"as to the salaries they shall receive," which were to be for the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Province Secretary the same as the Province Treasurer, viz. £600, and indoor establishment of office £200.

But within less than three years after they had succeeded in humbugging the Crown out of the Crown Revenues, they find that they have been all wrong; and that they have pledged the Crown to give salaries to the Crown officers which are utterly inadequate. The Governor's salary instead of £2500 currency, is raised to £3,500 stg; and that of the Province Treasurer, to keep pace with the allowance to Wilmot and Partelow has also been raised. Instead of being £900 as stated in 1835, the grants are as follows:

Beverley Robinson, Province Treasurer,	£750
Henry Whiteside, Clerk,	300
Stephen Humbert, Messenger,	150
Contingencies,	163
	£1363
Sufficient in 1835, 6 & 7,	900
Excess above enough,	463

Here there is nearly £500 more expended than was deemed sufficient three years ago for the department.

Mem. Wonder what it is which makes the Province Treasurer worth £150 more to the Province this year than he was last? Wonder whether any mere Clerk in the universe, is worth £300 for quill driving? What makes the Treasurer's quill driver worth double the salary of any Merchant's Book Keeper in town, for such persons seldom ever get more than £150? Is it right that the Treasurer's Clerk should have double the pay of the Custom House Clerks? or have a salary equal to what is stated in the schedule above referred to, as sufficient for the Auditor and Receiver Generals—gentlemen of such rank and standing in the Country, that one of them is a member of the Executive, and the other of the Legislative Council; that as much should be given him as was then thought sufficient for both Clerk hire and Contingencies? There is no knowing when the increase of the Department at St. John is to stop. In 1837 the expence of it amounted to £2671: being an increase in three years of upwards of £600! Mem. Wonder what makes the Treasury such a favourite in the Assembly? Can't say unless it be the connection between the Treasurer and Messrs. Simonds and Johnston! Some people will go great lengths for their relatives!

In the £2671 there are included items of £50 a piece for Isaac Woodward member for the city, and G. D. Robinson, the Treasurer's brother, and also a relative of Messrs. Simonds and Johnston, which deserve a passing remark. A year or two ago, Mr. W. Hubbard appraiser of Goods for Provincial duties, petitioned the Assembly for some allowance, to compensate him for his services. Mr. Hubbard happens to be brother-in-law to Mr. Street, member for Northumberland, who happens to be under the displeasure of the party for opposing the Civil List Bill, and surrender of the Crown Revenues.—Mem. Wonder whether his petition was granted? How can you ask such a question? No to be sure, it was rejected! But last year Messrs. Woodward and Robinson were appointed Appraisers of goods for Imperial duties! Mem. Wonder whether they petitioned for a grant? No! it was not necessary; Woodward had nothing to do, but to hint that he ought to get a share of the spoil as well as Partelow, and Wilmot, and Allen, and Hayward, and Brown, and Weldon, and Simonds, &c., and that a share would also be very agreeable to another relative of Messrs. Simonds and Johnston, and forthwith they were both booked for £50 a piece, altho' not a penny had been ever given before for the same service, and although so short a time before Mr. Hubbard had been refused a like compensation! Truly the Governor General is wanted to rectify these abuses!

Yours, dear Mr. Editor,

JOHN GAPE.

British News.

HOUSE OF LORDS—June 30.

THE CANADAS.

