five newspapers besides the Government Gazette; also a monthly magazine of miscellaneous pieces, and one or two annual almanacks.

Next to Sydney in importance, though much inferior to it, is Paramatta, situated at the head of the narrow inlet of the sea in which Port Jackson terminates about Sydney. Between the latter place and the former, a distance of about sixteen miles, there is frequent and regular communication both by land and water. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the scenery which presents itself on all sides as you proceed to Paramatta by water, the sea generally smooth as glass, or but gently rippled by a slight breeze; innumerable little promontories covered with wood to the water's edge, stretching into the sea, and forming a corresponding number of beautiful little bays and inlets in endless succession and variety. Paramatta contains about from 2000 to 3000 inhabitants. The greater part of the houses are built of brick or white freestone and being for the most part unconnected with each other, cover a greater extent of ground altogether than its population would seem to warrant. The situation of Paramatta is exceedingly delightful. It lies in a spacious hollow, covered with the richest verdure, and surrounded by hills of a moderate height. Here, too, are churches, hotels, taverns, seminaries, &c., and all the other appendages of a considerable country town, with military and convict barracks, jail, government house, and the female factory, an establishment for the reception of incorrigible female convicts. Many of the private houses are of elegant construction, with parks and gardens attached; the place altogether thus forming rather an assemblage of cottages than a town; the streets, however, are regularly laid out, running north and southeast and west. Pursuing an inland course for about twenty-one miles, the traveller next arrives at Windsor, containing a population of about 1000. From Paramatta to this little town a coach runs several times a-week. Windsor, which, in the description of its buildings, much resembles Paramatta, is built upon a hill close by the river Hawkesbury, which forms the north and north-western boundary of the county, and which, after a circuitous route of about 140 miles, discharges itself into Broken Bay. Windsor also contains a government house, and a very handsome one, with extensive gardens, &c.; two churches, a jail, court-house, military and convict barracks, taverns, inns, shops, &c. The lands in the neighbourhood of Windsor are exceedingly fertile, but this advantage is more than counterbalanced by its extreme liability to inundation from the Hawkesbury, which has been known to rise to the almost incredible height of 93 feet above its ordinary level. Inundations of 70 and 80 feet are of frequent occurrence and are often fatal to the lives of the settlers, and always ruinous to their circumstances. The town itself, which is built on an eminence about 100 feet above the level of the river, has hitherto escaped these tremendous overflowings; but its safety does not seem very securely established. Of course, no new settler would, or at least no settler ought to establish himself within the reach of this fearful calamity, by which in one moment he may not only lose the fruits of many a year of toil and labour, but also his life. Next to Windsor in importance is Liverpool, at the distance of about 18 to 20 miles from Sydney, in a south west direction. It is situated on the banks of George's River, which discharges itself into Botany Bay; contains about 1000 inhabitants; and possesses a church, two or three good inns, stores, court-house, jail and the usual accompaniments of a town in New South Wales, a convict and military barracks. The soil around Liverpool is of an indifferent quality.

After Sydney, Paramatta, Windsor, Liverpool, are ranked the towns of Campbelltown, Richmond, Newcastle, and Maitland. "The last of these (says Dr. Lang in his recently published work) will doubtless ere long be the second in the colony, as it is situated at the head of the navigation of Hunter's River, and in the centre of the most extensive agricultural and grazing district in the territory. There are other towns, however, in the progress of formation in other parts of the colony, which in a few years will doubtless become places of considerable importance; as at Bathurst, beyond the Blue Mountains; at Goulburn and Bong Bong, in the district of Argyle; at Patrick's Plains, on Hunter's River; and at Wollongong, in the district of Illawarra. Three or four stage-coaches and two steam-boats play daily between Sydney and Liverpool—a rising town about twenty miles distant from the capital, forming a thoroughfare for the extensive country to the south-westward. Respectable persons travelling to and from the more distant settlements in the interior, generally travel on horseback, or in vehicles of their own; and goods and produce are conveyed to and from Sydney on large drays drawn by oxen, between Sydney and Maitland there are three steam-boats—the Sophia Jane, the Ceres, and the Tamar—that ply twice a week each with goods and passengers; seventy miles of their course, or the distance between the Heads of Port Jackson and the entrance of Hunter's River, being along the land in the open Pacific Ocean. All the vessels, it is generally understood, have done exceedingly well. As a proof of this there has been a company formed lately, the object of which is to place a vessel of much larger size on the course between Sydney and Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, to carry cattle as well as goods and passengers."

