. Three receive their new honours as compensation for the loss of their seats in the House of Commons; and one is promoted from a Barony to an Earldom for services rendered in having been so fortunate as to secure the return of four of his brothers to Parliament.

Such are the honourable purposes to which reckless men have prostituted one of the highest prerogatives of the Crown.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel has been appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to Her Majesty.

Some shocks of earthquake have been felt in various parts of Scotland.

The King of the French, acting in concert with M. Guizot, has decided upon proposing to the four other great European powers, that an armed intervention should take place in Spain in the event of any new outbreak of revolution in that country, of whatever nature it may happen to be.

The navigability of the Euphrates is by every succeeding expedition discovered to be more and more practicable. The two iron steam boats which, about eighteen months ago, left Liverpool, have traversed the steam 1100 miles from its mouth, an achievement never before accomplished.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—Business continues in the same unsatisfactory state we have had occasion to report for some weeks back. Both the cloth and yarn market yesterday were extremely flat, and still lower rates were offered, and, when sales were made, pretty generally submitted to. This untoward state of things seems to have arisen from the want of confidence which is so apparent, as well as from the rumours of heavy failures being on the tapis in different quarters. Some of the banks too are screwing hard, and it is pretty evident the excess of accommodation will beget excess of contraction. A leading house in the commission business here, they being also spinners and manufacturers, have written to their correspondents, urging upon them the absolute necessity of producing but half their present supplies. This suggestion will probably, in many cases, be acted upon; and, indeed, we should think short-time will again be adopted far more generally than of late.—*Manchester Chronicle.*

[*From the Liverpool European, Aug. 4.*]

This is the day appointed for the re-assembling of the British Parliament, from the deliberations of which great results are expected. Practical measures are looked for by the people, and the conservative party are strong in confidence that their leader will not disappoint the hopes of the country. The swearing in of the members, who with their families already begin to give London an appearance of greater bustle and fashion than has prevail d since the dissolution, will most likely occupy the whole of the week, and on Tuesday next the speech from the throne will be delivered. It has been proclaimed aloud from the house tops for some time that the Queen would open the session in person; but the *Globe*, a ministerial paper, now announces that, in consequence of her Majesty's present interesting situation rendered excitement dangerous to her health, the royal physician has interposed his authority to prevent her Majesty's appearance in public for this purpose, and that the duty will therefore be delegated to a commission.

The first business will be the election of a Speaker, and there is now no longer any doubt that Mr. Shaw Lefevre will be chosen without opposition. Sir Robert Peel, it is understood, has written to the right honourable gentleman to assure him of this fact; and though this commencement of a course of policy has disappointed many of his friends, and been deprecated as inauspicious and temporising, there can be no question that he has good grounds for adopting so conciliating and moderate a proceeding. He would have been fully justified, by reason and precedent, in offering the most strenuous opposition to the re-election of Mr. Lefevre; but as the honourable gentleman had many personal friends amongst the conservatives, and probably the right honourable baronet did not wish to open the campaign with any question that might have presented him with a numerically less majority than that on which he builds his hopes of being called to the premiership, he deemed it advisable to postpone the inevitable contest until he could occupy a better position, and fight the battle on a matter of principle rather than on a subject which would seem to be merely personal. On reference to the debate which took place in the House of Commons when Mr. Abercromby was elected to the speakership, we find that Sir Robert Peel then declared that he considered the office to be not a party one, but judicial rather than political. Had Mr. Lefevre been removed, he would have been entitled to a pension of £4,000 per annum; so that this first act of the expectant premier may be taken as an earnest of his determination to pursue a rigid system of economy. His motives would seem to have been both consistent and honourable, and by strict adherence to principle upon a question which at the first seemed to indicate a schism amongst the conservatives themselves, and which was gladly hailed as such by their opponents, he has gained many new friends, and raised himself still higher in the estimation of his former supporters.

What the speech from the throne may contain, is of course matter of speculation and doubt. The general impression is, that it will be merely an echo of that which dismissed the last parliament. The budget, including the corn-laws and free trade, will of course be introduced. The address in the house of Lords, it is said, will be moved by Earl Spencer, and seconded by the Marquis of Clanricarde; that in the House of Commons is to be moved by Mr. Mark Phillips, one of the members for the borough of Manchester. The speech, we suppose, will be, as usual, couched in such language as shall obviate the necessity for prolonged debate; but the topics above alluded to, if inserted, will inevitably lead to a very extended discussion. Sir Robert Peel, we have heard, will move a vigorous amendment, that "With all due deference and loyal respect to her Majesty, the house has no confidence in the ministers who are about her person, and who have prepared the speech which has been delivered to the house." The two parties will go to a division upon this amendment, and the issue will determine the relative strength of the whigs and the conservatives. The ministers must then resign. The parliament will adjourn for about ten days or a fortnight to enable the Queen to form a new administration, and the course of conservatism will begin. We hope it may be productive of good to the country, and tend to the extension of commerce at home and abroad. Sir Robert Peel still keeps his lips sealed as to his intentions. The liberals continue to boast that they have the Queen entirely under their influence, and insinuate that, in the event of sir Robert's accession to office, he will find himself very unpleasantly situated in the precincts of the court.