The *Duke of Wellington* having found it necessary to take into his consideration the constitution, resources, and acts of those provinces, particularly during the late war, and feeling the importance of those colonies to the influence and prosperity of this country, was anxious to make some observations to the house on the subject. He would advert particularly to the latter part of the noble viscount's address, wherein he stated that the present was the fitting time for carrying through the house a project such as his bill contained. In that he differed from the noble viscount. He did not think the time had yet come. He did not think this was a time to introduce such an experiment when they had hardly got rid of one rebellion, and certainly not of the irritation of feeling which it had occasioned. He knew he had the misfortune of differing from very many persons on this subject. He knew that there was a growing feeling in this country in favour of a separation from those colonies, and of our parting in amity with them. He believed those persons were mistaken. He believed the power of this country would sustain a great loss if it lost those colonies.—On that account it was that he warned the house not to pass this bill, unless it was sure, which he did not think it could be, that it would effect the advantages which were proposed. He thought their lordships over-calculated the advantages of such a union as was proposed. The fact was true, that they had no link in common but the mighty river which the noble viscount had adverted to. But their enjoyment of that depended altogether on this country. The noble viscount had altogether forgotten, however, that the navigation of that river could be settled by the plan adopted with regard to the navigation of the Mouse and the Rhine. If we secured to Upper Canada the free navigation of that river we would secure our own possession of Upper Canada for ever; and while we held Upper Canada we need not fear the loss of Lower Canada. Their lordships should not suppose that the present was the first time the subject had been brought under their consideration. With regard to the report of Lord Durham, he should only say, that it recommended the union of the five provinces. That was altogether impracticable. In the speech from the throne last session their lordships had been requested to take the subject into consideration. No bill, however, reached them. That which was introduced in the other house was subsequently withdrawn. (Hear, hear.) The noble duke proceeded to warn their lordships of the consequences of legislating in the manner contemplated by the government. By far the greater number of petitions which had been presented from Canada were against the union of both provinces. The noble duke then referred to the different despatches sent to Canada by the present government, all of them of different tendency.—Such repeated changes were most extraordinary for such a country as Canada, the cry of the people of which was for a *responsible government*. Give us, said they, *Lord Durham's flag, a responsible government*. (Hear, hear.) The inhabitants of the state of Glengarry were as good subjects as ever acknowledged a sovereign; their cry especially was for a *responsible government*. Give the Canadians that—let the government, in addition, secure Upper Canada—and there would be no fear of keeping the Canadas, still less necessity would there be for a junction of them. He could not but refer to the gallant conduct of the British arms in Canada at various times. In 1812, for example, they had nobly defended the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada against the whole force of the United States, yet those same troops were sent to the winds; the government at home did not co-operate with the loyal assistance it possessed in Canada—hence the present state of affairs. He entreated the government to pause before they went farther with the present measure, which was one of risk, and which he trusted he had shown. He begged leave to remind the government they were about to legislate for the Canadas by an assembly composed of three or four different nations and of many different religions. At all times such a step was hazardous, doubly so as respected the North American provinces. He again trusted their lordships would well consider the question, and in committee make those alterations necessary to render the bill less obnoxious, but he called upon ministers to consider the opinions of others in their lordship's house, and if ministers were determined to take the responsibility on themselves, in God's name let them do it. For his own part, according to his present opinion, he would say non-content to the present bill. (hear)

Lord Gosford said, from all the experience he had had in Canada, he could safely declare that the inhabitants of the lower province were loyal subjects and friendly to the government of this country. He confessed he was opposed to the present bill, because it saddled the heavy debt of the upper province upon the lower, which had incurred none. His honest and conscientious conviction was this, that the great body of the Canadian population were decidedly hostile to the present bill. (Hear.) He believed, in like manner, that there were many persons in Canada who would hail the pleasure of the union, because it might become a source of discontent, and profit to them. Such persons, however, formed but a small part of the general population. (Hear.) He did not deny but that the time might come when a union of the Canadas might be fairly attempted with a reasonable chance of success; but he was decidedly of opinion that the period had not yet arrived. He opposed the bill before the house because it was unjust, and founded on misrepresentation.

In the Commons, Mr. Miles asked whether any negotiations were going on for the renewal of friendly relations with the Shah of Persia? Lord Palmerston answered that despatches had lately been received from that court, and negotiations were pending; but at the present moment he could not enter into any statement thereon.

We regret to hear that her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta is very seriously indisposed. Sir Henry Halford is in constant attendance at the palace.

The Duke of Wellington.—On the late anniversary of the battle of Waterloo a very interesting medal, struck for the occasion by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, and set as a ring, was worn by some of the distinguished guests. It is of the same size as that made to commemorate the Queen's marriage, and is executed by the same gifted artist Mr. W. Wyon, R. A. The miniature portrait of the great duke is exceedingly good.

Admiral Sir James Gordon has been appointed Lieut. Governor of Greenwich Hospital, an appointment which will, we think, give universal satisfaction to the profession and the public as a reward of distinguished gallantry and merit—*Herald*

Death of Lord E. Chichester.—The Newry Telegraph announces the death of the Rev. Lord Edward Chichester, rector of Kilmore, one of the richest livings in the gift of the Lord Primate, Dr. Beresford.

Some sensation was caused on Friday by the London house of Agency's dishonouring the drafts of the Commercial Bank of Manchester, and it is presumed the stoppage of payment is inevitable.—The event was not unexpected, as previous accounts from Manchester intimated the Bank under considerable discredit there.

The "interesting situation" of Queen Victoria appears to be no longer a question.

One of the Paris papers announces, on the authority of a letter from Constantinople, that the Turkish government is about to establish a representative legislature—a Turkish House of Commons.

The *Timber Duties Bill* has passed in the House of Commons, it has also been read a second time in the Lords, and committed.

Proceedings in Parliament.—The movements in Parliament during the week preceding the sailing of the Queen show how much Great Britain is benefitted by her colonies, and how necessary it is for her to watch them closely. Before the House of Commons Mr. Ewart brought the Sugar Question. The people of England have not only sunk twenty millions of pounds in making freemen, but are paying annually the interest of a hundred millions more in the enhanced price of sugar. Ignorant and improvident legislation for the West Indies will not soon be forgotten. Mr. Ewart wished to reduce the duty on foreign sugar from 63 shillings to 34 per hundred weight. In this case it seems to us that the Brazil sugars would go into Great Britain. Indeed, the sugar trade would be chiefly held by America and the French and Spanish colonies. By furnishing an abundant supply of free labour to the West Indies, cheap sugars could be obtained and slavery abolished. If free laborers had been introduced at £20 each head into the West Indies, England would not groan as she does, and her money would have been well paid.

