perishable materials, and we now approach one of the most memorable passages of his eventful career. He was chairman of the great bullion committee; but before he engaged in that stupendous task he had resigned the chief secretaryship of Ireland. As a consequence of the report of that committee, he took charge of and introduced the bill for authorising a return to cash payments which bears his name, and which measure received the sanction of parliament in the year 1819. That measure brought upon Mr. Peel no slight or temporary odium. The first Sir Robert Peel was then alive, and altogether differed from his son as to the tendency of his measure. It was roundly asserted at the time, and very faintly denied, that it rendered that gentleman a more wealthy man, by something like half a million sterling, than he had previously been. The deceased statesman, however, must in common justice be acquitted of any sinister purpose.

This narrative now reaches the year 1820, when we have to relate the only domestic event in the history of Sir Robert Peel which requires notice. On the 8th of June, at Upper Seymour-street, London, being then in the 33d year of his age, he married Julia, daughter of General Sir John Floyd, who had then attained the age of 25.

Two years afterwards there was a lull in public affairs, which gave somewhat the appearance of tranquility; Lord Sidmouth was growing old, he thought that his system was successful, and that at length he might find repose. He considered it then consistent with his public duty to consign to younger and stronger hands the seals of the home department. He accepted a seat in the cabinet without office, and continued to give his support to Lord Liverpool, his ancient political chief. In permitting his mantle to fall upon Mr. Peel, he thought he was assisting to invest with authority one whose views and policy were as narrow as his own, and whose practice in carrying them out would be not less rigid and uncompromising. But, like many others, he lived long enough to be grievously disappointed by the subsequent career of him whom the liberty party have since called "the great minister of progress," and whom their opponents have not scrupled to designate by appellations not to be repeated in these hours of sorrow and bereavement. On the 17th of January, 1822, Mr. Peel was installed at the head of the home department, where he remained undisturbed till political demise of Lord Liverpool in the spring of 1827. And here for a moment the narrative of his official life may be interrupted, in order to remind the reader that he did not always represent in parliament such insignificant places as Cashel and Chippenham. The most distinguished man that has filled the chair of the House of Commons in the present century was Charles Abbott, afterwards Lord Colchester. In the summer of 1817 this gentleman had completed sixteen years of hard service in that eminent office, and he had represented the University for eleven years. His valuable labours having been rewarded with a pension and a peerage, he took his seat, full of years, among the hereditary legislators of the land, and left a vacancy in the representation of his *alma mater*, which Mr. Peel above all living men was deemed the most fit person to occupy. At that time he was an intense tory—or, as the Irish called him, an Orange Protestant of the deepest dye—one prepared to make any sacrifice for the maintainance of church and state as established by the revolution of 1688.—Who, therefore, so fit as he to represent the loyalty, learning, and orthodoxy of Oxford? To have done so had been the object of Mr. Canning's young ambition; but in 1817 he could not be so ungrateful to Liverpool as to reject its representation, even for the early object of his parliamentary affections. Mr. Peel, therefore was returned in the month of June without opposition, for that constituency which many consider the most important in the land—a constituency with which Mr. Peel remained on the best possible terms for a period of twelve years. The question of the repeal of the penal laws affecting the Roman Catholics, which severed so many political connections, was, however, destined to seperate Mr. Peel from Oxford. In the year 1828, rumours of the coming change were rife, and many expedients were devised to extract from Mr. Secretary Peel his opinions on the Catholic question. But with the impenetrable reserve which ever marked his character, he baffled inquiry, and left all curiosity at fault. At last, the hard necessities of the government rendered further concealment impossible, and out came the frightful truth that Mr. Peel was no longer an Orangeman. The ardent friends who had frequently supported his Oxford elections, and the hot partizans who shouted "Peel and Protestantism" at the Brunswick Clubs, reviled him for his defection in no measured terms. On the 4th of February, 1829, he addressed a letter to the vice-chancellor of Oxford, stating, in many well-turned phrases, that the Catholic question must forthwith be adjusted, under advice in which he concurred; and that, therefore, he considered himself bound to resign that trust which the University had during so many years confided to his hands. Mr. Peel's resignation was accepted; but as the avowed purpose of that important step was to give his constituents an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion upon a change of policy, he merely accepted the Chiltern Hundreds with the intention of becoming a candidate for that seat in parliament which he had just vacated. At this election Mr. Peel was opposed by Sir Robert Inglis, who was elected by 755 to 609. Mr. Peel, was, therefore, obliged to cast himself on the favour of Sir Manasseh Lopez, who returned him for the borough of Westbury, in Wiltshire, which undignified constituency he continued to represent during two years, until in the general election in 1830 he was chosen for Tamworth, in the representation for which borough he has continued for exactly 20 years.