Little is known of the interior of the vast region of Australia, but discoveries are in progress, and population is gradually advancing into the interior, either by regular settlements or by the system of "squatting." In all parts of the country there occur stretches of fine land—as Goulburn Plains, Liverpool Plains, Cowpastures, &c.—either on the higher grounds or in valleys on the banks of rivers, suitable for tillage or for pasturing. Within the district of the Blue Mountains, and sloping downward from them towards the interior, lies the extensive tract called Bathurst Plains (100 to 150 miles north-west of Sydney), which generally lies about 2000 feet above the level of the sea; here the air is inconceivable pure and salubrious (nothing said to be like it for persons affected with consumptions in the whole world), and the land is well adapted for store-farming. The plains of Argyle, lying to the southward, are also commended for their fertility and salubrity. Latterly, new districts have been opened up for settlement farther to the south, on the banks of the Yass, Boorowa, and Morumbidgee, and lying near the southern coast opposite Van Dieman's Land. The extensive region made known in this quarter has been termed Australia Felix, by its discoverer Major Mitchell, who describes it as "of vast resources, and the most various and fascinating description, more extensive than Great Britain, equally rich in point of soil, and which is now ready for the plough, as if especially prepared by the Creator for the industrious hands of Englishmen."

The aborigines or natives of New South Wales are now very inconsiderable in numbers. They lead the usual wandering life of savages, running throughout the interior in small tribes, each claiming as headquarters a respective territory. They are yet black in complexion, and in general tall and thin in their persons, with large hands, large lips, and wide mouths, and are altogether the reverse of beautiful, according to our ideas of that quality. They have been considered although the opinion is not completely borne out by experience, as amongst the lowest of all known savages in the scale of intellect. There is certainly less mechanical genius amongst them—fewer contrivances to improve the original condition of man, than are to be found amongst the natives of any other quarter of the globe. Their only arms are a rude spear, or rather pointed pole, which, however, they throw with great force and precision; and a short club, called by themselves a waddie. Their huts are of the poorest description, and they wear no sort of clothing whatever on their bodies. All attempts to civilise them, and to induce them to abandon their wandering life; have hitherto been nearly ineffectual; and with the exception of a few in the neighbourhood of Sydney, and some other of the colonial towns, whom this contiguity has, in some degree, forced into a half-domesticated state, they still wander in roving tribes throughout the interior. From the latest accounts, it does not appear that the white settlers are now suffering much from these miserable beings; indeed, it seems that any person may command their good will by the slightest effects of kindness and conciliation.

The whole population of New South Wales, free and convict, is understood to amount at present to about 80,000—a number perfectly insignificant in relation to the magnitude of the country, and being comparable only to the population of a small English country scattered over a territory as large as France.

We are now, by these explanations, prepared to enter upon the question of how far the country is suitable for emigration, which will be treated of in our next number.

British News.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday, July 10.

Lord Melbourne, in answer to Lord Brougham's inquiry, said that he believed there was no truth in the rumoured taking of Teheran by the Russians.

Lord Brougham moved an address for copies of Admiralty orders respecting Sardinian vessels on the Spanish coast, and any notices or warnings to neutral nations upon the subject. They regarded the interception of vessels supposed to be laden with munitions for the service of Don Carlos.

Lord Melbourne and Lord Minto opposed the motion, as of inconvenient tendency.

The Duke of Wellington eventually recommended the motion to be withdrawn.

Lord Mansfield, and many other peers, opposed this recommendation, and supported the motion.

Their lordships divided upon it; and, curiously enough, the numbers were even, being 57 non-contents—the Lord Chancellor having voted, there was no one to give the casting vote. The Duke of Wellington had retired from the house, whereby one vote was lost.

The remaining orders were disposed of, the Charitable Trust Bill being deferred for a fortnight, and their lordships adjourned.

Thursday.

Some business fixed for to-day having been deferred by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Warncliffe.

The Affirmations Bill went through committee, after the adoption of some amendments, one of which was that the bill shall not extend to Scotland.

On the question that their lordships resolve into committee on the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bills.

Lord Lyndhurst stated the amendments which he intended to propose, the chief one being to make the qualification £10, and that the annual value should be fixed according to the rate paid for the relief of the poor, the amount of the landlords' repairs and insurance being estimated.

Lord Melbourne thought that a poor country like Ireland ought not to be rated, as regarded the qualification, on the principle adopted respecting a rich country like England.

After some further discussion their lordships went into committee; and there was a division on Lord Lyndhurst's amendment for clause 6, introducing the £10 qualification.

It was carried by 96 to 36.

Lord Melbourne said, after that division he would not press their lordships with further debate; he considered that their lordships' opinion had been expressed in that division.

Lord Lyndhurst said he should propose to retain schedule A, and to omit schedule B; that where there was a trust for Protestant purposes no Roman catholic should be a trustee; and that the constabulary should be the only police force of the different towns.

The house having resumed, the report of the bill was ordered to be received on Tuesday next, after which their lordships adjourned.

Monday.

The Earl of Winchelsea inquired whether the government was prepared to evince the proof of the sincerity of their regret at the appointment of Mr. Turton by recalling that gentleman. His lordship observed that another individual, rendered questionable from having been three years in prison, had, he understood, gone to join Lord Durham.

Lord Melbourne answered that sufficient time had not elapsed to act on the intelligence received regarding Mr. Turton, and that it would be inconvenient at present to mention the course the government intended to pursue respecting that appointment.

