British News.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 19.

TITHES (IRELAND).

Sir R. Peel demonstrated the superiority of his own proposal over that of the government. He would support their resolution indeed, though he was far from approving it in all its parts; but he reserved to himself the right of proposing modifications when the measure should be embodied into a bill.

Mr. Harvey, considering ministers entitled to the benefit of the adage—"give the devil his due"—exonerated them from the blame of this resolution, which in principle he regarded as being the offspring of Sir R. Peel. It was desirable, no doubt, to make almost any sacrifice for the settlement of the Irish question, because, meanwhile, all other legislation was impeded; but this plan seemed little likely to effect any such settlement. The Irish tell you it will not buy peace; they say, "We will take your money, but we will not be contented, although you advance in your biddings as your cowardice advances upon you." This money, as to great part of it, was lent, not to poor resident clergymen, but to titheowners, neither poor nor resident, and with due diligence government might compel them to re-pay it. If there was public money to spare for Ireland, many were the purposes in that country to which the fund might much more usefully be applied. Such an attempt to quiet Ireland would not have been endured in any parliament but that which bears the inappropriate appellation of a reformed one.

Mr. S. O'Brien supported the grant, which was opposed by Mr. Grote. The hon. baronet's situation, said the hon. member, was indeed a triumphant one; for the very measure upon which he was defeated and forced from office by the present ministers in 1835 was now adopted by those same ministers themselves. Of the present grant the purpose was not a good one; and if it were, the amount asked was not proved to be sufficient for the exigency. "I think," said the hon. member, "that the noble lord's attempt to settle the question without the appropriation clause is discreditable enough; but the addition of this grant makes it yet worse."

Lord John Russel defended the resolution of government as compared with the suggestion of Sir R. Peel. The object was to settle the tithe arrear absolutely; and this was impracticable if each individual were to have the option of keeping up litigation. Wherever government should enforce payment from any of the tenants, a fresh resistance would ensue; and the same thing would happen where titheowners, thinking their chance a promising one, should refuse to part with it to government, and put their rights in execution for themselves. And now, said the noble lord, reverting to the question of appropriation, "I am not disposed to prolong the contest in this house, or the contest with the other house, unless I see a prospect of obtaining improvement by the delay. The first duty of ministers is to consider the situation of the country, and, for the sake of that duty, they must bear even personal imputation."

Sir R. Inglis contended that the ministers had been inconsistent, and declared he should vote for the motion of the right hon. baronet.

Mr. Warburton censured both the grant and the government. He should like, he said, to see the tithe fairly given up, and the clergy provided for in the budget.

Lord Howick, after dilating on the causes of tithe discontent, which he attributed, not to the mode of collection, but to the unpopularity of the protestant church, informed the house, that though on these grounds he had voted for taking £50,000 a-year away from this church, and appropriating it to general purposes, yet he had now become convinced that men's minds were too much embittered to leave any possibility of curing the evil by the appropriation of £50,000, and that another and more extensive question was now succeeding—the question whether the Irish church should continue to exist. The noble lord proceeded to state, that to the present grant there were, he must admit, the strongest objections: but that still he should support it, because it gives a chance of, at least, adjoining the great differences subsisting on this subject of the continuance of the protestant church.

Mr. Hawes ridiculed the notion of conceding this grant for the mere sake of adjourning that question. In his opinion, too, it was a loose morality for Irish members to say they would receive the money and yet continue the agitation. They ought to take a higher tone, and refuse the money. The hon. member, in the course of his speech, made some severe animadversions on the protestant church, which he said was the church of the bayonet.

After a speech from Mr. Landdale, another from Sir B. Hall, and some observations from Mr. C. Villiers, Mr. O'Connell rose to justify the Irish morality of pocketing the money and yet continuing the agitation. He took his usual retrospect of Irish resistance and English misgovernment: and as to the appropriation, said the learned gentleman, "we know that if we could carry it here, we could not elsewhere; and no delusion could be greater than to tell the Irish people that it could be passed."

The committee then divided, when the number were—

For Mr. Hume's amendment.....	61
Against it.....	170
Majority.....	109

The amendment was consequently lost.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH (CANADA).

Lord Wharncliffe presented a petition from the Rev. John Taylor, B. A., and rector of Woodstock, in the province of Upper Canada, complaining that the funds derived from reserved lands in Canada, which were intended for the support of the established church there, had not been appropriated to that object. Much inconvenience and injury had been sustained by the church in consequence, and the petitioner called on the legislature to make a suitable provision for the established church in that country.

Lord Glenelg said if the government could not comply with the prayer of the petition, it did not arise from any indisposition or unwillingness on their part, but was to be attributed entirely to other and very different causes.

