Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

No. 4.

John Gape's commentaries on the Appropriations of the Session of 1840.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—In my last number, I bro't my commentaries on the Appropriations in favour of the Executive to a close, and now must enter upon those in favour of the Legislature. the gem of the whole concern, and a precious costly gem it is too, amounting to £13,964, and being £3507 more than the service required in 1837. Looking over the Report of the Hon. W. Crane, who has had but a small slice out of the *expences of collection* for his attendance at Executive Councils, and Mr. Over-top-sawyer Prosecution Wilmot, who gets £500 for loss of professional time while a Delegate, perhaps to help to build Evelyn Grove with, (I don't mean the printed Report, but the genuine MS Report) I found a passage which is worth transcribing on two accounts. It is in the first place, not to be found in the printed document, and secondly with the help of a few innendoes, so common in *ex officio* informations, it is very expressive, and has turned out perfectly correct and true. Mr. Over-top-sawyer in the most insinuating tone which his discordant voice can assume, was pleased to say,—"In "our (meaning the said William Crane and Lemu-"el Allan Wilmot) desire to obtain the Crown Re-"venues (meaning the money of which they wished "to deprive the Crown) there was nothing uncon-"stitutional (meaning which come within the sta-"tute of frauds): we (meaning the Speaker and "others, the Members of Assembly) wish to get "that (meaning the said money) from the Govern-"ment (meaning the late King's) which they hold "as Trustees for the People, (meaning the said "Charles Simonds and the others) considering that "we (meaning the said Chas. Simonds, W. Crane, "L. A. Wilmot and the others) could expend it "more usefully (meaning more to the benefit of "the Governor, the said Charles Simonds, & their "friends respectively) being better acquainted with "the wants of the Country. (meaning the wants of "the Governor, Charles Simonds, and the other "members of Assembly and their friends respec-"tively.") This is a passage really worth transcribing, and that it is quite true that they can expend, and have expended the public money more usefully, (that is more for their own benefit than other people could do for them) I shall make appear in my succeeding numbers.

The first item is £150 for Charles Simonds, the Speaker. Considering that Mr. Simonds got this year £150 out of the *expences of collection*, for his Executive Councillor's pay, and £150 for Speaker's pay, besides Member's pay and travel money, nearly £400 in all, I think snarly might afford to keep a dog and give up selling the milk of his cow, which is without doubt the best in the Province.—Truly for this *gentleman of fortune*, who has taken office entirely upon *public motives*, this is a pretty good slice out of the public loaf! MEM. Wonder whether snarley remembers the speech he once made in the House of Assembly, at a time when instead of being Governor's master, he was Master Radical. His honourable friends, like himself, *gentlemen of fortune*, cannot, I am sure, have forgotten the patriotic speech to which I allude. I was in the House at the time, but having my mystic ring on my finger, I was not visible, and was most particularly struck with the force of the declaration and the truth of the sentiment. "I would not" said the virtuous patriot in the true spirit of prophecy, ('mautis kakon,' this quotation is merely to shew that John Gape can quote classics, as well as Sir John Harvey at a Mechanics' meeting, or Captain O'Halloran at a Temperance Soiree.) "I would "not on any account accept of office or employ-"ment under (over?) the Government; it is such "a mass of corruption that no one connected with "the Executive can preserve his integrity and in-"dependence." True, snarley, quite prophetic; it was not so then, but now it is indeed such a mass of corruption, that even you yourself have no more escaped contamination than other *gentlemen of fortune!* What a pity it is, that a man naturally so upright, should have been thrown by accident and the chances of war into so perilous a position! Oh! for his own sake,—for Sir John Harvey's sake,—for our poor country's sake, that that deplorable event never had happened! Oh, that snarley had always continued master-radical, and had left other *gentlemen of fortune* to save the country! Pity that for *public motives* he should have been induced to make shipwreck of his independence! The unhappy country will have to lament this dire calamity as the greatest misfortune that ever did, or ever can befal her. MEM. Wonder whether it is too late to repair the mischief? Can't say, but consider it very doubtful. Think it would be well to make the experiment; and therefore strongly advise snarley as an old friend and quondam particular acquaintance, to *resign*, and leave the toils and dangers of office under (over?) government, to other *gentlemen of fortune;* and seeing that now Executive Councillors get PAY, or as poor Mr. Pagan used to say more elegantly, REMUNERATION, there will be less difficulty than there used to be in finding suitable persons.

