From the London Era Sept. 8.

Mr. Attwood's Suppressed Speech.

The interest excited by our publication of this document appears to have increased rather than diminished. We have had communications respecting it, from all parts of the country; and we have received the thanks of our provincial contemporaries for a discharge of our duty, which placed us alone among the London press. We now, at the solicitation of various influential persons, more particularly of those belonging to the mercantile body, reprint the article, and the editorial remarks as they originally appeared.

TREASON OF LORD PALMERSTON.

Suppression of a Speech calling the attention of parliament and the Country to the subject.

A circumstance has this week occured which we shall here record in its chief details, satisfied that a knowledge of it circulated throughout the country must produce the most beneficial effects; in full expectation, also, that it will be productive of the most important results, to this betrayed and deeply wronged land.

Not wronged alone by the heinous conduct of a high public functionary, but by the criminal indifference or stupid apathy of the people's representatives, to every subject of national interest—however great—however important—however deeply connected with the safety of the empire—as long as these are not brought within the scope of more party politics.

This cannot last much longer—the nation but slumbers: let but some few striking incidents now occur to awaken it to a thorough conviction of the utter worthlessness of a Parliament composed of mere party men, the blind advocates and subservient tools of factious leaders, struggling for place and power, forgetful of the claims of country: and the aspect of things is changed England will become herself again—her people happy and prosperous at home—the nation great and respected abroad.

That England is no longer so, arise from the neglect of successive British Parliaments to the national affairs, by which schemes of foreign aggression against herself and her allies have been formed, and in each attempted instance successfully executed—till at length an English Minister, despairing perhaps of reviving the ancient and indomable spirit of Britons in resistance to encroachments, and in defence of their violated rights, has made himself a party to the downfall of his country.

The commerce of England cut off or obstructed with seventy millions of people, by the infraction of her treaty rights, or the violation of international law—has occasioned distress and created discontent among her laboring and manufacturing population, who, unacquainted with the causes from which their poverty and sufferings originate, have looked in vain to internal measures for relief: whilst Lord Palmerston permited with impunity those acts of aggression of which these are but the results—or sanctioned, or justified them.

Even among the supporters of the Whig Government, Lord Palmerston's management of the commercial relations of the empire excited dissatisfaction;—imbecility, neglect, ignorance, or incapacity, were charged against him; but another opinion has recently gained ground, and has become the prevailing conviction in very many parts of the country—in the words of Lord Sandon, in a recent debate in the House of commons, it is asserted that Lord Palmerston "prefers the interests of a foreign power to those of his own country"; in a word, that he betrays his trust—is guilty of treason!

On Tuesday last, August 6th, a day which will become hereafter memorable in the annals of this country, was this subject first *openly* mooted in the House of Commons. Mr. Attwood, the honest and independent Member for Birmingham—who, however singular and erroneous his views may be considered by many, is certainly distinguished by the uncompromising sincerity of his patriotism—availed himself of the opportunity afforded by a motion for the production of the Austrian tariff, to address Lord Palmerston nearly as follows:—

"There is one subject of my recent lucubrations, which will be any thing but gratifying to the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and on which I must ask him a few questions. I saw he indeed truly glad to hear the noble lord express this evening such interest in, and such desire to extend, the commercial relations of this country—but if the noble lord is really in earnest, how is it he has allowed British trade to be excluded from the Black sea. How is it that he has allowed the Circassians, a gallant people, who alone brave the whole power of Russia, to be cut off from all intercourse with England? Why does he not enter into commercial treaties with the Circassian chiefs, who have an extent of 300 miles of coast. He knows the importance of that country as a barrier to India, and as the only means of arresting the designs, and effectually opposing the aggressions, of Russia in that direction. The noble lord surely cannot now sanction the treaty of Adrianople, by which Russia claims the Circassian territory, as he has that of Unkiar Skelesai, by which the British flag is dishonoured by its exclusion from the Black Sea. I have heard the noble say in this house, that he did not recognize any claim of Russia to the possession of Circassia—that Russia had no right to receive Circassia—that Turkey had no right to give it, as it was never subject to her—that Russia had not actual possession, and therefore could not establish custom house regulations in a country which she did not hold; indeed, in the disgraceful affair of the Vixen—that burning shame to England—he only justified the capture of that vessel under the pretence that Russia had a fort in the Bay of Soudjoukkale—a pretence by which he attempted to throw dust in the eyes of the country. Why, then, I ask the noble lord, why does he not extend British commerce by opening communications with the Circassian chiefs, who look to England with hope and for protection? Where could he find better or more important allies? If Circassia falls, the supremacy of Russia is thus established at once in the East; how long then will he guarantee to this country the continuance of her trade with Turkey and Trebizonde? If the noble lord would imitate in the West, the energy displayed by the Indian Government in the East, matters would soon be brought to an issue. Why, indeed, is not the British fleet now in the Black Sea to protect our commerce with Circassia? The noble lord has said Russia possesses Anapa and a few other places or forts on the coast; but the Circassians have 300 miles of coast; and, supposing Russia to hold fifty miles of it, is it any reason why we should allow her to possess the remainder, and thus forward the views of Russia, who has that obstacle to remove before she seizes the Dardanelles, and eventually drives us out of India? I again call to the noble lord to know, why he does not recognize the independence of Circassia? It has been thought and said that Russian gold has found its way into this house. I do not mean to accuse the noble lord of having received Russian gold, but the idea has gone abroad that Russian gold has found its way into this house. The noble lord cannot but be aware that charges involving criminality of a serious nature have been put forth against him—in print too—not alone in the daily and weekly press, but in pamphlets and works, some of which I now hold in my hand not the productions of obscure and unknown individuals, but respectable gentlemen, having filled high offices—secretaries of embassy—employes and proteges of the noble lord himself. Mr. Urquhart and Mr. Parish have brought forward these accusations, and supported them by documentary evidence. God forbid that I should say that they are true; but they are uncontradicted—they have gone forth to the country, and why is it that the noble lord has not instituted legal proceedings against these gentlemen? I think it right to state to the noble lord that the country expected that he would have taken such a course as a means of self-justification. Why have not the parties who bring forward such charges been prosecuted for libel. I have not brought this forward to the notice of the house from any unpleasant feeling to the noble lord, but in fulfilment of a duty; I have a right to call attention to this subject."

