Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR.—In the last Courier I observed an address to the Charlotte county Freeholders, by a Yeoman, dated from St. George, with all its mystification and rigmarole about the "undue influence of private or party feeling," local prejudices," "Custom House regulations," "privileges of trade," Blocks Beacons," Port Wardens," &c. &c. we may without the aid of a "Political Telescope" discover with our own natural vision, the aim and object of a Yeoman's production, which is slyly to advocate the cause of the four late members, and to vent a little spleen at the inhabitants of Saint Andrews, for offering two candidates upon the present occasion.

Let me through the columns of your paper, enquire why St. Andrews, if it possess no other advantage than that of being the County town, should be denied the privilege conceded by a Yeoman to his own Parish, St. George. Allow me also to remind him of the wide difference between the offering and return of candidates. In most instances, the former is the act of the individual, actuated by personal vanity or self-importance, the latter the deliberate act of the many.

Without entering into any discussion on the merits or advantages of education, talent, wealth, or influence, in those we select to represent us, it seems pretty generally acknowledged by intelligent people throughout the county that some change is desirable; it *may* be for the better, it *cannot* be for the worse: however much the late Saint Andrews member may be esteemed and respected in private. I have no hesitation in saying that all his friends wish he had been content with the laurels he has already reaped, and upon this occasion resigned the field into younger, and I will add, abler hands:—could not his friend, a Yeoman, give him a peep into futurity, through his "political telescope," ere the election commences.

That each section of the county should be represented is highly desirable; but let our endeavors be to choose men of independent principle and character, who will be allied to no party or faction in the House, and over whom the St. John members can exercise no undue influence. It is currently reported that one of our late members had become so useful during the latter part of the last session, that canvassers have actually been sent down from St. John to influence his return on the present occasion. However much this may flatter his vanity, I suspect it will have a bad effect, notwithstanding the powerful auxiliary of certain kegs of brandy, rum, &c.

We have now seven candidates in the field, and a very short time will show if our Charlotte County members are to resume the station they once held in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, or to remain as of late years, under the domination of a faction. A LUMBERMAN.

St. Andrews, 22d September.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR:—In the Courier of the 16th I observed a long article addressed to the Freeholders of Charlotte—I have read it with attention but without discovering its direct aim or meaning. If the writer's object is to recommend the return of the four old members, he should have come forward at once their champion, and by making use of the "Political Telescope" himself, he might have saved us some trouble by enumerating all the good they have collectively or individually done the country.

The whole point of his communication, as far as I can discover, resolves itself into a nut shell (and a very small one too) that St. Andrews presumes to offer *two* candidates. I wonder with the use of a "Telescope" he did not discover that St. George had done the same.

Now allow me to assure a Yeoman that were a dozen offered, or to offer,—it is neither expected or wished that more than one should be returned. St. Andrews however, be it remembered only offers one, the other offers himself, and it rests entirely with the freeholders to return which they think best calculated to project their interests.

As a late writer in the Standard observes, the character and ability of each aspirant for public honor becomes public property. It is no proof of a man's ability, his being long in office; and highly as I appreciate our late member in private life, I must beg leave to differ with a Yeoman as to his public capability—he is not the "influential" person to protect our interest with 'ability and judgement" in the ensuing general assembly, however fit to advocate the cause of the Blocks, Beacons, and Light Houses, a Yeoman so *feelingly* alludes to.

I am a strenuous advocate for an equal representation from each section of the county, and, am happy to find so talented and respectable a person as W. F. W. OWEN, Esq. coming forward for West Isles: his services will be of vast importance to the valuable fisheries at Grand Manan and round our shores: and I heartly wish him success, he will at all events be an independant member, and if a Yeoman will not allow us to look out for representatives to fight for equal rights with the St. John members, he surely will not condemn us for making an effort to free ourselves from their present domination.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

St. Andrews, 20th September.

British News.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

MONEY MARKETS CITY, 12 o'clock—We have only the usual continental arrivals this morning, the wind being unfavourable for ships to the westward.

The reports from all parts of the island depending upon manufactures are now of a more decidedly favourable character than we have been accustomed to receive. Orders are coming in for exportation as well as for home consumption, and many additional hands find employment in their ordinary avocations; whilst those who are not so fortunate as to find engagements in their own branch can easily gain their subsistence in the harvest field. The steady manner in which this change is brought about leads us to hope that we have surmounted the commercial difficulties of the past season, and that henceforth we shall proceed smoothly with the ordinary routine of business, unchecked by further panics and convulsions. We can truly state that credit is improved in an extraordinary degree during the last few weeks; indeed ever since the assistance afforded by the Bank to the mercantile interests in June, the change has progressed rapidly for the better. We know of nothing to disturb the present calm except the payment of the guarantees for the American houses, which, it is understood, must be made to the Bank of England towards the end of next month. Fortunately the persons who signed those guarantees are men of great wealth, therefore it causes no uneasiness in the public mind, although the parties themselves may feel a little sore on the subject.

