BRITISH NEWS.

FALMOUTH, JUNE 13.—Her Majesty's packet Opossum, Lieutenant Peter, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, brought $40,000 dollars, making 1,220,000 *in toto*, including the Liunet's freight, in two days' arrivals. This amount is chiefly on acount of the Real del Monte Mining Company. A passenger in the Opossum, who has been engaged on the mine, states that nothing can exceed the flattering appearance of the lower levels, the lodes consisting, by his description, of veins of pure silver, the only mixture, if any, being gold.

At a Levee of the Queen, Isaac Lyon Goldsmith, on behalf of the Jews of London, presented an address congratulating her Majesty on her escape from the assassin, and containing prayers for her preservation, and assurances of loyalty on the part of the Hebrew race.

THE QUEEN AND THE TEETOTALLERS.—Her Most Gracious Majesty has recently given audience to a deputation of teetotallers. The deputation was received with the utmost affability and condescension, and the privilege of "kissing the hand" was most readily allowed. Her Majesty purchased a silver medal for her laundress, who is a tee-totaller, and on finding that the inscription thereon was merely the "short pledge," Her Majesty very promptly and liberally purchased a second one, which contained the pledge required.—*Evening Paper.*

Prince Albert's uniform, to be worn by him as Colonel of the 11th Hussars, is a remarkable specimen of His Royal Highness's good taste in matters of costume. The jacket and pelisse are both blue, the Hussars having been lately allowed to resume the original blue, instead of the scarlet pelisse. The head dress for the 11th, or Prince Albert's own, is to be the colback, formerly worn by the Hussars during the Peninsular war; the colour of the cloth bag has been changed from scarlet to crimson; overalls and pantaloons crimson instead of red; the punch-box is of a silvery gilt, with the regimental badges and mottoes; the sash is of a crimson silk and gold, with five bars, and the appointments are rich without being heavy. We understand that the regiment is to be entirely fitted out by the first week in September with their new clothing; soon after which it will probably be reviewed in Windsor Park.—*London Times.*

The Committee of subscribers to the equestrian statue to the Duke of Wellington have recently had the satisfaction to receive Her Majesty's subscription of five hundred guineas, and from Prince Albert a subscription of one hundred guineas.

Lord Brougham.—We regret to learn that Lord Brougham has never recovered the shock he sustained by the death of his mother and his only child. His spirits appear quite broken, and it is to this that his comparative silence in Parliament is to be attributed. There was no part of this extraordinary man's character in which he appeared in a more amiable light than in his devoted attachment to his mother, and his parental fondness of his only child. Their death occurring so near together, and at a period when there is so much to mortify his political ambition, has been severely felt. Would that this proof he has received of the vanity of the world might lead him to the only fountain of true wisdom and real consolation.—*London Record.*

Sir Moses Montefore, one of the richest of the wealthy London Hebrews, and Monsieur Cremieux, a celebrated counsellor of Paris, on the part of the Hebrews in that city, were to set out for Alexandria, about the last of June, to be present at the investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Father Thomas, out of which grew the persecution of the Jews in Damascus. An immense meeting was held in London on the 23d of June, at which Sir Moses presided, and which was attended by Baron Rothschild, his brothers, and, in fact, all the wealthy Jews in the Metropolis, and the report and proceedings of the committee having been warmly approved of, the meeting dissolved. The subscriptions made on the occasion, for the purpose of carrying the recommendations of the report into effect, amounted it was said, to nearly £7000.

A Bill has been introduced into the Commons for abolishing the punishment of death, except in certain cases of treason and murder.

Mr. Abbott, the British minister to Khiva, had been thrown into prison by the Khan, and altogether the news begins to look something like a collision between England and Russia, in Asia.

Destructive fire in London.—On the morning of the 16th of June a fire broke out in High street, Wapping, which terminated in the destruction of several warehouses, two public houses, one wharf and other property to a very large amount. Two or three lives were lost, and many persons were more or less injured.

Joseph Bonaparte, Ex-King of Spain, was dangerously ill, although hopes were entertained of his recovery. No one had been permitted to see him except Prince Louis Napoleon, his nephew, who was unremitting in his attendance. The recent events in France respecting the ashes of Napoleon, coupled with the continued proscription of the entire family, of which Joseph is the head, and the error of General Bertrand in dispesing of the arms of the late Emperor, contrary to the intention of that sovereign and the wishes of Joseph, have had the effect of producing this sudden and alarming indisposition.