Why? We can answer the question. It would afford them an opportunity of establishing those charges—thus he dares not prosecute—From an anti-national parliament he knows he has nothing to fear, till they are impelled to the performance of their duty by public indignation—He dreads then further publicity being given to this matter.

This remarkable speech, however, cannot but find an echo throughout the country.

Mr. Thornley, a Ministerialist, succeeded next, and condemned some opinions on free trade, by which Mr. Attwood had commenced his speech, but he did not venture to second the inquiries of the Member for Birmingham—Lord Palmerston is a leader of this party!

On his sitting down all eyes were fixed on Lord Palmerston—when, as if to relieve him from his embarrassment—Mr. Abel Smith rose from the Conservauve side of the house, and asked Lord Palmerston some question relative to the interruption of our intercourse with China; to this his lordship replied in a tremulous voice, but without any allusion to Mr. Attwood's remarks, or reply to his interrogatories.

The Speaker then put the question, and the motion for the production of the Austrian Tariff was agreed to.

We trust that the conduct of Mr. Smith, one of the members for Hartfordshire, will be widely spread among the constituents; they will thus be enabled to measure his capacity—freely to rate his intelligence—he has staid national justice in thus interposing with a trifling enquiry, when a subject of such deep importance to the empire was before the house.

There were but half a dozen members on the Conservative benches when Mr. Attwood spoke, and between twenty and thirty on the Ministerial side of the house; under the gallery the house was crowded with strangers, and it was justly remarked among them, that of all the miserable exhibitions the house had recently made, this was the most miserable and contemptible. Not one man gifted with sufficient manliness for of sufficient honesty to back or support the representations of Mr. Attwood. It is now clear that the country must interpose to force attention to a subject so vital to the safety of the Empire.

But the most remarkable feature, appertaining to the circumstance we have related, is the total *suppression* in the next morning's journals of this part of Mr. Attwood's speech. What!—a series of interrogatories addressed to a high public functionary, a Cabinet Minister, involving not only his individual character and honor, but conveying a charge of the gravest criminality, is not alone passed over in total silence in the house—but the speech of the member of parliament containing them, is suppressed in all the daily journals! *—Ten or fifteen years ago such a speech would have rung through the country, producing the greatest sensation and the most astounding effect everywhere, and would have necessitated instant inquiry. Has the spirit of the nation, indeed, perished! In the annals of this country the above transactions are certainly without parallel.

* The *Sun* had a slight allusion to it.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Dear Mr. Editor—As I know you are always well pleased to hear what goes on at Head Quarters, I send you a full, true, and particular account of an affair which was once looked forward to as one of the most important events ever likely to be recorded in the annals of New-Brunswick—I mean the installation of

THE PICTURE !!!

Yes! the Picture of the Right Hon. Charles, Lord Glenelg, late Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, "dressed in his robes as a Peer"—painted by one of the most eminent artists in London, at the request of our House of Assembly, on motion of Lemuel Allen Wilmot, Esqr., Member for the County of York, and Major of the York Light Dragoons, to justify their high sense of the valuable services rendered by His Lordship, to this Province, in giving up to the House of Assembly, all the Crown Revenues, to be distributed as the Chairman of the Committee of Accounts and others please; and for which picture, the inhabitants of New-Brunswick, loyal, generous and rich, either will have to pay, or already have paid, the trifling sum of, it is said, Fifteen Hundred Pounds !!!