The next items, viz: Members' and officers' pay, same as per last. John Simpson's Printing bill about £1400 ditto: a great sum this. But the succeeding item is the most precious jewel of the gem, to wit, the grants to the Hon. W. Crane, and the honorable, gallant and learned Lemuel Allen Wilmot, Esq., for their Delegation services, the several sums of £287 17.6, £200, and £300 for L. A. Wilmot, and £243 16 stg. for W. Crane, being in the whole £1113 and upwards, in addition to former grants of £3000. Oh, deare me! the brilliancy of this precious jewel absolutely dazzles me, and the contemplation of it calls up such a multitude of delicious recollections, that I feel myself perfectly confounded! Think of all the Addresses to the Crown from the Assembly,—the exertions of myself and my then friends,—the *successful* mission of Snarley and Mr. prosecution Chandler in 1833, assisted by Mr. prosecution Black, the now highly active and efficient Mayor of St. John, to whose civilities to the then Colonel Harvey during the last war, we are mainly indebted for the possession of our now highly esteemed and respected Governor Sir John Harvey, and Mr. Over-top-sawyer Wilmot in 1836,—their fine doings in London, for "my darter went along of us, and Pierce's wife too,"—the coach that they rode about in,—the coats that they bought, and the wonders that they did—the sights that they saw—the MS Report which they wrote, and afterwards had printed by my old friend Chubb, when it had been a little, but only a very little altered—the *suppressed* note—the *erroneous* calculation—the ingenuity with which they got that ablest statesman of the day, as Sir John calls Lord Glenelg, into a corner,—the effrontery with which they bamboozled him,—the skill with which they thimble-rigged the whole business,—the satisfaction of the House at their success: then the second Delegation of the same individuals in 1837, the triumphant departure of the noble delegates with banners flying in their sleigh,—the three cheers in front of Government House,—the desire felt by the *deeply interested* members to get hold of the money—the difference which took place between the late Governor and the two Houses—and the harmony between them and the present Governor—the glorious magnanimity of the Hon. W. Crane, in declining to receive any compensation for his valuable services beyond the trifling sum of £1825—the dreadful loss in his professional business on the part of Mr. Over-top-sawyer—the valuable time occupied in both said missions—the understanding that some compensation should be afforded him for making so great a sacrifice, beyond the paltry sum of £1500, together with all the important results of that eminently successful mission,—the PICTURE—aye, the Picture (dressed in his robes as a Peer) "of one of the most excellent men and ablest statesman of his day," a treasure worth more than all the money the three deputations cost, which once adorned the drawing-room at Government House, and now hangs over the Speaker's chair in place of the Royal Arms—the Varnish and new frame for Lord Sheffield,—the portraits of the Queen,—the pictures of the Coronation, so impartially distributed—the school books—the pretty books—Evelyn Grove and the Pianoforte, and the elegant furniture and the Court dress—the nice saddles for Major Plunkey's troop of hussars—the new clothing and equipments for Major Power's rifle brigade which could not be raised—the old clothing for the country militia, which none of them would wear except the Woodstock companies—the varieties of vermin hitherto unknown in the country which they brought in—the horse (Mr. Crane's horse) which died on board the Beverley, and the Balls starved on board the Barlow—when I think of these things, Dear Mr. Editor, I am quite overcome, and find myself quite unequal to the task of commenting upon the glorious subject! Can't come it, Mr. Editor, I can't come it. MEM. Wonder whether the grants to Crane and Wilmot would have passed the Legislative Council if Johnny Russell's purge had not been administered to them? Can't say, but think they would have been rejected, as they were in 1838 and 1839, if they had dared to do so. MEM. Hear that Lord John Russell was right well pleased with the Circular Memorandum, and tho't it very judicious, and exactly what he himself wished, and was quite delighted with the extent of the dose which was administered to the Legislative Council. Shall put on my invaluable ring, and try to get a sight of his *commendatory* despatch; if I succeed, I will give you the substance of it in my next. Meantime

Dear prosecuted Mr. Editor,
Your's. JOHN GAPE.

British News.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 1.

MAINE BOUNDARY.

Mr. Hume begged to ask whether her Majesty's government were now able to state in what condition the negociations respecting the Maine Boundary were?