It is believed to be the intention of the ladies of the bedchamber to tender their resignations in a body, and thus relieve the right hon. baronet from a repetition of the fatal embarrassment which their presence at court caused him in 1839. But the question is asked by those who are particularly conversant with the feelings which obtain and are expressed in the palace, "will the mere circumstance of the wives, and sisters, and other near relatives of the present ministry, now at court, intimating their readiness to resign their situations, relieve sir Robt. from the difficulties with which it is notorious to all he will have to contend, in consequence of the prejudices entertained towards him personally in certain anonymous high quarters?" The parties who put the question do so in such a way as to convey a negative answer in the very act of putting it. To speak more plainly, it is said that the Queen will either prevent her ladies tendering their resignations, or that, if she suffer them to do so, it will only be for the purpose of creating a greater sensation in the country by peremptorily refusing to accept them. Certain parties still persist in asserting that Her Majesty will not send for Sir Robert on the breaking up of Lord Melbourne's administration. Lord Stanley is mentioned as the probable party who will be intrusted with her Majesty's command to form a new cabinet; but though it may be true that the Queen has a rooted dislike to sir Robert Peel, the present premier, previous to retiring from office, will so deeply and carefully impress on her Majesty's mind, not only the propriety, but *necessity* of selecting Sir Robert as his successor, that she will feel she has no other alternative.

LECTURE ON POLAND.—We refer our readers to Major Tochman's advertisement of two Lectures on Poland, to be given at the Saint John Hotel on Saturday and Monday evening next. Major Tochman is one of the Polish exiles, and is endeavoring to enlist the sympathies of the public in behalf of his country. At Fredericton his Lectures were patronised by His Excellency Sir Wm. Colebrooke and family, and all the principal inhabitants. We sincerely hope he may be successful in this city: his Lectures have given much satisfaction elsewhere.

☞ We were in error last week in stating that the fire in the parish of Portland occurred by the boiling over of a tar-pot; it appears the true cause was from a red hot iron bolt accidentally falling from the hands of one of the workman among chips at the bows of the vessel, which immediately communicated to the ship's bottom, which had been newly tarred. The following additional particulars are from the Courier:—

53 Houses burned and pulled down, valued £17,500; Wesleyan Chapel burned, £2000; Ship on the stocks partly rigged, £7000; Rigging, &c. not in the ship, £1000; Furniture, Goods, &c. destroyed, £2500;—making a total of 30,000.—200 families, containing 1150 people, have been turned out of home, 600 of whom may be said to be in distress.

The Sea Fencible Companies of the City and County Militia were inspected this day. They are certainly the finest looking body of men belonging to the Militia, and we have no doubt would prove more effective should their services be required.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In pursuance of a requisition, headed by his Honor the Chief Justice, and signed by several Magistrates, Freeholders and principal inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, a General Meeting was held at the Exchange Room, by the High Sheriff, this day, for the purpose of considering the means of affording relief to the sufferers by the late fire in Portland. The Meeting was numerously attended.

His Worship the Mayor being called to the chair, and having explained the object of the Meeting,—it was moved by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Wilson:

Whereas, a large number of families have become quite destitute in consequence of the late calamitous fire in the Parish of Portland, and their situation calling forth the sympathy of the humane and charitable,—therefore, resolved, That a subscription List be opened forthwith to procure means for their present relief. Passed unanimously.

Moved by Mr. James Lawton, seconded by Jacob Allen, Esq.—That a committee be appointed to distribute the subscriptions and contributions so to be received, on having satisfactory recommendations produced to them: when the Rev. W. Harrison, the Rev. James Dunphy, the Rev E. Wood, the Rev. Robert Wilson, the Rev. Samuel Robinson, were appointed for that purpose.

Moved by the Hon. Charles Simonds, seconded by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray,—That a committee be appointed to collect subscriptions in money and clothing, and to hand over the amount and articles collected, to a Treasurer: when John Pollok, Esq. was appointed Treasurer: and the following gentlemen as a commitee, viz: Jacob Allen, Robert Payne, and James Gallagher, Esqrs. and Mr. James Travis, for Portland. Messrs. James Lawton, William Parks, N. S. Demill, John Rhodes, William Carvill, George Harding, John V. Thurgar, and P. Besnard, Esqrs. for the Eastern side of the harbour. William Olive, Samuel Strange, and George Bond, Esqrs, for Carlton.

It was moved that the Chairman leave the chair, and that the Hon. Charles Simonds be called thereto. When a vote of thanks was unanimously given to the Hon. William Black for his able conduct in the Chair. Extract from the Minutes.

ROBERT PAYNE, *Secretary.*

Saint John, 27th August, 1841.