As soon as it became known, that the Picture had at length reached Fredericton, great anxiety was felt as to what was to be done with it; and a little sort of *caucus* was held, to settle the programme of a procession, and other parts of the ceremonial to be observed at its Installation. It was at first proposed, that it should be received in state at the Steamer, and conveyed to Government House, borne upon the shoulders of eight Magistrates of the County, preceded by the Band of the 36th regt. and escorted by a guard of honour, from the Militia Rifle Companies, with two Militia Field pieces, and the York Light Dragoons; the whole under the command of Major Wilmot; and accompanied by all the members of Assembly, and Executive Councillors, who could be assembled; and all the ragged blackguards who might choose to join the procession, whom it was proposed to marshal four deep, headed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly. It was thought, that forming a mixed procession of this kind, would be a very proper compliment to Major Wilmot, who is both a Militia Officer and Member of Assembly: and that the addition of the blackguards would be quite appropriate, because the revolution in the constitution effected by Lord Glenelg, which gave occasion to this proposed ceremony, was designed solely to gratify the 'people'; and putting them under the command of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, would very well express, how completely the people are led by the nose by the leaders of the Assembly.

This matter was discussed for some time with great solemnity, and to all appearance settled, when at last somebody suggested, that such a ceremonial might not perhaps be taken quite so much as a compliment by Major Wilmot, as was thought, for that the late successful delegations, was rather a sore subject to the Gallant Major:—for that altho' he did cut something of a figure in London, while there as a delegate, he had since been completely eclipsed by the Corresponding Secretary of the St. John Mechanics' Institute, who had cut the shine out of every body: and although he had received, and spent a very large sum of money out of the public funds, yet there was a very large balance to *refund* which was the worst fund, and sorest cut of all: and besides he had been disappointed in his proudest hopes—viz. of being made President of the Legislative Council, instead of the Chief Justice:—in fact that he had been put off with feathers and a silk gown, while his colleague had been raised to a seat in the Executive Council, and although he had not received a gown for himself, because being only a "Judge" and not a Barrister, he did not want one: he had been permitted to furnish the Carleton Militia, at the public expence, with some second hand clothing, which he had picked up in England, and which had converted the "bone and sinew of New-Brunswick" into figures of fun, unlike anything which had ever been seen on the face of the earth, except the dressed up monkeys & dancing dogs of a travelling showman.

This brought the meeting into something of a stand-still, when up rose a gentleman of rather short stature, with a sort of bird's bill face, who made three congees, forward right and left, as they do when they bring down messages to the Assembly, and begged in a slow and deliberate tone, to offer a few remarks for the consideration of the meeting. He said that had things remained as they were, when his particular friend Mr. Wilmot moved for the Picture, and had Lord Glenelg continued in office to this time, nothing could be more proper, or more expedient, than such a procession as was proposed: Lord Glenelg would certainly be pleased with such a testimony of respect, and it was always well to keep the Colonial Secretary in good humour. That he approved highly of a mixed procession, for that he was like the gallant Major, a Militia Officer as well as the holder of a public office: he liked the idea of the band, because like his gallant friend, he was a musical man: he could only wish for the addition of a detachment of the 36th Regt.—but that perhaps might arise from the fact of his having been, and distinguished himself in the regular service: he should abstain from any remarks on the "*people*," and the Sergeant-at-arms, because it was not proper for him to allude to that honourable portion of the community. But what he rose to suggest was, whether it was wise to have any procession at all? and whether certain parties who should be nameless, might not be rather inconveniently committed by any such display? It ought to be borne in mind, that Lord Glenelg was no longer in office, and it did not signify a farthing whether he was pleased or not, for he had no longer a revenue to give away, nor offices to dispose of: that he had been turned out of office, as it is said, chiefly at the instance of Lord John Russell, who now holds the seals of office; and who might take offence at any such demonstration in favour of his late rival, and visit his wrath upon the persons so offending, or permitting such an offence. For his part he should recommend a reconsideration of the question, for he doubted the expediency of it.

This speech made a great impression on the meeting; most of whom were expectants of ministerial favours. After which an elderly gentleman uprose, and spoke among them, and said, that he fully agreed with the gentleman who spoke last, and that if Lord Glenelg had remained in office, he should have been proud to take the part in the procession proposed to be assigned to him; but as things had turned out, he had his doubts of the expediency of the measure; he thought it would be better to follow the example set by the Assembly,—they had been afraid to pass a resolution for appropriating the money for the payment of the Picture, but had either put it into their Contingent Bill, like the £150 for his honourable friend, Mr. Ward, for reporting their debates, and all such dirty jobs as they are ashamed to have made public—or had provided for it in some covert way—so he recommended that in the same secret manner, the Picture should be conveyed to its temporary destination.—This speech settled the business, and they at last resolved, much as they knew the good people of Fredericton, would be disappointed at losing such a sight, to give up the procession and have the picture conveyed privately to Government House. This accordingly was done, and there it now is.—In the course of the week I will get a sight of it, and let you know what a Fifteen Hundred pound Picture looks like.