Consols advanced to 92 this morning, but have since given way, and are now quoted 91 3-4 to 7-8. New 3½ per cents. are 89 5-8 to 3-4; Exchequer Bills, 47 to 49 prem.

From the Liverpool Standard, August 15.

THE ELECTIONS.—The Elections in England, Wales, and Scotland are over. The borough elections for Ireland have also terminated; and there now remain but sixteen county members for that division of the empire unaccounted for. These we shall probably receive in time for our second edition when our list of the parliament will be complete. The places from which we have no authenticated returns are, the counties of Cork, Kerry, Kilkenny, Limerick, Longford, Roscommon, Sligo, and Wexford. Leaving these places out of our calculations for the present, we proceed to analyse the classified lists which we have given in another page. In drawing out these lists we have employed considerable care in guarding against inaccuracies, and we can solemnly assure our readers, that we are unconscious of having committed a single error. We are certainly aware that we have inserted as conservatives several names which are claimed by our opponents as partisans of ministers. Our reasons for transferring these names from one column to another we will presently give.

The following summary will afford our readers a correct idea of the relative strength of parties in the new parliament:—

The English and Welsh cities and boroughs have returned 152 conservatives and 169 radicals—giving radicals a majority of 17.

The English and Welsh counties have returned 115 conservatives and 44 radicals—leaving ministers in a minority of 71.

The Scottish cities and boroughs have returned one conservative and 22 radicals, giving ministers a majority of 21.

The Scottish counties have returned 19 conservatives and 11 radicals—leaving ministers in a minority of eight.

The Irish cities and boroughs have returned 13 conservatives and 28 radicals, giving ministers a majority of 15.

The Irish counties have returned 19 conservatives and 29 radicals, giving ministers a majority of 10.

We are thus enabled to classify 624 members of the new House of Commons. The following statement will exhibit the balance of parties as far as can be determined from the existing returns:—

	Cons.	Rads.
English and Welsh Borough Members	152	169
English and Welsh County do.	115	44
Scottish Burgh do.	1	22
Scottish County do.	19	11
Irish Borough do.	13	28
Irish County do.	19	29
Total	319	323
		319
"Glorious majority" for Ministers		4

If the Ministry wish to know what the people of England and Wales think of them and their measures, let them consult the following short table of returns:—

Conservative members for England & Wales		267
Radical members for do.	do.	233
Majority against ministers		34

Lord Melbourne, and his associated plotters against the English Constitution and the Protestant Church, have been placed before the bar of public opinion—their conduct has been scrutinized by a discerning jury, their actions have been examined, their opinions tested, their measures sifted, and the verdict pronounced against them is, that they are incompetent to wield the complicated affairs of this mighty empire, that their principles are dangerous, and their continuance in office is a nuisance which ought to be abated.

That we have not exaggerated the strength of the conservative party in the statements which we have just submitted to the notice of our readers, will be proved by the following extract from the *Spectator* a *radical* authority, the candour of which is generally acknowledged. Speaking of the elections in England and Wales, it states—

"The result is a tory majory of forty-two votes The returns from Ireland and Scotland, when completed, will probably throw the balance on the other side, *and give the Liberals in the next Parliament a majority not exceeding* TEN!

"The contest in the English counties have been most disastrous to the liberals. They have lost one seat in Middlesex, one in East Surrey, one in South Nottinghamshire, one in East Sussex, two in West Norfolk, one in North Durham, two in East Worcestershire, one in North Devonshire, one in Huntingdonshire, one in West Somersetshire, one in North Leicestershire, one in North Hampshire, one in the Isle of Wight, one in East Cornwall, one in North Wiltshire, one in East Yorkshire, one in West Suffolk, one in Glamorganshire, one in Carmarthenshire, one in Flintshire, one in North Staffordshire. In all, twenty three seats, equal on a division to forty six votes. They endeavoured to substitute liberal for tory members in the following counties: West Surry, East Surry, North Northamptonshire, south Lancashire, North Nottinghamshire, south Devonshire, East Suffolk, South Essex, south Hampshire, East Kent, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, North Warwickshire, East Norfolk Breconshire, East Cumberland. In every instance they were defeated except in the last.

Two thorough liberals, not milk and water whigs, are returned for East Cumberland; and Graham the apostate is kicked out. This is our solitary gain in the English counties; and gained, be it observed, by men of strong opinions. In the other thirty-six contests the liberals were beaten. There is the naked truth which nothing can varnish over.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

After the chairing of the returned members (Marquis of Chandos, Mr. Harcourt, and Sir W. E. Young), a party of nearly 200 electors dined at the George Inn; George Garrington, Esq. of Missenden Abbey, in the Chair.