Lord J. Russell said, I have some doubt how far it is consistent with my duty to answer the question which the hon. gentleman has just put to me, but as, no doubt, there is considerable anxiety upon the subject, and as papers upon the subject have been published in the United States, I think it would be desirable to give a general outline of the state in which the question at present stands between the United States and this country relative to the Main boundary. (Hear, hear.) The house will recollect that I stated on a former occasion that there were two very distinct questions to be determined, the one was the general question of the boundary, arising out of the treaty of 1783 and the treaty of Ghent, and the other was with respect to the interpretation of the agreement for the sake of preserving jurisdiction and possession undisturbed by the two parties made in the course of the spring of 1839. With respect to the former part of the subject, a proposition was made by my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign affairs, in the name of the government, last year, and the reply to that was a counter, proposition of a totally different nature made by the government of the United States. At the same time commissioners were appointed by the government of Great Britain, who surveyed a part of the disputed territory, and arrived in this country in January last. Their report was received only a few days ago: it contains matter of very considerable importance, and is now under the consideration of the government, and an answer will be immediately returned to the last proposition made by the government of the United States, informing them how far we can fall in with the proposition they have made with the view of bringing this, which is the great question at issue, to an amicable and conclusive termination. That is the only answer I can give at present upon that branch of the subject. With respect to the question relating to the provisional agreement of last year, it is unfortunate that it is upon that question, that the recent difficulties have arisen. It is certainly most unfortunate that there should have been this disagreement, not only upon the general question, but also upon the agreements entered into between Sir J. Harvey and General Scott—It is, I repeat, most unfortunate that that agreement should also be the subject of difference and disagreement between the two countries. I think it necessary to inform the house of one or two points upon which both the Governor of New Brunswick and the Governor-General of North America, as also the Commander of the Forces, thought the spirit of that agreement was not fulfilled on the part of the American government. The agreement proposed by General Scott, and agreed to by the governor of Maine, was that Great Britain should continue for the present to hold the valley of Upper St. John, and Maine that of the Aroostook, without it being conceded that the right was in either. The agreement was in these words:—"And that he is willing in the mean time to have the questions of possession and jurisdiction as they at present stand; that is Great Britain holding, in fact, possession of a part of the said territory, and the government of Maine denying her right to such possession; and the state of Maine holding, in fact, possession of another portion of the same territory, to which her right is denied by Great Britain." This agreement was proposed by General Scott on the 21st of March; it was agreed to by Sir J. Harvey on the 23d of March, and by Governor Fairfield on the 25th. Sir J. Harvey in his despatch to Lord Glenelg, stated these facts to the government of Great Britain, his statement was borne out by the following words of General Scott, in a letter addressed to Sir John Harvey on the 21st of March:—"Although under circumstances he cannot stipulate upon the subject, I am certain that he does not intend to send any part of such *posse* beyond the waters of the Aroostook River; and that it is his intention so to employ his people in guarding the timber as to be but little observed, and to give the least possible irritation to the people of New Brunswick." Sir John Harvey, in a subsequent instruction to the warden of the disputed territory, said, "My understanding of the agreement—that of the people of this province, and I will venture unhesitatingly to say, that of General Scott—was, that there should be a complete pause in the movements on either side, and that things should remain as they then stood, by the armed civil *posse* of Maine retaining possession of the valley of the Aroostook, we denying the right to that portion of the country, and we retaining possession of the valley of the Upper St. John, Maine denying the right to hold it. That such was the true spirit of the agreement, there would be no difficulty on my part in establishing to the entire satisfaction and conviction of every impartial person." Such having been the understanding of Sir John Harvey, and such being the representations he made to Lord Glenelg, the government of this country expressed its approbation of the agreement he had made. It afterwards appeared, late in the autumn, that the persons belonging to the civil *posse* of Maine had advanced into the valley of Upper St. John, and had established themselves in a position where the Fish River falls into the St. John, called the mouth or confluence of the St. John and the Fish River. But with regard to what was done by the people of Maine, there was not better authority than the message of the Governor of the State of Maine in which he said—"In addition to the labour expended in furnishing tolerably substantial fortifications erected upon the Aroostook, with two large block-houses, and similar buildings at the mouth of Fish River, they have made over one hundred miles of road through the heart of the wilderness." Now, it appears that one of these block-houses, in the valley of Upper St. John, was occupied by between 20 and 30 men, armed with guns and a field-piece which they fired off in token of taking possession. In consequence of these proceedings there were remonstrances made by Mr. Fox to the government of the United States, and it not appearing that there was likely to be any effectual check put to those proceedings, the governor of the British North America Provinces, in connection with the Commander of the Forces, has advanced two companies of infantry to a place certainly within the disputed boundary. In the representations made on the part of the United States there certainly must have been some oversight on the part of the governor of Maine in his communications to the Secretary of State for the United States, in not adverting to that part of the agreement which I have read, but merely referring to another part of the agreement, in which it was stated that they had done nothing to disturb the Madawaska settlement. They confined the limits of the Madawaska settlement within a very restricted boundary, while we contend that it extends to the Fish river—(hear, hear.) This is another part of the agreement. The ambiguity of the term "Madawaska settlement" had occasioned a disagreement as to the construction of the original words made use of in the agreement between the governor of New Brunswick and the governor of the State of Maine. However, according to the last accounts received from that country, it does not appear that Maine entertains any intention of going beyond what she has hitherto done. I have been given to understand that such is the opinion entertained on this subject by those on the spot, and I believe that it is also the opinion of the Governor of New Brunswick that the two parties will remain in their present position, and that there is—I will not say no possibility, but certainly no probability, of any collision taking place between the adverse parties. (Hear, hear, hear.) Such being the state of affairs, it appeared to me to be my duty to write to the Governor of British America, and to the Commander of the Forces in that country, to state my opinion that it would be exceedingly desirable, if any ambiguity existed in the instrument agreed upon between the Governor of New Brunswick and the Governor of Maine, in order to avoid any chance of collision between the adverse parties, that the geographical position at present occupied by each party should be distinctly ascertained, and made the foundation of a fresh agreement. Governor Thomson coincided with me in opinion on this point, and in obedience to my wishes he sent to the American government to make such a proposal, adding, which is a matter of great importance, and of which I entirely approve, a proposition that commissioners should be appointed on each side to see that such agreement should be fairly carried into effect. Such is an outline of the state of affairs at present between the two countries. No doubt it implies that differences of an unpleasant nature have occurred between the two countries on this question of the boundary, but when I consider how much both countries are interested in the preservation of the peace—(hear, and cheers)—the great responsibility that will be incurred by whichever country shall have unnecessarily recourse to hostilities (cheers.) I trust and believe that peace will not be interrupted, but that the whole will end in a formal and amicable settlement of all existing differences. (Cheers.)