Rev. Dr. Wiseman has recently been consecrated, at Rome, Bishop *in partibus* to labour in one of the middle districts of England. Dr. Wiseman is favourably known throughout the Christian world for his great learning and able defence of Christianity.

The Emperor of Russia had set out on a tour through the Northern and central portions of Europe. He visited Warsaw, where he was received with great pomp by the Russian party; and the Hanover Gazette announces his arrival in that capital from Ems. After paying a visit to the King and Queen at the Palace of Montbrottant, the Czar left for Hamburgh. He determined to go to Copenhagen, for the purpose of encouraging the King to resist the popular demands. He passed through Hamburgh on the night of the 22d for Kiel, where two Russian steamers awaited his orders.

A Berlin letter states that the late King left 30,000 crowns for the poor of Berlin, 2,000 for those of Charlottenburg, and 10,000 for those of Potsdam, Breslaw, and other towns. His Majesty has applied 30,000 crowns for the improvement of the roads in the ancient March of Brandenburg, together with a considerable sum for the assistance of needy land-owners. One million of Crowns have been bequeathed for the improvement of the fortress of Posen. By a private memorandum his Majesty has directed that a Catholic church shall be built, and a marginal note added the words, "Let nothing be spared."

SPAIN.—The Carlist General Sagarra is said to have submitted to the Queen's authority. The Augsburgh Gazette represents the situation of the family of Don Carlos as critical. The Princess of Beira had been compelled to sell her jewels to raise the funds necessary for her support. Don Carlos had anew refused to accept the terms offered him by the French Government, and would, it was believed, be sent a prisoner to the Castle of Blaye.

CHINA.—Governor Lin has enlisted about 3,000 recruits, who are being drilled daily near Canton in the military exercises of the bow, the spear, and the double sword. The latter is a weapon peculiar, we believe, to China. Each soldier is armed with two short and straight swords, one in each hand, which, by being knocked against each other, produce a clangor which it is thought, will intimidate the enemy.

The Americans were leaving Canton. The Indian papers accuse some of the American captains of a disposition to enter the Chinese service at $1000 per month, but the American Consul is said to discourage it.

The Emperor of China is very old, and his heir only seven or eight years. The prospect of his death at an early period is confidently spoken of, and an entire change of dynasty is expected, as the Tartar dynasty has become more than ever unpopular. A regency would certainly breed confusion, and the appointment of a brother of the Emperor no less.

Great sacrifices were ordered in China on account of the death of the Empress. The Mandarins were to go without shaving for 100 days.

PRUSSIA.—OFFICIAL.—TO THE MINISTERS OF STATE.

BERLIN, June 19th.—I order two precious documents to be published, which, according to the will of my late royal father and sovereign, were put into my hands on the day of his death, one of which is headed "My last Will," and the other begins with the words "On you, dear Frederick," both of which are in his own hand-writing, and dated Dec. 1st, 1837. The heroic king of our great period is departed, and gone to his rest by the side of the bitterly lamented and never to be forgotten (the Queen Louisa is meant, but no substantive is mentioned in the German. The adjective being in the feminine sufficiently points out who is meant.) I pray to God, the ruler of hearts, that he will cause the love of the people which supported Frederick William III., in the hour of danger, which cheered him in old age, and allayed the bitterness of death, to pass to one, his son and successor, who am resolved, with the help of God, to walk in my father's ways. Let my people pray with me for the preservation of the blessings of peace—that precious jewel which he gained for us with the sweat of his brow, and cherished with truly parental care.—This I know, should that jewel ever be in danger, which God forbid, my people will rise up like one man at my call, as his people did at his call.

Such a people is worthy and qualified to hear royal words like these, which are here subjoined, and will perceive that I cannot mark the commencement of my reign by any more worthy act than the publication of these.

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.

June, 1840.

MY LAST WILL.—My time in trouble, my hope in God.—On thy blessing, Lord, all depends! Grant it me now also for this work. When this my last will, shall come to the sight of my ardently beloved children of my dear Augusta, and my other beloved relations, I shall no more be among them, but be in the number of the departed. May they, when they see the well-known inscription, remember the departed; remember me, too, in love.