The Bishop of Exeter rejoiced that the petition had been presented. This was a colony containing not less than half a million of British subjects, whose spiritual interests it would be in the highest degree criminal to neglect. Was it to be supposed that they were to be induced to emigrate to a land which was to be cursed, by a short-sighted policy, with an insufficiency of Christian ministers? The sworn servant of her majesty was bound to provide for the religious instruction of her people in the remotest portion of her dominions, as well as near the seat of government at home. The secretary for the colonies seemed to be very desirous to shrink from that responsibility; but if such a position were once laid down, he (the Bishop of Exeter) would have no hesitation in declaring it to be one of the most dangerous doctrines that was ever put forward by a minister of the crown. The right reverend prelate subsequently put the following question to the colonial secretary:—"In the instructions, or any official letter to the Earl of Durham, are there any variations from, or modifications of, the standing instructions given to his predecessors since the acquisition of the colony, so far as respects the conduct which he is to pursue towards the established church in that colony, or towards those who are not in communion with it, especially the Roman catholics?"

Lord Glenelg, in reply, said that there was no variation in the instructions given to the Earl of Durham, except in some minor points. He had no objection, however, to the production of those instructions.

The Bishop of Exeter gave notice that, on Monday next he should probably put some questions to the noble baron on the subject of these instructions.

The Gorgon Steam Frigate.—This vessel, which is the largest and most powerful steam ship belonging to the British service, is now completed.

The tonnage of the Gorgon, according to the old mode of computation, is 1,150 tons: the length of deck is 183 feet; breath between paddle wheels 7 feet 6 inches; full breadth of deck 45 feet.

The whole of the timbers, the planking, the beams, and the deck, are formed of East India teak; the stampers of the engines and the main beams are of very hard, durable African oak; the whole secured in the most complete manner by a profusion of copper bolts and stout iron knees and riders.

The partitions and doors of the cabins are composed of South American cedar.

The Gorgon will be fitted with sixteen 32 pound-ers (long guns.) of which twelve will be on the gun-deck, and four on the upper deck. She will also be provided with two of those newly invented tremendous engines of war, the 10 inch guns, intended to propel hollow shot of 93 lbs. weight; one of these guns will be placed forward, and the other aft, on the upper deck, on sliding swivel beds, which will range entirely round the horizon. The bulwarks all round are so constructed that they can be thrown down in a moment to admit the guns being pointed in any direction.

The gun deck of the vessel is fitted up in a most commodious manner for the accommodation of the officers and crew, amounting altogether, with the engineers, in war time, to 190 men. The orlop deck fore and aft, is appropriated entirely for the reception of troops with their stores and baggage.

The Steam engines for propelling this magnificent vessel are of 320 horses' power. They are of a very novel construction, being remarkable for their compactness, strength, and lightness. They have none of the usual cast-iron framing, sway-beams, side rods or cross heads, but the line of shafts being placed directly over the centre line of the cylinders, the rod of the piston is connected direct with the crank, by means of a connecting rod of moderate length, without the intervention of any other part or piece of machinery. The piston rod is preserved in its vertical position by a strong parallel motion of peculiar construction, which serves, at the same time, to work the air pump, as also to feed the bilge pumps. The main carriages which carry the line of the shaft, are supported by eight bright wrought iron columns, seven inches in diameter, which rest immediately upon the tops of the cylinders so that the whole strain and force of the engine is confined entirely between the cylinders and the main carriages, and no strain or force of the machinery is thrown upon any part of the vessel. Each engine is supported upon a very strong foundation plate, which with the condenser and the lower part of the hot well, is cast all in one piece, and weighs about ten tons. The space occupied by these engines is little more than half what is required for engines of the same power made upon the ordinary plan with sway beams.

There are four copper boilers for supplying steam to the engines. They are quite detached from each other, and can be used separately or in conjunction, as may be required. There are twelve fire places and two stoker holes, one in front of the boilers and one abaft. The two stoker holes communicate by passages going all around and over the boilers, by means of which a free circulation of air is kept up throughout the engine room

The boxes average about eight feet wide on each side, and afford ample stowage for 400 tons of coals, being adequate to sixteen days' consumption of the engines; so that the engines and boilers stand between two solid beds of coals eight feet thick. No shot could pass through such a thickness of coal so as to do any material damage to the machinery. Moreover, the most vulnerable parts of the engines, as well as the boilers are below the water line, and quite out of the reach of shot.

A trial of the engines of this splendid steam ship was made yesterday. The motion of the engines was scarcely perceptable, and this was attributed to the absence of the sway beams, cross heads side rods, &c. ordinarily appended to engines. This arrangement moreover effects a diminution of weight to the extent of sixty tons as compared with the engines of the common construction. As the parts dispensed with usually vibrate from 50 to 20 times in a minute, they are the cause of the unpleasant motion felt in steamers.

Canada.

Montreal, Aug. 21.

The following Address was presented to His Excellency the Governor General, shortly after his arriving at Sorel, by a deputation of the inhabitants.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable John George, Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, &c. &c. &c.