Lord John Russell failed in the attempt to allow the emigration of Hill Coolies to the Mauritius by clauses in the Colonial Passengers Bill—but another measure for the supply of immigrant labour to the West Indies will be brought forward.

Mr. F. Kelly obtained leave to introduce a bill to abolish punishment of death except for treason and murder. There are now fourteen crimes punishable with death. A few years ago there were over two hundred. The Attorney General tried to have Mr. Kelly lay the bill on the shelf till next year, but he would not.

The clergy reserves bill had not yet passed the House of Commons. Lord J. Russel was to move on Monday, June 30, to go into committee on the bill, when he said he should propose an important alteration; but on Monday he postponed his motion to Thursday or Friday, and did not state what the alteration was to be.

Dreadful Fire in London.—About 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of High-st. Shadwell, were thrown into the utmost alarm by the sudden outbreak of a fire on the premises of Mr. Drake, a baker.—Much time was lost before water could be procured, and the flames communicated to the private dwelling of Mr. Reynolds, proprietor of St. Andrew's wharf, which in a few minutes communicated to the warehouses and shipping. The flames extended to vessels lying in shore, it being low water—viz. the *Delight* of Glasgow; and *Dunchalton*, of Glasgow, laden with general cargoes, were totally destroyed. The *Elizabeth* was much damaged, and a large barge was also burnt. While the shipping was on fire, the flames on shore extended to the Globe public-house, in High-street: Mr. Lindens, Mr. King, in Globe street; Mr. Thompson, Mr. Aldridge, grocer; Mr. Hobles, and Mr. Morrisson's, all of which are entirely reduced to ruins, and about 12 others much injured. About ten o'clock the flames were so far subdued as to allay all fears, but the great confusion prevented farther particulars being obtained. Another account says, "We are not exaggerating in stating that twenty houses, if not more, consisting of warehouses, public houses, and private dwellings, have fell a prey to the devouring element. The fire originated in the bursting of a cask of whiskey in one of the vaults of M'Kenzie's wharf (which is a receptacle for Scotch and Irish whiskey) which ignited from a lighted candle, and before assistance could be procured the whole building was one entire blaze, and communicated to the surrounding houses."

Deplorable State of Trade at Birmingham. The Birmingham Journal says it would be impossible to give anything like a correct picture of the depressed state of trade and its consequences. The following facts are stated:—10,000 applications by working men and women, for free passages to Australia, have been made, and refused, within the last two months, at one Emigration office in the town. Between twenty and thirty good houses and retail shops are untenanted in three of the principal streets, and thousands of middle and small rented houses are unoccupied in every part of the borough. The walls are literally covered daily with auction bills, and a purchaser can hardly be found for either leasehold or freehold property. The brokers' shops are crammed with goods purchased at half the cost price. The pawnbrokers, being completely stocked, refuse any except what are termed best pledges. Thousands of mechanics are living on half wages, thousands on quarter wages, and numbers of creatures are sustained by means known only to the Almighty himself. Upwards of 300 applications were made to the Gloucester Railway Company for situations as guards, &c., within the last month. The poor rate is doubled, and numbers are leaving their houses to escape paying it. All is gloomy, and no one can see a prospect of improvement. In the midst of these symptoms of distress, there is an anomaly, of which the Journal confesses that it has, in vain, sought an explanation. In the outskirts of the borough, new streets are laid out, and houses are rising as if by magic, and all are occupied as fast as completed. A meeting of the merchants and manufacturers was held on the third of June, to take into consideration the state of trade and to adopt such remedial measures as might be suggested and agreed upon. A number of resolutions were adopted, among which were the following:—

5. That the business of the country cannot be conducted without the aid of the private and joint stock banks, and that depriving them of the right of issuing notes under proper regulations will increase the embarrassments of the community at large, but more especially of the agricultural classes and will tend very materially to reduce the current income of Government.

6. That this meeting earnestly disavows any wish or intention to promote the interests of any one part of the community to the injury of another, its only object being the just protection both of property and labor, and the general good of all classes.

7. That the following gentlemen, viz: the Chairman, Secretaries and Treasurer; Thomas Bolton, Esq., Charles Shaw, Esq., W. Chance, Esq., P. H. Muntz, Esq., H. Van Wart, Esq., Messrs. William Matthew, T. C. Salt, F. W. Harrold, and S. A. Goddard, be appointed a committee, for the purpose of communicating with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, and such other members of Parliament as they may see fit, and generally to take such steps as they may think proper to promote the above or any other measure, which shall render it obligatory upon the Government to exercise its power when requisite to supply an efficient and adequate currency.