The main features of his official life still remain to be noticed. With the exception of Lord Palmerston, no statesman of times has spent so many years in the civil service of the country as Sir Robert Peel. If no account be taken of the short time he was engaged in the bullion committee in effecting the change in the currency, and in opposing for a few months the ministries of Mr. Canning and Lord Goderich, and it may be stated that from 1810 to 1830 he formed part of the government, and presided over it as first minister 1834-5, as well as from 1841 to 1846 inclusive. During the time that ye held the office of home secretary under Lord Liverpool, he effected many important changes in the administration of domestic affairs, and many legislative improvements of a practical and comprehensive character. But his fame as a member of parliament was principally sustained at this period of his life by the extensive and admirable alterations which he effected in the criminal law. Romilly and Mackintosh had preceded him in the great work of reforming and humanizing the code of England. For his hand, however, was reserved the introduction of ameliorations which they had long toiled and struggled for in vain. The ministry through whose influence he was enabled to carry these salutary reforms lost its chief in Lord Liverpool during the early part of the year 1827. When Mr. Canning undertook to form a government, Mr. Peel, the late Lord Eldon, the Duke of Wellington, and other eminent tories of that day, threw up office and are said to have persecuted Mr. Canning with a degree of rancour far outstripping the legitimate bounds of political hostility. At least those were the sentiments expressed by some of the less discreet friends of Mr. Canning. It was certainly the opinion held by the late Lord George Bentinck, when he said that "they hounded to death my illustrious relative;" and the ardour of his subsequent opposition to Sir Robert Peel evidently derived its intensity from a long cherished sense of the injuries supposed to have been inflicted on Mr. Canning. In the language of Lord George Bentinck, and in that of many others who had not the excuse of private friendship, there was much of exaggeration, if not of absolute error. It is the opinion of men not ill informed respecting the sentiments of Canning, that he considered Peel as his true political successor—as a statesman competent to the task of working out that large and liberal policy which he he fondly hoped the tories might, however tardily, be induced to sanction. At all events, he is believed not to have entertained towards Mr. Peel any personal hostility, and to have stated during his short-lived tenure of office that that gentleman was the only member of his party who had not treated him with ingratitude and unkindness.

In the month of January, 1826, the Wellington ministry took office and held it to November, 1830. Mr. Peel's reputation suffered during this period very rude shocks. He gave up, as already stated his anti-Catholic principles, lost the force of 20 years' consistency, and under unheard of disadvantages introduced the very measure he had spent so many years in opposing. The debates upon Catholic emancipation, which preceded the great reform question, constitute a period in the life of Sir Robert Peel which, 20 years ago, every one would have considered its chief and prominent feature. There can be no doubt that the course he then adopted demand greater moral courage than at any previous period of his life he had been called upon to exercise. He believed himself incontestably in the right; he believed, with the Duke of Wellington, that the danger of civil war was imminent, and that such an event was immeasurably a greater evil than surrendering the boasted constitution of 1688. But he was called upon to snap asunder a parliamentary connexion of 12 years with a great university, in which the most interesting period of his youth had been passed; he was called upon to encounter the reproaches of adherents whom he had often led in well-fought contests against the advocates of what was termed "civil and religious liberty;" he had further to tell the world that the character of public men for consistency however precious, is not to be directly opposed to the common weal; and to communicate to many the novel as well as unpalatable truth that what they deemed "principle" must give way to what he called "expediency." It is to be expected, however, that posterity will do him the justice to acknowledge that if he accomplished much, he suffered much in the performance of which he believed to be his highest duties.