RE-ERECTION OF THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, PORTLAND.—A general meeting was held in Germain street Chapel, last evening, to enter into immediate measures to erect another Methodist Chapel, on the site of the one destroyed. The Trustees met on Friday last, unanimously resolved to proceed without delay in the erection of a Brick or Stone Building; to assist them in their arduous but generous design the friends of Wesleyanism were invited to assemble at eight o'clock on Monday evening.—The attendance was very cheering, shewing the religious advantage of "the family compact" The meeting was opened by the Rev. WM. TEMPLE, after singing, prayer, and the reading of Ezra i. and part ii. the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted;—

Moved by S. D. Rice, seconded by Dr. S. Bayard:

That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to the Rev. Mr. Harrison, for his cheerful permission, *pro tem.* for the Wesleyan Society and Congregation to assemble for Divine Worship in the Madras School Room, Portland, and that the Madras Upper Room for this purpose, until we can erect another Chapel.

Moved by Rev. E. Wood, seconded by the Rev. H. Pickard;

The very grateful thanks of this meeting be presented to the Rev. Messrs. Robinson and Beckwith, and to our Baptist friends generally, for their prompt and generous offer to the Wesleyans, of the use of their Chapel in Portland, until we succeed in the erection of another. This friendly aid in our time of need the Methodist Sabbath School especially purpose embracing.

The speakers were the Rev. Messrs. Temple, Wood, Rice, and Pickard, and Messrs. J. B. Gaynor, J. Owens, and G. S. Ray. Never were sympathy and benevolence more strongly developed; the generous subscription of Portland and Indian-Town friends were most nobly sustained by the City Wesleyans among whom we understand the Trustees themselves occupied a prominent place; the meeting continued with unabated interest till near eleven o'clock, when it was announced that the subscriptions amounted to £1,145 5s! The Wesleyans here are no admirers of clap-trap applause, but when the sum was named, the audience instantly testified their delight with such expressions as are not often heard in that sacred edifice. The Doxology being sung, the meeting was concluded with prayer by the Rev. E. WOOD.—*Observer.*

ON Wednesday, 25th ult. a Deputation from the Synod of New-Brunswick, consisting of the Rev. Mr. WILSON, Moderator, and the Rev. Mr. STEVENS, waited on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and presented a congratulatory Address from that Body. The Rev. Dr. BIRKMYRE, who had also been appointed a member of the Deputation, having left Fredericton before the arrival of the other members from Newcastle, was consequently unable to accompany them to Government House.

His Excellency received the Deputation very courteously, and was pleased to return a gracious reply.

COPY OF THE ADDRESS.

To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir WILLIAM MACBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

WE, the Ministers and Elders of the Synod of New Brunswick, in connexion with the established Church of Scotland, now assembled at Newcastle, Miramichi, desire on this first occasion of our meeting since your Excellency's arrival in this Province to offer you our respectful and hearty congratulations.

It affords us unmingled satisfaction, that it has pleased our most Gracious Sovereign to select for the highly responsible station which you now fill, one whose talents, experience, amiable character, conciliating manners, and uniform attention to the duties of Religion in public and in private life, so well qualify him for the discharge of the duties that devolve upon him.

We have learned with great delight that your Excellency is most anxious to promote the highly important cause of Education in this Province, and as a Branch of the Church of Scotland, with which an education based upon scriptural principles has ever been a primary object, we hail with pleasure the benefits that may be expected to arise from the measures which your Excellency shall adopt for the attainment of this end. And we beg to assure your Excellency, that it will be our happiness as it is our duty to co-operate with your Excellency in our several spheres for the furtherance of this and every other good work.

That your Excellency's administration may be long and prosperous—that you may enjoy every blessing, spiritual and temporal, and that God may so direct all your measures, as that they may tend to the promotion of his glory and the welfare of those over whom in his providence you have been placed, is our sincere and constant prayer

Signed in name, in presence, and by authority of the Synod of New-Brunswick, at Newcastle, this Twenty-first day of August, One Thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

ROBERT WILSON, *Moderator.*

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

To the Ministers and Elders of the Synod of New Brunswick, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, at Newcastle, Miramichi.

Rev. Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

I received with peculiar satisfaction your address, and in returning my sincere acknowledgments for the expressions of your good opinion and confidence in my disposition to promote the spiritual welfare of the community, and the cause of education in the Province—it gratifies me that these interests are sustained by a Church through whose influence under Providence to people of Scotland have acquired so high a character throughout the world for their virtues and general attainments.

As I hope to have frequent opportunities of consulting with the Ministers and Elders of the Synod on the important interests confided to them, I will only on this occasion assure you, that in adition those views, I shall at all times feel that I am promoting the lasting welfare of the Community at large. W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 31st August, 1841.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to order, on the suggestion of Lieutenant Colonel J. C. VAIL, that the Drill and Inspection of the 2nd Battalion King's County Militia, shall take place as follows:

The 1st Division at Sussex, on the 29th September next.

The 2nd Division at Studholm's Mill Stream, on the 30th September.

The 3rd Division at Smith's Creek, (Parish of Sundholm.) on the 1st October; and the whole Battalion to assemble for General Inspection in the Parish of Sussex, on the 2nd of October.

By Command,

GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

WES