SUMMARY.

A good deal of excitement prevails in France, in consequence of of a Treaty having been signed by England and the Nothern Powers for the settlement of the affair between the Pacha of Egypt and the Porte. In answer to a question put by Lord Strangford in the House of Lords, the Premier stated—

"It is certainly true that negotiations have been carried on between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and the Sublime Porte, for the purpose of pacyfying matters in the Levant, and settling public affairs in that part of the world. It is unquestionably true that negotiations of that kind have been carried on, and have been considerably advanced. Matters of this kind cannot be considered as settled and perfected until they are ratified, but that such negotiations have been carried on to some extent, is certainly true.—Lord Brougham: The alarm that I entertain upon the matter arises out of this—whether it is true or not that no communication whatever is made to France, or to those representing France, upon the subject of these negotiations, or this treaty—if a treaty has indeed been entered into— until after the period of its completion, in short, whether it is true that all communication was withheld from the representative of the French Government upon the subject?—Viscount Melbourne: It has been our wish to concur and agree with France upon this subject, *but it is also certainly true that France has not been a party to this arrangement.*—Lord Brougham: Then all I have to say is, that I express, and feel that I cannot too strongly express, my deep regret upon this occasion."

Anger and surprise run mountain high in Paris. That England should join hands with Russia, though but for a special purpose, and in direct defiance of France, was an event that, from M. Thiers down to the shoe-black at the corner of the street, no Frenchman could have believed. Yet, God knows, they have had a fair warning for the last six months, for Lord Palmerston, it is known, has ever persisted in declaring that England, would not desist in its determination to limit the empire of Mehemit Ali, and the ministerie! press has never softened its tone of ardour and defiance. But all this was considered mere bluster, and the final resolve of the British Cabinet has fallen like a thunderbolt on Thiers; and certainly on him the blow falls hard; he who has stood up for the English alliance, made it his hobby and his support, to find it fail him, and from no fault of his, is, however unavoidable, at least highly regretable; for Thiers certainly was willing to cede all that any French Minister durst cede to England, and his ability and address would have reconciled such sacrifice to his country. It were to be wished, therefore, that the diplomatic resolve of last week had taken place under any other Ministry than that of M. Thiers. We have made a mortal enemy of him, and *certes* a formidable one.

The policy of countries cannot, however, be altered from respect towards any man; and if it be for the paramount interest of England that Mahemit Ali should be put down, and that empire which he was forming between the Persian Gulf, the Nile, and the Taurus, under the patronage of France, shaken and shattered, ere it assumed consistency and strength, then the British Government would have been most culpable in neglecting the present grand opportunity. We have overlooked too many of the kind in Eastern affairs, and have no longer a single move to throw away. As to arguments of right in this question, they but weakly apply; that of the sword seems alone invoked by all parties—Mehemit certainly invokes no other; so that other countries flinging their swords into the scale, especially if done not for the purposes of conquest, but to preserve the political balance existing, cannot be stigmatized as unjust. The question is one of expediency almost altogether. Success will be no small leaf of laurel on the brows of the Whig Ministry. Failure may bring at once upon them condemnation and ruin.

The Four powers have signified their intention of limiting Mehemit Ali to the hereditary possession of Egypt and to the Pachalic of Acre, with the threat of certaining his portion still more should he resist. France, summoned to join in this, refuses. She will arm on the contrary, raise a couple of hundred thousand men more, and send the millions, which she was hoarding to pay off her five per cents. to the Pacha of Egypt. Our fleet, in the meantime, cuts off all supplies going from Egypt to Syria. It cannot, however, stop French gold; and the mountaineers of Lebanmon will find themselves much puzzled to decide whether they will gain most by being Turkish or Egyptian. Then the Turks are to make another onslaught upon Syria. Could all these things have been accomplished in the month of July, during the first flush of insurrection, Ibrahim could scarcely withstand it. The Egyptians would probably be driven from the north of Syria, and the verdict of the Great Powers be accomplished without peace being disturbed. On the contrary, if there be delay, French money and advice, and guarantees will calm the insurrection, and fresh batch of coercive measures must be hatched by the Four Powers, no longer so facile in execution or promising in success. Celebrity, therefore, is not merely half the battle, but all of it. If Mehemit can hold out till winter, it may take an European war to reduce him.