When he ceased to be a minister of the crown, that general movement throughout Europe which succeeded the disposition of the elder branch of the Bourbons rendered parliamentary reform as unavoidable as two years previously Catholic emancipation had been. He opposed this change, no doubt with increased knowledge and matured talents, but with impaired influence and few parliamentary followers. The history of the reform debates will show that Mr. (then Sir Robert) Peel made many admirable speeches, which served to raise his reputation, but never for a moment turned the tide of fortune against his adversaries, and in the first session of the first reformed parliament he found himself at the head of a party that in numbers little exceeded one hundred. As soon as it was practicable he rallied his broken forces; either he or some of his political friends gave them the name of "Conservatives," and it required but a short interval of reflection and observation to prove to his sagacious intellect that the period of reaction was at hand. Every engine of party organization was put into vigorous activity, and before the summer of 1834 reached its close he was at the head of a compact, powerful, and well-disciplined opposition. Such a high impression of their vigour and efficiency had King William IV. received, that when, in November, Lord Althorp became a peer, and the whigs therefore lost their leader in the House of Commons, his Majesty sent to Italy to summon Sir Robert Peel to his councils, with a view to the immediate formation of a conservative ministry. Sir Robert accepted this heavy responsibility, though he thought that the King had grievously mistaken the condition of the country and the chances of success which had awaited his political friends. A new House of Commons was instantly called, and for three months Sir Robert Peel maintained a gallant struggle against the most formidable opposition that for nearly a century past any minister has been called upon to encounter.—At no time did his command of temper, his almost exhaustless resources of information, his vigorous and comprehensive intellect appear to create such astonishment or draw forth expressions of such unbounded admiration as in the early part of the year 1835. But, after a well-fought contest, he retired once more into the opposition till the close of the second Melbourne Administration in the year 1841. It was in the month of April, 1835, that Lord Melbourne was restored to power, but the continued enjoyment of office did not much promote the political interests of his party, and from various causes the power of the whigs began to decline. The commencement of a new reign gave them some popularity, but in the new House of Commons, elected in consequence of that event, the conservative party were evidently gaining strength; still, after the failure of 1839-5, it was no easy task to dislodge an existing ministry, and at the same time to be prepared with a cabinet and a party competent to succeed them. Sir Robert Peel, therefore, with characteristic caution, "bided his time," conducting the business of opposition throughout the whole of this period with an ability and success of which history affords few examples. He had accepted the Reform Bill as the established law of England, and as the system upon which the country was thenceforward to be governed. He was willing to carry it out in its true spirit, but he would proceed no further. He marshalled his opposition upon the principle of resistance to any further organic changes, and he enlisted the majority of the peers and nearly the whole of the country gentlemen of England in support of the great principle of protection to British industry. The little manœuvres and small intrigues of the period are almost forgotten, and the remembrance of them is scarcely worthy of revival. It may, however, be mentioned that in 1839 ministers, being left in a minority, resignated, and Sir Robert Peel, when sent for by the Queen, demanded that certain ladies in the household of her majesty,—the near relatives of eminent whig politicians,—should be removed from the personal service of the sovereign. As this was refused, he abandoned for the time any attempt to form a government, and his opponents remained in office till September, 1841. It was then Sir Robert Peel became the first lord of the treasury, and the Duke of Wellington, without office, accepted a seat in the cabinet, taking the management of the House of Lords. His ministry was formed emphatically on protectionist principles, but the close of its career was marked by the adoption of free trade doctrines differing in the widest and most liberal sense. We do not here propose to reopen a question already decided, but to record the fact that Sir Robert Peel's sense of public duty impelled him once more to incur the odium and obliquy which attend a fundamental change of policy, and a repudiation of the political partizans by whose ardent support a minister may have attained office and authority. It was his sad fate to encounter more than any man ever did, that most painful hostility which such conduct, however necessary, never fails to produce. This great change in our commercial policy, however unabolidable, must be regarded as the proximate cause of Sir Robt. Peel's final expulsion from office in the month of July, 1846. His administration, however, had been signalized by several measures of great political importance. Among the earliest and most prominent of these were his financial plans, the striking feature of which was an income-tax; greatly extolled for the exemption it afforded from other burdens pressing more severely on industry, but loudly condemned for its irregular and unequal operation, a vice which has since rendered its contemplated increase impossible.

Of the ministerial life of Sir Robert Peel little more remains to be related except that which properly belongs rather to the history of the country than to his individual biography. But it would be unjust to the memory of one of the most sagacious statesmen that England ever produced to deny that his latest renunciation of political principles required but two short years to attest the vital necessity of that unqualified surrender. If the corn laws had been in existence at the period when the political system of the continent was shaken to its centre and dynasties crumbled into dust, a question would have been left in the hands of the democratic party of England, the force of which neither skill nor influence could then have evaded. Instead of broken friendships, shattered reputations for consistency, or diminished rents, the whole realm of England might have borne a fearful share in that storm of wreck and revolution which had its crisis in the 10th of April, 1848.

In the course of his long and eventful life many honours were conferred upon Sir Robert Peel.—Wherever he went, and almost at all times, he attracted universal attention, and was always received with the highest consideration. At the close of the year 1836 the University of Glasgow elected him their Lord Rector, and the Conservatives of that city, in January, 1837, invited him to a banquet at which 3,000 gentlemen assembled to do honour to their great political chief. But this only one among many occasions on which he was "the great guest." Perhaps the most remarkable of these banquets was that given to him in 1835 at Merchant Tailors' Hall by 300 members of the House of Commons. Many other circumstances might be related to illustrate the high position which Sir Robert Peel occupied in this country. Anecdotes innumerable might be recorded to show the extraordinary influence in Parliament which made him "the great commoner" of the age; for Sir Robert Peel was not only a skilful and adroit debater, but by many degrees the most able and one of the most eloquent men in either house of parliament. Nothing could be more stately or imposing than the long array of rounding periods in which he expounded his doctrines, assailed his political adversaries, or vindicated his own policy. But when the whole land laments his loss, when England mourns the untimely fate of one of her noblest sons, the task of critical discussion upon literary attainments or public oratory possesses little attraction. It may be left for calmer moments and a more distant time, to investigate with unforgiving justice the sources of his errors, or to estimate the precise value of services which the public is now disposed to regard with no other feelings than those of unmingled gratitude.