Your's truly, Y

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOV. 8, 1839.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Independence arrived at New York from Liverpool, with London and Liverpool dates to the 29th September. We are indebted to the New York Evening Express for the following extracts.

It is worthy of remark that the draining of Bullion from England to the Continent is yet going on and that in some quarters, the probability of a suspension of specie payments is more than ever discussed.

The weather in England for ten days prior to the sailing of the Independence had been better, and there was more encouragement for the crops. American flour (duty paid) was quoted at 39 to 40s per barrel—in bond at 35 to 38s 6d, with a tendency to a decline. Wheat is 6d to 9d lower.

The treaty between France and Texas was signed in Paris on Wednesday. France of course recognizes the independence of that republic, and the relations between the two countries are placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity. The treaty is not to be made public until ratified by the senate and President of Texas.

The French papers assert that the British Cabinet has officially communicated to the French Cabinet the intended marriage of Queen Victoria with a Prince of Coburg.

The following is from the Alexandrian correspondence of the Sun.—

"There is some talk at the British consulate of disembarking 12,000 troops at Suez, in case of French troops being brought from Toulon to any part of the Levant."

A daughter of Mr. Daniel Webster, of the American Senate, was married on Monday, in London, to a gentleman named Appleton, of Boston, United States. The occasion was honored by the presence of the American Minister and Lady, and Mr. Rush, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Sir Henry Halford, Bart, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, English and American.

The Concert.—The inclemency of the weather, on Wednesday evening last, prevented very many persons and families from attending Mrs. Gibbs's Farewell Soiree Musicale:—more persons attended, however, than was generally expected, among, whom was the Lady of the Honorable Chief Justice, with other fashionables. Mrs. Gibbs entertained her audience with a few select songs, and then, by request, announced a postponement of her full Concert until Monday evening next.—The Ladies and gentlemen assembled expressed themselves much pleased with the proposed arrangement, and departed highly gratified at the announcement.

In these *dull* times, we feel desirous of amusing our numerous readers, and beg to refer them to our first page in this day's paper, where they will find the commencement of "John Smith's Letters to Uncle Joshua Dowsing" "*with the authentic history* of the late war in our *Disputed Territory*."

Sham Fight.—We understand that a second Grand Sham Fight is appointed to take place on Tuesday next, under the directions of Major Brookes, of the gallant 69th Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Peters, with ten companies of the city and county militia, will also take part in this military fete.—If the weather shall prove propitious, we expect to witness the whole city in active preparation to view the highly interesting scene.

At a Meeting of the Proprietors of the St. John Society Library, held at the Library on Monday the 4th November, instant, the following persons were chosen Office bearers for the ensuing year:—

The Honorable Judge Parker, *President.*
Robert F. Hazen, Esquire, *Vice-President.*
The Rev. F. Coster, } *Committee.*
James T. Hanford, Esq. }
James W. Peters, Esq. *Secretary & Treasurer.*

Sacred Music Society.—The Members of this Institution intend giving one of their interesting Concerts, at their Society room in Horsfield street on Wednesday evening next.—Visiters, as heretofore, will be admitted by Tickets. The society during the past year, has incurred additional heavy expenses in importing a superior *Piano Forte*, and selections of music suitable for their performances. In consequence of these continual and heavy contributions, coming directly from the *Pockets* of the Members of the Institution; it has been suggested to the Society by several respectable Citizens, that a collection should be made from the Visiters in aid of the society's funds.—A collection will therefore be made between the first and second parts of the Concert, and we feel convinced that the visiters will contribute cheerfully, to an Institution that has so often afforded them pleasure and amusement gratuitously,

QUEBEC, Nov. 1.

Our papers from the sister Province received yesterday show that the note of preparation for the anticipated general election is in course of being sounded, and we are happy to see that the conservatives are up and doing. The contest will be a keen one beyond doubt, but if the men who have already done their duty in the field by crushing Britain's enemies will only be true to themselves at the polls, there can be little apprehension for the result. We subjoin a few items, copied from the Niagara *Chronicle*, in relation to this important subject. The same paper, we regret to find, contains an account of more incendiarism on the frontier, as follows:—

More Incendiarism.—The barns, stables, and out-houses, of a respectable and inoffensive farmer at the Short Hills, were burnt down on the night of Saturday last. The barns contained a large quantity of grain which was utterly consumed. The offence of the owner was his loyalty.

Two or three nights ago, at the Ten Mile Creek, two haystacks, belonging to a farmer named Walker, were burnt down. This is attributed to personal motives.