The *Journal des Debates* of Wednesday announces it to be the intention of France to raise the army to 500,000 men, to form a corps of observation on the nothern frontier, and to arm ten more vessels of the line. Russia being known to be rather lukewarm on the Egyptian business, the French corps of observation is intended to alarm the Germans. It is more likely to have an effect quite the contrary.

Revival in the Export of Manufactured Goods to the United States.—The quantity of manufactured goods exported to the United States was remarkably small during the first six months of the present year. Within the last few weeks, however, the quantity has increased and now there is a fair export to the States. The President steam-ship, although she charged five guineas per ton, got not less than 1300 packages of manufactured goods on freight. The packet ships as well as the transient vessels also got a fair share of goods. We trust therefore, that we may hail the present revival of export as a symptom of returning confidence in the United States market, and that the consumption of British goods by our Transatlantic brethren will speedly become as extensive as it was before the season of distress.—*Albion.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT MOSTYN COLLIERY.—LOSS OF EIGHT LIVES.—On Tuesday morning a violent explosion of fire-damp took place at one of the pits. The explosion was so powerful that large lumps of coal were thrown up from the bottom of the pit to the surface, a height of 130 yards, and at the same time an overpowering sulphurous smell issued from it.

It is impossible to ascertain the cause of the accident. One young man rushed through the fiery torrent below, over the bodies of his unfortunate companions, without sustaining much injuty. Eight corpses have been brought up; and one man and a boy are in a most dangerous situation, they having been burnt most dreadfully.

Five more have been most seriously injured.—A fortnight ago two or three others were burnt to death in the same manner, one of whom left eight children and a widow on the point of confinement. In consequence of these dreadful accidents five destitute women have suddenly become widows, and thirty small children bereft of their fathers.

The Numa, transport ship is loading at the Royal Arsenal and will sail on Sunday for Gibraltar. Three thousand five hundred barrels of gunpowder and a large quantity of shells and mortars have been shipped on board this vessel for that important military station. The Sovereign, transport ship, is loading at the Royal Arsenal and will receive on board a similar description of stores for Malta.

Sir E. W. St. John Mildmay, Bart., was drowned in the Thames, by falling overboard, in consequence of the insecurity of a rail in the steamboat Rose, when the vessel came in contact with the wharf.

An order is received at the Custom-houses in Ireland imposing an additional duty of 10s. 6d. per 110 pieces, on deals, and three-eights of a penny per foot on all kinds of timber.

The fastest Steamer in Europe.—The Fire King, 600 tons and upwards, bundler's measurement, and 250 horses' power, left the river on Sunday morning last, on an excursion to the Menai Bridge, having on board the Chairman and Board of Directors of the Hon. East India Company, and a number of other gentlemen. The Fire King steamed from off George's Pier, through the Victoria Channel, and against a spring flood tide, to Beaumaris, a distance of 51 nautical miles, in 4 hours and 5 minutes; and 9 nautical miles for the flood, it gives 60 nautical miles through the water; this brought into statute miles gives 16½ per hour. Her passage back from Beaumaris to the Rock Fort, against a strong ebb, was 48 nautical miles in four hours; add 12 miles for the ebb, gives 60 nautical miles, or 16½ per hour. The day which (from the state of the wheather) at first looked unpromising, brightened up as the Fire King cleared the banks; and to the pleasing recollection of having spent a day on board the fastest steam vessel in Europe, all who had the pleasure have to add the remembrance of the hospitable and princely entertainment of their talented, scientific, and truly worthy host, Robert Napier, Esq. engineer, of Glasgow, and the owner of the Fire King.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE CHARTISTS.—Neither the late defeats experienced by the chartists, nor the imprisonment of their leaders, and transportation of their chiefs, have broken their spirits, or fill them with despair; on the contrary they are again in the field, and are collecting their scattered forces under the banner of (as they term it) moral and passive resistance.—They have already determined upon a convention being held at Manchester, and have elected delegates to sit on it. Wednesday night they held an open air meeting on Clerkenwell Green when a man named Spur was chosen to represent the working men of London. They intend forming a society for securing, at the next general election, the return of such candidates as are chartists. No matter whether their favourite candidates be confident or not of being returned the chartists will carry them to the poll, and get for them as many votes as possible. In places which return only one member, they will rely upon their own strength; but where two members are returned, they will endeavour to join with the whig or tory party, so as to secure the return of at least one chartist member to parliament. A fund will be immediately raised for defraying expenses of those elections. Lovett is selected to be one of these candidates. The Lond. chartists are resolved to make a grand display of their strength on the occasion of the dinner to be given to Lovett and Collins on the 4th August. Mr. Wakley will preside, and several other members of parliament have been invited to attend.—*Morning Herald.*