8. That the committee do immediately communicate these resolutions to the large landed proprietors in this and the adjoining counties, and to proper parties in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Sheffield, and other large commercial and manufacturing towns, and request their active co-operation in carrying the same into effect; and further, that they be instructed to prepare petitions to both Houses of Parliament, embodying these resolutions, to be presented at such time as they may think proper, and that the members for the borough and the county be requested to support the same.

The Jews—Palestine. A numerous meeting of the Jews was lately held in London, at the Great Synagogue, to take into consideration the means to afford protection to their brethren at Damascus, who at the last dates were still suffering persecution and great violence. Resolutions were adopted, expressing the necessity of a further interference on the part of the Jews in Europe, in favor of their persecuted brethren of Damascus; and that Sir Moses Montefiore be requested to proceed to Alexandria, in company with M. Cremieux, emissary of the French Jews, to represent the British Jews at the court of the Pasha of Egypt, and to defend their persecuted brethren of the East. The meeting was attended by Baron Rothschild, and all the wealthy Jews of the metropolis. A subscription of nearly seven thousand pounds was made at the meeting.

A letter from Jerusalem, published in the Hamburg Correspondent, says—

The building of the Protestant chapel proceeds rapidly. For the present a house is hired. The English church liturgy is translated into Hebrew, and printed, and the missionary Nikolayson performs divine service, with his assistant Pient. Of 400 Jews, 100 have embraced Christianity. An institution for converts has been established by the English Missionary Society, and a Hebrew prayer-book is to be published. The English Consul endeavors to engage the Jews to cultivate the land of their fathers, under the favor of Mehemet Ali, and considerable quantities of land have been purchased for foreign emigrants. It is said there is somewhere a Talmudic saying, that when there shall be 25,000 Jewish inhabitants in the Holy Land, the laws and regulations must be again enforced which prevailed when Palestine was a Jewish State. The Rabbis in Turkey are endeavoring to complete the above number by colonists, which, doubtless, will not be under the powerful protection of England. Some rich Jews in London and Italy intend to establish factories and manufactories in Jerusalem and some other considerable towns under the protection of England. The English Government has appointed a Vice-Consul at Jerusalem for all Palestine.

The King of the French has written an autograph to Queen Victoria, congratulating her on her escape.

We learn from Weimar that the Emperor Nicholas has addressed an autograph letter to the Queen of England, congratulating her Majesty on escaping from the attempt on her life.—*Galignani.*

Extensive Emigration from Germany.—For several days past the coach direct from Paris has brought us whole families of Germans on their way to Havre, where they are to embark for America. So considerable is the number of these emigrants that the ordinary vehicles from Paris to Havre were found insufficient to convey them.—*Dieppe paper.*

Death of Major Aglionby, M. P. for East Cumberland.—We regret to announce the death of Major Aglionby, which took place suddenly at Carlisle on Wednesday morning last. As he was entering the Court-house to preside at the sessions he dropped suddenly down, and expired instantly without uttering a word. He sat in the court on the previous day as chairman, and appeared in his usual health, which was excellent; and the very moment before his death he was speaking to a gentleman and exhibited no alteration in his appearance.

A clergyman of the established church, in the diocese of Elphin, has perfected a lease of thirteen acres for the use of the Roman Catholic priest; the clergyman is the Rev. Thomas Goff.

Lord Palmerston has erected a catholic chapel at Clifiony, and endowed the priest and his successors with a valuable glebe free of rent.

The horse which the Prince of Orange mounted at the battle of Waterloo, and which died not long since at the extreme age of 28 years and 7 months, has been stuffed at Brussels, by order of his Royal Highness, and the public have been admitted to see it.

The Pope is said—the fact is hardly credible—to have sold the Laocoon and the Apollo Belvidere to the emperor of Russia for nine millions of francs.

According to the *Constitutionnel*. Admiral Baudin has orders to attack and seize Buenos Ayres.

Her Majesty has recently presented to each of the clergy engaged in the ceremony of the royal nuptials, a copy of the Holy Scriptures, magnificently bound in purple and gold, as a token of her gracious favor.

Brussels, June 7.—The Queen of the Belgians was safely delivered this morning, at one o'clock, of a Princess. The labor was of very short duration, and the Queen and the Princess are going on well.

THE ARMY.

Lieutenant Lord Viscount Jocelyn, 15th Hussars, is appointed extra Aid-de-camp to Major General W. K. Elphinstone, commanding the Meerut division.

The 69th Depot at Nenagh has received an order to send a draft of sixty men to Cork, to embark for Halifax, and join the service companies.

Major Holmes and Dr. Chermside, 23d, are ordered to join head-quarters at Halifax.

Her Majesty has been pleased to elevate Gen. Sir Thomas Wiltshire to the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom as a reward for his services at the capture of Khelet, in the East Indies.