It is to be hoped that the newly-organized Police will exert themselves to discover the perpetrators of these horrible outrages.

NIAGARA, 24th October.

Election News.—We are gratified to hear that James W. O. Clark, Esqr., a sound constitutionalist, will be a candidate for the representation of the 1st Riding of Lincoln, in this District.

We are informed that Mr. Risely, with whose political principles we are unacquainted, is canvassing the 4th Riding. The electors there can "lay the flattering unction to their souls" that a change of members must be for the better—it is a moral impossibility for them to "go farther and fare worse." Cannot the constitutionalists prevail on Mr. Cummings to enter the lists?

It is whispered that a clever and popular conservative will take the field against Mr. W. H. Merritt.

With regard to the town only one gentleman (Mr. Campbell) has signified his intention of becoming a candidate. His views of "responsible government" are not yet before the public, but, being a true-hearted Briton in all other respects, it is scarcely probable that he will fail in this.

By the steamer *Hart*, which arrived during the night, we have received the Montreal *Herald* of Wednesday. Alluding to the projected petition of merchants of Montreal, to Sir George Arthur, on the subject of non-resumption of specie payments by the Banks of Upper Canada, the Herald says:—"We have now the pleasure of stating that there will not be any necessity for presenting the petition, as Sir George has declared, most emphatically, that he has the power, and will exercise it, of forcing the Banks to resume specie payments on the 1st proximo, (this day.)

The Montreal *Gazette* publishes the names of the gentlemen who attended the levee held by His Excellency Governor General on Saturday last: from the list we find that there were 4 Generals, viz:—Sir R. D. Jackson, Sir George Arthur, Major General Clitherow and Comy. Gen. Routh; 4 Colonels; 15 Lieut. Colonels; 15 Majors; 37 Captains; 37 Lieutenants; 9 Ensigns: 11 Surgeons and Assist. Surgeons; and 259 plain Messieurs—total 391.—*Transcript.*

We mentioned on Saturday, that His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir R. D. Jackson, Commander of the Forces, had inspected in brigade the Grenadier Guards and 71st Light Infantry. After these fine corps had left the ground, the 7th Hussars and Royal Artillery, were also inspected by His Excellency. Yesterday the Royal and 24th Regiments were inspected in the same manner; and we understand that the Commander of the Forces was pleased to express to Major General Clitherow, in command of the District, his high satisfaction with the appearance and discipline of the troops.

This day all the corps in garrison, consisting of the Royal Artillery, the 7th Hussars, the Grenadier Guards, the Royal, 15th, and 24th Regiments, and 71st Highland Light Infantry, were reviewed on the Nun's Farm. His Excellency the Governor General proceeded to the ground accompanied by the Commander of the Forces, His Excellency Major General Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, Major General Clitherow, their respective suite, and a numerous staff. The troops went through a variety of movements and evolutions; and the scene was altogether well worthy of being witnessed.—*Montreal Gazette.*

We understand that Mr. A. N. Morin, advocate, against whom there was a warrant for some offence last winter, but who remained concealed till the day of the departure of Sir John Colborne, has had the option of leaving the Province or be committed to gaol, and that he has in the mean time been committed.

Sir George Arthur it will be seen, has arrived at Montreal, it has been reported, at the request of His Excellency the Governor General. The Levee at Montreal on Saturday was numerously and respectably attended.

We observe that M. L. A. Robitaille, Notary of Varennes, one of those arrested last winter for seditious practices, has been enlarged on bail. All the prisoners for political offences at Sherbrooke have been admitted to bail.

A very important trial touching the law of Marine Insurance came on before Mr. Justice Bowen and a Special Jury, on Thursday last, in the Court of King's Bench, the judge sitting in vacation, and continued during the following day and half of Saturday. The action, which was brought by Messrs. Gillespie, Jamieson & Co. against the Canada Marine Insurance Company, arose out of the loss of the three masted schooner *Industry* while on her way from Montego Bay to Quebec, in September 1837, and was brought to recover the sum of £2000 being the amount of risk taken by the Company on a portion of the cargo owned by the Plaintiffs. The principal point mooted in the case, and on which the defence mainly rested, was whether the vessel was considered unseaworthy in leaving port with only one *navigator i. e.*, understanding the theory of navigation, which was the case with the *Industry*. The trial resulted in a verdict for the Plaintiffs in the sum of £2000, with interest from the day of demand.

We are happy to learn that His Excellency the Governor General has so far recovered as to be able to hold the Levee to-day at the new Government House.

Last night His Excellency Sir George Arthur, accompanied by Captain Sandom, R. N., Captain Arthur, A. C. D., Mr. Domville, A. D. C., and Captain Halket, Military Secretary, arrived at Raseo's Hotel from Upper Canada.