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 26, 1850.

The Mail steamer *Asia* arrived at Halifax on Monday morning last, in less than 8½ days from Liverpool. She was detained off the harbor all one night by the fog. The mail arrived here Tuesday evening, and from papers received we make the following extracts:—

Trade during the week, although steady, has not exhibited any new features.

The weather continues fine to the crops throughout the United Kingdom and on the Continent, consequently the Grain market is without much change in prices. At Liverpool Indian Corn was quoted at 25s. 6d. to 27s. for mixed and yellow, white 27s. to 27s. 6d. per quarter; Western Canal Flour 18s. to 23s per barrel, Canada 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d, Philadelphia 23s. 6d., sour 18s. to 20s; Indian Corn Meal 15s. per barrel.

The Cotton market was brisk at advanced rates, and the sales of the week reached 35,610 bales.

The Iron trade is quiet, without material variation in prices.

The market for the English Funds has been exceedingly settled during the week, and although the transactions which had taken place were not large, still there has been little or no fluctuation in the quotations.

The Duke of Cambridge, uncle to the Queen, died on the 8th inst.

On Monday a Parliamentary document was issued, from which it appears that the expenditure for the maintenance and out door relief in Ireland, for the half year ended the 30th March last, was £357,831, whilst in the corresponding half year of 1849, it was as much as £620,511, showing a decrease of no less than £262,677.

Freights have been dull during the week, and lower rates are taken, particularly for New York, than for several months past.

Mr. Butt, Q. C., has taken the field as the candidate on Protectionist principles for the County of Mayo.

The accounts in the Cork papers completely refute the report of an extensive failure of the potato crop in Kerry.

Lord Castlereagh has contradicted in strong language the alleged admission of his lady into the Roman Catholic Church.

Robert Pate, the fellow who made the attack upon the Queen, has been tried at the Central Criminal Court, London, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

The Grand Juries of the Counties of Clare and Limerick and the City of Limerick, have severally passed resolutions applying for the mitigation of the punishment inflicted on W. S. O'Brien at Maria Island.

DEATH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—We have this week the mournful duty of announcing the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, youngest son of the late King Geo. III, and uncle of the Queen. His Royal Highness expired shortly before ten on Monday night, at Cambridge-house, Piccadilly, after a short and painful illness.

It appears that His Royal Highness was attacked by indisposition on the 23th ult. with a cramp in the stomach, but after the severity of the attack had passed away, all danger was thought to be over.

The Royal Duke was attended by Dr. Francis Hawkins, Dr. Bright, Dr. Watson Mr. Keate, and Mr. Illingworth, and it was judged up to within the last few days that he would recover, although suffering from loss of appetite and much debility. The Royal Duke recently became so debilitated and prostrated, not being able to sustain any nourishing substance on his stomach, that he continued to sink rapidly during the last four and twenty hours, until at the above mentioned hour His Royal Highness expired without a struggle.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, who during Her Royal husband's illness, has evinced the greatest solicitude, was at the bed-side of His Royal Highness up to the minute of his dissolution, and, it is needless to observe, is in a distressed state of mind at her irreparable bereavement. Prince George of Cambridge, on leave of absence from his military duties in Ireland, was also present at the death of His Royal Highness. The only member of the late Royal Duke's family absent from the country, but to whom intelligence of his serious illness was forwarded last week, was his eldest daughter, the Princess Augusta, at present with her husband, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz in Germany.

Directly after the decease of His Royal Highness, Major Baron Knesebeck, principal equerry to the Royal Duke, went to Buckingham Palace to announce the melancholy intelligence to the Queen and the Prince. Prince Albert immediately proceeded to Cambridge-house to pay a visit of condolence to the Duchess and Prince George.

A royal messenger was dispatched to Lord John Russell with the sad news shortly after the royal duke expired; also to Viscount Palmerston, by whom a cabinet courier was to be sent to the King of Hanover, the King of the Belgians, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Streelitz, and the other connexions of the Royal family in Germany.