The number of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Artillery, in the garrison of Woolwich, is two thousand, and out of that large corps, there are only nine who were present at Waterloo.

The total strength of the army in Ireland is as follows:—Cavalry—6th Dragoon Guards, six troops of the 6th Dragoons, 17th Lancers, and four troops of the 12th Lancers, 1,050. Infantry—19th, 20th, 22d, 38th, 42d, 84th, 86th, 88th, 97th, and 99th; 28 Depots of ditto; total amount, 13,944; Royal Artillery, 827, Total, 15,841.

War-Office, June 19.—35th Foot—Lieut. Gen. Sir R. D. Jackson, K. C. B. from the 81st Foot, to be Col. vice Gen. Sir J. Oswald, dec. 38th Foot—Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Nicholls, K. C. B. from the 93d Foot, to be Col. vice Gen. Sir H. Pigot, dec. 81st Foot—Major Gen. Sir J. Waters, K. C. B. to be Col. vice Sir R. D. Jackson, appointed to the 35th Foot, 93d Foot—Major-Gen. Sir J. Douglas, K. C. B. to be Col. vice Sir J. Nicholls, appointed to the 38th Foot.

THE NAVY.

Portsmouth.—It is reported in the naval circles that the increase of pay (recommended by the commission) will take effect from the 1st of July next. Very extensive changes with respect to the pursers are also under the consideration of the Admiralty.

The following two-decked ships, similar to the Rodney, 92, are ordered to be built forthwith at the different ports, namely, Hannibal, 99, Irresistible, 90, Exmouth, 90, Lion, 90, and Prince Albert, 90.

Five and twenty ships of war are now under sail for the Chinese seas from England, and our colonial stations, and most of them have arrived at their destination ere this.

There are 530 officers with the rank of Navy Lieutenant who never served as such!

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 21, 1840.

His Excellency the Governor General returned from his visit to Head Quarters, on Saturday last, accompanied by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor Sir John Harvey. The Governor General proceeded immediately for Halifax by way of Windsor, in the steamer *Nova-Scotia* which was chartered for the purpose.

Signior Blitz.—This truly wonderful and Prince of Magicians exhibited some of his astonishing acquirements in the Magic Art, for the first time in this City, to a numerous and respectable audience, last evening, at the Friary, in Horsfield street, among whom we observed the Hon. Judge Parker, His Honor the Master of the Rolls, Officers of the Garrison, &c. &c. The fame of this celebrated disciple of Thaumaturgus has attracted fashionable and crowded audiences in all parts of Europe and North America. It would be an endless task to attempt a description of all his metamorphoses and surprising performances;—what we should denounce as impossibilities, he puts in practice with the greatest ease, expertness and grace. He has attained the power of stealing the senses of an enlightened audience! Therefore to one and all we can only say, go and see!—Signior Blitz advertisement will be found in our columns.

Theatre.—Mrs. Preston made her first appearance this season, on Wednesday evening last, and was loudly greeted by a respectable audience.—Mrs. P. appears this evening as Elvira, in the admired Play of Pizarro.

ADDRESS TO MAJOR BROOKES.

At one o'clock, on Tuesday last, Lieut. Colonel Peters, attended by Major Robinson, Captains Payne, Jarvis, Drury, Smith, and Lieut. Foster, as the representatives of the several Battalions of St. John Militia, waited upon that veteran soldier Major Brookes, of the 69th Regt. at his quarters, and presented the following Address of the Officers of Militia of the City and County of Saint John, as the just expression of their sentiments with regard to him, and which we feel great pleasure in laying before our readers.

We understand that the gallant Major is about to retire from this Garrison, and will take his departure shortly for Great Britain.—In addition to this Address, we feel confident that Major Brooks has won the esteem of this community, and will carry with him the hearty good wishes of every respectable citizen.

To Major Robert Brookes, commanding Her Majesty's Sixty-Ninth Regiment, Commandant of the Garrison of Saint John, &c. &c. &c.

St. John, N. B., July 27, 1840.

Sir,—We the Commanding Officers, Field, and other Officers, of the Militia of the City and County of St. John, having been informed, that it is your intention to leave this Province, in a short time, for Great Britain, avail ourselves of the opportunity to address you—previously to your departure, in order that we may express the feelings of high consideration and esteem, which we unanimously entertain towards you.

The recollection of the very kind and flattering manner, in which, upon all occasions, you have evinced your disposition to encourage an harmonious, and a cordial understanding, between Her Majesty's Troops, and the Militia Forces, and of the many instances in which you have afforded highly useful instruction and assistance to the Militia, cannot fail of being cherished by us, with the liveliest gratitude.