At eleven o'clock this forenoon, His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir R. D. Jackson, accompanied by His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Major General Clitherow, and a numerous Staff, inspected the Grenadier Guards and the 71st Light Infantry, on the *Champ de Mars*. The inspection appeared to be very minute, the Commander of the Forces having dismounted and walked through the ranks. The troops made a fine appearance; and we believe that a more efficient body of men is not to be found in any garrison in the Empire. We presume that the other Regiments in garrison here, will soon be inspected by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces in the same manner.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Anything that affords gratification to the Toronto *Examiner* cannot be very pleasing to the loyal and well disposed of Her Majesty's subjects. We make this remark in consequence of finding the following in that paper of the 23d instant:—*Transcript.*

"We have been much gratified to learn that Stewart Derbishire, Esq. an English gentleman of great talent, and of liberal and constitutional views, who was an attache to the Earl of Durham's commission, is likely to take office under Mr. Thomson. This augurs well. Mr. Thomson cannot have better advisers than those gentlemen, who were employed with so much advantage to the country by Lord Durham.

Yesterday morning we had ice half an inch thick. The steamboat *Great Britain* was laid up last week for the winter.—*U. C. Herald.*

The important case of Gillespie, Jamieson & Co. vs. the Canada Marine Insurance Company, which commenced on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, before Mr. justice Bowen and a Special Jury, was this day concluded.

After a lengthy charge by the Judge, the Jury retired, and in about five minutes brought in a Verdict of £2,000 damages, with interest from the date of the loss. The Judge informed the Jury that the Plaintiff only demanded interest from the date of the action, and the verdict was accordingly altered, with interest as demanded by Plaintiff's declaration.

The cause of action in the above case arose from the loss of the Barge Industry, on her return voyage from Jamaica, in September 1837.—(*Mercury.*)

From the Montreal Herald.

However politic it may be that no factious opposition be afforded to Mr. Poulett Thompson by the British inhabitants of Lower Canada, it will be necessary that he be made aware of the fact, that the circumstance of his not being unfavorably received is no evidence that his appointment is approved of by those who are principally interested in it. We cannot forget that he has been a prominent member of the Whig Administration which, for the last eight or nine years has deluded us with false hopes—which inflicted on Lower Canada that miserable truckler Lord Gosford, and recalled from Upper Canada that honest straight forward Englishman Sir Francis Bond Head, whose appointment was a most fortunate mistake. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that Sir John Colborne is now recalled for no other obvious reason than that he has saved the colonies twice to the mother country, and has acquired the confidence, esteem, and respect of the loyalists of all shades of mere party politics. It is true that some of the Ordinances passed by him and his Special Council have exhibited a mass of legal blunders, but who ever expected that because Sir John is an able general and an efficient administrator of the law, that he therefore is or should be a good lawyer? The fault is in the incapacity of the Attorney General, on whom alone devolves the responsibility of the blunders in the Ordinances. We cannot forget that Mr. Thompson and his party are the political, and some of them the social, friends of Messrs. H. S. Chapman and S. Revans, who numbered among their strenuous supporters in this colony such men as Papineau and O'Callaghan, and who did all in their power to sever the connection between the parent state and the colonies—who were rewarded with Commissionerships and Secretaryships for the sake of paltry pamphlets on which a President of the Board of Trade could hang flimsy arguments for party purposes.

It has long been known that there is a Mr. Stephens in the Colonial office whom Sir Francis B. Head gibbeted as one of Canada's bitterest foes, yet we find that his assistant, Murdoch, comes out as private Secretary to Mr. Thompson. He may be a different character to his late chief, and he is decribed as very industrious, but still the appointment is not such as will tend to inspire confidence. We feel perfectly convinced, however, that Mr. Thompson will have a fair trial and be judged by his acts alone—that he will be received with respect as the representative of our Gracious Sovereign, and we fervently trust though he may promise less than the Earl of Durham did, he may yet have a much stronger claim on the feelings and affections of the British portion of the population, and depart, as Sir John Colborne will, amid the regrets of his fellow-countrymen.

New York, Oct. 30.—At the present crisis in monetary affairs, the appearance of the Great Western is looked for with the utmost anxiety. It is yet a matter of great uncertainty how the houses of Hottinguer & Co. and of Rothschild, will act with regard to the notes of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, and much, of the highest importance to commerce, will result, according to the nature of the intelligence which the Western must bring. Several meetings have been held in this city, and the resolutions which have been carried are somewhat incompatible with each other; one portion of them being that the Banks should be encouraged to persevere in specie payments, and another being that the Banks shall increase the amounts of their discounts. Now both of these two things the Banks cannot do, yet they have generally acceded to the request of the merchants, to do so as far as they are able. In the meanwhile, to add to the troubles of the city, the *red-back* notes, issued under the general banking law, have for some time been at a discount of 5 or 6 per cent. and now the safety fund notes of the state are in the same predicament. As for southern exchanges, there is really no quoting them.