CANADA GOVERNMENT BILL.

Lord John Russell said, that looking to the precedents having any analogy to the bill for the government of Canada, it appeared to him, that although there were no precedents bearing exactly upon the point in question, yet that the general spirit of those cases which the most nearly resembled it, rendered it necessary to obtain the vote of a committee of the whole house on the subject before the house could agree to the clause relating to the civil list, and to the appropriation of revenue for forming such civil list.—Under these circumstances, he would move that the house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on Monday se'nnight, for the purpose of considering the clause of the bill relating to the charge of the civil government of Upper and Lower Canada.—Agreed to.

It was arranged that the house should go into committee on the miscellaneous estimates on Monday next; and the budget was fixed for next Monday week.

LATER FROM CHINA.—The British superintendant had received despatches from his government, conveying to him their approbation of the course of conduct he had adopted, and announced to him the approaching arrival of a large British force.

The Chinese were endeavouring to purchase three or four foreign vessels to convert them into floating batteries, and anchor them within the Bogue, to resist the expected attack from the English.—The general belief among the foreign residents, however, was that the Chinese would submit on the arrival of the British forces. The Canton Register affirms the sale of the American ship Helen Douglas, late armed British ship Cambridge, to the Chinese authorities; and some other vessels are named for which they were in treaty.

It is supposed that the real object of purchasing these vessels was to sink them into the channel. They had commenced filling the Cambridge with stones.

On the petition of Mr. Snow, the American consul, an edict was issued on the 27th December, declaring the port open to American ships with cargoes taken in at Manilla, Singapore and other places, actually purchased there by American merchants. The edict is in nature explanatory of a former one, which, the chinese authorities say, "was pointed at goods transhipped from English vessels." American vessels are also permitted to go up to Whampoa before being examined by the consul.

The British vessel Mars, from Manilla to China, was wrecked on the Prata shoal on the — instant. The survivors of the crew drew lots for the possession of the only boat saved. The boat was picked up by the Bombay Castle, Captain Baxter. H. M. S. Hyacinth, Captain Warren, sailed on the evening of the 25th inst. for the Prata shoal, to rescue the crew left on the rock, and to save what can be saved of the cargo, said to be about 600 chests of opium.

TANNING.—A discovery has been made which seems likely to revolutionize the trade. By means of a tanning machine, or pair of horizontal rollers fixed over a tanpit, between which is introduced a belt or band of hides attached by ligatures to each other, to the number of 50 to 100, and by which the rollers are constantly fed or supplied, the hides are lifted out of the pit on one side of the machine; as they pass between the rollers, the exhausted ooze or tanning liquor is pressed out of them, and they are deposited in folds in the pit on the other side of the machine, where they absorb another supply of fresh ooze. The first hide having been inserted between the rollers the others follow in succession, and upon arriving at the end of the band the motion of the roller is reversed, and the belt is returned through the machine to receive another squeeze. This alternating motion is constantly repeated, the pit being replenished from time to time with fresh solutions of tan, till the operation is completed.—The effects produced by this simple plan, as we have satisfied ourselves by the inspection of documents from those who have been working on the patent method for many months, and from those who have purchased, manufactured, and worn the leather, are—1st. The shortening the time of tanning to one-fourth of that generally required. 2d. The production of a considerable increase of weight. 3d. The leather tanned by this process resists water longer than that tanned by the old method. 4th. The new method is cheaper to work than the old. 5th. That it is applicable to the existing tan yards at a comparatively trifling expense, with a capability of working in rounds or series, and of expending tan and liquor. 6th. That it is available for all sorts of leather.—*Bristol Paper.*

Sugar and Cod Oil.

10 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico Sugar, 20 Barrels Cod Oil, (in shipping order) received per schooner *Only Son*, lying in Hatfield's slip, and will be sold low from the wharf, by

MAY 26. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 12, 1840.