It is difficult to say what was the positive cause of death; gout, and a complication of disorders of the stomach, are, however, stated to be the cause.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The Manchester subscription for this object, now amounts, we believe, to upwards of £3,000, and on Friday morning a meeting was held at Salford, at which the Mayor presided, when it was resolved to raise a statue to the late baronet in the Peel Park. Upwards of £250 was subscribed in the room, and measures are to be taken for an efficient canvass of the borough. The movement in connexion with the Poor Man's National Monument, has also been commenced in Manchester, under the auspices of Mr. George Wilson, the late Chairman of the League, with the most satisfactory prospects. The people of Ashton-under-Lyne have also determined upon erecting some memorial in their town, but of what precise nature we have not been able to learn.

CONTINENTAL.

The President of the French Republic is not exempt from the personal dangers to which royal monarchs are so exposed. Since our last a stripling of about seventeen years of age has been arrested in Paris, for having compassed the death of Louis Napoleon. He was observed loitering about the Elysse, and, having excited suspicion, was searched; a loaded double barrelled pistol was found upon him, and he unhesitatingly avowed to be to kill the President. His name is Geo. Alfred Walker. As subsequent inquiries have incontestibly proved that the boy is only a worthless debauched maniac, and has been declared of unsound mind, he has been lodged in the Bicetre, and no important political consequences are likely to arise from this *first* attempt against French Republic sovereignty.

The first consequences of the "peace," signed between Denmark and Prussia, and the withdrawal of the latter power from the contest, has been a signal for war. The peace signed at Berlin, which must be ratified in three weeks by the German States, has already received the signatures of Denmark and Prussia. The main stipulations seem to be, as far as we can learn, that Prussia shall withdraw her troops from Schleswig, and leave the Holsteiners and the Danes to fight it out. Prussia promises to use her influence with the German States to uphold the sovereignty of Denmark in Holstein, but troops of no foreign power are to enter that Duchy. A Russian squadron of eight ships of the line, and smaller vessels, has anchored near the Island of Moen, ready to support Denmark if she needs help.

In our Austrian news we perceive that the Government of Vienna is bestirring itself, in spite of the opposition of the Russians, to open the mouth of the Danube. If such a very desirable improvement in international policy and intercourse should take place, the whole mercantile world would participate in the benefit.

There is very little news from the South of Europe. We have nothing fresh from Portugal respecting the American claims.

ODESSA.—A letter from Odessa of the 22d ult., states that a frightful tempest had visited that port. The vessels were driven one on the other, a fine war steamer would have been thrown on the coast if its guns had not been cast overboard in time. On land also the disasters were very great. The roof of the theatre was torn off, and the iron bars which supported the façade were bent like corn after a storm: at last they gave way, and the façade fell. Houses were half destroyed, and corn-stores were forced open, and considerable quantities of corn carried away. Altogether, enormous damage was done.

MASSACRES BY CANNIBALS.—We gather from the *Hobart Town Herald* that the natives have massacred various parties of seamen touching at the Sandal Wood Islands. A fishing establishment, near New Caledonia, has been driven away or massacred: and there was also reason to believe that the French missionaries at Yengin had shared a similar fate. The Mary, cutter, had been attacked by the natives a Balade. "They cooked the bodies of the captain and crew ashore, and ate them, after which they burnt the vessel to the water's edge." A boat's crew from the Rover's Bride had also been murdered at Effoo.

NEW CANADIAN BISHOP.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate the Rev. F. Fulford, M. A., minister of Curson Chapel, in the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, and late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to be first Bishop of the newly constituted See of Montreal. The present Bishop of Montreal who now administers the undivided diocese, will henceforward bear the title of Bishop of Quebec.

ATTACK ON POLICEMEN.—On Wednesday evening last, whilst two of the Policemen were in the execution of their duty at York Point, they were brutally attacked by a gang of rowdies who have continually infested that quarter of the city. We learn that one of the policemen was severely, and the other dangerously injured by these miscreants. A demonstration was made some few months since to reduce the number of the police, which we took the opportunity at the time of denouncing. Our remarks were backed by an Address to the Common Council strongly condemnatory of the movement, signed by a large number of our most respectable citizens. The late disgraceful affair, furnishes another instance to establish the impolicy of any reduction of the police force whatever.

THE RAILWAY.—Messrs. M. H. Perley, John H. Gray, and Robert Jardine, a part of the Railway Delegation, left town this morning in the steamer *Maid of Erin*, for Portland—there to confer with the projectors of the Great Western Line on the expediency of extending their works through this Province. We hope their conference will prove satisfactory, and it behoves every man in the community having ever so little means to put his shoulder to the wheel, and aid by every means in his power the great undertaking.

The Mayor of Halifax, and the Hon'bles Joseph Howe (Provincial Secretary), James B. Uniacke (Attorney General), and Jas. E. Fairbanks, Esq., of Halifax, and James Fraser, Esq., M.P.P., of Windsor, have been appointed Delegates to attend the Railway Convention in Portland.