The usual loyal toasts were drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

The next toast was the Lord Lieutenant of the County, his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, which was warmly welcomed.

The Marquis of Chandos returned thanks.

The Chairman next proposed the health of the members for the county. After the cheering had subsided,

The Marquis of Chandos rose, and after returning thanks in language of great warmth and feeling, continued—"Your recent victory has been achieved by your own exertions, and through your own independence. You have preferred three candidates of Conservative principles, whose conduct was already known to you, to a gentleman untried, and whose political sentiments were not in accordance with yours. (Cheers.) Since I entered on political life, I have perhaps seen as many sudden and extensive changes as any man of greater age and more lengthened experience; but throughout these changes, no man can charge me with a breach of faith or a want of consistency. (Cheers.) And I have ever found in you firm and faithful friends, who have stood by me in all seasons and on all occasions. I have in my public course, differed occasionally with some of my dearest friends; but yet I trust they will give me credit for acting on the principles which I laid down for myself in commencing my public career, and from which no inducement shall ever tempt me to swerve. Let me congratulate you on the results of our recent contest; and on the union which prevails amongst the conservatives of Buckinghamshire. We are united in our determination to support a Protestant Church—to maintain the independence of both branches of the legislature—to stand by and support the throne of our youthful and beloved Queen, and to endeavour to protect her from the artifices of designing men (Cheers.) It is the duty of Englishmen now to come forward and declare their intentions to stand up for the best institutions of the land—to express their love for Protestanism, and their resolution to resist the progress of Roman Catholicism; and in this county you have nobly done so. If the result of the elections be not in favour of the Conservative cause, then the present administration will continue in office—but they will not hold office from the strength of their party in England and Scotland, but from the Catholic faction of Ireland. (Hear, hear.)—They will be content with this, and under all circumstances cling to place and power with anxious delight—taking especial care to look out well for their own interests, and careless of the means by which they hold on in office, or the party by whom they are supported, so that they continue to keep exclusive possession of Downing-street. (Cheers and laughter.) The principles of our opponents are most difficult to define, but those of the conservative party are simple, comprehensive, and satisfactory. They are to remove all abuses that are proved to be such, to amend all that requires amendment, to repel all rash innovation merely proposed for the sake of a temporary popularity, and to protect to the last all the existing institutions of the state. (Great cheering.) These are your principles. (Cheers.) These are mine. (cheers.) These are conservative principles. (Great approval.)—You have to-day returned three men as your representatives, who profess and who will uphold these principles, and who will exercise the high trust you have reposed in their hands for your benefit, and serve you again as they have done before with honour, independence, and consistency. (Great cheering.) For myself I consider I am bound to the county in which I live, by every tie of attachment and gratitude, and I esteem those whom I see around me, as my friends, and my dearest associates. Whether I visit any of you as a private individual, or appear before you, as now, in a public character, your reception of me is so gracious and gratifying that I cannot find terms in which to express my gratitude. (Cheers.) And I trust the day and the event are very remote, indeed which shall separate me from a constituency who have been my constant friends in fair weather and in foul. (cheers.) In four severely contested elections you have returned me by triumphant majorities, and once more I shall go again to parliament, as I ever have done, with the most determined intention, with the most anxious desire, to serve you, and to benefit the British farmer. (cheers.) This is a most momentous crisis—one which all our best energies are called upon, and I will again assure you that no effort shall be wanting on my part to vindicate your rights—redress your wrongs—to maintain the stability of the throne, the security of the Church, the independence of the electors of the realm, and the just liberties of the people. (cheers.) In the fight that is to come we shall have much to contend against, but although the struggle will be severe, I believe it will be attended with success. (cheers.) Much of that success must, however, depend on the conduct of the representatives of the people. In this county the electors have acted with vigour and independence, and their example will, I trust, be widely followed, and conservative principles rendered triumphant. [Loud cheers.] I understand that the defeated candidates here, as well as elsewhere, are saying, "Oh, we must now have vote by ballot, and triennial parliaments." But what means this cry? Why, because they have been defeated. Had they been successful we should have had no such clamour. They want, too, to get rid of the £50 clause which I was instrumental in introducing into the Reform Act. They would have the ballot and do away with this clause; but so long as I live, and have a voice in the legislature of the country, no inducement under heaven shall tempt me to consent to any such a proposition. [Great cheering.] If the renter in a town of £10 a-year is considered worthy of a vote, surely the renter in the country of £50 a-year is entitled to that privilege [cheers]: and nothing shall be wanting on my part to prevent any such unfair and unjust mutilation of the farmers' rights and the farmers' protection. [Applause.] I have always endeavoured to support your cause, and my principles are known to all who desire to know them. I nail my colours to the mast, and with them I will sink or swim. [Great applause.] I know the cry too, that is raised about landlords coercing tenants. In this county nothing can be more unjust—nothing more untrue. I know you all as neighbours and close friends, and more free and independent men do not exist than yourselves, acting from free will and not coercion—upon principle and not upon compulsion. [Great cheering.] Again and again I thank you for your unvarying kindness to me, and assure you of my gratitude. As an Englishman, I am deeply attached to the land of my birth, and desire to see my countrymen in full possession of their rights, and enjoying their just liberties in independence and integrity. Chandos reiterated his thanks and sat down amidst applause which was general and continued.