May God be a merciful and gracious judge to me, and receive my spirit, which I commend to his hands—yes, Father, into thy hands I commit my spirit.—In another world thou wilt unite us all again. May thou, in thy mercy, find us worthy of it, for the sake of thy dear son Christ, our Saviour. By the same decree of God I have to undergo heavy and hard trials, as well as in what personally concerned me (especially when 17 years ago he deprived me of that which was the dearest to me,) as by the events which so heavily afflicted my dear country.

But, on the other hand, God, (eternal thanks to him for it) has permitted me to live to witness glorious and happy events. Among the first I reckon above all the struggle gloriously endured in 1813, '14 and '15, to which the country owes its restoration.—Among the latter, the happy and consolatory, I especially reckon the cordial love and attachment and the prosperity of my children, as well as the especially unlooked for providence of God, in having given me, in my fifth decenium, a companion for life, whom I feel myself bound publicly to acknowledge as a model of faithful and tender attachment. My true, sincere, last thanks to all who have served the state and me with judgement and fidelity. My true, sincere, and last thanks to all who were devoted to me with affection, fidelity, and by their personal attachmen.. I forgive all my enemies, even those who, by malicious language and writings, or by deliberate misrepresentations, have endeavoured to deprive me of the confidence of my people, which is my greatest treasure; but, God be thanked very seldom with success.

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Berlin, Dec. 1, 1837.

To you, my dear Frederick, the burden of the government now comes with the whole weight of its responsibility. By the position in which I have placed you, in this respect to this charge, you are better prepared for it than many other successors to thrones. It is now your part to fulfil my just hopes and the expectations of the country, at least to endeavour to do so. Your principles and feelings are a security to me that you will be a father to your subjects. Beware however, of the love of innovation, now so general—beware of impracticable theories, so many of which are now in vogue; but at the same time beware of an almost equally fatal obstinate predilection for what is old, for it is only by avoiding these two schools that the really useful changes proceed. The army is now in a remarkably good condition. Since its reorganization it has fulfiled my expectations, as in war, so also in peace. May it never lose sight of its high destination; but may the country likewise never forget what it owes it.

Do not neglect to provide for, as far as lies in your power, concord among all the European powers; but above all, may Prussia, Russia, and Austria never separate from each other. Their union is to be regarded as the key-stone of the Great European Alliance.

My dearly beloved children all give me reason to expect that they will distinguish themselves by a useful, active, moral, pure, and godly life, for that alone brings down blessings, and in my last hours this shall give me comfort.

May God guard and protect my dear country!

May God guard and protect our homes now and forever! May he bless you, my dear son, and your government; may he grant you strength and judgement to carry it on, and give you conscientious councillors and servants, and loyal subjects. Amen!

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Berlin, December 1, 1837.

COLONIAL.

]From the Halifax Royal Gazette, July 22.]

(Copy.) *Government House. Halifax, 16th July,* 1840.

MY DEAR SIR,

Adverting to the conversation I had with your Excellency, respecting a paragraph in your reply to the Address from the Inhabitants of Halifax, I beg in this manner to call it to your particular attention, namely—"the abuses which disgrace the administration of those resources which you belive to be devoted to public improvements."

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

I have the honour to be, my dear Sir, yours very truly, (Signed) C. CAMPBELL.

His Excellency C. POULETT THOMSON,
Governor General of British N. America.

(Copy.) *Government House, Halifax, 16th July,* 1840.

MY DEAR SIR COLIN,

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

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

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

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

Believe me, my dear Sir Colin, very truly yours,
(Signed) C. POULETT THOMSON.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, &c.

On the Friday after the Governor General's arrival in Halifax, the Rev. Dugald McKichan, Rev. John Martin, Rev. J. McLeannan, Rev. John Stewart, and Rev. John Ross, Representatives of the Presbyterian Synod in connexion with the Church of Scotland, waited upon his Excellency with the following Address:—

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson, Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Governor General in and over her Majesty's Provinces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,—

We, the Ministers and Elders of the Synod of Nova Scotia, in connection with the Church of Scotland, now in Synod assembled, beg leave most respectfully to approach your Excellency, with the expression of our most unfeigned attachment to your government, and of our devoted loyalty to our gracious Sovereign.