The HARMONIONS, who have been performing in this City since Monday, gave their last Concert on Thursday evening, and left this morning for the Westward. Their performances gave general satisfaction in this City; and as they contemplate giving *one more* Concert here, before their final return to the United States, we hope they will be honored with a "bumper at parting."—The "Harmoneon" *troupe* now comprise six performers, including three of the former four, viz: Messrs. John and James Power, and Mr. F. Lynch, and three new members, Messrs. Prendergast, Bryant and Warden.

The Steamer *Saint John* is advertised to start on Monday next, on a Pleasure Trip to Fredericton—Fare only 5s. for the whole excursing.—It has been suggested that if one of the Woodstock steamers was in readiness, on the arrival of the party at Fredericton, to start for Carleton County, many tourists would avail themselves of the opportunity to visit that por ion of the Province.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH PORTLAND.—The Rev. W. H. Shore has been appointed Incumbent of this Church, which was formerly included within the charge of the Rev. Mr. Harrison. This appointment, we understand, has been made in consequence of the increasing and arduous duties devolving on the Rev. Gentleman who formerly officiated there, and whose services have been much appreciated by those who have listened to his ministrations. A circular has just been been issued by the present Incumbent, calling upon the laity of his district, of the Parish at large, and all other Christians and Churchmen who feel an interest in the extension of Christ's Kingdom upon earth, to aid him in carrying out certain objects which have become necessary to meet the increasing wants of an extensive district. It is proposed to procure a Font and Communion Service; fit up a Sunday School underneath the Church, provide accommodation for a Choir and Communicants, and remove the Pulpit to a more suitable position. The Rev. Gentleman, although young, has made, we understand, quite a favourable impression on the minds of his congregation, and many others who occasionally attend his place of worship.—*Courier.*

SUSSEX RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

A large and respectable meeting, chiefly composed of proprietors of lands through which the contemplated Great Eastern Railway will pass, was held at Sheck's Hotel, at Sussex Vale, on Saturday the 20th instant, where but one opinion prevailed as to the necessity and propriety of the measure.

A. C. Evanson, Esq., having been called to the Chair, and Mr. Isaac Foshay nominated Secretary the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Moved by John Hagarty, Esq., seconded by Mr. John King.

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting learns with great satisfaction the movements that are now taking place in the United States, and these Colonies, for the establishment of a great trunk Railway from Boston to Halifax, by way of Calais, Saint John, King's, and Westmorland Counties.

Moved by J. H. Ryan, Esq., seconded by Mr. B. Gedney.

2. *Resolved*, That such a line of Railway, forming a mighty thoroughfare for passengers, mails, & traffic between Europe and all parts of America is a most important undertaking and deserves and invites the cordial and hearty support of every inhabitant of New Brunswick.

Moved by Mr. John King, seconded by Mr. G. Snyder.

3. *Resolved*, That we consider it our imperative duty to aid in every way in our power, and to the utmost of our ability, the advancement and construction of the said Railway, feeling confident that it must prove a paying line to the Stockholders, besides opening up the rich and inexhaustible resources of this Province.

Moved by Mr. Henry Hayward, seconded by Mr. James Roach.

4. *Resolved*, That we view the undertaking as a means calculated to strengthen our friendly intercourse with the United States, to cement and consolidate the North American Colonies and bring them still nearer to Great Britain and Ireland and also to improve our position by an incalculable increase of wealth and population.

Moved by Mr. W. H. Stockton, seconded by Daniel Sheck, Esq.

5. *Resolved*, That the warm interest taken by the people of Portland and the Eastern States in this great enterprise is a sure indication of the vast importance of the measure, and should call forth corresponding exertions on our part, and therefore *Resolved*, That delegates be forthwith named to proceed to Portland to the great Convention to be held there on the 31st inst.

A. C. Evanson, Mathew McLeod and George Ryan, Esqrs., were then requested to be the delegation to represent the interests of Sussex Vale at the Portland Convention.

Thanks were then voted to A.C. Evanson, Esq., for his able and efficient conduct in the Chair.

ISAAC FOSHAY, *Secretary.*

READING OF THE DEATH WARRANT TO DR. WEBSTER.—This morning Sheriff Eveleth proceeded to the Jail, and in Presence of Rev. Dr. Putnam and Mr. Jailer Andrews, read to Dr. Webster the warrant of his execution. He was perfectly calm throughout the ceremony, and impressively remarked at the close—"God's will be done—I am entirely reconciled to my fate." The warrant fixes the time of execution, between the hours of eight and eleven o'clock, on Friday 30th August.—[Boston Travellier.]

The Rev. Mr. Maskell, chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter, has seceded to the Roman Catholic Church.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—NEW YORK JULY 22.—The Crescent City arrived at 2 o'clock with three weeks later intelligence from California and 157 passengers, also $150,000 in gold.