Extraordinary sale of Foxhounds.—The most remarkable sale of hounds ever known took place a few days ago at Hyde-park-corner; the lots were thirteen in number, making 127 hounds, exclusively of whelps; their produce was 6,511 guineas, or *one hundred pounds per couple!* The pack that realised this enormous sum was "the Osbaldeston," which has hunted the old Berkeley country (Hertfordshire) under the mastership of Hervey Combe, Esq. The Earl of Cardigan was one of the principal buyers.

The Queen's Nurse.—Mrs. Mason, the monthly nurse, has been appointed to attend the Queen during the period of her confinement. She is to have £300 and one pound a day as long as her services are required after the month, to be head nurse, and to have two assistant nurses under her direction. We understand that Mrs. Mason has got this appointment through the recommendation of the Duchess of Bedford, who was staying with Lady John Russell, when Mrs. Mason was in attendance upon that lamented lady.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

The Queen Dowager intends to make a tour of the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, previous to her return to town.

It is said Mr. P. J. Miles, of Bristol, relative of the honourable member for Bristol, has purchased Sir John Owen's extensive estate in Pembrokeshire. The consideration money is £100,000.

Government, in pursuance of its plan of granting pensions to literary men, has conferred on Dr. James Browne, LL.D., member of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, an annuity of £100, "in consideration," it is expressly said, "of his literary attainments."—*Glasgow paper.*

Sir Eardley Wilmot does not intend to withdraw from the representation of the county at the next election.—*Birmingham Advertizer.*

Contest for a Baronetcy.—There are two claimants for the title and extensive estates of the late Sir William Palmer—his son, "Sir Roger Palmer," who has taken possession, and "Sir Francis Roger Palmer, of the 60th Rifles, lately returned from foreign service.

A pension of £550 a year reverts to the Civil List by the death of Sir Robert Baker, formerly chief magistrate of Bow-street.

Great excitement has this week prevailed both in Paris and London in consequence of a misunderstanding between France and England, which has led to very general apprehensions of a war between the two countries. In the Borse at Paris and in the Stock Exchange here, the intelligence has produced a perfect panic, and caused a serious depression in the funds. The quarrel between France and this country has arisen out of the Eastern question, being an attempt to settle the long-pending differences between the Sultan of Turkey, and his powerful, but rebellious subject, the Pacha of Egypt. The principal facts of the case are said to be, that a convention, having for its object the settlement of that question, had been signed at London by the representatives of England, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, without the adhesion or concurrence of France. The conditions on which the treaty has been based will be understood from the following clauses:—

"The Sultan is to offer Mehemet Ali the hereditary succession of Egypt, and the life use of the pachalic of St. Jean d'Acre.

"If the Pacha does not accept the offer in ten days, the Sultan will then offer Egypt alone.

"If the Pacha still holds out, the four powers engage to force Mehemet Ali to return to his duty."

France, it appears, complains in loud and indignant terms that she has been grossly insulted by England, in consequence of the latter having ratified the treaty without her concurrence.

The Morning Herald of the same date has the following passage:—

"If England were to be alarmed at words we should find much cause for apprehension in the manifesto of M. Theirs; but happily we are not so easily excited as our volatile neighbors, and we well know that these are words and nothing more. France and England are not so utterly devoid of common sense as to come to blows because Mehemet Ali is more ambitious than it pleases Lord Palmerston he should be; and the interests of two great nations are not to be compromised because M. Theirs' dignity is offended.

Tuesday's Gazette announces that the honour of Baronetcy has been conferred on Mr. James Stuart, Chief Justice of Lower Canada, Mr. Fowell Buxton, Mr. John Henry Polly, of Upton in Essex, and Mr. John Palmer Bruce Chichester, of Arlington Court, Devonshire.