In your Excellency's administration of Government in the Canadas, we joyfully perceive a recognition of our national Ecclesiastical Establishment, which is calculated alike to evince the justness of your views, and to fill our minds with the most profound gratitude and respect. A principle so auspiciously developed, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty imparts, to us a lively hope, that your Excellency's administration will effectually advance the prosperity of those Provinces, perpetuate their connection with the parent country, and eventually secure to our church in that portion of Her Majesty's dominions, the status to which she is entitled, and which has already been recognized by the judicial decision of the highest authorities.

We also cherish the pleasing anticipation that the salutary effects of this measure will not be restricted to the Canadas, but that a general principle will thereby be established, which will communicate a beneficial influence to our church in this Province, and, without entrenching upon the rights of other religious denominations, will place her upon a basis of equity with her sister establishment not hitherto attained.

We venture to hope that the numbers, the intelligence, and the unwavering loyalty of her members in this, as in every clime, will secure for her your Excellency's favourable consideration; and we beg leave respectfully to say for ourselves, that whilst we consider it our highest privilege, to inculcate amongst the people committed to our charge, the principles of piety towards God, which never fail to produce subordination and good order, we will, at the same time, unceasingly endeavour to impress them with a firm, enlightened attachment to the excellency of the British Constitution, and to the Throne of our gracious Sovereign.

It is our earnest prayer that it may please the God of all mercies to smile upon your patriotic endeavours, to crown them with ample success, and to bless your Excellency in whatever relates to your comfort and happiness, in time and through eternity.

In name, and by appointment of the Synod of Nova Scotia, in connection with the Church of Scotland.

DUGALD MCKICHAN, Moderator.

Halifax, July 17, 1840.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,—

I thank you for your address. Throughout the whole course of my public life, I have advocated the cause of religious liberty, and it has been gratifying to me to do so within these Colonies, where it is undeniable that the adoption of that principle, to its just extent, can alone satisfy the wishes, or accord with the feelings of the people.

I know how much is due to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland within these provinces, for their efforts to promote piety and morality amongst their flocks, and it will ever afford me satisfaction to be able to co-operate with them for these important objects.

HALIFAX, July 28.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—His Excellency the Governor General returned to Town on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, from his visit to New Brunswick, where he was received with all the honours which his high station, his talents, and his judicious management of Colonial affairs, entitles him to. The great desire manifested by his Excellency during his sojourn amongst us, to become acquainted with the affairs of this Province, the assiduous attention that he has shown in acquiring all information to be had concerning them, and his expressed intention of doing all in his power to make peace, entitles him to our most lively gratitude; while both political parties in this community confidently anticipate the acquisition of all they desire,—we have no doubt that his Excellency will, after a mature and dispassionate consideration of all those things which have been brought to his notice, recommend such a line of policy as to him seems expedient and proper, and most consistent with the best interests of the country. As regards what has already fallen from His Excellency we confidently assert it as our opinion that as far as party is concerned, it is of little consequence, as it would require far less ingenuity than that possessed by his Excellency to construe it in a way favourable to the views of either faction. In fact both the verbal and written statements of his Excellency are those of a person who however determined he may be to express a decided opinion at a future day, is resolved not to harness himself by the expression of any definite opinions at the present, and which could rise in judgment against any opposite sentiments which might be the result of more mature deliberation.—*Haligonian.*

From the Novascotian, July 29.

The Governor General returned to Town on Sunday last, from his visit to New Brunswick, and on Monday evening honoured with his presence a Ball and Supper hastily got up on the spur of the moment, by a few gentlemen, who were reluctant to have his Excellency depart without, in some degree, partaking of Halifax hospitality. It was at first intended to select Tuesday evening, but as the Unicorn was to leave on that day, Monday was, perforce, determined upon. In consequence of short notice, and some irregularity in the first steps taken, the attendance was very thin. There were enough, however, to make a pleasant party, although it was much to be desired that the affair should have come off in the Provincial Building, and in the best style. Besides the Governor General and his Civil and Military Suite, his Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, Miss Campbell, Sir Thomas Harvey, and the Officers of the Garrison and Squadron, were present. Dancing commenced about half-past nine, and was kept up with much spirit till one o'clock, when the Supper Rooms were thrown open. The healths of Her Majesty, of his Excellency the Governor General Sir Colin Campbell, Miss Campbell, the Commandant and the Garrison, Sir Thomas Harvey and the Squadron, were given in succession by James B. Uniacke, Esq., who, with the Hon. James McNab, presided on the occasion, and were drank with all the honors. Dancing was then resumed, and kept up till a late hour. His Excellency the Governor General retired about two o'clock.