Mr. Harcourt and Sir W. L. Young followed in very excellent speeches, after which the company separated.

"SARAGOSSA, Aug. 5.

"We are once more in a state of alarm—the cannons are pointed—the match is lighted. Against whom are all these precautions taken? Who has thrown our valiant army and brave National Guards into a state of uneasiness and agitation? Don Carlos; the same Don Carlos who was annihilated at Chiva, who was surrounded and blockaded in Cantavieja, and who was seeking by stealth to recross the Ebro, and to return into Navarre! You have been told, and that lately, that Don Carlos could not escape from the Queen's general, who had taken up such positions as rendered his advancing or retreating impossible, except by cutting his way through thousands of the brave defenders of the innocent Queen. I warned you from being led astray by the reports of alcades, postmasters, military governors, &c. You now find I was correct: Don Carlos and the great mass of the expedition left Cantavieja, Iglesuela, and the surrounding villages on the 2d, advanced in two columns, the one taking the direction of this city, and the other Calatayud The Christinos, so it is now said, are in pursuit!!! In pursuit indeed! In my opinion, were one tithe true of all that the government and the authorities would wish us to believe, instead of pursuing, and that generally at least fifteen leagues distant, the Queen's generals would prevent advancing!! But the strongest proof of the advantageous march of Don Carlos is to be found in the inactivity of the Queen's generals, who, notwithstanding their superior army, have not been able to force the Carlist troops cantoned in open villages surrounding Cantavieja to retreat within the walls of that port. Now Cantavieja is a mere hole not able to lodge 5000 men; the Christinos ought to have either driven the Carlists from their open villages, or, having forced them into Cantavieja, blockaded that fort, and starved out the enemy. Their not having done so proves their weakness, the falsity of their reports, and the strength of the Carlists. Believe me, when I now state, that such is the sympathy of the inhabitants of the kingdom to Don Carlos, that he is complete master of it, and that the Queen's generals can command only where their bayonet can enforce obedience.

"It is more than probable that Don Carlos will now march into Old Castille. I am not of opinion that he will form a junction with Zariategui, but allow that general to act as circumstances may dictate, and, at the same time, create a powerful diversion."

"MONNT LOUIS, Aug. 6.

"This morning I saw a gentleman who was present at the taking of Ripol; he states that the Carlists found in that place twenty barrels of powder, forty cases filled with cartridges, and which had been secreted in a convent, 1200 muskets, four small cannon, &c. The greater part of the garrison had demanded to enter the Carlist army.

"Baron de Meer has succeeded in getting away from Camprodon, and is now at Olot. There is great culpability on the part of the Catalan chiefs, who disobeyed the orders of General Urbaytendo. It would appear that Urbaytegdo ordered this chief to take up a position on the high road of Olot, and to prevent de Meer from passing; at the same time other divisions were to take him in flank, and thus cut off his retreat. The chief, instead of standing his ground, withdrew his troops, leaving only two companies to observe the enemy. This officer has been placed under arrest, and will be tried by a court martial.

"Baron de Meer has reinforced the garrison of Camprodon and San Juan de Abadessor.

"The fortification and other works at Ripol have been destroyed.

"General Urbaytendo is very popular in Catalonia: he has succeeded in gaining the affections of the Catalans, who are now full of enthusiasm and confidence."

BAYONNE, Aug. 8.

On the 4th of this month three of the Queen's battalions sallied from Hernum, with General Jauregui at their head, with the intention of engaging four Carlist battalions, which occupied Anpoam and its environs. Several Carlist posts were surprised and their cattle carried off; and they lost about forty men, who were killed, and about 100 wounded. The wounded were carried over to Tolosse. The loss of the Christinos in this little affair is reckoned at much less.

At Irun, Fontrabia, and other points occupied by the Carlists, the militia troops are being organised and will be completely armed in a few days.

The column of Pampelona, composed of two battalions of sharpshooters two of troops of the line and of a squadron of cavalry, was on the 6th at Lot Berrios; it was employed in making exertions day and night in the villages of this jurisdiction, gathering in the corn and collecting contributions.

During an expedition made by the first battalion of sharpshooters of the Queen, in the valley of Echauri, they committed the most dreadful atrocities. The vicar and doctor, who fell victims to these horrors, were cut in pieces; and parts of their bodies were even carried away in their handkerchiefs.

GERMANY.