May it Please Your Excellency,

We, the inhabitants of the Borough of William Henry, Her Majesty's loyal subjects, most respectfully beg leave to approach your Excellency, to offer our sincere congratulations on your accession to the Government of Her Majesty's American Colonies.

We are aware, may it please your Excellency, that in the acceptance of the high Commission, which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to entrust to one of the most prominent statesmen of the British Empire, great personal sacrifices and considerations have been borne out by that warmth of true patriotism, which has ever distinguished your Excellency's long political career, and, we should be wanting to ourselves, were we not to express with the most grateful feelings our full and entire appreciation of the marked interest which Her Majesty bears towards her Canadian subjects, when entrusting, in these eventful times, the adjustment of our Provincial difficulties to a Nobleman, who has already rendered the most important services to his country, particularly upon measures much beyond the ordinary occurrences of diplomacy. It now only remains with us to place the most unreserved and implicit reliance in your Excellency's auspicious Administration, in calming the much lamented intestine commotion, and of promoting, by your high prerogatives, such political and moral institutions as are best adapted to our wants and privileges, and most conducive to the prosperity and happiness of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects.

William Henry, 15th August, 1838.

REPLY.

Gentlemen.—I return you my best thanks for your kind congratulations, and for this flattering testimony of your esteem and confidence.

I have not undertaken the fulfilment of the arduous duties to which you refer, without a full knowledge of the difficulties which would beset me in every quarter. I am prepared to encounter them all without flinching—nor will I voluntarily relinquish the task I have imposed on myself, until I have had an opportunity of proposing to Her Majesty's Ministers and the Imperial Parliament, such a permanent, arrangement, as will provide for the maintenance of public tranquillity, and for the due protection of the just rights and interests of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in the North American Colonies.

The following Address was prepared at a numerous meeting of the Clergy of the Church of England in this Province, on the occasion of the recent visitation of the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and was presented to His Excellency, yesterday, by a deputation appointed for that purpose:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable John George, Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Bishop and Clergy of the Established Church in the Province of Lower Canada, embrace the opportunity of our first meeting, since your Excellency's arrival in this country, to offer our humble congratulations on that interesting event.

In common with the rest of our fellow subjects in America, we view the appointment of a Nobleman of your Excellency's high qualifications to the important trust of Governor General of British North America, as an incontestible proof of the interest which our beloved Sovereign feels in the prosperity and happiness of her devoted subjects in this distant portion of her dominions.

We deem it unnecessary to dwell upon topics so well known to your Excellency as the past history and present state of this Province; but we trust that we may be permitted to express our confidence that the high powers with which your Excellency has been invested, by Royal authority, will, in their exercise, be guided by that sagacity, firmness, experience and zeal, which the times require, and of which your Excellency's character, conduct and declarations afford a solemn pledge.

Declared as it is by the highest of all authorities that "righteousness exalteth a nation," and deeply impressed as we are with the conviction, that the happiness of a people is most intimately connected with true religion, as the only sure basis of sound morality, and above all, as the only warrant on which to expect the divine blessing, we earnestly desire, as the best return which we can render for the protection and support to which we humbly conceive ourselves to be entitled, that we and all who are committed to our charge may manifest in life and conduct *whatsoever things are true, honest, just pure, lovely, and of good report.*

Firmly persuaded also that the sway of Great Britain, wherever it has been extended, confers blessings of no ordinary value, and that its establishment in this Province, in particular, has issued in the free gift of rights, privileges and comforts, before unexperienced, unknown and unthought of, We desire, for the benefit of all parties, classes and races in this Province, to perpetuate our connection with the British Empire.

And lastly, it is our earnest prayer, that it may please the all wise Disposer of Events so to order your Excellency's designs for good, that, on the completion of your arduous mission, your Excellency's name may be associated with the memory of restored tranquillity, renovated institutions, public prosperity social happiness, and the blessings of a people *fearing God and working righteousness.*

In the name and on the behalf of the Clergy.

G. J. Montreal.

Montreal, Aug. 10, 1838.

REPLY.

I receive with sincere pleasure this Address from the Bishop and Clergy of the Established Church in the Province of Lower Canada.

Expressions of confidence and esteem, such as I find in this public declaration of your sentiments, must at all times be peculiarly gratifying to me,—but most especially so when they proceed from so venerable a body, entitled, as they are, from their holy functions, and the pure and blameless manner in which they exercise them, to the veneration and support of all who have at heart the advancement of religion and piety.

I allude with peculiar satisfaction to that part of your Address, in which you express your anxiety for the prosperity of all parties, classes and races in this Province; such comprehensive and enlightened views are in unison with the holy dictates of the Christian religion, and are indeed truly calculated, if put in action, to perpetuate the connexion of these Colonies with the British Empire.

In this spirit I shall endeavour to act, and shall ever look to your promised co-operation, as one of the most powerful means by which I can overcome the great difficulties, which are opposed to the successful arrangement of all the great questions on which depend not only the prosperity but the very existence of the British North American Provinces.