H. B. M. brig *Buzzard*, which has been so long detained in this port, will probably soon be enabled to get to sea again. H. M. ship *Andromache*, Capt. Baynes, came in here a few days ago from Halifax, with a reinforcement of men for the *Buzzard*. It is understood both these vessels will sail in a few days for Bermuda.—*Old Countryman.*

The Amisted.—The excitement respecting the Spanish slaver *Amisted* is again on the rise in the United States, in consequence of Messrs. Ruiz and Mendez, the owners of the vessel, persisting in claiming the Africans as their property. The following paragraph, from the New York *Courier*, would make it appear that the claim will not be easily substantiated, also, that the unfortunate Africans are not without friends in the States:—

"The two Spanish gentlemen, owners of the Amisted slaves, were yesterday both arrested in a civil suit, by a process issuing, one from the Court of Common Pleas, and another from the Superior Court, on the assumed complaint of Fulah, an African of the Mendi tribe, and Singweh, an African, of the Mendi tribe, for "imprisoning, beating, and wounding them," and the joint damages laid at $3,000—on which process, Messrs. Ruiz and Montez are now confined in jail.

The New York *Herald* states that the American government has at length ordered a naval force to the coast of Africa, to see that the laws for the suppression of the slave trade are carried into effect, so far as regards American vessels.

Suspension at New Orleans, &c.—The New Orleans Bee of Oct. 19 states that the following resolutions were adopted on the evening previous, by the Presidents of the several banks in the city:—

Whereas, intelligence has been received of the suspension of specie payments by the banks of the principal Northern cities, and whereas, the banks of the neighboring states are in a state of suspension.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting a suspension of specie payments by the banks of Louisiana is inevitable, and that therefore the immediate adoption of such a measure is urgently called for by the best interests of the community.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the banks to suspend specie payments until the Northern banks shall have resumed their payments in specie.

Resolved, That the rules and regulations of the Board of Presidents in force during the late suspension of specie payments, be and are hereby revived, and monthly statements of the condition of the banks be published. L. HERMAN,

Secretary of the Board of Presidents.

The New York Star furnishes the following *items:*

Georgia Banks.—The Savannah banks had not suspended Oct. 22. The Bank of Augusta, and the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company have stopped, as also those of Columbus, the latter alleging as a cause, that it would furnish better facilities for merchants to purchase cotton.

Ohio Banks.—The Ohio banks propose to extricate themselves from the penalties of the severe bank law, by persuading the Clinton Bank, which has the right, to issue *post notes* as a common medium for circulation. We should imagine the very name of *post notes* too repugnant to the locofoco authorities of that state to be countenanced for a moment.

North Carolina.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has suspended. The Merchants' Bank, of Newbern, had not suspended Oct. 25, and it was believed would not.

The bills of the Bank of Michigan were selling in Cleveland at a premium of four per cent.

The Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, has suspended.

Sentence of "General Van Rensselaer."—We learn from the Albany Daily Advertiser that Rensselaer Van Rensselaer, convicted of setting on foot a military expedition in the United States against a foreign power, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of 250 dollars.

John Jacob Astor, who built the great hotel known as the Astor House in New-york, lately died, and has bequeathed three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to establish a free public library in that city.

Robbery at the Merchants' Bank.—The sum of twenty-two thousand dollars has been abstracted from the tin box where the paying teller of this institution kept his surplus cash—that is, the bills not in actual circulation, and done upon packages of known amounts. The sum referred to was found missing on Wednesday morning of last week, but the matter has been hushed till now, the bank thinking by the secrecy to discover some clue—none has yet been afforded. The paying teller, Mr. Davidson, immediately made known the loss as soon as he discovered it. It appears that at present there is but one vault, to which all the clerks, and the porter of course, have access, and the only security for this surplus money was in a tin box, fastened by a common padlock, and which, perhaps a common key might open. It is stated, also, that a day or two had elapsed between the time the box had been put away and when the loss was discovered. Suspicion as yet, falls on no person in particular, though all the clerks must feel obnoxious to it, of whom there are nine, we think, in all. The money taken was $20,000 in bills of $100; $100 in tens, and the same amount in fives. We sincerely hope the culprit may be discovered, and the innocent freed from all suspicion. [New-Orleans Times.]

From the Sandwich Islands.—We have received from a friend the Sandwich Island Gazette, of April 6. It is dressed in mourning for the death on the 4th of the Princess Kinau, Governess of Oahu, in the 32d year of her age. She was the sister of the King, and daughter of the late King Tamahamaha, and was married in 1827 to Kekumoa. She succeeded to the authority of the late Queen Regent, Kaahumaner, on her death in 1832. She was three weeks previous to her death seized with the prevailing epidemic, the mumps, which terminated in a fever, which proved fatal. She has left a husband, three sons, and a daughter the latter only five months old. She was a woman of talents and spirit, and appears to have taken an important part in the administration of the government of the Islands, besides having entire control of that of the Island of Oahu.—*Boston Messenger.*

A letter from Amsterdam states, that a company has been formed there for the navigation of the canals by steamers, in which the paddles are replaced by a kind of fin which is under the boat, and does not therefore agitate the water and injure the banks. These boats are expected to perform the distance from Amsterdam to Rotterdam in four hours, whereas the coaches take seven. The King is said to take great interest in the plan, and the Emperor Nicholas has granted a privilege of ten years for the same system in Russia.