Admirals Sir William Hotham, Sir Josias Rowley, and Sir Charles Rowley, and Sir David Milne, Knights Commanders, have been appointed Knights Grand Cross of the Bath; Vice-Admiral John West, Rear-Admirals Sir Charles Dashwood, Sir John Wentworth Loring, Sir Robert Barrie, Sir James Hillyar, and Lord William Fitzroy, have been appointed Knights Commanders of the Bath; and Captains Charles Gordon, Charles Dilkes, William Goate, Thomas Tudor Tucker, Christopher Bell, Henry Weir, and George Le Geyt, have been nominated Companions of the Bath.

Sir James Alexander Gordon is gazetted Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

The Queen has presented to the Surry Zoological Gardens a beautiful specimen of a deer lately received from the Himmalaya mountains.

LADIES' TEETH.—The cause of ladies' teeth decaying at so much earlier a stage of life than those of the other sex, is attributable to the friction of the tongue upon them. But, according to the *Hertford Courier*, it is owing to the sweetness of their lips, as it is a fact well established by every body's saying, that sweet lips ruin the teeth.

ESPARTERO AND THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—We had considered the degradation of the military order of the Bath complete, when a knight commandership was conferred on Colonel (*soidisant* General) Sir de Lacy Evans. But in the "lowest deep" Ministers appear to have found a "still lower deep." They have not been ashamed to avow in Parliament, that tho' so many veterans of distinguished service in their own country, men in every way elligible for the honour, have been wholly overlooked, they have conferred its grand cross upon General Espartero. It would seem, however, that they never inflict an injury on a man until the moment that he has rendered himself peculiarly worthy of their good offices, so they never confer a benefit on a *protege* until he has achieved some utterly dishonourable and disgraceful act. It was, therefore, perfectly in accordance with their previous practice, that the grand cross of the Bath should have reached the domineering traitor Espartero, on the very day on which he had erected the standard of rebellion against his Sovereign. There is only one thing wanting to render the performance complete. Marota should have been similarly invested, and at the same moment.—The indignation which has been created in both services by this flagitious act is excessive, and no wonder.—*United Service Gazette.*

THE WHALE FISHERY.—The Greenland Whale Fishery, we regret to say, has turned out almost a total failure this season. The *Dundee Chronicle* of Thursday says—"We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter, dated from Aberdeen, on Tuesday, of which the following is an extract:—'Just on leaving Peterhead this morning, the Joseph Green, from Greenland, arrived with three or four fish. He landed the master of the Perseverance, of Peterhead, and with whom I had a moment's conversation, as the mail was just about starting. He lost his ship, (crew saved) on 3d May, and reports the fishing *a total failure.* The *Dundee Courier* of Tuesday, further states—"On Tuesday last the following vessels arrived at Peterhead:—Joseph, Green, 4 fish and 2770 seals; Ranger, 1500 seals; Resolution, 2 fish and 6 seals; Union, 2100 seals; Eclipse, 1 fish, 1990 seals.—The Superior arrived on Wednesday with 1110 seals. Only eleven fish had been killed at the Greenland fishery this season.

Presentation of Plate to Sir George Cockburn.—A magnificent present of silver plate was made on Thursday, to Sir George Cockburn, the value of which exceeds £1000. It was subscribed for by 86 officers of both services, a deputation from whom waited upon the gallant admiral with the gift, which consists of two separate pieces of plate, one of which was a large salver, and the other a superb plateau, or centre piece for a table. This latter is composed of an architectural elevation of the height of 24 inches, the base of which supports four allegorical figures, emblematic of the quarters of the globe, in the whole of which Sir George has been employed in the battles of his country; from the base springs a quadrangular pillar, three sides of which are occupied with a coat of arms, and wreaths having engraved thereon the names of the victories in which he participated, and the fourth contains a complimentary inscription. Surrounding this pillar is a group of four figures, representing the seaman, the soldier, the marine, and the marine artilleryman—the four services in which Sir George has been successfully engaged, the alternate spaces being filled with lions, sea-horses, dolphins, and other characteristic ornaments, and the top surmounted with an elegant case.—*Bell's Messenger.*