We regret to state, that, yesterday, during the race for the Turf Club Purse, one of the horses bolted, and ran over several persons, who had improperly intruded upon the Course. Two men, named Dwyer and Prevost, were severely wounded. They were very humanely carried to the Montreal General Hospital, where every attention was paid to their wounds and sufferings. We understand that Prevost has since died; but that Dwyer is likely to recover.

It is also our melancholy duty to state, that while Mr. Grant, hair-dresser, of this city, was returning home yesterday from the Races, he was thrown from his horse, and so severely hurt that he expired a short time after the fatal accident.

Quebec, August 24.

The following are extracts from a letter dated "Seigniory of Noyan, August 21st.

"We are again led to believe that the patriots are preparing to come in, and kill and plunder. Cote and Gognon have been at Champlain for some time, and the Canadians have been flocking over there from this side of the line. It is said that Cote has been swearing them all to be true to his standard. I went over this day to Champlain to satisfy myself on the subject, saw Cote and a few Canadians lurking about the tavern. While there I was told that Cote was doing every thing in his power to keep up agitation. I am afraid we shall have troublesome times before long.

"This place was visited with a most violent thunder storm this morning about 5 o'clock; the lightning struck a shed belonging to Mr. William Farrell, which was partly destroyed, and two cows and two pigs killed."

Navy.—H. M. S. *Inconstant*, with Admiral Sir Charles Paget on board, sailed this morning for Bermuda. After leaving the Admiral at that place, she will return to Quebec.

H. M. S. *Vestal* accompanied the *Inconstant*, down the river.

It is said that H. M. steam ship *Medea*, with their Excellencies the Lieutenant-Governors of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island will sail to-morrow.

The Harvest is now commenced in this vicinity. The reports of the farmers are favourable. Peas and oats are excellent crops. The quantity of wheat sown is but small in this neighbourhood, it is however generally good. Potatoes are likely to be abundant. The season continues favourable, although unusually warm, the thermometer, for some days past in the afternoon, having been from between 80° and 90° in the shade. A great part of the crops in the lower part of this district are now so far advanced that there is little danger from frost on a sudden change of temperature.—*Gazette.*

REMARKS.

[If the *Mercury* is correctly informed, Mr. *Henry S. Chapman's* appointment is as an assistant to the Commissioners for enquiring into the condition of the hand-loom weavers in England, and his salary, instead of £1,000 as £1,500 a-year, is quite from 2,200 to 300. We are led into error by a newspaper paragraph, and supposed that he was one of the Commissioners, and consequently considered the Home Minister as responsible for the appointment. It is usual in England, it seems, for the Commissioners to name their assistants, and we have only to regret, that Lord John Russell submitted to Her Majesty the appointment of any Commissioners who could name such an assistant. We cannot suppose that they knew nothing of the history of Mr. Chapman, and the business in which he had been publicly engaged in England. Although the connexion between Canada disaffection and hand-loom weaving, as remarked by the *Mercury*, may not be palpable, it is very palpable that Mr. Chapman's salary, which he got as an assistant to Mr. Roebuck, for promoting treason and rebellion in Canada, is very inopportunely replaced at the moment it had ceased on the failure of rebellion, by an equal sum to be paid out of the public money of the good people of England.

A Government which, whether directly or indirectly, countenances such appointments, may concert traitors; it may bring over a few of most unprincipled of its enemies, and instead of false, malicious and seditious libels on its authorities, obtain "lip service;" but for one character of this description, which it "buys off," it exposes itself to the loss of the esteem and confidence of thousands of loyal subjects, those upon whom alone it can depend in the day of need. There may be men, and we believe the proportion is as great in the British North American Provinces as in any other part of the world, whose sense of duty to their country and its established authorities, can hold out against every temptation; but that Government whose excessive liberality, or culpable want of information, does not permit it to distinguish between notorious traitors and rebels and their abettors, and faithful subjects, incurs a heavy responsibility.

History to such Governments, is a sealed book; yet, it lies open to the whole world, for their condemnation.

The *Mercury* seems surprized at the sensation which Mr. Chapman's appointment has produced here. The Editor has, probably, not reflected that there are thousands of intelligent men who have greatly suffered in their peaceable and honest pursuits of industry, in consequence of the late rebellion of which Mr. Chapman was such an efficient promoter; that there are thousands who volunteered, at the call of authority, great personal sacrifices, to put down rebellion. These men are not the cannibals, breathing death and revenge, which they have been supposed to be, from some silly newspaper ebullitions; but they can have no wish to see these sacrifices again rendered necessary, by encouragement given to traitorous agitators. As inhabitants of Canada, they may be supposed to have some feeling for the country, and its character; as men and christians, they cannot look at the ruins of St. Denis, St. Charles, St. Eustache and St. Benoit, with indifference, nor think of innocent families reduced to beggary, by the death, imprisonment or exile of their natural supporters and protectors, who were probably induced to engage in that rebellion, by the agency of Mr. Chapman; neither can any loyal subject of the British Crown, see without regret, the confidence and cheerful gaieties of a once happy peasantry, changed into the gloom of suspicion, and perhaps the sinful and abominable spirit of revenge, all in consequence of the efforts of agitators so actively seconded by Mr. Chapman, who continues safely in London to enjoy, out of the British Treasury, the salary which was probably the original motive of his guilty exertions,—"to the evil example of all others in like cases offending."]—*ib.*

ST. LUCIA.