The Governor General paid a farewell visit to the Admiral on board the Flagship on Tuesday morning, where he was received with manned yards—the other vessels of war also paid a similar compliment.

His Excellency sailed for Quebec yesterday. About half-past two the Unicorn came down from Cunard's to the Queen's wharf, upon which a guard of honour was drawn up, and which was, with the wharves adjoining, crowded with spectators, anxious to get a view of one from whose calm review of the institutions of the country so much good is anticipated. His Excellency walked down the wharf, attended by Sir Colin and a numerous suite, and, as he stepped on board was greeted with three hearty cheers, which was repeated as the noble steamer got under weigh, and moved down the harbour in majestic style. Thus closed a short visit, from which we have a confident expectation that some salutary and permanent advantages will result, to make it long remembered.

NEW COUNCILLORS.—Mandamusses were received by the last Packet, calling James McNab, Esquire, to the Executive, and John Morton, Esq. to the Legislative Council of this Province—Mr. McNab was sworn in on the 22d.

A few such appointments as these, if made some months ago, would have saved much trouble. Mr. McNab is a Merchant of the first respectability—highly popular with all classes—and although he has never been actively engaged in politics, of decidedly liberal opinions. He supported most of the popular Candidates at the last Election, and although differing from them on some points, has sympathised warmly in the struggles of the majority. Mr. Morton is an old veteran Member of the Assembly, who, upon almost all points except the vote of recall, has for years acted with the Reformers. He is an Agriculturist, in independent circumstances, and for many years has represented the Township of Cornwallis. His elevation creates a vacancy in that Township, which we trust the constituency will worthily fill.—*Novascotian.*

THE LATE DR. ALMON.—The Commissioners of the Poor at Halifax have published the following Tribute to the Memory of this gentleman:

"The Commissioners of the Poor's Asylum, in consideration of the heavy loss which the Institution has sustained in the death of Dr. William Bruce Almon, the valued Physician of the Asylum, feel it their melancholy duty to express the deep regret which this event has occasioned them. The long period of humane and unremitting attention paid by Dr. Almon to the unfortunate inmates of the Asylum, and his constant readiness to sacrifice every personal consideration to afford them his aid, call upon the Board of Commissioners to offer this willing tribute of respect to the memory of one, than whom no one has ever left a larger circle of sincere friends, or a higher character for humanity, benevolence and integrity.

"In thus recording their deep sense of Dr. Almon's private and public virtues, they feel that although they can do little to alleviate the sad loss which his family, his friends, and the community at large have sustained, yet they sincerely trust that his example may be long remembered as one most worthy of imitation, and deeply engraved on the memory of themselves and the public.—*Halifax Times.*

HALIFAX, July 29.—At a numerous meeting of the friends of the late Dr. W. B. Almon, held at the new Hotel this day, his Honor the Chief Justice in the chair, it was unanimously resolved—

That a monument be erected in St. Paul's Chuch, to the memory of the Hon. W. B. Almon, M. D., and also that the additional funds be appropriated to erect a Tablet to mark the place of his interment.

Seat of Government in Canada.—There are indications that the seat of government will be changed from Quebec to Montreal, as more central for the United Legislature. Surveys have been made, in the latter city, preparatory to the erection of public buildings. Some of the Quebec papers complain of this, as an unwise alteration, but they intimate that the position, and strength of their city, will always ensure its importance, and that the change will only be felt by a few, or for a short time.—*Novascotian.*

The Quebec Colonist warmly attacks the policy of the Governor General—and a newspaper is to be started in Montreal, called the Times, on the same side of the question.