CHINA.—The *Penang*, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday from Macao, with a cargo of tea, has brought letters from Canton to the 20th, and from Macao to the 24th of March. Although these dates are no later than those received by the overland mail some weeks ago, they supply fuller particulars than what were contained in the very few letters brought by the overland despatch. The extensive naval and military preparations in India and England for exacting satisfaction from the Chinese government, were well known both to the foreign merchants and Chinese authorities; and the general impression seemed to be, that Commissioner Lin was completely astounded on finding what a storm his proceedings had raised, and that he would be exceedingly glad to pay for the confiscated opium, and make personally any concessions that might be required from him, if by so doing he could avert the threatened attack; in which case he would, no doubt, impose some gross falschood or other upon the general government. It was, however, believed at Macao, that the expedition would proceed at once to the east coast, and that the admiral would refuse to hold any communications with subordinate authorities, and would insist on treating, if at all, directly with the emperor, so that the commissioner was not likely to have an opportunity of putting his own colouring upon the negociations. It was remarked at Macao, that all the vessels which had been taken up for the conveyance of troops, had been required to be of light draught of water; the inference from which was, that it was intended to ascend Pekin river, and to land the troops as near as possible to the capital. In the meantime, the trade was going on at Canton, through indirect channels, without any serious interruption; and the commissioner, after hearing of the English armaments, had opened the Portuguese trade at Macao, by which increased facilities would be afforded for getting in English goods, and procuring returns from Canton; but he continued to exercise great strictness and severity in putting down all attempts to renew the opium trade.

Owing to accounts of the great advance in the prices of tea in England, and the probability of an entire close of the trade from the approach of the expedition from India, there had been a considerable advance in the Canton market, and nearly all the black tea on hand, suitable for shipment to this country, had been bought up.—Aug. 1st.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 13.

THE REGENCY.—Lord Melbourne announced a message from the Queen; which the Lord Chancellor read to the Peers—

"Victoria R.

"The uncertainty of human life, and a deep sense of duty to my people, render it incumbent on me to recommend to your consideration a contingency that may hereafter take place, and to make such provision as may in any event secure the exercise of the Royal authority. I shall be prepared to concur with you in such measures as may appear best calculated to maintain, unimpaired, the power and dignity of the Throne, and thereby to strengthen those securities that protect the right and liberties of my people."

It was ordered that the message be taken into consideration next day.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell appeared at the bar with the same message; which the Speaker read to the Commons.

On Thursday, the Lord Chancellor introduced the Bill into the House of Lords. The following are its provisions.

1. If the Queen should die, leaving issue under 18 years of age, Prince Albert shall have the care of such issue as guardian until they shall severally attain that age, and shall be Regent of the Kingdom.

2. That Prince Albert shall exercise all the Royal powers, shall be possessed of the Royal prerogatives, and administer the government in the same manner as a sovereign during the term of regency.

3. That he shall take the oath administered under similar circumstances in the reign of Queen Anne.

4. That the King or Queen, for whom a Regent is fiere appointed, shall not marry during the period of legal infancy without the consent of the Regent and both houses of Parliament.

5. That the Regent shall not have or give power to give the Royal assent to any measure for altering in any respect the order or course of succession to the Crown, as now established.

6. That if the Regent shall marry a Catholic, or cease to reside in the Kingdom he shall no longer be guardian of the infant issue, nor Regent of the Kingdom.

The Bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday; all without a word of remark from any Peer besides the Lord Chancellor.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

John Gape's Commentaries on the Appropriations of the Session of 1840.

No. 10.