Steamer Columbus arrived at Panama on the 6th, having left San Francisco on the 15th June. She brought 150 passengers, $120,000 in gold dust on freight, and the mails.

Another destructive fire occurred at San Francisco on the 14th June, destroying four entire blocks, in all 300 houses, and involving a loss of five millions of dollars.—Every thing between Kearney street and the Bay, bounded by California street on the South, and Clay on the North, is in ashes, with exception of Custom House.—It originated in the kitchen of the Sacramento House and spread rapidly in every direction.—Part of the old burnt district is again burnt. Wharves and shipping saved.—The Journal of Commerce office is again burned.—The loss is far more disastrous than ever was before.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

The following Cabinet appointments were sent into the Senate to-day by President Fillmore:—

Secretary of State.—Daniel Webster, Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury.—Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.

Secretary of the Interior.—James A. Pierce, of Maryland.

Secretary of War.—Edward Bates, of Missouri.

Secretary of the Navy.—Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina.

Attorney General—J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.

Postmaster General.—N. K. Hall, of New York.

The above appointments have all been confirmed by the Senate in Executive session.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CARLETON.—No. 5.

Although I have not alluded for some time past in the columns of your widely extended journal, to either of the important details of a public nature, with which the interests of the Carleton people are so intimately blended, yet it is by no means because I feel less solicitude in the matter, than I expressed at the commencement of my feeble essays. I have earnesly indulged the hope, that some one more competent to the task than myself, would have undertaken the duty of advocating the rights of an injured community. In the indulgence of this hope, however, I have been disappointed, and I therefore by your kind permission resume my humble labours, in the endeavour to promote a cause which presents many features sufficiently interesting, I should suppose, to engage the pen of a more skilful writer.

In the important Chancery cases:—The Attorney General, on the relation of Littlehale and others, plaintiffs, and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of St. John, and others, defendants, the Master of the Rolls pronounced a decree on the 10th of May last; since which period matters have remained in *statu quo*, and are likely so to remain until doomsday, unless a stronger disposition is evinced by the defendants to give effect to the decree, than has, as yet, been manifested. The cause of this supiness is perfectly plain.—Until the purposes of the decree are faithfully fulfilled, it will be very *convenient* and *excusable*, to appropriate the Carleton revenues *unlawfully*, and contrary to the express *conditions* of the City Charter!

My present object is not to find fault with the conduct of the defendants, because it is perfectly natural for us all to feel reluctant to proceed with a loosing game, when it is quite apparent that the final move will assuredly end in a checkmate! I have another motive in view, however, involving more pleasing considerations: it is that of shewing, that although the rights and privileges of the Carleton people—generously granted to their loyal and sturdy forefathers by the British Crown, at an eventful period of our Colonial history—have been long and arbitrarily withheld, yet when these sacred rights and privileges *must* be restored—even if common courtesy be wanting to add dignity to the concession—the position of the Carleton people will be enviable indeed.

It has has been asserted by interested persons, that when the account is taken by the Master in Chancery, the balance against Carleton will be so heavy, that very many years must necessarily elapse, before any part of its revenues can be available, for the purposes originally designed by the Charter itself. Indeed, I have heard it strongly urged—and data furnished for the conjecture!—that this balance will reach to so serious an extent, that the present and immediate prospective revenues of the Carleton property, will not be sufficient even to discharge the *interest*, semi-annually due upon it under the trust deed, and that to indulge the hope of an ultimate liquidation of this enormous balance would present a wild absurdity! Other prophetic remarks, fraught with equal wisdom, have frequently been made in my hearing, and in each case have produced a like effect!

Before, however, any of these *discouraging* propositions can be maintained with any show of plausibility, or to their being entitled to a *serious* consideration, we should examine the decree itself, (it has recently been published in full in a pamphlet form,) and see if its language affords any pretext for the indulgence of such remarks.

The following extract follows the learned and lucid reasoning of his honor, and forms the concluding paragraph, and substantial part of the decree:—