Lord Brougham, after acknowledging the efforts made by the chartered colonies to effect the termination of the negro-apprenticeship system, moved an address to the Queen to intercede as regarded the unchartered, or crown colonies, to accomplish forthwith in those colonies the extinction of that system.

Lord Glenleg again resisted the parliamentary intervention.

After some desultory conversation, the motion, it was understood, was withdrawn.

Their lordships then resolved into committee on the Benefices Pluralities Bill, and the discussion thereon occupied the remainder of their lordships' sitting.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday July 10.

The Commons met at twelve o'clock, pursuant to arrangement, to proceed with orders of the day.

Mr. P. Thompson (in answer to Sir J. Graham) said that on account of the quantity of business of a more pressing character before the house, he should defer, "till the next session, the Pilotage Bill; and that he should bring it forward early in that session.

Sir R. Peel inquired respecting the Registration of Electors Bill, and other measures which he thought it would be quite impossible to proceed with; but

Lord J. Russell said that he could give no answer, as the measure named was under the management of the Attorney-General.

On the motion that the house resolve into committee on the Tithes (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. O'Connell moved an instruction to the committee to make provision for the payment of the arrears of tithes.

Considerable discussion ensued, in which Lord Stanley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Hume, &c. took part—all agreeing that, in order to afford this bill any chance of working successfully, no tithe arrears ought to be left unadjusted.

The motion, however, was eventually withdrawn, and the bill was committed.

Mr. Gladstone, at the resumed sitting, in the evening, directed attention to a petition formerly presented respecting the state of the Cape of Good Hope.

Lord F. Egerton moved for various returns regarding the law affecting and the results of the "beer shops," which though not decidedly opposed, led to very interesting discussion.

Friday.

The Commons met at noon.

Mr. Brotherton and Mr. Baines presented some very interesting petitions on the subject of idolatry in India.

Lord J. Russell, in answer to Mr. R. Palmer, said that he could not state when it would be proposed to take into consideration the Lords' amendments to the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill.

Sir G. Grey, in answer to Sir J. Graham's inquiries, said that he was informed, two (not three) vessels had arrived at Demerara with bill coolies: the East India Labourers' Bill would afford an opportunity for discussion on this subject, if it were desired.

Sir R. Peel having adverted to the statement of outrage on the part of the coast guard.

Lord J. Russell said that he had not seen the account, but that he would institute inquiry into the subject.

Lord Ashley made formidable complaint regarding the "counting out" of the house on Thursday, and thus warding off the motion of which he had given notice, namely; "to call the attention of the house to the state of the law for the regulation of the factories of the united kingdom, and to move, that this house deeply regrets that the law affecting the regulation of the labour of children in factories, having been found imperfect and ineffective to the purpose for which it was passed, has been suffered to continue so long without any amendment." But no trickery of that kind should succeed. He was determined to bring it forward, and make his statements on the first supply night.

Lord J. Russell bore testimony to the manner in which his lordship had conducted this question, and, while expressing regret that the motion had been evaded, declared that the government was no party to any manœuvre to get the house "counted out."

Mr. Labouchere, Mr. R. Steuart, and Mr. Fox Maule, also protested that the counting out was purely accidental.

The house then went into committee on the Prisons Bill.

It was afterwards arranged that the Imprisonment for Debt Bill should be considered in committee—the Attorney-General being most anxious to proceed with it.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Cotton Trade—There has been little alteration in goods this week. Power-loom cloth, the heavier kinds especially, is a little lower. Hand-loom cloth has not altered in price. There is a fair demand for most kinds of goods. Yarns are rather lower.

The woollen Trade.—Leeds, Tuesday.—We continue to experience a very excellent demand for most kinds of goods, and though prices are not exactly such as please the manufacturers, still they are firm, and the turn higher. Stocks visibly declining.

Rochdale Flannel Market, Monday.—Things are not so brisk as last week, which is a disappointment to many, as manufacturers generally were anticipating better prices. The rates of last week, however, are fully maintained. Wool is stationary in price.

Huddersfield, Tuesday.—Things are decidedly improving. A very large business was done to-day in winter cloths at full prices. The merchants have partaken also of the improved demand. The manufacterers of light fancy articles have a ready demand for all they can produce.

The Greenland Fishery

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Court, of the Underwriters' Rooms in this town, by the Agent for Lloyd's, at Peterhead:—

Peterhead, 6th June, 1838.—Friday morning.

Sir,—Presuming you will be desirous to learn the success of the Greenland Whale Fishery this season, I beg to inform you, that the brig Mary, of this place, Butter master, arrived here last night, from the Seal Fishing, with 2,960 seals. She reports the following vessels, which, I understand, are all the British ships at the Greenland seas this year, namely:—

Commerce, of Peterhead, one fish, 4,000 seals; Eclipse, of ditto, one fish, 5,500 seals; Resolution, of ditto, five fish, 1,700 seals, about 100 tuns.