His Excellency Sir Evan Murray MacGregor, Governor-General, arrived here on Thursday, on board of Her Majesty's Ship *Seringapatam*, Captain Leith, from Barbadoes.

This being the first visit of his Excellency to this Colony since it has been placed under his command, it created considerable stir in town; and, no intimation of such his Excellency's intention having been previously received here, the heads of departments were in not a little degree startled by the event. Soon after the frigate had come to an anchor, the hon. the Colonial Secretary and the hon. the Attorney-General repaired on board, we believe at the command of the Governor-General, who, it is said, declined receiving any other public functionaries. His Excellency was attended by his legal adviser, the hon. R. Boucher Clark, and a Private Secretary—a company of accoutred Grenadiers being also deemed expedient to be comprised in his Excellency's retinue. Speculation naturally arose as to the motive or object of such a sudden and particular visit from the Governor-in-Chief; and it was soon surmised that the *carrying of the general emancipation measure, coute qui coute*, must be the mission of his Excellency. Let the subsequent circumstances shew how well was the fearful conjecture founded.

Sir Evan remained on board until Friday, (yesterday,) about noon—the hour at which his Excellency had ordered that the Legislative Council should assemble—when his Excellency left the frigate, in a fourteen oared barge, and under a salute of 19 guns, which was returned by Fort Charlotte on his Excellency stepping on shore, where his Excellency Colonel Mein, administering the Government, was preparing with a Guard of honor to receive the Chief—the band of the 74th Regiment playing "*God Save the Queen.*" Sir Evan immediately proceeded with Colonel Mein, to the Council Chambers—the artillery at Fort Charlotte soon after announcing that the formalities of swearing in had been performed.

We may notice here, that the Lord Bishop of the Diocese who also arrived on Thursday in the sloop *Blossom*, from Barbados, attended the Council.

The great and important business of the day—the political problem requiring the presence of a Governor-General, a ship of war, and a regiment of Grenadiers, to solve—was then made known to the honorable Board. It was the question of emancipating all the apprentices (and ruining the whole Colony) on the 1st of August next. They had met, not to deliberate upon, but to hear the reading and witness the signing of the final doom of, we fear, all prosperity to St. Lucia. The official party, who could lose nothing by such a result, and had been the sole support of the measure, of course chuckled in their triumph; and the non-official members, who had opposed it as being a step which threatened the most mischievous consequences to all parties, had but to wonder in silence at the extraordinary procedure which had been resorted to for the purpose of stifling their voice in defence of the country's rights. They saw the irresistible determination on the official side to pass the Bill by all means and at any price, save that which true patriotism and humanity would have dictated—the award of some compensation to those landed proprietors who were to be ruined for having too confidently imagined a contract where the British Government was a party to be sacred and inviolable. The many who have been induced to purchase estates solely with the view of obtaining an adequacy of labor for the cultivation of plantations previously theirs, but the laboring force of which had decreased by compulsory manumission and other causes—are they to be thus spurned and anhilated? Yes, it was for this that St. Lucia has been honored with the pageantry of a Governor-General's presence, and with the solemn entry of a Lord Bishop into its senate.

The measure was, however, carried by force—we mean the additional force of members given to the official party on the third reading of the Bill, though it had been read a first and a second time under different circumstances. The non-official members were, we understand, with the exception of the hon. Dr. Robinson, to the last moment most energetic, and firm in that opposition which justice and humanity bound them to give against the abstraction of two years labor from the landed proprietors without any consideration, any indemnity! The honorable Dr. Robinson was the only non-official member who voted in the majority of 7 to 4!!!

The Bill having received a third reading, in the extraordinary manner shewn above, a proclamation founded thereupon was drawn out, (perhaps from Sir Evan MacGregor's portfolio,) and signed by the Governor General.

His Excellency then embarked, about six o'clock, p. m., under another salute from Mourne Fortune, to address Lord Glenelg in the emphatic words of Cæsar, *Veni, vidi, vici.*—*Palladium, July* 14.

The new Governor of Dominica, Major John Longley, arrived at St. Lucia on the 12th ult., [illegible] London.

A despatch from Lord Glenelg to Colonel Bunbury, ascribing to folly, and not malice, the evils of his administration in St. Lucia, is given in the *Guiana Chronicle* of the 9th instant, for which we cannot make room in our present sheet.—*St. Lucia Palladium, July* 21.

