British News.

From the London Morning Herald of May 22.

It is very generally rumored, and in some circles believed, that negotiations are on foot for the purpose of bringing about a partial change in the administration, the principle object of which would be an *attempt* to shake off the Irish popish revolutionary *incubus* which weighs down the existing administration, rendering all its efforts powerless for good. The result of the Westminster election, coming on the heel of similar demonstrations elsewhere, has gone far, it is said, to convince Lord Melbourne and *some* of his colleagues, that their position is one which no men possessing any feelings of honor or independence can longer endure. Time will soon show whether there is any ground for this rumor; or whether the affairs of the country are still to be suspended, while the government submits to being spell-bound under the influence of its merciless dictator.

The following telegraphic despatch appeared in the Moniteur of Thursday:—

"The General commanding the 20th Military Division to the Minister-at-War

"May 17.—At mid-day General Evans attacked Irun, which was desperately defended. The redoubts are not yet carried, but resistance is hopeless, as every outlet is closed. On the request of Evans that I should receive his wounded, I have sent him some of the surgeons of my division; I have also established temporary hospitals, and have sent a hospital wagon from Bayonne. The wounded are brought by the Bidassoa.

"On the 15th the Infante was in the direction of Estella, and Iribarren at Puente de la Reyna, in communication with Legrono and Vittoria.

"One o'clock.—Evans has allowed the women and children to leave Irun. The defence is continued with vivacity. Espartero occupies Hernani.

May 17, 5 P. M.—Since 11 o'clock the English have carried the redoubts, the town house, and two-thirds of the town, and have taken possession of 13 guns; but in spite of the recommendation of General Evans to make prisoners, the soldiers, exasperated by the violent defence, are giving no quarter. Some thirty only have been carried to"—(interrupted by nightfall).

The general impression is that the Carlist forces intended to make a dash at Madrid; and that, for this object, they have consented to give up the different fortresses, and their position in the mountainous and difficult country they have hitherto maintained. They appear to have been driven to to this step from want of provisions. The war may now be considered as having reached a crisis, and every post will be expected with great anxiety. In the mean time, the great advantages already gained by the Queen's troops have placed their ultimate and speedy triumph almost beyond the reach of doubt. The following dispatch gives the few particulars which have been received of the capture of Irun:—

BAYONNE, May 17, 10 P. M.—Irun was taken at 1 P. M. At the moment the redoubt capitulated, Col. Arbuthnot entered the town by a coup de main, having blown up the gate. The resistance continued, but now the town is given up to pillage: 400 prisoners are shut up in the town house, and guarded by 40 British officers—200 have been killed with the bayonet. Gen. Evans did all in his power to stop the effusion of blood. He has behaved admirably in this. There are 150 wounded British: 40 are on our territory.

In the Moniteur of Friday, the following telegraphic dispatches appeared:—

May 18, 5 P. M.—Fontarabia has made no resistance, but capitulated at noon. The garrison was composed of 300 soldiers and armed peasants.

BAYONNE, May 19, 10 o'clock—20 battalions and 12 squadrons of Carlists passed the Agra at Echary yesterday, 18th, marching on Arragon. The expedition is within sight of Iribarren, who has left Puente la Reyna with 12 battalions and 600 cavalry. An engagement cannot fail to take place. The Carlist advanced guard were yesterday at noon at Noain, at the separation of the roads of Tudela and Sanguera.

From the Liverpool Mail.

That the recent Westminster election was a contest of principle, was admitted, from the beginning, by all parties. That slavering, stock-jobbing, ministerial rag, the *Morning Chronicle*, now endeavours to relieve its party from the odium of defeat by asserting, with an effrontery like Joe Hume's, that it was merely a *personal* contest by Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Leader. What! a personal contest, when even the ministry took active measures in favour of the democrat-candidate; when Greek-bonds' Hume, and house-insurance Wakley, and pious Wade, and polyglot Bowring, and wise Ewart, strained every nerve to have Leader returned: when it was proclaimed that this was a contest between republicanism and conservatism; when Mr. Daniel O'Connell, with that modesty which is *his* peculiar attribute, penned and published a letter of dictation to the electors of Westminster! Would such things have been done if this were merely a personal struggle between Burdett and Leader? No, the very vitality of the destructive party depended upon the result of this contest, and, come it soon or come it late, the resignation of the destructive cabinet *must* ensue, as an inevitable consequence.

Mr. Leader came forward as the avowed apprentice of Joseph Hume, the Middlesex goose. He came forward professing to the utmost the destructive opinions of which Hume is so proud.