THE English Mail from Falmouth arrived at Halifax on Friday last in 27 days, it reached here on Tuesday morning; the dates by the Mail were anticipated by the prior arrival of the steam ship *Unicorn* from Liverpool.

THE PROSECUTION FOR LIBEL.—In answer to the numerous inquiries of the time when the Trial is to take place, we beg to state, that it is expected to take place in October next, at Fredericton, when we hope to be found ready to defend the important trust committed to our charge, viz. "THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS." The *ex officio* issued against us, we consider as a blow aimed at the dearest rights of British subjects:—it can be issued for no other purpose than to controul the freedom of public opinion on public matters in New-Brunswick. We have violated no known Law of the Land, we respect and revere our gracious Sovereign and her Representatives, we love our Country and our Constitution, but above all these, we love what is dearer than life, that is, British Freedom.

It was British freedom that loosened the chains of Slavery from the poor benighted African, and bid him be free wherever he trod on British soil; and we look forward with confidence, that it will be the voice of a British Jury that will proclaim the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS in the Province of New-Brunswick.

The semi-annual examination of Mr. E. FITZGERALD's Classical and Mathematical School, took place on Monday the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., many Visitors being present. Premiums were awarded to the Pupils most deserving in their respective Classes, as follows, viz:

In Homer and Horace to Fitzgerald; in Anacreon and Virgil to Street, jun.; in the Introduction to the Sciences and Natural History to Watters; in the Use of the Globes (Celestial and Terrestrial) to Kinnear; in Geography, 1st class, to Robinson; 2d class to Hastings, jun.; in English Grammar to Hastings, sen.; in Writing, 1st class, to DeVeber, sen.: 2d class to Hastings, sen.; 3d class to Howard; in Arithmetic, 1st class to Robinson; 2d class to DeVeber, jun.; 3d class to DeMill, jun.; in English History, reading and Orthography, Johnston, jun.; for general conduct during the last six months, Robertson.

The Rev. John Carey and W. Scovil, jun. Esq. Examiners.

The decided improvement of the Pupils generally, especially of Merritt and Gilbert, and the answering in Virgil of Johnston, sen. and DeVeber, jun. called forth the marked approbation of the Examiners. *St. John, 11th June, 1840.*

THEATRE ROYAL.—This establishment is to be re-opened on Monday evening next. In our advertising columns will be found a Programme of the evening's entertainments. The interior of the building has been entirely metamorphosed; additional talented performers have arrived, with the favourite Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Anderson, (late Miss Pelby,) Mrs. Lansing (formerly Miss Sands,) who used to sing the familiar ballad of the "Blue Moselle." Other respectable performers are expected to appear in the course of the season, whose names will be announced in due time. Messrs. Fredericks, Lansing, and Collins arrived in the steamer North America, and will appear in their respective characters on Monday.

(From the Royal Gazette.)

Downing Street, 14th May, 1840.

SIR—I have had the honor to lay before the Queen the Address from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of New Brunswick, which accompanied your Dispatch No. 19 of the 31st March.

Her Majesty has commanded me to instruct you to signify to the two Houses of the local Legislature, in answer, the high gratification with which she has received the assurance of the interest they take in Her Union in Marriage with H. R. H. Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and of their conviction that an event so conducive to the Queen's domestic happiness, will also tend to promote the welfare of H. M. Provincial Subjects.

To contribute to the prosperity of so important a branch of the British Empire as the Province of New Brunswick, will always be regarded by the Queen as at once amongst the highest of the duties to the discharge of which she has been called, and amongst the greatest felicities of Her Reign.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J RUSSELL.

Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., &c.

Provincial Appointments.—Lauchlan Donaldson, Isaac Woodward, and William Mackay, Esquires, to be Commissioners to meet such Commissioners as may be appointed from the Province of Nova Scotia, to take into consideration and report upon the subject of a daily communication between Halifax and Saint John.

The Stakesby, transport, arrived on Friday last from Cork, in 42 days—with the detatchments for the following Regiments, viz:—Lieut. Baker, and 61 men of the 23d Regt.; Capt. Ross, Lt. Flensy, and 77 men of the 36th Regt.; Lieut. Manners and Curteis, and 96 men of the 69th Regt.; 85 men of the 37th Regt.; Ensign Fenwick and Staff Asst. Surgeon Ballantine, 62d Regt.