Accounts at New Orleans from Havana to the 6th inst. says that the yellow fever had entirely disappeared from Havana, and that business was commencing to assume a very promising appearance. The season in Havana had been an uncommonly fine one for the agricultural interests. The rains came on seasonably, and not with two much force, and both sugar and coffee promise a full remuneration to the cultivators. Of the latter the production is diminishing; but the former, on the contrary, is every year on the increase.

A distressing scene, we learn from the Brockville Recorder, recently occurred at a trial at Perth, Upper Canada. The prisoner was indicted for the murder of his son-in-law. The scene is thus described:—"During the investigation, the widow of the deceased, who was at the same time the daughter of the prisoner, was, on the part of the defence, brought into court to be sworn. She appeared in mourning—pale, thin, and greatly discomposed; and it was only with great exertion on her part, that she could keep composed enough to speak; however, nothing material was elicited from her. Her feelings frequently overcame her, and she burst out into loud sobs, at one of which times she cast her eyes upon the prisoner, and screached '*father—father!*' The court, of course, ordered her removal; she had to pass her father, to whom she extended her hand in the midst of her sobs. The old man, in tears, reached out his hand to his widowed daughter; the hand which, at the instigation of his heart, had been the means alike of her misery and his own—she received it, and was taken away. The scene was tragical, and though between these humble individuals, brought the tears to many an eye."

A letter from Mobile dated on the 12th says—"Already has the elastic energy of our citizens, which calamity may dampen but cannot destroy, began to show itself. On the ruins of the fire on Tuesday night one of the sufferers has already commenced raising a new store, and contracts are made for a number of others to be started this week and the next. "One of the papers here, I see, heads its account of the fire, with 'Mobile in Ruins.' The destruction has indeed been great, but not one thirtieth part, has as yet, been destroyed. The number of blocks burned is seventeen, and there are rising three hundred squares of buildings in the city."—*Alexander's Messenger.*

MARRIED.

Last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. John Kendall, to Miss Jane Russell, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. John M'Glinchy, Merchant, of Saint Stephen, to Miss Mary Deagan, of this city.

In Portland, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. Robert M. Wilson, to Miss Eliza M'Intosh.

At Canning, Queen's County, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. S. Busby, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. J. B. Stickney, to Grace, third daughter of Mr. John Robertson, all of that place.

At Claremont, Dalhousie, on Wednesday the 16th ult. by the Rev. James Steven, A. M. Patrick Coughlan, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Sarah Caroline, second daughter of Mr. M. B. Cornwall, of the County of Westmorland.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. A. M'Lean, of Saint Andrews, John A. Underwood, Esq. Lieutenant U. S. Revenue Service, to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Mr. George Case, of West Isles, Charlotte County.

DIED.

On Wednesday night, in Portland, Edwin Forbes son of Mr. Sylvester Wood, aged 2 years and nine months.

On Saturday morning, in Portland, Mary, wife of Mr. Patrick Prendergast, aged 26 years.

At Gondola Point, (Hampton,) on Monday evening, after a long illness, which she bore with great patience and pious resignation to the Divine will, Mrs. Susannah H. Warren, in the 42d year of her age, leaving a husband and nine children to lament the loss of a dutiful wife and loving parent.

At St. Stephen, on the 28th ult. aged 9 months, Maria Busby, daughter of the Rev. M. Pickles.

At Guysborough, in the 77th year of his age, John Newton, Esq. second son of the late Hon. Henry Newton.

At Burley's Hotel, Hamilton, U. C. on the 5th ult. very suddenly G. H. Dunbar, Esq. late of the 93d Highlanders.

At the Nerepis Settlement, on the 30th ult., Rebecca Vaughan, in the 15th year of her age, fourth daughter of Mr. Philip Nase, after a severe illness of 5 weeks.

At Fredericton, on the 2d instant, Horatio N. Watson, aged 16 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of St. John, arrived, Nov. 2, schr. Compper, Lincoln, Eastport; C. M'Lauchlan, ass. cargo.

Pero, Field, New York; R. Rankin & Co. flour.

6th, brig Gomia, Ward, Douglas; timber.

Schr. Pique, Saunders, Halifax, 8; oil, sugar &c.

7th, ship Mozambique Gillis London, 52; J. Robertson, merchandize.

Champion, Cochran, Greenock,