N B.—These vessels were reported to Captain Butter on the 16th of May, by a Dutch vessel, which came out of a "pack" in which they were. The Dutch vessel was full, and reported that these vessels had every chance of success.

Perseverance, of Peterhead, four fish, 5,600 seals, 100 tuns; Superior, of ditto, two fish, 4,900 seals, 80 tuns; Gleaner, of ditto, two fish, 4,500 seals, 60 tuns; Monarch, of Montrose, three fish, 3,000 seals.

N. B.—These vessels were seen by the Mary, on the 9th of May. The Ruby, Grove, of Hull, had 4,500 seals in the middle of April, when seen by the Mary. The Mary lost two fish.—I remain, sir your obedient servant,

T. Court, Esq. KEITH TOW Agent for Loyd's.

Arrival of the Great Western at Bristol.—*Bristol, July 8.*—The Great Western, (steamship) Capt. Hosking, R. N. commander, cast anchor this afternoon in King's-road, at about half-past two o'clock, having performed the homward passage in the *wonderfully short space of twelve and a half days.* The outward-bound voyage was accomplished in fourteen and a half days; having sailed from Bristol June 2d, and reached New York June 17, at four, A. M. which place she left for Bristol, June 25, at five P. M. Thus she has performed the whole voyage from Bristol to New York and back again, in the unparalleled short space of thirty-six days, eight of which were spent at New York, which leaves her five weeks for the actual voyage, and which generally averages as many months by sailing vessels. The Great Western has brought over ninety-two passengers.—The Sirius reached New York on the 18th of June, at four o'clock, p. m.; the Great Western having arrived the day previous, at four a. m. The Great Western passed Sandy Hook at seven, p. m. of the 25th of June, and from this time to the time of seeing Trevose Head, in Cornwall, was exactly twelve days. The average distance run on the outward voyage was about nine miles per hour, and on the homeward voyage rather more than ten miles per hour.

The bankrupt bill has been printed. It reduces the official assignees from thirty to twelve, and gives two of the commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy £500 a year each, and their deputy-registrars £200 a year each, besides travelling expenses on circuit, in addition to their present pay. They are to go about the country in districts, two at a time, with six official assignees in each district, to examine into country commissions and fiats in bankruptcy issued previous to the present year.

Extraordinary Feat.—Last week one of the most daring proofs of female heroism ever known was witnessed in Chester. A female named Mary Bellis, in the employ of Messrs. Walker, ascended the Shot Tower, with two other girls, and no sooner did they gain the top than she mounted one of the small chimneys, with which the tower is surrounded, and leaped all round from one to the other. Those who beheld this extraordinary proof of strong nerve were terrified beyond measure. We understand that a similar feat was performed by one of the men employed in the erection of Chester Tower, on its completion, but has never been attempted since, until this fair Amazon completed the task.

The New Baronets.—The following is a list of the newly-created Baronets:—The Hon. Michael O'Loghlin; Sir J. Frederick Hershell; Edwd. Lytton Bulwer, Esq.; Sir Lionel Smith; Hesketh Fleetwood, Esq.; Samuel Crompton, Esq.; Colonel Edwards; John Peter Boileau, Esq.; G. M'Pherson Grant, Esq.; Ralph Howard, Esq.; Peckham Micklethwait, Esq.; John Dunlop, Esq.; Charles Shackerley, Esq.; Lieut. Colonel John Henry Seale.; Edward Marwood Elton Esq.; William Foster, Esq. Sir Augustus Clifford; Charles Jephson, Esq.; Rt. hon. James Forrest, Lord Provost of Edinburgh; David Roche, Esq.; Benjamin Heywood, Esq.; William Worsley, Esq.; Hugh Tuite, Esq.; C. Monteith, of Closeburn; General Money; John Guest, Esq.; Michael Dillon Bellew, Esq.; Benjamin Hall, Esq.; East Geo. Clayton East, Esq.; Sir James Croiton; Robert Shafto Adair, Esq.

On Monday Marshal Soult visited the Bank of England, and was very much astonished at the large quantity of gold and silver deposited in the bullion office. He was enthusiastically cheered by the crowd of persons who witnessed his departure. The Marshal and his suite afterwards paid a visit to the Thames Tunnel, and was conducted to the shield by Mr. Brunel, to whom he expressed his great admiration of the undertaking. Last week above 1,700 persons visited the tunnel, the extension of which towards the Middlesex shore is progressing very steadily.

Ten Lives lost in a Colliery.—On Saturday morning, the 23rd, 10 men employed in the Woodhead colliery, near Cheadle, in Staffordshire, fell a sacrifice to what is called damp in the pit.

From the Boston Weekly Messenger.

The Great Western has brought 131 passengers and a full cargo of freight. The London Sun of July 20, says that the Great Western was quite full of passengers—that the berths were all taken, and that many applications for berths had been of necessity refused. It was stated on her last departure from New York, that she carried out 91 passengers.