HANOVER, Aug. 1.—The commission appointed by the King to make a report on the royal letters patent of 5th July has been of short duration. It has already terminated its labours, and last week submitted the result to the King, in a report which is said to go into considerable detail. In the very first sitting it was resolved to observe the greatest secresy respecting all that should pass. Of the reports in circulation on the subject only so much seems certain, that though all the members did not agree in their opinion on every point, they concurred in the end in declaring on the whole in favour of the ideas promulgated in the letters patent. Meantime M. Von Schele acts in some measure as prime minister, as he alone immediately reports to the King, the other four who were in office before the King's succession, and are confirmed by him, not being admitted to the conferences. The fifth minister, Baron Von Ompteda, who was in England as Hanoverian Secretary of State, has not returned, his functions in London having ceased with the death of King William. He takes part in the deliberations of the ministers, though without holding a *portefeuille* of his own.

The plan of bringing back the constitution to that of 1819 seems to be no means given up. If we may credit a report on these subjects, which is very generally spread, the following changes, among others, may be expected—the separation of the administration of the domains of the crown from that of those of the state—the reduction of the rights of the Estates in legislation to that of deliberating on the proposals made by the government—the abolition of the publicity of the Chambers—and the transfer of the decision on the budget to the first chamber.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The affairs of Hanover are now looked upon here with more composure, since a correspondence has taken place between two very exalted personages. No doubt is now entertained that the modifications which the new Monarch means to propose are such that they may be made to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, without any essential change in the constitution actually in force. It is also asserted that the affair will be left entirely to the parties, and never become a subject of deliberation in the German Diet, and that in the latest diplomatic meeting at Toplitz all mention of this affair, even as a subject of conversation, was avoided.

Summary.

WINDSOR.—The Queen it is now stated, will take up her residence at Windsor on the 22d of this month. Orders have been given for the apartments to be got ready at that time without fail. The subscription to celebrate her Majesty's arrival does not mount up so rapidly as expected, the sum at present being considerably under £300. At a meeting of the general committee on Monday, sub-committees were appointed for the following purposes:—1st, for ascertaining the number of persons who partake of the public dinner to the poor. 2d, for providing provisions, arranging the cooking, &c. 3d, for providing and arranging the tables, table-cloths, dishes, plates, &c. 4th, for providing fire-works. 5th, to act as stewards, and superintend the dinner at the Town-hall. 6th, to act as stewards, and superintend the ball at the Town-hall. 7th, to prepare the address to her Majesty. The public dinner, fire works, and illumination, will take place on the first day, the dinner at the Town-hall on the second, and the ball at the Town-hall on the third.

Her Majesty's principal miniature painter, Mr. Henry Collen, has just completed a beautiful miniature of the Queen (for which her Majesty sat to him.) It is set in an armlet of solid gold, and was yesterday presented to the Queen Dowager by her Majesty.

The Duchess of Kent visited the Queen Dowager at Bushy Park yesterday.

His late Majesty William IV., it seems, at his death, left to the present King of Hanover, without any reserve, the whole of his revenues accruing from the civil list of that kingdom.

KING WILLIAM.—The following anecdote of William the Fourth will be read with interest by many of our readers:—A short time previous to the illness of his late majesty, a poor lad in the employ of Mr. Hitchins, baker, of Walcot-street, in this city got possessed of the idea that he had a taste for music, and determined on making an effort to obtain some assistance whereby he might acquire the means of gratifying this taste. He accordingly "screwed his courage to the sticking point," and wrote a letter to the king, in which he ingeniously set forth his wants, stated himself to be a poor lad, and hoped his majesty would take his case into consideration, and present him with a piano, in the event of his having an old one which he did not want. The King, with that promptitude which might have been anticipated from his business habits, immediately caused an inquiry to be made through Lord James O'Brien respecting the truth of the boy's representation; and his Lordship, finding that no duplicity had been resorted to, reported to his majesty accordingly. The King at once expressed a wish that the boy should be sent to London, to have the advantage of a musical education at the Royal Academy: but this munificent proposal was received with suspicion rather then gratitude by the boy's parents, who thought that the King only wanted to get their son sent to London to punish him for his impudence. They, therefore, obstinately refused to sanction his removal. Their unfounded fears, however, did not prevent his Majesty from performing an act of kindness, for only a short time previous to his death his majesty ordered a piano to be purchased as a present for the lad. The instrument was accordingly placed in the hands of his employer, Mr. Hitchins. The circumstance which prompted the lad to address his majesty was his hearing a paragraph read from a newspaper, detailing the success which had attended a similar application by a poor girl to the King of Prussia.—*Bath Gazette.*