Your arrival amongst us with the distinguished Regiment under your command, was a time of great anxiety—when two of our Sister Colonies were in open rebellion, and a powerful foreign neighbouring State, was bearing a threatening attitude upon our Frontier; at that time there being but one Regt. of Her Majesty's troops in the Province, and the Militia Forces of New-Brunswick being in a most undisciplined state, we hailed your landing with peculiar interest and satisfaction.—The threatened troubles are now happily at an end, and our fears, have in a great measure subsided, under the pleasing anticipations, that all difficulties will be satisfactorily settled, without recourse to the desperate alternative of War.

Should circumstances however render a resort to arms for the honor of the Crown, and defence of our soil necessary, we have much gratification, Sir, in declaring to you that we shall hail with great satisfaction your return, as that of an Officer the records of whose Country bear abundant testimony to his brave and noble bearing as a soldier; and of whom our own observation conveys unalterable feelings of the warmest regard for his private worth as a man, and his experience and ability as a Commanding Officer.

We most sincerely assure you, that in leaving New-Brunswick, you will bear with you our best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity; and we shall rejoice at all times to hear of your advancement; feeling confident that our Sovereign's favours cannot be more deservedly bestowed, than in conferring a marked approval of the highly creditable and distinguished conduct of yourself, and the gallant sixty ninth, under your command, during the time you have continued in this Garrison.

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

Sir,

with sentiments of the highest respect,

your most obedient

and very humble servants,

Benjamin L. Peters, Lieut. Col. commanding Regiment of Saint John City Militia.

George Anderson, Lieut. Col. commanding 1st Batt. Saint John County Militia.

Charles Ward, Lieut. Col. commanding Rifle Batt. City Militia.

Alles Otty, Lieut. Col. commanding Sea Fencibles.

Alexander Wedderburn, Major 1st Batt. Saint John County Militia.

George D. Robinson, Major 1st Batt. Saint John City Militia.

With the signatures of 116 Captains, Staff and Subaltern Officers, belonging to the different Corps of Militia in the City and County of Saint John.

[Upon receiving which, Major Brookes in his usual happy manner, tendered the following acknowledgment.]

St. John, N. B. 28th July, 1840.

Lt. Colonel Peters and Gentlemen—

I beg you to accept and to return for me to the Officers of the Militia of the City and County of St. John, my warmest acknowledgements and heartfelt thanks for the very flattering Address which they have done me the honour through you to present to me. No language of mine can adequately convey to you the pleasurable feelings with which I receive it;—It is, indeed, a proud occasion which offers to me one of the most gratifying testimonials a Soldier can receive—the honourable test of the approbation and esteem of a body of gentlemen, distinguished for devoted loyalty to our Sovereign, and, as I have had occasion to observe, possessed of strong Military feeling; and permit me to assure you, I shall ever cherish in my remembrance this valued tribute of your kindly sentiments and good opinion.

Desirous as I have certainly been of encouraging an harmonious and cordial understanding between Her Majesty's Troops and Militia forces, and of aiding to promote their efficiency, I cannot but feel that, in your partial kindness you have overrated my humble exertions in those respects; but I venture to express the hope that if the sphere of my utility had been commensurate with my wishes to be of service, I might have established a stronger claim to that esteem which you profess for me.

You have adverted Gentlemen to the period of my arrival among you, with the Regiment which I have had the honour to command, when the political horizon of this Province wore a threatening aspect, and indicated approaching troubles on your Frontier;—These have been happily averted, but had it been otherwise, and circumstances had called forth our active and combined services, I should have felt pride and confidence in acting in concert with the Militia of New-Brunswick, (knowing the material they are composed of,) and entertaining the full persuasion that one feeling only would have animated us; that of vising with each other in doing our duty to our common country

For the confidence and regard you have been pleased so handsomely to bestow on me, I feel deeply grateful; and I trust, that should occasion hereafter arise, (but God forbid that it should be on your own soil,) I may justify the former, and evince to you, that I am not altogether unworthy of the latter.

It now only remains for me Gentlemen to offer you the sincere assurance that I fully reciprocate all your kind wishes, and in bidding you farewell, I leave with you my fervent ones for your individual welfare and happiness; and while I indulge the hope that we may again meet I am anxious that you should believe that whenever fate or the chances of the service may hereafter call me, I shall never cease to reflect with the highest pride and satisfaction on the honour you have this day conferred on me.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

with sentiments of regard and gratitude,

your very faithful and obedient

humble servant,

ROBERT BROOKES,

Major 69th Regt.

The Commanding Officers, Field and other Officers of the Militia of the City and County of Saint John.

New Vessels.—Yesterday was launched from the ship yard of Messrs. W. & J. Olive, at Carleton, the splendid new ship *Belmont*, 968 tons old, and 930 new measurement. She is iron kneed and most substantially constructed, and is, we are informed, one of the best vessels ever built in this Province. The Belmont is owned by Messrs. S. Wiggins & Son.—*Gazette.*

A fine new copper fastened ship of 400 tons, called the *Hannah*, was towed into the harbour yesterday by the steamer Maid of the Mist. The Hannah was built at Granville, by Mr. James Young, for Messrs. Alexanders, Barry & Co., of this city.