Parliament was still in session. The Irish Corporation bill had passed the House of Lords, with an amendment of the clause limiting the right of suffrage to occupants of £10 tenements instead of £5 as the bill passed the Commons. The Ministry acceded to the amendment, and it was expected to be concurred in by the Commons.

A measure apparently of no great moment, but actually of a good deal of importance, was likely to be carried into effect. This is a radical change of the post office system, which has been for some time under discussion. The select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the subject, have agreed to recommend the new system viz. to introduce a uniform rate of postage throughout the whole empire. This scheme was strongly recommended some time since by Mr. Hill, who argued that a uniform postage of one penny, payable in advance, dispensing with the complex and laborious system of accounts, and doing away with the motives for evading the payment of postage by means of franks, and conveyance by private hands, would be more productive than the present burdensome rates. The committee recommend the adoption of the system in part—negativing however the proposition to reduce the postage of one penny, and also the proposition for three half pence and recommending that it be fixed at two pence. There is in fact to be no charge of postage at the office, but stamped covers are to be sold at 2d, in which all letters are to be enclosed, the weight of each letter being limited to half an ounce. The simplicity and reasonableness of the system strongly recommend it to adoption, and it is well deserving the attention of our members of Congress to consider the expediency of adopting a similar system.

The conduct of Lord Durham, in Canada, so far as it had became known, had not met with much favor. His appointments, in particular—not only of Secretary, but of members of the Council, were the subject of much censure. The Whig press, however, argued that it was premature to express an opinion, before time had been given to test the effect of his measures. In the House of Lords, on the 16th, Lord Winchelsea put a question to the Prime Minister, respecting a second appointment which had been made by Lord Durham—and whether the individual alluded to had been recalled. Lord Melbourne replied that the account of the appointment had been received so recently, that there had been no time to communicate with Canada on the subject; and that it would be inconvenient then to state what was intended to be done by the Government on the subject. On the 17th, the Earl of Winchelsea returned to the subject, and propounded questions whether Mr. Gibbon Wakefield had received an appointment in Canada—whether the report of Sir John Colborne's resignation were true—and whether it were true that more troops would be required in Canada.—Viscount Melbourne replied that he believed that no such appointment had taken place. With respect to the other topic, relative to the resignation of Sir John Colborne, he was aware that he had solicited an arrangement by which he might relinquish the command—and, as to the other question, he did not believe there was any thing in the affairs of Canada which required an augmentation of the military force already there.

The King of Belgium was expected to arrive in London on a visit, in a few days, having been for some days on a visit in Paris.—Marshal Soult was still in England, and was treated with the most flattering marks of attention.

The new steam ship Tiger performed her voyage from Hull to Hamburgh, more than 400 miles, in 35 1-2 hours.

The Bishop of London, while coming up to London, was thrown from his horse and broke his collar bone.

The Dutch frigate Bellona had touched at Dover and landed mails there from Simon's Town to May 23 and St. Helena to June 12. The Alert arrived at Falmouth on the 15th from Tampico, with a freight of $740,000. The captain of the Pique frigate arrived in London on the 16th, with despatches from Lord Durham.

Upwards of 1500 invitations were issued for the Queen's state ball, at Buckingham palace, on the 19th.

The grand entertainment in honor of the coronation took place in Guild Hall on the 13th. No ladies were present. It was attended by all the chief state dignitaries, and distinguished foreign personages in the kingdom.

The steam ship British Queen had arrived at Port Glasgow from the Thames, and gone into dock where she was to receive her machinery.

The *Siecle* of Paris says that one of the objects of Marshal Soult's mission to England, was to obtain permission to remove the remains of Napoleon to France; and in this, it is said, he has succeeded, with the aid of the Duke of Wellington. It is stated farther that the Prince de Joinville is to proceed to St. Helena, in command of a frigate, having on board a soldier from every regiment in France, and that the remains of the Emperor are to be deposited under the column in the Place Vendome, with solemn religious ceremonies, at which the Duke of Wellington will be invited to be present.

London, Friday, July 20.—It appears that the general impression in Paris on the Hollando-Belgic question, was that great danger would attend the attempt to coerce Belgium. The Prussians seem prepared for all events; but it is now stated, that instead of being united to the troops of the Germanic Confederation, and instead of entering with them into Belgium, the Prussian contingent will become a corps of observation on the frontier. The Sunbian Mercury, in an article dated Lower Rhine, July 9, states that "since the reserve of the corps of the army of the Rhine, which is to take up a position on the frontiers of Belgium, has been called out, much exertion is used in re-victualling the Prussian fortresses on the borders of the Rhine."