Communications.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. William Crane, to L. A. Wilmot Esq.

London, August 1838.

My dear Sir,—When I wrote you last, it was under feelings of deep chagrin, at the repeated objection of my application, to be admitted to an interview with Lord Glenelg. At last, I bethought me of my old claim upon the Treasury, for the loss of my cargo of oxen; and urging it, at a lucky moment, succeeded in my object. When admitted, I found Lord Glenelg very cold, stiff and sleepy.—indeed he could scarcely keep himself awake, while I was laying before him, the particulars of my case. I should not omit to mention, that a gentleman whom I found with him remained during the whole time of my stay, and Lord Glenelg observed, that so many reports had been made with respect to his conversations, that he considered it a wise and necessary precaution to have a third person present. When I had finished he asked me when the transaction took place; if it was not about the time, that Mr. Simonds had the misfortune to lose the Diligence. Having answered yes—he asked me to give him some of the particulars of that affair. I replied that it was rather a delicate matter to speak of, because my allusion to it, was painful to Mr. Simonds' feelings:—all I could say was, that Mr. Simonds commanded a barque of that name, which during the American war, was chartered to bring from Halifax to St. John, a cargo of arms, military stores, and clothing for the 104th Regt. and it was his misfortune that the ship ran ashore on the American coast;—and while Mr. Simonds was gone with all his crew in the boats, in search of assistance, she was taken possession of by the enemy, who possessed themselves of the arms and stores. Lord Glenelg observed, that it was a very remarkable circumstance: and with respect to my own claim, said, he would mention the matter to the Treasury, but *was not sanguine as to their disposition to pay for a dead horse.* I asked his Lordship, if he used that expression, with reference to any particular transaction, because if he did, I was prepared to explain that matter, as I already had done to the Assembly. He smiled and said no; he used it merely as a proverbial expression. He then asked me, how all the changes which he had caused to be made in the Constitution of New-Brunswick, had worked hitherto, and were likely to work hereafter; and whether the Executive Council, as now constituted, enjoyed the *confidence of the country; and whether the anticipated contentment and prosperity, had been diffused throughout the Province*: he said he wished to receive some information on these points, and hoped I was prepared to *vindicate the measures* of the Executive, some of which appeared to him, of questionable policy. I replied, that I felt so grateful to him, for the attention and consideration he had invariably bestowed upon my representations, and remembered so gratefully, under whose auspices and [illegible] our destiny had been so greatly improved, that I could not but be grieved to hear, that I had fallen under his displeasure. He said, I then said I was sorry to have to inform him, that the changes in the Constitution had worked as yet very badly, that the Executive Council did not enjoy the confidence of the country, and that the country was not so well contented now as it was before. He expressed his surprise and concern at this, and asked to what circumstances it was to be attributed. I replied, to the inordinate and pernicious influence of Messrs. Simonds and Johnston: Sir John Harvey, I believed, meant well, but was completely in leading strings. He asked, if the mode of doing business in the Executive Council gave satisfaction. I said, no, that nothing could exceed the dissatisfaction of all concerned in the timber trade. He enquired to what this was to be attributed. I replied, to the utter incompetence of those persons, to manage such complicated business. He asked how the business was done. I said, that Messrs. Shore, Robinson, Simonds and Johnston were a Committee of the Executive Council, and that every thing was done in Committee; that Messrs. Shore and Robinson were mere cyphers; and that with the exception of the time, when the Legislature was in Session, no one of the other members of Council had attended more than once. Lord Glenelg then said, if that was the case, the *enlargement* of the Executive Council, which was strongly contended for, to content the country, had no other effect, than that of reducing the number of working men, and substituting for Messrs. Baillie and Street, men fit for that office, Messrs. Simonds and Johnston who have shown themselves utterly incompetent. I assented to this, saying that I feared an unfortunate selection had been made. He then said, that looking over the Royal Gazette, he saw that upwards of six hundred Petitions had been before Council, for land and timber—so much business, he said, must have produced a large revenue. I replied, the revenue was upwards of £7000 less than it was last year, for only £12,000 had been paid to the Treasurer, instead of £18,000. He asked how much that was less than the Civil List. I said £2,500. Lord Glenelg said this was strange, and added with an ironical smile, perhaps they think it *wise to husband the Crown Estate.* He then inquired if the Commissioners for examining the accounts of the Crown Land Commissioner, had reported yet. I answered that you had made one report stating that you had done nothing, for which you had been paid £200; and that you were still employed, and would doubtless again report. To which he replied, if the Commissioners get £200 for each report, without doubt, they will report very often. He said that he wished to get some information, respecting one of the acts of last session; that for settling the estate of the late Receiver General. He asked what was the amount of the deficiency. I said £7,244 10 7½. He asked, how much was accepted as a settlement of the Estate. I said about £1,600, making a loss of £5,600. He asked if Mr. Bliss had any property. I said, he was heir to a valuable property left by his father the late Judge Bliss. He asked, why that had not been taken in extent. I replied it was mortgaged to Mr. Johnston. He asked if the mortgage was good. I answered that a flaw had been discovered in it. He asked what relation Mr. Bliss was to Mr. Johnston and his friend Mr. Wilmot. I said, brother-in-law to Mr. Johnston, and first cousin to you. He then enquired, who were Mr. Bliss' securities. I said Mr. Gaynor and Mr. Taylor; then, if either of them was a member of Assembly, I said yes, Mr. Taylor: then, if they had been his securities all along—I replied, that Mr. Johnston had been one at first, but at his own request, he had been relieved from the responsibility. He observed that was a lucky hit. He then said, that a grant of land had been recommended, for the representatives of the late Judge Bliss: and he had ordered 2,000 acres to be granted to them; and asked who those persons were, I replied, they were Major M'Queen, and the widow of the late Receiver General. He then asked, if it was customary in the Province to draw mortgages with flaws in them, and to reward the families of defaulters to the Crown, with large grants of land. I replied not to my knowledge.—He here observed, that he was not at all surprised to hear that discontent prevailed in the country. I then stated, that I was secretly instructed by the leading members of Assembly, to urge upon his Lordship, the long talked of changes in the composition of the Legislative Council; and to state, that they considered it necessary for the peace and quiet of the country, that the Chief Justice should be removed from the office of President. He desired to know, what changes were wanted, I replied the removal of all the officers of Government, and the supplying their places, with independent members. He asked whom we wished to make President in the Chief Justice's place. I said, there were several learned gentlemen who were well qualified for it—for instance, his friend Mr. Wilmot. To which he said, and saying it, rose to bow me out, that he was so disgusted with the changes he had already made that he would make no more. I regret very much that I cannot send you more encouraging news, but I shall not give up in despair. This letter you will of course, consider yourself at liberty to shew to your political associates—that marked confidential and letter not to be made public yet. In the mean time, I remain my dear sir,