Dear Mr. Editor.—You see that I am punctual in forwarding my No. 10; and as I do not at present look forward to being obliged again to leave the Province, I shall be equally punctual with respect to my succeeding numbers. The next item that follows is of rather a disagreeable nature, and to you who are under prosecution for Libel, must look particularly ugly, viz. £5250 for GAOLS! Of this large sum, £500 was granted for the Gaol at Fredericton. Now as more than one large grant has already been made in previous Sessions for that Gaol; this new grant could have been required, only for the special purpose of providing a state side for the prison, for the incarceration of Printers, Attorney's Clerks, Custom House Officers, &c. committed under the warrant of the Speaker of the Assembly for breach of privilege; or of Editors and Printers of newspapers sentenced to imprisonment on prosecutions for Libel, by order of the Governor, by order of Wilmot, Partelow & Co. Hope they will make the apartments comfortable!—But of this sum £5,250, three thousand was granted to the St. John Gaol and House of Correction! Mem. Wonder what makes the County of St. John so much more popular with the House than it used to be! Wonder how it comes to pass that that County gets such prodigiously large grants for *certain* purposes? Why so much as £3000 in addition to former grants has been given for these buildings? Can't say indeed! But it is very odd! Mem. Wonder through whose hands the money passes? Wonder who is County Treasurer? Why don't you know, goosey? No, do you know? Yes, to be sure! John E. Partelow!! There it is says you! There is no longer any mystery in that County getting such a grant! The only wonder is that Thirty thousand was not granted instead of three thousand! Mem Wonder how much John gets for himself as Commission? Of course not less than Chamberlain's commission of 5 per cent!. Mem. Wonder whether you have forgotten, that in one of my former commentaries I made up Mr. Partelow's pickings out of the appropriations of last session, to £440: to this add 5 per cent. (if that is his commission, and I don't think my namesake would work for less) on the £3000 for the Gaol and House of Correction, and it will bring the amount of his pickings to £500!! Mem Wonder whether this is all? No; there will be his commission on £5000 granted to the City corporation (as I shall afterwards shew) viz. £250 which added to the above £500, will make the comfortable little amount of *eight hundred and forty pounds of lawful money of New-Brunswick!!*

Well done Mr. Partelow! No wonder he and Wilmot are so keen for committing printers to gaol for breach of privilege, and getting through addresses to the Governor to commence prosecutions against them for libel! No doubt John and Wilmot would be very glad to prevent these troublesome people from discussing the money affairs of the country, lest remark should be made upon the sums bestowed upon themselves! Seven hundred and eighty seven pounds to Wilmot, to wind up the Delegation business, and eight hundred and forty pounds to Partelow for jobs and commission, is not so bad! Well, "responsible government" is a very dear commodity!

Among the appropriations for Public Buildings will be found one of £1217 for Public Wharves.—£400 for a wharf at Indian Town to please Mr. Simonds, and £100 for one at Gagetown to please Mr. Johnston; the latter in addition to a large grant at a former session; the former was very properly thrown out by the Council. Altogether the appropriations for Gaols, Mechanics' Institute Building, Wharves and Breakwater, and the Public Government Offices at Fredericton, amount to £7133, being £4491 more than was granted for these objects in 1837. This is coming on with a vengeance.