This day a new ship of 360 tons, belonging to Messrs. Milby & Thomas, was launched from the ship yard of Mr. Tristram Ring, at Sand Point; she is called the *Duke of Wellington*, is copper fastened, and we understand is both in model and workmanship, a most excellent vessel, equal, if not much superior to any built in the Province.

We feel great pleasure in laying before our readers the following correspondence which has lately passed between their Excellencies the Governor General and the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.—It really gladdens our hearts to see attention at last drawn in high quarters to the vile, infamous and corrupt "abuses "which disgrace the administration of "those resources which are (erroneously) "believed to be devoted to public im-"provements:" it delights us beyond powers of description to see that the wickedness of the gentlemen of the Assembly and their servants, whether of high or low degree, has attracted the notice which it has long called for, and is about to be checked. We are quite convinced that the Province of New-Brunswick will long have reason to be thankful for the late brief visit of the Governor General, and that immense benefit will result from it, notwithstanding infinite pains were taken to prevent his Excellency seeing any thing or hearing any body except.——

"But see how brightly breaks the morn"!!

Government House,

Halifax, 16th July, 1840.

My dear Sir,—Adverting to the conversation I had with your Excellency, respecting a paragraph in your reply to the Address from the Inhabitants of Halifax, I beg in this manner to call it to your particular attention, namely the abuses which dis-"grace the administration of those resources which "you believe to be devoted to public improve-"ments."

This paragraph may be considered as conveying a severe imputation upon my Administration. I am aware that you could not have intended it as such, but it is due to myself that you should remove every ambiguity upon this point, in so important and public a document. I therefore have to request that your Excellency will take such measures as will remove any imputation upon my public conduct, which this document appears to convey.

I have the honor to be,

My dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) C. CAMPBELL.

His Excellency Charles Poulett Thomson, Governor-General of B. N. America.

Government-House,

Halifax, 16th July, 1840.

My dear Sir Colin,

I cannot comprehend how any one can pretend to affix a meaning to the expression to which you refer, different from that in which it was used, and in which you and I well understand it; but I am sure you will believe me when I say that nothing could give me greater pain than the possibility of its being tortured into such a meaning as that which called for your observations.

As you well know my object in making use of the words in question, was to express *my feelings upon the* ABOMINABLE SYSTEM *pursued by the Assembly with respect to Road Grants, by which, either by Law or Usage, they vote away large sums of money, in small amounts, for local improvements, under the authority of their own Commissioners, and with no audit by themselves*—a system which was perfectly incredible to myself, and I believe to every man in England, until it was brought under notice by yourself, through Lord Durham's Report. My complaint, therefore, was exactly the reverse of the meaning which is pretended to be given to it, namely, that the money is not, as it ought to be, *left under your control to be applied under your responsibility: a course from which, when it has been followed, the Province has derived so much advantage.*

I must say in justice to the many men of all parties who have conversed with me upon the subject of my answer, and upon this point in particular, that I have not heard the slightest doubt expressed by any one of them of the true meaning of the expression, and therefore I must suppose that those suggested to you have been the result of malice or violent party spirit.

However, from whatever motives, or in whatever quarter, they may originate, I am equally anxious to give them a contradiction, no less in justice to myself than to you, though I possess no other means of doing so than by requesting you to make what use you please of this Letter.

Believe me,

My dear Sir Colin,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) C. POULETT THOMSON.

Lieutenant-General

Sir Colin Campbell, &c. &c. &c.

Halifax, July 22.

James McNab, Esquire, was this day admitted and sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council of this Province,—a Mandamus for his appointment thereto, under the Royal Sign Manual, having been received by the Lieutenant-Governor, by the Packet which arrived on Monday.

We also understand that a Mandamus has been received, appointing John Morton, Esq. of King's County, a Member of Her Majesty's Legislative Council.

Downing Street, 3d June, 1840.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 30 of the 7th May, enclosing copies of twelve Addresses which you had received from various parts of the Province of Nova Scotia, strongly disapproving of the recent proceedings of a majority of the House of Assembly.

I have had much satisfaction in receiving so many and strong testimonies of the loyal attachment of the People of Nova-Scotia to Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of their high estimate and character of yourself.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

[Signed,] J. RUSSELL.

Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B.

Important Mail Arrangement.—A contract has been made, says the Commercial Advertiser, by the Post Master General for a Steamboat and Railroad Mail from New-York to Boston, via New London, Norwich, and Worcester, with a car on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, arranged as a travelling Post Office for a clerk of the department for receiving and assorting mails.