The Venelia, transport, in 52 days from Portsmouth, arrived on Sunday last, with the following Detachments:—Capt. E. H. Greathed, Ensigns Dickinson and Iremonger, Asst. Surgeon Blake, 2 sergts. and 130 rank and file of the 8th Regt.; Ensign C. W. Carden, 32 rank and file, 4 women and 4 children 36th Regt.—*Halifax Times.*

Put this in your Pipe and smoke it.—We learn from good authority, that though His Excellency some time ago, had intimated a wish to retire, that the Government instead of acceding to his desire, are too well pleased with his services to permit him to do so. This shows a strong desire, certainly, to carry out the republican views of the majority of the Assembly, and looks very like the despatches bearing the radical interpretation.—*Ib.*

MIRAMICHI, June 2.—On the forenoon of Monday the 25th ult. about 11 o'clock, as Mr. Frost's men were busily engaged in driving piles at the Bathurst Bridge, it was observed by the Foreman, that the piling machine vibrated more than usual, but on the apparatus being minutely examined by the workmen, nothing could be observed wrong or out of place.

The chain was then made fast to a pile that lay in the water, and in the act of hoisting, the cap or piece of dry hemlock timber that rested on top of the piles, broke in two, and the machine with 12 men were precipitated into the water. Unfortunately a man of the name of James M'Lellan, a native of Pictou, was in the scow below, at the time, and being caught between the machine and the sides of the scow, was so severely bruised, that although medical aid was in immediate attendance, no human effort could afford him any relief. He died on the same evening about 11 o'clock.

FIRE.—The Dwelling House belonging to Mr. Tavish M'Tavish, of the parish Northesk, was consumed by fire on Friday evening, the 22d ult. and almost every article it contained, destroyed. The fire is believed to have originated from a spark from the chimney falling on the roof; and as the wind blew strongly at the time, it was found impossible to extinguish the flames.

We would recommend a more general insurance of buildings, at least to some extent, and also to paint and sand the roofs, which it is believed would render them less liable to catch fire from an accidental spark falling on them. Ladders also, are highly useful on buildings, and we have often wondered why they are not more extensively used.

LAUNCHES.—From the Building yard of Wm. Abrams, Esq. in Newcastle, on the morning of the 29th May, a very superior built ship called the Volum, of the burthen of 869 tons, old measurement.

This morning, from the yard of Messrs. J. Cunard & Co. in Chatham, a very fine bark. Her burthen is about 400 tons, and she received the name of the New Venture.—*Gleaner.*

PICTOU, June 2.—DARING OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY.—We regret to have occasion to refer to one of the most disgraceful acts of violence that has, within our recollection, been committed in this county. It appears that as Mrs. Elizabeth Emmery, (the mother of a large family at the West River) was returning home on the evening of the 26th ult., she was waylaid and attacked by a ruffian, who used her in the most cruel manner. Upon passing the late residence of Dr. McCulloch, she was dragged off the road into the bushes, knocked down, and while in that state, his knee was placed on her chest, and was threatened with having her throat cut if she continued to cry out for assistance. He then commenced rifling her pocket, and notwithstanding all her exertions, succeeded in robbing her of all the money she had, amounting to fifteen shillings.—Mrs. Emery returned to town and procured medical relief, and on the following morning pointed out the ruffian to one of the constables, who immediately took him in charge.

On the prisoner being brought up for examination he stated that his name was Philip Burke, lately from Miramichi, where he had left a wife and two children. He was fully committed to stand his trial at the ensuing term of the Supreme Court.—*Observer.*

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 19.—A report reached Town from Conception Bay, on Sunday last (and which report, we regret to say was confirmed on the arrival of the Packet last evening) that some ruffians at present unknown, had perpetrated a most diabolical outrage on the person of Mr. Herrman Lott, of this town (a young man in the employ of Mr. H. Winton, Proprietor of the Public Ledger, Newspaper) by way-laying him at Saddle-Hill, on the road between Carbonear and Harbour Grace—cutting off his ears,—and otherwise ill-treating him. His Excellency the Governor promptly issued his proclamation offering a reward of £300 stg. for the apprehension of the offender or offenders.

BOSTON, June 4.

Mr. Cunard's steam packet Unicorn, W. Douglas Commander, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, via Halifax. She stopped at the latter port for twelve hours only, and left there on Tuesday morning at five minutes past 12 o'clock. She was only forty-one hours on the passage from Halifax.

The Unicorn was telegraphed at five o'clock, yesterday afternoon, and came up the harbour at half past 5, passing near the wharf intended for the packets, at East Boston, then crossing to the Boston side, in front of Commercial and Long wharves, and afterwards near the wharves at the north part of the city and Charlestown—thence to her place of destination at East-Boston. During this time, many salutes were fired from several positions in the city and at East Boston, which were answered on board the steamer.

The United States ship Columbus displayed a British ensign at her foremast, and her band played several national tunes on the occasion.