Candidates for seats in the United Legislature are beginning to be talked of in Lower Canada, and the public mind seems to be fast preparing for the enjoyment of a Representative Government again.—*Ib.*

We understand that a marble monument to the memory of the late Duke of Richmond, who died here while Governor General, has been received, and will be erected immediately in the English Cathedral of this city.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Toronto, July 15th—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL—We learn from an authentic source that his Excellency the Governor General expects to leave Montreal for Upper Canada about the first or second week in August. His Excellency intends coming by the St. Lawrence to Kingston. He will visit the Bay of Quinte, Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara, inspecting the Welland Canal, on his route. He will then take a Steamer and coast Lake Erie and Lake Huron, after which he will return, by land, to Toronto, through the districts of London, Brock, Talbot and Gore. His Excellency will inspect the Rideau Canal and the Ottawa River on his return to Montreal.—*Examiner.*

GÆLIC NEWSPAPER.—We learn that it is the intention of a few public spirited individuals in Kingston from the Land of the Gael, to attempt the publication of a newspaper in the Gælic language, for the purpose of encouraging emigration from the Highlands of Scotland.—*Kingston Whig.*

CHARLOTTE TOWN, P. E. I. JULY 18.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—An Inquest was held on Wednesday last, before Daniel Hodgson, Esq., Coroner, and a respectable Jury, on view of the body of Julia Flood, an interesting young woman, who arrived here little more than a month since, in the Lawrence Foristal, from Waterford. It appeared that on the evening previous the deceased had purchased, at the shop of Mr. T. Desbrisay, Druggist, a quantity of white arsenic, and on being questioned as to what she was going to do with it, said she was going to poison a fox, which was troublesome. Between ten and eleven o'clock, the deceased, apparantly in good spirits and in her usual health, retired to her bed-room taking with her a little milk in a tea cup. Soon afterwards she was heard to vomit, but this at first attracted little attention. Her sickness, however, becoming more violent, the family became alarmed, and Dr. Hobkirk, was sent for, but before he arrived, she had expired. Upon a *post mortem* examination by Dr. Hobkirk, the following morning, the stomach and bowels were found to contain a large quantity of arsenic and curdled milk; the other viscera were in a sound and healthy state; and she was found three or four weeks advanced in pregnancy. A paper labelled "Arsenic—Poison," in which the fatal dose had been put up by Mr. Desbrisay, was found in the shute outside the bed-room window. Nothing appeared to show that when she committed the rash act she was not in full possession of her reason, and the Jury accordingly returned a verdict of *felo de se.*

Very little was known of the deceased. As has been stated, it was only about a month ago that she arrived here from Waterford, and the only reason she assigned for leaving Ireland was, that she had quarrelled with her parents owing to her having changed her religion. On her arrival here she put up at the Wellington Hotel, and it soon appeared that she had no relations or connections in the Island whatever.—For the last fortnight she had resided at Mr. John Costin's, by whom and by the family she was considered to be a respectable young woman. After her decease, all the money found in her possession was two British sixpences, and a few coppers, although she had previously stated to some of Mr. Costin's family that she had Twenty Pounds in her trunk.—Her stock of apparel was also very scanty, although she always appeared genteelly dressed, and from her appearance, she was evidently something above the common rank. The exposure which must soon have taken place of her forlorn and destitute condition preying upon a mind, not perhaps of the firmest mould, we have no doubt induced her to commit the rash act of which she has been guilty. Her age, she had been heard to say, was nineteen.—*Herald.*

On Thursday the 9th inst. fourteen Sheep, the property of I. C. Worthy, Esq., head of the Hillsborough, were found dead in one of his fields. They formed part of a flock of 35, which were all seen alive and well in the morning, and in the evening, about seven o'clock, fourteen of them were found dead. They were lying in a position as if they had been taking their rest under the shade of some small Trees which were in the field. In the morning there had been a heavy shower of rain, accompanied with thunder and several vivid flashes of lightning, which no doubt had driven the poor animals to seek for shelter among the bushes, where it is supposed they had been struck by the electric fluid—a supposition which is rendered probable from the circumstance that several trees were afterwards found shattered by lightning at no great distance from the spot, although where the animals were found the trees did not appear to have been struck.—*Gazette.*

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1840.

The steamer *North America* arrived at 1 o'clock to-day; she left Boston at 7 on Saturday evening, and has been detained by the fog. She brings nothing of importance.—The *Britannia* left Boston for Halifax at 2 P. M. on Saturday, with between 80 and 90 passengers, about half of whom are for England, and the remainder for Halifax.—The *British Queen* was to leave New York for London on Saturday, with 130 passengers. All the sailing packets have also many passengers engaged.—Every body is going to Europe.