When the arrangement contemplated by the contract shall have been perfected, at least 200 Post Offices will receive their mails from New York, from twelve to twenty four hours earlier than they now receive them. The mails leave this city daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 p. m., in the steamboats Charter Oak and Norwich, and from Norwich are carried by railroad to Worcester and Boston. The mails through Great Britain, on the railways, are carried in the way above described, and the bags are left and received at the several Post Offices, by the operation of machinery, without the cars stopping a single moment.—*Sylvester's Reporter.*

The King of Hanover.—By a report made to the Legislature of New York, by Willis Hall, the Attorney General, relative to the title of the trustees of the Poultney Estate, to lands in Steuben and Alleghany counties, it appears that Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and now King of Hanover, is one of the present acting trustees to that estate.—*Ib.*

Another Fisherman taken. Revenue schr. Rival Packet, arrived at Halifax 11th inst., one day from Cape Negro, with American fishing schooner Decatur of Portsmouth, seized for some alleged infraction of the laws.—*Boston Courier.*

Commodore Elliott. The Naval General Court-Martial, which convened at Philadelphia on the 4th of May last, for the trial of Commodore Elliott, found him guilty of the 1st, 3d, 5th, 6th, and 8th charges against him, and sentenced him to be suspended for four years, with a suspension of pay for the first two years.

The sentence has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy; but so much of it as deprived Commodore Elliott of his pay has been remitted by the President, thus rendering the sentence of the Court a mockery—virtually a leave of absence for four years, without loss of emolument.—*Ib.*

Fatal affray at Woodville, Missouri.—A serious affray occurred near Woodville, Missouri, on Sunday morning 28th of June. As we have learned the particulars from a gentleman who was at Woodville at the time. It seems that Col. D. Woodard, with his brother and a man named Glass, waylaid a carriage containing Colonel W.'s wife, and two other ladies, with a Mr. Frazier, a step son of W's. by his wife, and two or three small children. The first named party ordered the other to stop, and Col. W., immediately fired a pistol directly at the persons in the carriage, wounding one of the ladies in the cheek. Young Frazier then jumped from the carriage, and fired a pistol at Col. Woodard, wounding him badly in the face. With another pistol he lodged a ball in his body, which killed him instantly. The brother of the latter immediately shot Frazier in the back as he was returning to the carriage. Glass, in the meantime, had fled. A brother of Frazier, who was on horseback behind the carriage, now came up, when Woodard fired a gun at him, shattering his arm badly with buck shot. At the last accounts the Frazier who was first wounded was not expected to live.

One of the ladies in the carriage showed great presence of mind, by orderi[illegible] down. She then picked up a [illegible] dropped, and threatening to [illegible] Woodard's negroes, who had [illegible] duced him to let go, and then [illegible]

It seems there had been [illegible] standing between Col. Wo[illegible] which her children by a for[illegible] Fraziers, had taken part. A[illegible] been offered for the apreh[illegible] brother, who is now at large [illegible] prehended, and is in jail.—[illegible]

Harvest in the Susque[illegible] York Republican has the fo[illegible] port of the crops in that con[illegible] have heard, we believe the [illegible] with equal correctness to the [illegible] hanna Valley generally:

Harvest. The farmers in [illegible] busily engaged in cutting the [illegible] ing commenced at an unusua[illegible] hay, which is now nearly, if [illegible] is very abundant, much more [illegible] many seasons past. Rye, bu[illegible] to believe from what we hav[illegible] quantity and very inferior in [illegible] ed by the rust—the grains [illegible] ears not well filled, and this, [illegible] throughout all this region. [illegible] the slight exceptions of some [illegible] fly or rust, will yield a plenti[illegible] lity, quite equal in all likelih[illegible] Oats are good, but the corn [illegible] may, however, improve as th[illegible]

The village of Acayucan, [illegible] Vera Cruz, was nearly destr[illegible] of May. It commenced in the [illegible] ed the Church post-office, cu[illegible] house, the judicial buildings, [illegible] chives, and the holy apparat[illegible] whole damage was estimated [illegible]

From the Niagara [illegible]

We regret to state that [illegible] place on this frontier on a ve[illegible] from both sides of the river, [illegible] tisk their lives in a most dari[illegible] instance no less than three [illegible] the attempt to abandon the c[illegible] Surely the two governments [illegible] plan whereby this great evil [illegible] medied.

On Saturday last four Am[illegible] ed to this place from Fort [illegible] having crossed the river on a [illegible] two in a small skiff. On Tu[illegible] across; and we are informe[illegible] line the deserters from Buffa[illegible]

Several of the soldiers of [illegible] serted from Drummondville [illegible] last four of them attempted [illegible] plank a little below the Cliffo[illegible] of them reached the Ameri[illegible] three were drowned.

The farmers in this vicinit[illegible] of their hay harvest, and the [illegible] for securing it in good con[illegible] equal a fair average. A qua[illegible] been delivered in this town [illegible]

In about another fortnigh[illegible] for the reapers. This crop w[illegible] Barley and Oats are said to be [illegible]

From the Perth Con[illegible]

Fire.—Six Children burnt [illegible] head, it bec