It appears that another misunderstanding has arisen between France and Switzerland. The French Government demand the expulsion of Louis Bonaparte, whose intrigues give serious annoyance to Philippe; and menace Switzerland in case of refusal. The latter power pleads its inability to accede to the demand, Louis Bonaparte being a citizen of Helvetia, and enjoying a great share of popularity in the Canton of Thurgovia, in which he resides. The Augsburgh Zeitung seems to think that the Federal Government will not yield on this subject.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—A late Boston Evening Gazette, contains an account of a vast coal Mine discovered in the Parish of St. Martin's, in this Province, by two Yankees. The article also appears in the last Courier with this frontispiece, "*Immense grant of Mines, American Enterprise and British liberality.*" That parties of Americans have been for some time past secretly searching along the coast for valuable Mines, Water privileges, &c., is as true as the fact that the Executive of the Province is blind to its best interest when it makes extensive grants of minerals in certain parts of the county, and absolutely gives away resources upon which its inhabitants might safely depend at some future day.

It may be fairly asked why should the minerals of the County of Gloucester and the Parishes of Lancaster and St. Martins, be set apart for the sole use and benefit of a few individuals; and in the two latter instances to our loving and sympathising neighbours the Americans—and this before those districts had been examined by a competent Geologist to ascertain their value. That persons who discover and will open useful mines should be encouraged is just—But to give to strangers the mines of large tracts of the Province, and the permission to work or not work them as they may choose, and power to prevent others from working, is absolutely an insult to the people of this Colony, and is binding its mineral resources in chains as strong as those that now fetter the native wealth of Nova-Scotia, when the people have no claim to any thing beneath the dust on the surface.

That New-Brunswick possesses riches among her rocks, there can be little doubt, and it may be confidently expected that the labours of Dr. Gesner will yield an abundant reward: but much care should be taken in the infancy of Geological discovery, not to lay the foundation of future monopoly and discontent. These remarks are not made in regard to the vast deposit of coal found by brother Jonathan at St. Martins, where it was not lost.—One year has gone by since that discovery was made, and nothing is done yet. The puff or rather hurricane of the Boston Gazette may answer a good purpose in selling a bond of the property; but so far as some good information goes, it will not remove the primary mountains of Shepody and place deep beds of coal in their stead. And if the Geologists of Maine will take a trip to the collieries of Great Britain they will find that not every narrow perpendicular seam will pay the interest of "*Hundreds of thousands of Dollars per annum.*" If the gentlemen from New-England however, have not received from our rulers a present of enormous value, the circumstance has arisen from their own want of geological knowledge, and not from any desire on the part of the Provincial Government to withhold from them an unreasonable and impertinent demand. Let New-Brunswick be careful of her mineral treasures, and promote that discovery of them which shall be laid before the public yearly, and long ere the pine and spruce have been transported from her mountains, the earth will unbosom itself to supply her wants.

ONYX.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. William Crane to Lemuel Allen Wilmot, Esqr.

London, July 1838.

My dear Sir:

After having been employed with me, in two succeeding years, on the business of the deputation from our Assembly, to the Home Government, you will, I am sure, feel extremely anxious to know, how I am getting on, in this my *third* visit to Downing street. It is, I assure you, with the deepest concern, I inform you, that every thing is changed altogether entirely, since I left London last year.—You know how welcome I used to be at the Colonial Office,—how cordially I used to be greeted by the under Secretaries and Clerks—and what a kind and flattering reception I always met with from Lord Glenelg. But every thing of this sort is at an end. The porter, who used to bow to us so low, d—d me the other day, loud enough for me to hear what he said; Sir George Grey, as you will soon see, was absolutely rude to me; and with all my endeavours, and you may depend, I did my best to bring it about. I have not been able to get sight of Lord Glenelg; and indeed so peremptorily has he been denied to me, that I despair of being admitted to any interview with him at all. I was so astounded at this rebuff at first, that I hardly knew what to do: but at last, with a great degree of difficulty, I contrived to get Sir George to see me. He did not either bow to me, or ask me to sit down, as Lord Glenelg did, when we saw him first. I wished to draw him into a conversation; but he abruptly asked me, what I wanted. I answered, I wished to see Lord Glenelg on business connected with New-Brunswick. He asked me if the business was private; if it were, Lord Glenelg wished it to be submitted to him in writing, for he was too much engaged, to allow me a personal interview. I replied, no, it was public.—He said, that he had looked over the Assembly Journals, and could not discover, that any address to the Crown had been agreed to by the Assembly, nor had they passed any Resolutions, by which I was deputed to transact business for them with the Queen's government; and then demanded my authority to act on behalf of the Assembly. I told him, it was perfectly true, that no Address to the Crown had been committed to my care; nor was I authorized by any Resolutions *entered on the Journals*, to act on behalf of the Assembly: but that *secretly* in the Assembly Committee Rooms, when all but the friends of the Committee of Assembly were excluded, certain subjects had been discussed, and I had been instructed to proceed to England to instruct Lord Glenelg, as to what measures were proper to be adopted for the future *satisfactory* government of the Province particularly, as to the necessity for a change in the composition of the Legislative Council, and the removal of the Chief Justice from it, and that the *secresy* which it was thought advisable to observe in the business, was the reason, why I was not clothed with public authority. Sir George then said, that he thought my coming in this way, was one of the most imprudent things he had ever heard of; and the greatest insult, that any one had presumed to offer to the Colonial Office, since he had been in it. Lord Glenelg will not now, he added, receive you, or any body, unless you come in a public character; if your business is private, you must submit it in writing; and all public business must come through the Province Agent. I then remarked, that this reception was very different, to what I had formerly received, and certainly was not what I expected in this my *third visit*; and I beg to ask, to what the change was to be attributed. Sir George said, that the state of things was very different now to what it was, in either 1836 or 1837; and besides Lord Glenelg was seriously displeased. I asked, in what did the change consist. Oh said he, we thought then, that no more dependence was to be placed on New-Brunswick, than on Lower Canada; and were afraid that the Reformers there, would make common cause with the French Rebels—but we find *now* that the New-Brunswick people are truly loyal, and that there was no necessity for Lord Glenelg to make the concessions, he was gulled into making, in order to prevent a Rebellion. Besides, the rebellion in Canada having been put down, we don't care a farthing for your reformers; all we dread is another motion in the House of Commons, like that of Sir W. Molesworth's;—if such a discussion sho'd occur again, and the Conservatives let us alone, (and they are determined, that we shall not play the fool any more in the Colonies,) we must go out. It is, therefore, of no use for you to ask to see Lord Glenelg, for he will not see you; neither need you hope to get any thing more out of him, but he bitterly repents having sacrificed the Crown as he has done already. I asked, how I had had the misfortune to fall under his Lordship's displeasure. He said, that his displeasure had not been excited against me, more than against *all*, who had the management of affairs in New-Brunswick. I asked, what offence I had given him. He said, that Lord Glenelg had seen, and read, our Report of the Deputation of 1836, which was enough to make any one angry; and he had also seen a Review of it.—It was quite true he said, that "we did get his Lordship into a corner" and make a fool of him—but it was too bad to have one's folly so exposed, and be made a laughing stock for every body to be bamboozled and laughed at too. Moreover, he said, our Report was not a true one: we had suppressed an important note, and misrepresented what had passed in conversation; and what had greatly incensed him, we had told him a deliberate falsehood, as to the current rate of the dollar. In addition to this, Lord Stanley had demanded an explanation of the insult we had cast upon him. Nothing, he said, could possibly be more offensive to any one's feelings, than the whole tenor of our Report was to Lord Glenelg's. Having expressed my sorrow for this, I asked what parts of the public business of the Province had displeased him. He said that every thing seemed to him, to have been "going to the devil," ever since Sir Archibald Campbell retired; and that we had actually been perpetrating, in more aggravated shape, every thing which in his time had been complained of, as a grievance. I asked what he alluded to in particular. The complaint uses to be, he replied, that the Province Secretary and Crown Land Commissioner, *father and son-in-law*, were both in the Executive Council; and to remove this ground of complaint, the latter was turned out: Lord Glenelg has now found out, that Mr. Simonds and Mr. Johnston two of the new Privies, as he said, he had heard we were called, were *uncle and nephew*. The complaint used to be, that the Commissioner's salary ought to be reduced: Lord Glenelg now finds that you wanted to do this, not to save anything for the public, but to give it to Mr. Simonds' brother-in-law Mr. Clopper, as Assistant Auditor. The complaint used to be that the office of Auditor General was useless and ought to be abolished: he finds now, that the first thing done was to appoint a second Auditor, and double the salary of the first. In setting the amount of the Civil List you stated that no surplus would be necessary, because the House would make ample provision, for all the contingent expences of the government,—yet in the very first session, they refused to pay the postage bill of the Provincial Secretary's office: and the grant for contingences was so shabby, that out of the Civil List surplus and contingences, the Governor has not a shilling at command, let the occasion for it be as urgent as it may. He said that you and Mr. Partelow had made yourselves Commissioners to examine the Casual Revenue accounts, in hopes of finding Mr. Baillie a defaulter: and Lord Glenelg has now found out that you and Mr. Johnston got a bill passed, for settling the estate of the late Receiver General, your cousin, and his brother-in-law, who died a defaulter to the amount of £4000, and forgiving the debt. He said, that while we were in session, we allowed the Attorney General and Solicitor General to be summoned and detained at St. John at the Circuit Court, to conduct some Treasury suits, which were then tried—and altho' we had this allowed them, to be called upon in 1838 we refused to pay them for services rendered in 1837; at the same time, there was granted to you and me £2,000 for our services as Delegates:—£4000 to Mr. Johnston's nephews the family of the late Receiver General: £400 to Mr. Partelow: £600 to Mr. Simonds' nephew the Treasurer: £300 additional to his brother-in-law, Mr. Clopper: £150 to old Mr. Humbert: £100 to Col. Allen. £200 which was *proposed* for Major Robinson, Mr. Simonds' Nephew as Provincial Aid-de-camp: £200 additional to his brother the Auditor, &c. &c. He said, that Lord Glenelg had seen, that the Executive Council were quite incompetent to manage the business of the Crown Land and Timber department, the revenue not being half what it had been under Mr. Baillie, and they were as partial, as they were incompetent, for the timber of one person, an Executive Councillor, which had been seized for having been cut without licence, and, so made liable to double duty, was released on payment of single duty; while that of a poor man, who did not belong to that body, which had also been seized, was actually sold without condemnation.—Sir George then stated, that Lord Glenelg was excessively annoyed at the low tricks, to which the Assembly, and Executive Council had had recourse, to encourage Yankees: that the employment of a Yankee to survey the river St. John was one of the most outrageous things he had ever heard of; and he could not help feeling sorry, that the people instead of threatening the Yankee Engineer, had not actually ducked the new Privies, and Perley and Fisher along with them. He then asked when the General Election was to take place. I replied that I had heard nothing about a General Election. He said he was astonished to hear that, for as Gloucester had been divided, the new County ought of course, like all the others, to be admitted to its share of the representation without delay. He urged me to write to New-Brunswick about it: but I declined, knowing full well that we, new Privies, would none of us be re-elected. In this way we went on—till finding that I had no chance of seeing Lord Glenelg, I withdrew, and though it rained heavily at the time, he did not ask me to wait till the shower was over.