NAPOLEON'S TOMB.—The garrulous old soldier who had charge of the tomb showed us the books in which the names and sentiments of many hundred visitors are inscribed. Of these, some effusions breathed the deepest regret for the loss of an emperor and master, while others were rhapsodies of abuse against the government, which had held him in durance. "How do the French behave who visit the grave?" I inquired. "Their behaviour sir, was the first thing which turned me to christianity," was the answer. If a French frigate came to St. Helena the men and their officers march up clean and regular, with music playing a dead march before them. When they come within sight of this place they all uncover their heads, and when they reach the railings they fall down on their knees and kiss them, with the tears running down their cheeks, both men and women. The priest then reads prayers, and afterwards the officers and men all walk in procession round the grave, and take away some of the earth or grass with them. I never can help crying myself, sir, though I have been a soldier for 43 years, when I see Frenchmen take the loss of their old master so much to heart; and I feel much the better for seeing what I have seen here.—*Alexander's Africa.*

The Conservative ladies of Tiverton have presented the association with a splendid banner of blue silk. On one side of this elegant tribute is the imperial crown and sceptre, under which "Church and Queen," on a scroll: beneath is the Holy Bible, within two branches of laurel and olive, as emblems of stability and peace; on the reverse side the imperial crown and sceptre, under it. "Tiverton Conservative Association." Beneath the Tiverton Arms, encircled branches of the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle—the whole very chastely and beautifully executed.—*North Devon Advertiser.*

How to see Staffa to Advantage.—On Tuesday, the 1st instant, three Glasgow ladies, who happened to be on a visit in the island of Coll, set off from thence for Staffa, in a small boat with six of a crew. They had no more than time to survey the magnificent cave of Fingal, when on a sudden, a complete hurricane came on. The attempt to leave the island in their fragile bark, in such weather, would assuredly lead to their being swallowed up by the remorseless waves. They had no alternative but to remain in the island, desolate and uninhabited as it was—without a house however humble, to shelter them from the storm—without fire, and with their slender store of provisions exhausted. The hardy highlanders hauled the bark ashore, and with the aid of the scanty sail, constructed a rude tent, under the shelter of which the unhappy ladies were constrained to pass the night. Morning came, and brought hope, but no calm. The boatmen hoisted a signal of distress on the highest part of the island, but to no purpose; the storm raged as fiercely as ever, "return or aid preventing." Towards the evening of the second day, however, five daring islanders from Gometra, during a temporary lull, ventured their own lives to rescue the party. But the only made matters worse; for scarcely had they reached Staffa, when the tempest broke out with redoubled violence, and, baulking their well-meant exertions, compelled them to remain with those whom they had come to succour. Thus passed the second night. On the third day their hopes were raised by perceiving a steamer labouring and snorting amongst the huge billows; but when within a few miles of Staffa, she consulted her safety, and put back: shortly afterwards they descried a larger one, which turned out to be "the Maid of Islay." All she could possibly accomplish, was to send four quartern loaves ashore to the famishing prisoners. Gradually the weather moderated, and in the course of the same day they were enabled to leave the Island in their boats; and the ladies have now reached Glasgow in safety.—*Glasgow Courier.*

The stagnation of commerce in England is operating very powerfully in Egypt. All business in Alexandria is at a stand, and public confidence annihilated. Such is the scarcity of good paper, that large remittances in specie have been lately made to Leghorn and Marseilles. The Pasha will not sell his large stock of cotton, consisting of 90,000 bales for less then 10 1-8 dollars, while nobody thinks of offering him more than 8 dollars. There has not been a transaction for a month past, and every other branch of trade is equally dull.—*Malta Gazette of July 26.*

Since the plunder of the merchant vessel Thomas Crisp of Liverpool, reported in our last *Gazette* two other acts of piracy have been committed in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles; one on a Greek bombard, and the other on a French schooner, which was robbed of about 20,000 Turkish piastres. These pirates seem to be gaining courage by their late successes.—*Malta Gazette.*

PRUSSIA AND HOLLAND.—The Paris papers publish a copy of the treaty of commerce lately entered into between Prussia and Holland. Their respective ships are to be admitted on the same terms as if they were of the same nation and every commercial advantage that may be hereafter given to the subjects of one country shall at the same time be extended to the other. Provision is likewise made for communication by railroads should any traversing the Germans be established and the treaty determines by anticipation, that similar privileges are to be allowed on them. A special contract is made for the navigation of the Rhine, by which the freedom of intercourse is maintained, so that the ports of Cologne and Mayence communicate with Rotterdam as if both belonged to the same crown. The following is an abstract of the treaty:—1. The Dutch vessels which enter and go out in ballast or loaded in the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, and the Prussian vessels which enter or go out of Dutch ports in ballast or loaded, shall pay only the same duties and local taxes as the shipping belonging to subjects of each nation pay. 2. All objects of importation and exportation permitted to the subjects of either State are permitted respectively to both. 3. The intention of the treaty is to admit of no distinction between the vessels and commerce of both nations. 4. All objects imported and exported to each State shall be subject only to the same duties and customs as those paid by the subjects of the state. 5. The same bounty and drawbacks shall be allowed respectively on goods imported or exported in bottoms of the other state. Any future favours granted to its subjects by either kingdom are by this treaty extended to the other. The special conditions with regard to the navigation of the Rhine are as follows:—1, the King of Prussia gives to Dutch vessels all the rights enjoyed by Prussian vessels on that part of the Rhine belonging to Prussia. 2. the Dutch shipping shall be entirely free of charges and duties; and the King of Holland undertakes the same in the Meuse and the ports leading to the sea. 3. Both contracting parties agree to improve internal communication as much as possible. 4. Railroads are established in the dominions of either, and crossing the frontier, the same freedom will be given as by the Rhine. 5. The treaty to be binding for one year.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, SEPTEMBER 29, 1837.