The Mail for England by the *Britannia* was to be made up at Halifax at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon; the steamer to take her departure for Liverpool this day.

The *Acadia*, the second of Mr. Cunard's line, was to leave Liverpool on the 4th of August, (this day,) for Halifax.—Our next news from Europe will probably be received by the *Great Western*, advertised to leave Bristol on the 25th July, and now out ten days.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, and suite, left Halifax on Tuesday last for Quebec, in the steamer *Unicorn.*—The Unicorn performed her last trip from Quebec to Halifax in 75 hours.

We this day publish various documents on the subject of supplies imported for the *Fisheries.* Without going into detail, (and the more especially as the documents can require no comment,) we believe this community will rejoice at the idea of having got rid of the obnoxious duties collected on flour and salt provisions. Even if the Revenue should suffer in some degree from such an arrangement, we are inclined to believe the sum collected will still exceed what, in reason, should be exacted from so limited a population as that of New Brunswick; so that *the balance of good* will still be on the side of this change—"Cheap provisions against a large Revenue"—even tho' that revenue should in all cases be expended with economy.—*Com.*

ASSIZES FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.—The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Nisi Prius were opened this morning at 11 o'clock. His Honor Judge CARTER presides. In charging the Grand Jury his Honor stated that the Criminal Calendar was exceedingly light, only four cases appearing upon it; neither of which he presumed would occupy much of the time of the Jury. One of these cases was said to be a charge of murder, and another a charge of manslaughter, arising from unskilfulness or negligence in performing a surgical operation; the other two were cases of larceny.

There are eighty-eight civil cases entered for Trial, and it is thought that the sittings will be very long.

In these times of trouble and turmoil, when every man's business-hours are rife with care and toil, a little innocent recreation at close of day is both justifiable and necessary. Those, therefore, who wish to enjoy amusing relaxation, and a five-hundred-horse-power "*horse-laugh*," should needs pay a visit to the Prince of all Conjurors and Transmogrificators, SIGNIOR BLITZ; whose astounding feats of *diablerie* completely mystify every beholder, and utterly exceed all attempts at description. The tricks of jugglery and legerdemain are puerile and absurd, when attempted by an unpractised hand; but the extraordinary perfection of dexterity manifested by this most accomplished Professor of the deceptive art, cannot fail to excite the astonishment of the most knowing and acute, and to provoke the heartiest risibility from the most taciturn and solemn. We have witnessed many such exhibitions, but never met with a superior practitioner to SIGNIOR BLITZ; whose skill is equalled and enlivened by his admirable vivacity and wit.—To one and all of our readers we say, "*Go and see,*" before the opportunity is lost.—We refer to the advertisement in another column.

Since Friday night last our City and the Bay have been enveloped in dense fog. During last night rain fell very heavily, and this morning it came down in torrents, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The fog yet lingers heavily around us.

We learn that two or three cases of small pox have recently occurred about 7 or 8 miles below Digby, N. S., and that one of the persons had died.

At a public meeting at Quebec on the 18th ult. it was resolved that a public dinner should be given to the Hon. S. Cunard, on his arrival in that city, as a mark of the high sense entertained by the meeting of the gigantic steam-packet enterprize in which Mr. Cunard had embarked. Mr. C. was expected to visit Quebec soon.

FLOUR AND SALT PROVISIONS.

Extract from a communication made to the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at this Port by the Chamber of Commerce, dated 30th July, 1839, on the subject of articles for the use of the Fisheries.

"The Chamber would also at this time beg to call the attention of the Collector to the reported difference now existing between the practice in Nova Scotia and this Province, in respect to the admission free of duty, of articles for the use of the Fisheries. In Nova Scotia, the practice of the principal officers of Her Majesty's Customs is to allow any and every thing declared to be for the use of the Fisheries, to pass free of duty, much of which is consumed by others than those employed in the prosecution of that branch of Trade; for instance, it is reported, that this season many thousand barrels of flour and other articles have been entered at the Port of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, as for the use of the Fisheries, and thence carried to Annapolis and other ports, and distributed through the country, without regard to the occupation or employment of the consumer. We have no objection to the same being general, but wish to know if there is any reason (presuming at the same time that your views and acts are correct) why you do not allow the same privilege here, as we are informed exist in Nova Scotia, knowing that the same Act of Parliament governs the question in both Provinces; but the Chamber of Commerce are of opinion, that instead of restraining the practice in Nova Scotia, it would be advisable to remove the duties on Flour and Salted Provisions, and allow the same privileges as are enjoyed in Canada, convinced that it would promote the general interest; but unless that should be done, the present practice in Nova Scotia is injurious to the Trade and other interests in this Province.