The Unicorn sat beautifully upon the water, and won much praise for her seamanlike qualities, and excellent workmanship. She is not intended for an Atlantic steamer, but if she be a specimen of what we may expect from Mr. Cunard's regular liners, they cannot be outdone by any of their rivals of the Bristol and London line of steamers.—*Courier.*

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—*Latest from Mexico.*—There has been an arrival here this morning from Mexican ports. We have conversed with a gentleman who left Tampico on the 5th inst. He informed us that there was little political news in circulation previous to his departure. The greatest tranquility, it was said, prevailed from one end of Mexico to the other, the State of Yucatan alone excepted; and it was thought the Federalists would be ultimately put down there. Commercial business was dull at Tampico. A conducta had lately arrived with $1,200,000, most of which it was said, would find its way to England. $80,000 have been sent to this city. Another conducta was hourly looked for, and it was believed part of the money would come this day. Tampico was comparatively healthy eight days before.

The English brig of war Serpent had taken in $400,000 at Tampico, and was about to sail for Jamaica.

On the last of May, a vessel arrived at Tampico from Campeachy, the captain of which reported that six vessels, under the Federal colors, blockaded Campeachy; yet a British and a Spanish brig, the former with troops, the latter with provisions, had effected a landing.

Portsmouth, April 25.—The Pique, 36, sailed yesterday for Cronstadt, to bring home the Marquis of Clanricarde, our Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

The *Albion* freight-ship is daily expected at Cove from England to receive on board drafts of the following corps, for conveyance to Quebec, to join their service companies:—43d, 65th, and 83d regiments. The following officers are stationed at Ballincollig of the above drafts: Lieut. H. Skipwith and Ensign D. A. O. Gore; Lieut. J. A. Drough; Capt. Edward d'Alton, Lieut. W. Hamilton, Ensigns C. Wilson, Austin, and David Anderson.—*Constitution.*

LOTS OF SPECIE.—H. M. S. Opossum and Linnet arrived at the Havana, 10th instant, from Tampico and Vera Cruz, with one million one hundred and thirty thousand dollars in specie.

STEAMERS.—The French scheme for a line of steam packets to the United States has been abandoned.

Potatoes by the Pint.—New potatoes are now selling in the New-York markets at *two shillings a pint.*

A HINT TO THE PRINTERS.—We are surprised to see no movement yet made in this city to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the invention of printing. The Germans, at Philadelphia, we see, have selected the 21st inst. for the purpose. At Leipsic, and other places, they have a somewhat later day. This is unimportant, but a celebration we ought to have; and of all other places, *here.*—Come, brother printers! who shall go forward in this matter? Who will call a meeting of the printers? That would be a *good* beginning, and in our opinion, a *sure* one. No formal orations are wanted; no processions; no needless expense; but we might have, without these, a festival worthy of Boston, and never, in its future history, to be forgotten.—*Boston Magazine.*

To Correspondents.—We have received numerous favours which we are obliged to defer for want of space.—We feel particularly obliged to those gentlemen who have during the week past furnished us with British newspapers containing "Important decisions in cases of Libel, establishing "the perfect right and *Liberty of the Press* with re-"gard to public men and public conduct, and that "it was necessary for the public interest, that pub-"lic measures and the public conduct of public "men should be examined with great freedom, and "the mode was by the public press, and the *press* "*was a free press—not a press free from the con-*"*straint of the law, but still a free press as much as* "*Englishmen were free!!*"

MARRIED.

Yesterday, at St. George's Street Chapel, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. John Edward Ganong, to Mary Eliza, third daughter of Mr. George Whittaker, all of this City.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Zebedee Ring, Merchant, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John Hartt, all of this city.

In Trinity Church on Sunday afternoon, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. John Woodill, to Elizabeth, eldest of Jonathan Graves, Esq. late Postmaster of Truro, N. S.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. William Sullivan, to Miss Ellen Eliza Blacke.

On the 18th ult. by the same, Mr. William Irwin, of (Nova Scotia,) to Miss Caroline Holeman, of this City.

On the 25th ult. by the same, Mr. Jacob Wood, to Miss Mary Hersey, both of Portland.

On Thursday the 21st ult. by the Rev. J. F. Bent, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Alexander Woodcock, of the Parish of St. David, to Miss Helen Agnes Ludgate, of the same place.

At Nashwaak, on the 14th ultimo, by James Harrison, Esquire, Mr Elijah Estabrooks, to Miss Abigail Dennison, both of the same place.

At Edinburgh, on the 9th of April, by the Rev. Mr. Runciman, S. Chisholm, Esq. M. D., Inverness, to Robina Cameron, only daughter of Lieut. D. Macdonald, Fort-Major of Carlisle.

DIED

On Sunday afternoon last, very suddenly, Thomas eldest son of Thomas Leavitt Esq., aged 12 years.

On Monday the 8th inst. after a tedious illness, Mr. William Bell, aged 56 years.

On Thursday last, aged 41 years, Mr. John Holmes, Rigger, a native of Belfast, Ireland.

Last evening, in the 18th year of her age, Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. James G. Lester. Funeral on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

On the 31st ult. much and deservedly regretted, aged 42 years, Jane, wife of Mr. George Ambrose, leaving a husband and eight children to mourn their loss.