By an arrival at New York, London papers to the evening of the 23d of August have been received. The London *Courier*, Ministerial paper, of the 23d of August, gives a complete list of the Members of the new Parliament, and classifies them thus:

	REFORMERS.	TORIES.
English and Welsh Counties,	49	119
" " Boroughs,	190	151
Scotch Counties,	11	19
" Cities and Boroughs,	22	1
Irish Counties,	44	20
Cities and Boroughs,	29	12
	345	313
	313	
Majority for Ministers,	32	

The London *Times* of the 19th of Aug. says that the entire House of Commons will stand thus:

	WHIGS.	CONSERV'S
England and Wales,	235	265
Scotland,	33	20
Ireland,	73	32
	341	317
	317	
Whig majority,	24	

The Imperial Parliament had been further Prorogued to the 2d of October.

A Dublin letter in the London Times states that the election of 28 of the Irish Whig Members will be contested.

The Steam Boat Medway, from London to Gravesend, was nearly destroyed by fire on her passage. One life was lost.

From the 9th of June to the 1st of August, there were 3249 deaths by cholera in Malta among a population of 106,700. Cases, 7052.

It is said that Parliament will meet on Tuesday the 7th of November, for the dispatch of business.

Commercial affairs generally continued to assume a more healthy appearance.

A European Congress is spoken of as likely to meet for the purpose of examining the situation of Southern Europe.

Reported Insurrection in Bombay.—We copy the following from the Globe of last night. We know not what degree of credit to attach to so serious an announcement, and we wait for more authentic intelligence before we believe it to be true. —*London Standard, 23d Aug.*

"The Linnet [homeward bound Brazilian Packet,] spoke the Caledonia, of Liverpool, from Bombay, on 35 days, in lat. 45, 20, long. 30, 10, W. which ship communicated the intelligence of the town of Surat having been burned, and 25,000 houses destroyed by insurgents on 25th April; and that the City of Bombay, as well as the Provinces, were in a most disturbed state. Particulars could not be afforded by the Packet. The flag ship Winchester had quitted Bombay for the coast with troops, the insurgents having cut off entirely one regiment."

Upwards of one hundred and eighty sail of vessels arrived at Quebec in five days, viz: between the 13th and 18th of this present month.

Provincial Elections.—The election of two Members for this city, terminated today in the return of Messrs. Barlow & Woodward.

The elections throughout the different parts of the Province are proceeding vigorously, and in several counties they are warmly contested by the opposing candidates. The following is a statement of the Polls in the different counties, as far as we have been able to collect:

County of York.—Wilmot, 65; Taylor, 57: Allen, 45; Hartt, 42; Fisher, 40; Cameron, 13: Messrs. Ludlow Robinson and J. T. Smith, resigned.

County of Sunbury.—Hayard 120, Partelow 82, Miles 93.

County of Queen's.—Johnston 252, Earl 229, Gilbert 164.

County of Charlotte.—Wyer 104, Hill 73, Clinch 56, Brown 62, Thompson 56, Owen 36. James Rait, Esq. resigned.

County of Carleton.—Beardsley and Connell returned.

Westmorland.—Wilson 169, Smith 166, Crane 136, Hannington 122, Palmer 62, Gilbert 44. M'Kay 22, Wright 20.

County of Gloucester.—William End, and Peter Stewart, Esqrs. returned.

King's County, Wednesday.—Vail 127, Freeze 98, Earl 95, M'Leod 72.

We hope our new Assembly will give their earliest attention to passing a law for shortening the time now allowed for elections, and we think it would be well if petitions were sent from every county, requiring the period for electing candidates to be shortened: the object is so desirable that both representatives and electors would be benefited. The term of *fifteen* days is a serious evil, and we believe is generally condemned throughout the Province as being far too long. The great waste of time and consequent expence thereon, are seriously felt by all classes, and more especially by those who take an active part in the return of the candidates. Party feuds arise, and too much ill feeling is often engendered from the length of time now allowed for electing. One *third* of the time would be quite sufficient for every elector in the Province to record his vote for the person of his choice; and one *fifth* of the time would be more than sufficient for the city and county of St. John.