"DECLARE that the Common Lands, in the said letters patent in the Bill mentioned, comprise all the lands ungranted at the date of said letters patent, lying within the limits of the city of St. John, as well the lands which lie above high water mark as those lying between high and low water mark on either side of the said harbour, and that the rents, issues and profits, arising by the sale or other disposal of the said common lands on the western side of the said harbour are to be applied to the sole improvement, benefit and advantage of that part of the city which lies on the western side of the said harbour, and of the inhabitants thereof. And let it be referred to Esquire, one of the Masters of this Court, to inquire and state what part of the common lands last mentioned have been sold or leased, or otherwise and how disposed of, and for what price or rent, and for what term of time such leases, if any, have been given; and also to take an account of the rents, issues and profits arising from the sale or other disposal of the said common lands last mentioned, and any part thereof, come to the hands of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or any person or persons to their use, or which, but for their wilful default, they might have received, commencing such account from the last account exhibited by the Chamberlain of the said city to the Common Council thereof, containing the separate account of the said common lands in the year 1811, or the nearest account prior thereto, carrying on the ballance, if any, from such account; and also an account of such rents, issues and profits come to the hands of the other Defendants, or any of them, under the deed of trust in the said Bill mentioned, or to their use, or which, without willful default, they might have received; also an account of the several sums paid, expended and applied by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, FOR THE SOLE IMPROVEMENT, BENEFIT AND ADVANTAGE OF THAT PART OF THE SAID CITY LYING ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE SAID HARBOUR, and from what source, or sources, the same were derived; the said account to commence from the same period as the account of the rents, issues and profits before directed, and to state the amount justly chargeable on account of the same against such account of rents, issues and profits, with directions for the production of books and papers by the said Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty, on the oath of the Chamberlain or Common Clerk of the said city, and usual directions for the examina-

tion of parties, and ma
And the said Deed, i
bearing date the 20th
1842, in respect of the
on the west side of th
nevertheless the Isla
public slips and public
market place, the toll
wharf, the public squa
called,] is to stand as
of the said debts in th
Deed annexed specifie
all the said accounts, b
able against the said co
and no further; and wi
lar the said excepted la
deemed and taken to be
Master is to be at liber
stances. And all furth
reserved. And any of
apply."

To the words in smal
to direct the attention

It has been urged th
Union and Rodney stre
landing and the ferry
charge against the C
were paid for out of
City, and were for th
inhabitants of Carleto
the grants in aid of th
for the present—that
fares were constructed
further, that the expen
the amount expended,
the City debt. For th
make the concession,
case in the most favour
the defendants in Chan
however, it may prove
merate very particular
aid of the improveme
point out the mode in
expended.

The simple question
shortly this:—were th
floats in Carleton, or c
NOANS—because, call
will, they are nothing
improvement, benefit a
of the said city lying o
harbour"! If so, it is
is chargeable with the
were not, however, f
benefit, &c., of Carleto
they can form no char
monies received from t
leton, since 1811.

Let us enquire—wh
improvements, and wh
signed to accomplish!

Prior to their const
scows were used for th
ries across the St. John
determined to establish
imperatively demanded
ence, it became necess
and Union streets, of
floats, otherwise a ste
been next to useless.
tern portion of Rodney
the great road, leading
side of the Saint Croix
and thence onward to
They are also continual
Canada to this city an
other case. The two
drews and Nerepis unit
north-westward of Ca
boats are, as was intend
ment, used by any bod
able to pay the toll, and
are used in the same ma
to the ferry landings,
have no more right,
to it—to the *sole* use of
than they have to the s
Lady Colebrooke steam
what propriety can it be
which form nineteen
against Carleton, were
use of its inhabitants
that the City of St. Jo
expence of the Court
these public buildings a
bounds. With the
might be argued, that w
es are built on the great
that the respective pari
situated should *alone*
construction.

And yet, in addition
says the Charter of th
Master of the Rolls refe
lished decree:—

"And in like manne
ordain, declare and di
LANDS lying on the wes
shall be for the COMMO
of the said City residing
said harbour only, and t
profits, arising by the sa
THEREOF, shall be ap
Aldermen and Common
the sole Improvement, B
that part of the said Ci
of the said harbour, and
for ever."

It cannot be denied th
a great *incidental* advant
provements made therein
to the present question
benefits from the cons
therein proportioned to
means follows, that the li
ities are to bear the *sole*
If such were the general
of Fredericton, would
periods and very acutely

The extent to which
reached, precludes the
advantages which the Ca
when they are in the
rights, which were aw
and which have been
1811, but I may briefly
and pounds per annum
improvement of so limit
presents, will rapidly in
perty, and make a resider
undesirable.

If the present apathy
Honor's decree should e
haps a civil hint that an
for the appointment of
operate as a spur to studi

P. S.—Navy Island, t
wharves, the market hou
Carleton, are declared b
operation of the trust dee
be the amount of income
how is it applied.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir—
Anniversary of the conqu
that should be dear to ev
heart, inasmuch as by the
established in Great Britai
and freedom, (being relea
bigotry and superstition,)
the shackles that boun
Heaven born wings, givi
and the Bible to the
morning of the 12th we
rious sun and a clear sky;
Gagetown Volunteers, a
Room at 8 o'clock, and
ceeded to meet the breth
o'clock they returned to t
floating gaily on the breez
vening the scene by the w
Boyne Water. They wer