I next come to the item which relates to the Militia. Your readers will recollect that between two and three thousand pounds were last year squandered away upon equipments, and clothing, and accoutrements, and what not for certain regiments of militia—a Rifle Brigade for which nobody would volunteer.—a Regiment of Hussars commanded by Major Wilmot, in which few will remain, &c. &c. MEM. Wonder whether it would not have been far more beneficial to the poorer classes in the Province if this money had been kept in the Treasury and a reduction made in the flour duty? Wonder where the Rifle uniforms are deposited—where the cavalry saddles—in whose custody they have been placed? Can't say, unless it be that of the Quarter Master General? The amount of the entire item is £2169, being an increase since 1837 of £892. The first item is £75 for Adjutant General Colonel Shore. Indeed what with the gallant Colonel's Law office, and his Parliamentary office, and his Military office, that gentleman contrives to feather his nest pretty well, and to bleed the unfortunate natives pretty freely. Fourteen or fifteen hundred pounds a year, with the trifling additions of £500 as Council pay, and £75 Adjutant General's pay, that learned and honorable, and gallant gentleman's pickings are about as good as Wilmot's and Partelow's. I am not at all surprised at the gallant colonel's being so fierce at prosecuting you for libel! Look at the persons who took the most active part in bringing about that wretched affair, and you will find that they are the very persons who have been in the habit of lying, and stiff do lye, the country under the heaviest contribution. Mem. Wonder whether they are afraid of a free and independent press!—Wonder whether they are afraid that if public attention be drawn to their emoluments, they may lose some of their coppers! Can't say. The next item is so capital, so excellent, so proper, so well deserved, that I will quote the very words of the resolution of appropriation. "To the Quarter "Master General of the Militia Forces, the sum of "£200 for his services for the year 1839." You see that this last session the sum of *two hundred pounds* was granted for the services of the Quarter Master General. If you will refer to the appropriations of 1837 and 1838 you will see that *fifty pounds* only was granted. MEM. Wonder what has rendered such an increase necessary.—why is it that the salary of that officer should have increased four fold? Don't you know? Well then I'll tell you! *The Officer has been changed!* I'll just tell you the mystery of this wonderful history! In days of yore Colonel Allan, an honorable member for York, was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of Militia; but Sir Howard Douglas wanting to have an efficient officer for that employment, made overtures to the then Major Love, of the 52d Regiment. Sir Howard, however, found himself unexpectedly baffled by Colonel Allan's influence with the Assembly, and was obliged to retain him along with Col. Love During the whole of Col. Love's, and more particularly during Col. Turner's period of service, this office was always a bone of contention between the Government and the Assembly. The last allowance made to Col. Turner was in 1837, and then a similar sum of £200 was as usual given to Colonel Allan, although a committee of Assembly, of which Mr. Partelow was chairman, had reported that the *services of the Inspecting Field Officer had been dispensed with*, and although no duty of any kind had been done. In 1838 Colonel Allen had a grant of £100 as a *retired allowance for lisiloug services as Inspecting Field Officer.* Now this did not do—in the first place, the name of retired allowance did not exactly suit; and secondly the money was not enough—a reduction from £250 to £100 was out of the question! So Town Major Gallagher was deprived of his office of Quarter Master General, which to him would never have been worth more than £50, nor indeed to any one else who did not happen to be a Member of Assembly, and Colonel Allen was forthwith appointed thereto, and at both the two last session, not fifty pounds as heretofore, but actually *two hundred pounds* has been granted for the salary. So much for being a Member of Assembly! and so much for "responsible government!" This responsible government is certainly a fine thing.

Your's, truly, JOHN GAPE.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN

Royal Mail Steam Ships,

Of 1200 tons and 440 horse power.

Under contract with the Lords of the Admiralty.

BRITANNIA,	Captain HENRY WOODRUFF.
ACADIA,	" ROBERT MILLER.
CALEDONIA	" RICHARD CLELAND.
COLUMBIA,	

For Liverpool, G. B.

THE Acadia will leave Halifax for Liverpool on Thursday the 3d September. Passage money, including Wine and Steward's fee, 25 Sovereigns, or £3: 5 currency.—Passage from Halifax to Boston $2. S. CUNARD & CO.

Halifax, Aug. 1840.

Steamer North America

WILL leave for BOSTON, in future, at Ten o'clock, A. M., on Thursdays, instead of 1 o'clock as formerly.

She will also go to Windsor, (or in her absence) the Maid of the Mist, on Tuesday Evenings instead of Mondays, and leave Windsor again the same tide she arrives there.

JAMES WHITNEY & CO.

St. John, August 14.

New Lunch House.

JAMES SORLEY respectfully informs the respectable portion of this community, that he has opened a LUNCH HOUSE in Princess street, adjoining the Post Office, where every attention will be given, and the smallest favor kindly acknowledged. JAMES SORLEY.

July 24.

Cordage & Fishing Lines.

Just received, and for sale by the subscriber—

AN invoice of staple Cordage, from 32 thread Ratline to 3¼ inches; 1 bale Fishing Lines, assorted. For sale very low by

JOHN V. THURGAR.

July 3. *Corner Duke & Water streets.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 28, 1840.

SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.—It affords us much pleasure to inform the Friends of the above Institution, that at a meeting on the 20th instant, Mr. WEISBECKER, late Music Master to the 69th Regiment, was unanimously chosen Professor of Music to the Society. And also that the Society are making active arrangements preparatory to giving a series of Concerts during the ensuing Fall and Winter.

SIGNIOR BLITZ.—This celebrated magic performer will again exhilirate our good citizens by his wonderful doings on Monday and Tuesday evenings next; the Signior's advertisement of particulars will be found in our advertising columns. Signior Blitz's performances in Halifax, won him as usual very great applause from most fashionable audiences: His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell and family, together with Sir Charles and Lady Fitzroy, honoured the performances with their company.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—We understand that Monsieur Laureate, the successful Aeronaut, has made proposals to ascend a second time in New-Brunswick, provided a sufficient sum shall be collected that will fully cover his expences.