(Signed) L. DONALDSON, *President.*
I. WOODWARD, *Secretary.*

(Copy.) *Custom House. London,* 5th May, 1840.

Sir,—Having read your letter dated the 10th September last, No. 66, enclosing Copies of a Correspondence with the Chamber of Commerce at your Port, respecting the admission duty free of Articles fit and necessary for the Fisheries.

We transmit herewith a copy of an opinion of Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General upon a case upon this subject, which we recently caused to be laid before them, and we direct you and the officers under your survey to govern yourselves by the opinion herewith transmitted.

(Signed) R. B. DEAN,
W. LEGGE,
H. CUST.

Collector, St. John, New-Brunswick.

Extract from the Case submitted for the opinion of the Law Officers.

Your opinion is requested. First, Whether the fact of a person importing any of the articles enumerated in section 9 of 3 & 4 Wm. 4, ch. 59. into the place at or from whence the Fishery is carried on, *and entering them as fit and necessary for the Fisheries*, does not entitle him to have the same delivered duty free, provided the proper Officer shall be satisfied that they are Articles ordinarily and commonly used in carrying on the Fisheries, without requiring the party to produce proof in the first instance of his intention so to use them, (a point it is to be observed most difficult to be solved by any proof he could adduce,) or to require from him, at any subsequent period, proof that they had been actually and bona fide consumed in the Fisheries, and not applied to any other purpose,—and

Secondly, Whether in the event of it being ascertained that any part of such Articles which had been admitted duty free at the place of importation, had been subsequently applied to purposes other than those contemplated by the Act, having been sold by the original importer to persons unconnected with the Fisheries, in the common course of Trade, the same would be subject to forfeiture under the 28th section of the 3d and 4th Wm. 4, chap. 59.

OPINION.

1st. We are of opinion that the Articles specified in the proviso to sec. 9 of 3 & 4 Wm. 4, ch. 59, may be imported duty free without requiring the party to produce proof in the first instance of his intention to use them in the Fisheries or requiring him subsequently to prove that they have been actually and bona fide consumed in the Fisheries.

2d. We do not think that there would be a forfeiture of the Goods under the circumstances stated. If it is necessary to guard against fraudulent importation and sale under the pretext of the Fisheries, it will be necessary to obtain fresh precautions by Legislative enactments.

(Signed) J. CAMPBELL,
THOS. WILDE.

Temple, March 12th, 1840.

Certified Copy: H. B. SMITH, Collector.

Lieutenant-Colonel MONINS, of the 69th Regiment, who came out in the steamer *Britannia*, arrived in town on Sunday evening last, in the *Nova-Scotia* from Windsor, and has since assumed the command of the Troops in this City, as Commandant of the Garrison. Major BROOKES, who has commanded the Regiment since its arrival in this Province, being about to return to the *Depot*, an opportunity was thus afforded for testifying the respect in which that distinguished officer is held in this community. Two Addresss, expressive of public feeling on the occasion, have accordingly been prepared: the one which we subjoin was presented to the gallant Major on Tuesday last; and we feel warranted in saying, that on no similar occasion have such tributes of esteem from our citizens been more justly deserved.—*Cour.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves,
Sir,
with sentiments of the highest respect,
your most obedient
and very humble servants.

BENJAMIN L. PETERS, Lieut. Col. commanding Regiment of Saint John City Militia.
GEORGE ANDERSON, Lieut. Col. commanding 1st. Batt. Saint John County Militia.
CHARLES WARD, Lieut. Col. commanding Rifle Batt. City Militia.
ALLEN OTTY, Lieut. Col. commanding Sea Fencibles.
ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, Major 1st Batt. Saint John County Militia.
GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Major 1st Batt. Saint John City Militia.

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

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

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

LT. COLONEL PETERS AND GENTLEMEN—

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

Desirous as I have certainly been of encouraging an harmonious and cordial understanding