your faithful friend and colleague,

W. C.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Messrs. Editors:—I attended the Theatre on Monday evening, to witness the performance of *Pazio*, and the *Taming of the Shrew.* Mr. and Mrs. Harrison's acting have generally given satisfaction in all their characters: but the sad way, in which Shakspeare's beautiful Play was mutilated and curtailed, caused many to express great displeasure, and I have no doubt, will be the means of preventing some from future attendance at the Theatre. The proper way would be, for the Manager to select such Plays for performance, as he knows the company can accomplish, without destroying the best parts of the play; and oh no account to select a Celebrated Play, to be subjected to the mutilation of every performer who shall suggest his fancied alterations and amendments. Respectable audiences soon detect the futile attempts at improvements, and if often repeated, the Theatre must lose its reputation, and the Manager his cash.

THESPIAN.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Messrs. Durant & Co:—I observe in last Saturday's Courier, Mr Robert S. Bennison's Prospectus for re-opening his School, for the purpose of giving instruction in the science of Sacred Vocal Music, and as I am an admirer of good music, I hope he will succeed in his attempt to his utmost satisfaction. Mr. B., has already done much to correct the very imperfect style, and monotonous movements of our present Sacred Music, which of late years has so generally prevailed in this city, and which so effectually prevents even professional performers from other countries from joining in our worshipping Assemblies in this pleasing position of our public devotion.

The city of Saint John has of late years been blessed with a number and variety of Teachers in the science of both Sacred and common-place Music; none of whom have at any time exhibited publicly, a specimen of the attainments of their respective pupils except Mr. Bennison. The public performance of his School with only two quarter's teaching, afforded to his patrons and visitors ample satisfaction.

Mr. Bennison is a native of New-Brunswick, and has acquired his knowledge of Sacred Music in this Province. The proficiency of his late school it is presumed, is his best recommendation as a Teacher; and will preclude any necessity of a foreign diploma, or domestic supererogatory Public Address, &c. &c.

Yours, &c.

Old Hundred

Chains & Anchors.

2 CHAIN CABLES, of 90 fathoms, 1 5-8 and 1 3-4 inch;

2 Chain ANCHORS, of 15 cwt. each;

1 ditto of 15 cwt.; all nearly new—will be sold *very low*, if applied for early.

Aug. 21. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, SEPTEMBER 7, 1838.

By the arrival of the ship *Chester* from Liverpool, we have been furnished with Liverpool papers to the 25th July, extracts from which, will be found in our columns.