At the Annual Election of Aldermen for the city of Saint John, we find that in the short period of *eight hours*, viz: from ten o'clock in the morning to six in the evening, the whole election is completed, and that more votes are recorded in that short time, than is *generally* done in the fifteen days allowed for electing city members for the House of Assembly.

Bank of British North America.—The Manager for the Branch of this Institution in St. John,—R. H. Liston, Esq.—having arrived, we understand the business of the Bank will commence in a very few days. —*Courier.*

Melancholy Accident.—We regret to learn that Mr. James Miller, Keeper of Gannet Rock Light House, and his hired man, were unfortunately drowned on Saturday night last, near Kent's Island, while crossing from Gannet Rock to Grand Manan. The boat in which they were is supposed to have been upset by the surf, after having struck on a sunken rock. Mr. Miller was a married man, and very generally respected. We have not heard the name of the other sufferer.—*Ibid.*

PRIZE MEDAL.—On Wednesday the 20th inst. the Annual Prize Medal of the *Young Men's Debating Society*, was presented to Mr. William R. M. Burtis, a member of the Institution, for his successful Essay on the "Rise and Progress of New Brunswick."—The Medal was executed by Mr. John Munro, and is a very fine specimen of his ingenuity in that line.

Flour (new crop) is now going at the rate of from five to six dollars in Detroit—seven in Cleveland—the article is expected to be down to four dollars in a few days. Wheat is selling in several of the Western markets at 75 to 80 cts. per bushel.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

Rules and Regulations to be observed by Persons desirous of purchasing Crown Lands or Timber.

All applications to be made by petition addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in the annexed forms.

Land Petition, form A.
Timber do. do. B.
Land Petition (not for settlement.) C; and which are to be filed in the Crown Land Office.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands will prepare lists of all such Petitions received by him, on or before the 24th of every month, or oftener if necessary, to be laid before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on the first day in every month, (not being Sunday) and the answers to the same, are to be published in the first Royal Gazette after the Petitions have been decided on.

Any Petition presented after the 24th of any month will not be inserted in the list, for the first following Council, but must lay over till the second Council.

The whole amount of duty on Timber and Lumber, and of purchase money, must be paid within thirty days after the answer shall have been published in the Gazette, with the exception of squatters, who purchase by instalments; in which case, the first instalment must be paid within the same period after the answer shall have been published.

All applications which may be complied with, will be forfeited if the payments are not made within the time required.

Land Petition A. for land for immediate settlement.

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. H. and C. B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of of the Parish of in the County of humbly sheweth,

That he is a British subject, and [illegible] by purchase a tract of land [illegible] containing acres, and bounded as follows:

The said land is at present in a wilderness state, no improvements having been made thereon; (or as the case may be,) and he requests that he may be allowed to purchase it at per acre, payable [illegible] and if so allowed, he is prepared to [illegible]

will settle himself upon, and improve [illegible] with, and conform in all respects [illegible] tions for granting of land.

And as in duty bound will ever p[illegible]

Timber Petition B.

To His Excellency Major General [illegible] K. C. H. and C. B., Lieutenant [illegible] Commander in Chief of the Provin[illegible] wick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of of the [illegible] and county of humbly shew[illegible]

That he is a British subject, and p[illegible] to cut and carry away fro[illegible] lands situate as follows:

The mark he intends using to [illegible] Timber now applied for is [illegible] himself to conform to the regulation[illegible] by Persons obtaining licences for T[illegible]

And as in duty bound will ever p[illegible]

Land Petition C. (not for immedi[illegible]

To His Excellency Major General [illegible] K. C. H. and C. B., Lieutenan[illegible] Commander in Chief of the Provin[illegible] wick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of of [illegible]

That he is a British subject, and [illegible] of purchasing acres of land [illegible]

All applications from Squatters [illegible] full statement of the improvements [illegible] the time they have been located on [illegible] for, and the other circumstances [illegible] found their claim, and such app[illegible] verified by the affidavit of the pe[illegible] companied by a certificate from so[illegible] Justice of the Peace, or other person [illegible]

IN COUNCIL, S[illegible]

The Petitions of the undermen[illegible] are complied with on the following [illegible]

Mathew Crimen, 2s. 6d. per acre [illegible] instalments.
Cornelius Gamben, 3s. by instal[illegible]
Thomas Arnold, 2s. 6d. immedia[illegible]
Lot Rockwell, do. do.
John Lynch, do. do.
Wm. Belmain, do. do.
Park. M'Donald do. do.
Wm. Hackett, do. do.
Robert Coyle, 2s. 6d. immediat[illegible] ments.
A. C. Beckwith, do. do.
Abraham Stockford, 2s. 6