At Fredericton, on Tuesday last, Ann, wife of Mr. William Watts, of this place, in the 40th year of her age.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived, 5th—Ship Branches, Gray, Liverpool, 39—P. Duff, iron, coals, &c.—85 passengers.

Prudence, Moore, Londonderry, 45—R. Rankin & Co. cordage, and 165 passengers.

Neptune, Miller, London, 46—W. P. Ranney, general cargo, and 6 passengers.

Colonist, Driscoll, Cork, 39—R. Rankin & Co. 84 passengers.

Zephyr, M'Auly, Belfast, 47—J. & H. Kinnear, 80 passengers.

5th—Ship Enterprise, Muir, Savannah, 17—John Hammond, pitch pine timber.

7th, brig Tiger, Parkin, Boston, 4—J. M. Wilmot, ballast.

James Lewis, Shearer, Newry, 45—W. Carvill, iron, and 72 passengers.

9th—Lord John Russell, Uberi, Baltimore—John Hammond, pitch pine timber.

10th—Steam ship North America, Seely, Boston, 36 hours—J. Whitney & Co. passengers.

Schr. Compeer, Lincoln, Philadelphia, 18—B. Tilton, flour.

William Wallace, Deane, Philadelphia, 18—Waterhouse & Troop, flour, corn &c.

11th—Brig British Tar, Blankhorn, Savannah 19—Barlows & Ketchum, timber.

Lion, Donaldson, Sligo, 49—R. Rankin & Co. coals and passengers.

Card, Griffiths, New-York, ballast.

schr. Acadian, Heney, Halifax, sugar, &c.

ship Evergreen, Heney, Liverpool, 42; J. Hammond, merchandize

CLEARED.

Ship Hebe, Wright, London, deals—Barlows & Ketchum.

Springhill, Hall, Greenock, do.—F. Collins.

Ellergill, Knill, Hull, timber—ditto.

John Ker, Tritt, Greenock, timber—Adam & Davidson.

Springhill, Hall, Greenock, timber—F. Collins.

Admiral Benbow, Bruce, Hull, timber—R. Rankin & Co.

Edina, Foy, Greenock, timber—Alexanders, Burr & Co.

Rebecca, Drake, London, deals—M Pherson & Coy.

Brig Henrietta, Parker, Lubec, ballast.

Chancock, Pong, Belfast, deals—R. Rankin & Co.

Isabella, Lowrey, Leith, timber—ditto.

Swan, Errington, Cork, deals—John Robertson.

Caroline, Kirkpatrick, Ballyshannon, timber—R. Rankin & Co.

Sch. Pembroke, Clark, Eastport, Master.

Swan, Carty, Halifax, limeston

Ion, Hammond, Halifax, salt—

Vigilance, Staples, Lubec—ph

Billow, Crowell, Halifax, limes

Mary, Halifax, Merchandize—

SAILED—from Halifax, on Sunda

Vestal, Captain Carter, for Picton

we understand, is to be stationed at

Lawrence, for the protection of the

during the summer.

Brig Harmony, Bayly, 33 days fro

130 passengers, bound to this port, p

on the 3d inst. short of provisions.

Sailed from Baltimore, May 27th,

Lemon, Stone, for Rotterdam.

Arrived at Liverpool, 14th May, ba

Betts, Savannah; 15th, ship Alexa

Stang, do.

Dartmouth, May 12.—Off the po

Glasgow, from St. John.

Sailed from Liverpool, 5th May, S

Young, St. John; 7th, Ben Nevis

Emerald, Ells, Quebec,—Cork. 8th

vies St. John.—Dublin, 8th, A. L

St. Andrews.

Entered for Loading at London,

for St. John.

Greenock, May 3.—The Pitt, Mar

from Troon 16th ult. for Chaleur Ba

the 26th, leaky, and must discharg

be docked.

St. Michael's, March 5.—A ship of

abandoned, laden with deals, paint

head, a boat at her stern, painted g

bottom, the last two letters on the ve

painted yellow, was passed in lat.

the Comet, Bell, arrived at Greenoc

Quebec, May 23.—The following

Gross Isle, with sickness on board-

pendence, from Liverpool, 270

deaths, and 18 sick of the small pox;

from Belfast, 161 passengers—3 de

of the small pox; barque Nelson Vi

fast, 286 passengers—16 deaths and

small pox; barque Champlain, fro

passengers—2 deaths and 8 in ho

fever.

The bark *Atlantic* of 284 tons,

Master, bound from Dundee to Que

neral cargo, was wrecked on the nig

May near Cape St. Francis, Newfo

crew and 27 passengers all succee

difficulty in getting on shore, with

a boy named Hogg, who was unfort

ed. They saved scarcely an article

arrived overland at St. John's in a

situation. Eighteen of the passenge

in the *Hero*, as stated in our last, th

main at St. John's.