Federal Union of the Five Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia and Prince Edward Island.—Four Commissioners have already proceeded from Nova-Scotia for Quebec, to consult the Earl of Durham on this and other important matters connected with the Provinces; Commissioners were also to proceed from Prince Edward Island, and we should suppose, that New-Brunswick will likewise be called upon.—Such a scheme of Government, we feel convinced, will never be cheerfully acquiesced in by the good sense of the loyal people of New-Brunswick; the scheme savours too much of a democratical form, and to deprive them of a *Legislative Council*, would be destroying the best link of a Monarchial Constitution.—The idea of substituting an *Executive Council*, to consist of *five members*, and *three of those* to be members of the House of Assembly, as is now the case in New-Brunswick, is but an extension of the powers of the democratic body, which has too much the appearance of a commencement of a separation of the child from the Parent. This is a subject which affects seriously the interests of every British Colonist, and we shall again revert to it.

P. E. Island, Aug. 29.

Numerous conjectures are afloat as to the object of the recent convocation of Governors at Quebec. The attention of the United States' Government has been awakened by it, and it appears, by an article which we subjoin, that the idea in that country is that it is connected with the question of the disputed territory between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick. This subject, it is far from improbable, may have come under discussion, and may have occupied no inconsiderable share of their attention; but the main object of the meeting, we have good grounds for believing was for the purpose of affording the Governor General an opportunity of explaining to the Governors of the different Provinces his plans for the future governance of this important portion of Her Majesty's dominions. Earl Durham, it is plain to be seen, is not a man of half measures. All will agree that his plan evinces a grand and comprehensive mind, however opinions may vary as to the practicability of it. As far as our information goes—and we have it on tolerably good authority—it is briefly this:

A Union of the five Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, (Newfoundland to have the option of joining,) under one Federal Government, each Province retaining its own local Legislature, *divested of a Legislative Council, or Upper Chamber*—the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the Province, aided by an Executive Council, of not less than five members, to have the power of revising Bills, and suggesting alterations therein to the Assembly, but not to have the power of rejection—the Governor to have a veto on all Bills, as at present. Each Province joining the Federal union, whether large or small, to send ten members to represent them in a General Assembly, which shall legislate on such matters as are common to all, or to two or more of them, and which shall also be a Court of Appeal, to take cognizance of such cases as have heretofore been referred to the British Parliament or the Privy Council. The Governor General, with the assistance of a Council, to have the same power, with regard to Bills passed by the General Assembly, as the other Governors have in the Provincial Assemblies. Quebec, Montreal and Halifax to send two members each to the General Assembly (to be included in the ten returnable by the Province) —the same privilege to be extended to any other town as soon as its population amounts to 15,000 persons. Each of the Provinces to have the privilege of returning two Members to represent its interests in the British Parliament. The whole of the Revenues of each Province to be placed at the disposal of its House of Assembly, who shall determine the amount of salary to be paid to its Governor, Judges, and other public Officers, and provide for the payment of its Civil List.

Such is an outline of the comprehensive measure which, if sanctioned and supported by the people of the different Provinces, is proposed to be recommended to the Imperial Parliament. As to how the sense of the people is to arrive at, upon a subject in which they are so deeply interested, we cannot with any confidence speak. In the meantime, however, Commissioners from each of the Provinces are to proceed to Quebec, without delay, for the purpose of affording the Governor General every information on the subject; and should their opinion coincide with his own views, it would, no doubt, materially tend to forward his grand object—the amelioration of the condition of the Colonists, by amending their political institutions. But in the choice of these Commissioners the people are to have no voice; they are to be selected by the different Governors. Persons so appointed cannot, therefore, by any construction of language, be said to possess a representative character, however much they may assist the Governor General with their advice. The sense of the people may be guessed at, but can only be known with certainty by a direct appeal to themselves; and that the result of such an appeal would be in favour of the Earl of Durham's policy, there are few, we believe, who can entertain much doubt on the subject.

The Commissioners for this Island (three or five in number, it is said) will be chosen immediately, and before our next paper issues from the press, they will in all propability, be on their way to Quebec. Indeed, if it is true, as is asserted, that the *Medea* is to call here on her return from Halifax, for the purpose of conveying them to Quebec, along with the Commissioners for Nova Scotia, it is not unlikely but they have arrived at their destination before another week elapses.

We refrain for the present from any comment upon the policy of the proposed measures, as this article has already extended to a length much greater than was intended.

[The Hon. J. W. Johnston, the hon. J. B. Uniacke, M. B. Almon, Esq. and Wm. Young, Esq. proceed, we understand, in H. M. steamer Medea, To-morrow, for Quebec, for the purpose, of consulting with his Excellency the Earl of Durham, on the affairs of *this* Province. We have every confidence in the good sense and judgment of the gentlemen, who have been selected, and think they will agree with us in opinion, that the interests of the Colony will be best promoted by an adherence to our present system of Government.]—*Halifax Journal.*

New Steamer.—A fine looking Steamer, owned by Mr. James Whitney, of this City, was towed into harbour by the Maid of the Mist Steamer, on Monday last, from Saint Mary's Bay, where she was built by Mr. Christopher Specht. She is constructed on an approved model for speed, and we trust will meet the expectation of her enter