MR. WHITE.—This celebrated Irish Melodist has arrived here from Halifax: his opening Conversazione on the Bards and Melodies of Ireland will take place at the Theatre, on Monday evening next, 31st instant.—Particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

It is with most sincere regret that we have this morning heard of the death, at his residence at Loch Lomond, of WILLIAM G. COBY, Esq. Mr. C. has resided in New-Brunswick nearly forty years, and we confidently believe that no one has, during the whole of a long life, supported a more pure and unblemished reputation,—wherever sickness, want, or sorrow existed in his neighbourhood, there was this kind and humane person to be found, and his offices of kindness were universally dispersed. *Herald.*

An Act for preventing Ships clearing out from a British North American Port loading any Part of their Cargo of Timber upon Deck.

WHEREAS great Loss of Life and severe Sufferings have been occasioned amongst the Crews of Ships and Vessels laden with Timber and Wood Goods, from British Ports in America, from the Practice of having a Portion of the Cargo of such Ships stowed on or above Deck: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this Present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that it shall not be lawful for any Part of the Cargo of any Ship or Vessel wholly or in part laden with Timber or Wood Goods, and clearing from any British Port in North America, or the Settlement of Honduras, for any port in the United Kingdom, between the said First Day of September and First day of May in each Year, shall not be permitted to sail without first procuring a Certificate from the Clearing Officer that all the cargo is below deck.

And be it enacted, That if any Captain, Owner, Supercargo or other person having command of any such ship or vessel shall so place, or cause or permit to be so placed, any part of the cargo, every such Captain, Owner or Supercargo, or other person so offending, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding One Hundred Pounds, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace, or in any Court of Record in the United Kingdom, or in any of Her Majesty's Possessions abroad where the offender may be: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent the carrying upon deck the necessary store Spars for the vessel's use, or the removal on deck of a portion of the cargo of such ship or vessel, in cases where the same may be rendered necessary by the springing a leak, or other damage during the voyage, nor to any ship which may have cleared out from any Port in British North America, or the settlement of Honduras, before the First day of September, or within seven days after notice of this Act shall have been received at the Custom House of the respective Ports.

And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue in force until the First day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed during the present Session of Parliament.

THE UNION OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA.

1. It is left to the discretion of the Governor to proclaim the act at any time not exceeding fifteen months from its passing, instead of six.

2. Two members are added to the county representation of Upper Canada, and one given to Bytown.

3. Instead of one member each, Montreal and Quebec are to have *two* members each, and one member is given to Sherbrooke.

4. The limits of the cities and towns, are to be fixed by the Governor, within thirty days after the Union of the Provinces.

5. The clauses providing for District Councils, to be first appointed by the Governor, with power of taxation, have been struck out.

6. The interest of the existing debt of Upper and Lower Canada, at the time of the Union, is alone, to be the *first* paid out of the consolidated revenue of the Provinces.

7. It may be lawful for Her Majesty to annex the Magdalen Islands to the Government of Prince Edward's Island.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18th.—The Races were most excellent to-day, and the number of persons present immense. The Governor General was present during the two first Races.

I understand that the Corporation has been appointed. The Hon. P. McGill, mayor, J. G. Mackenzie, C. S. Rodier, John Donegani, Adam Ferrie, and some others, whose names I have not been able to learn, Common Councilmen.

QUEBEC, August 10.—We understand that the Assistant Judges received a notification yesterday afternoon, that the Honble. Messrs. Panet and Bedard, who were suspended at the close of 1838, are re-instated. We believe that no provision is, as yet, been made for the late Assistant Judges.

(From the Trinidad Standard, June 16.)

A Bottle, corked and sealed, and containing a sheet of letter paper, on which the following memorandum was written, was picked up by a Spanish Peon, on the 5th of last month, at Salibay, on the Eastern Coast of this Island.

We trust the publication will meet the eye of the writer of the memorandum. The currents which prevail on the spot were the bottle was thrown overboard are clearly South-easterly, and they must be very powerful to have carried this bottle at least 1500 miles, in the short space of 48 days, being upwards of 31 miles per day, or a knot and a quarter per hour;—

POOR C