I remain, my dear Sir, in deep chagrin,
your faithful friend, &c.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, AUGUST 17, 1838.

By the arrival of the *Great Western* at New-York, London dates to the 20th ultimo have been received, but they furnish no news of importance.

Theatre.—The following Plays have been performed during the past week with great success, viz. *George Barnwell, the Castle Spectre, the Hunchback*, and *Julian the Reefer*. In the admired Farce of "Family Jars" the character of *Lydia Lorrigan*, by Mrs. Anderson, and of *Diggory*, by Mr. Brown, gave universal satisfaction. On Wednesday last Mr. Deverna's Benefit and on Thursday Miss Sands' Benefit took place—both drew good houses and the performances were greatly applauded.

Mrs. Harrison's Benefit will take place on Monday next, when the celebrated Tragedy of *Hamlet* will be performed. Mrs. Harrison's performances having gained so much applause in this community, will no doubt ensure for her a full house.

On Friday evening next, Miss Angelica's Benefit will take place. The Plays for that evening will be Shakspeare's admired Tragedy *The Merchant of Venice*, and the new Farce of *The Brigand Boy*. The performances of this young Lady, have been greatly applauded, and we feel confident that the young gentlemen of the City, will evince sufficient gallantry to give her an overflowing house; and on which occasion, we are informed that *Colonel Goldie* has kindly given permission for the attendance of the admirable Band of the gallant 11th regiment.

The performance announced for this evening is Shakspeare's celebrated Tragedy of *Richard III*; with the Farce of the *Young Widow*; in the course of which a Mock Minuet will be performed by Mr Nickinson and Mrs. Harrison. Miss Angelica will also appear in her much admired Fancy Dance.

Appointment.—We are informed that John M. Robinson, Esq. is appointed Registrar and Scribe of the Court of Vice Admiralty of New-Brunswick, R. L. Hazen, Esqr. having resigned.

The Honorable Chief Justice Jarvis, Lady, and Family, arrived in town on Saturday last, from Prince Edward Island.

Saint John Water Company.—We are happy to find that complete success has attended the operations of this company, in bringing in abundant supply of water into the city. A supply of water is now furnished through the [illegible] of the north side of King street, and we expect preparations will shortly be made for extending it about the principal streets of the City.

[illegible] servant of an officer of the Coldstream Guards deserted yesterday, taking with him his master's horse, a brace of pistols, and some plate. He was seen to cross the river, and is supposed to have taken his way towards the lines: pursuit has been made after him and there is little doubt that he will be taken.

A flag-staff has been placed on the cupola of the ci-devant House of Assembly, now the residence of the Governor General. The British flag will now for the first time, wave over that edifice.

In addition to Morreau, mentioned in our last, Waite and Chandler, two others of the Short Hills rebels, were sentenced to be executed at Niagara, on Monday last.

The Sandwich *Western World* states that Capt W. Kerry, of the township of Zone, in the county of Kent, was shot on the 28th June, by a gang of pirates, whom Capt. Kerry, with some few other loyalists from the townships of Down and Zone, were seeking to arrest. The fatal shot is supposed to have been fired by a fellow from the London District, named Putnam.

For particulars concerning the escape of the prisoners from Fort Henry, we refer our readers to the account given by our Montreal correspondent.—*Gazette.*

From our Montreal Correspondent.

"Montreal, Wednesday evening, August 2nd.—Nothing new to-day.

"From a gentleman who left Kingston on Monday morning, I have learned the way by which the prisoners escaped from Fort Henry, at that place, on the preceding night. There was not a do