These opinions may be comprised in a very few words:—they merely include the destruction of the national church, the abolition of the House of Lords, and the overthrow of the monarchical institutions of the country. These are *moderate* aims, it must be confessed, involving no more than the downfall of law and religion in the land. Such, however, are aims which Mr. Joseph Hume professes to contend for, and of such is Mr. Leader the self-boasting supporter:—as the Middlesex goose hisses, so does the Bridgewater gosling cackle! Hume, to do him justice, says that he will be content—moderate man!—with a control over the privileges of the crown, and the destruction of the church. There is another person, the Kilkenny mendicant, who aims at a good deal more than this. O'Connell wishes to separate Ireland from England, and to make the monstrous creed of popery dominant in every part of the empire. Hume, with an amiable disinterestedness, says—"Abolish all establishments for the religious instruction of the people," but O'Connell adds, "we must destroy the church of England, and endow the church of Rome with her temporal possessions." Mr. Leader, supported by Hume, Wakley, Ewart, and all that *clique* of impudent and ignorant men, came before the electors of Westminster with his testimonial of character countersigned by O'Connell:—therefore he identified himself with the politics of that Irish beggar, and what *they* are we have just shown. It is clear, then, that Mr. Leader, poor, weak, pigeoned and plucked young man!—stood on the hustings, an avowed revolutionist. He was backed by the heads of the destructive party, and he avowed that he went quite as far as they went.—About his principles there could be "no mistake:"—he was anxious to destroy the church, overthrow the lords, and republicanize the monarchy.

Now, be it specially noted, as worthy of all remembrance, that the Melbourne ministry gave not merely their votes but their interest to this revolutionary candidate. Nor was this all, they interfered, personally, at the election in his favour. Let it be recollected how constantly Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell have disavowed all connexion with O'Connell and his opinions, and let it be remarked how they have now deviated from the neutrality of which they should have maintained the *appearance*, at least, and it may be gathered how true was the disavowal of connexion with the Irish beggerman. He writes a long epistle, calling on the Westminster electors to return Leader, and *they* all, (with the exception of Sir John Hobhouse and one or two who had no votes) went and voted for the man whom O'Connell declared to be *his* candidate!

If this be not a clear case, we know not what is. O'Connell recommends, as sanctioned by his approval, and identified with his opinions, a man who comes before the public as an avowed advocate for change in all things, for the sake of change. The ministry give that man their most efficient personal support. Nor do they confine themselves to merely voting for him although the decency of *that* is questionable: they interfere, they actually interfere personally in the contest! At least, Sir John Campbell, the first law officer of the crown, was seen to be busily ear-wigging the poll clerks of one of the booths, and if a like charge were to be made against the Cupid of the Foreign-office, we fear the modern antique—the juvenile "old whig,"—would be unable to disprove it.

Thus, then, the fact of the ministerial alliance with O'Connell is pretty evident, as is that of ministers having publicly recorded their votes in favour of a young man whose sole claim on the rabble was that he declared himself to be a stickler for arbitrary change in our most valued institutions, merely for the sake of change. Let these things not be forgotten. Let the public remember that the Destructive gains the open support of the cabinet, while the Constitutionalist is opposed by them, directly and indirectly.

The contest was whether the national religion should be maintained, the constitution preserved, and the prerogatives of the kingly station kept unbroken, or whether the church should be trampled on by popery, the constitution destroyed by innovation, and the monarchy rendered weak and useless by anarchical changes. *These* were the points at issue, and these points have been decided in favour of law and religion by the electors of Westminster.—But let it be remembered that the members of the ministry, bound by a solemn oath to maintain, the church, the constitution, and the monarchy, gave their support to a candidate who declared himself anxious to effect a change in each and in all. Let this be remembered—ministers voted with the revolutionist!

The "stock-jobbing war in the north of Spain came under review in the House of Lords on Friday last, when the Duke of Wellington pronounced an opinion upon it which must make General Evans envy, by comparison, a severe pelting with cabbage-stalks in Covent-garden market.—The noble Duke, after proving in the clearest and most satisfactory manner that the framers of the quadruple treaty never contemplated any hostile proceedings on the Spanish soil, proceeded in his usual cool manner to pronounce an opinion upon the merits of the warfare carried on by General Evans, his legion, and his Majesty's marines, under Lord John Hay. His grace stated that not only had the efforts of General Evans been unsuccessful, but that they must unavoidably be so from his position, and that he has from that position done more damage than service to the cause of Donna Isabella. But let us quote the Duke's own words:

"Under these circumstances he did not think those operations, as connected with the legion, were of as much importance as the noble lord would have them believe. But he would go a little further, and say, *that he firmly believed the connexion between the legion and the fleet had been* INJURIOUS *to the military operations of the Queen of Spain's army.* From what he knew of the nature of the country, and most particularly of the position which it was the great object of Don Carlos to attain, it was his decided opinion that the troops might act together, there should be a communication between them. If they were not actually joined, there must be a certain communication between them, for without communication there could be no co-operation, and any attempt at co-operation without it would, in his opinion, in all probability lead to disasters such as had lately taken place at Hernani. With General Saarsfield at Pampeluna, and General Evans at St. Sebastian, it was impossible to have a communication between them, unless by the French frontier and by sea, or by the Ebro. What had happened? General Evans was to make an attempt on a certain day, on which the general at Pampeluna agreed to march also. It turned out, however, that there was frost, or snow, or rain, or some physical impediment, which prevented a movement on the part of Saarsfield, thereby throwing the whole onus of the attack on General Evans, who was shortly compelled to retreat, or at least had retreated, to St. Sebastian, in order to co-operate with the British fleet, that there might be something like British co-operation. The British marines must come ashore—something must go on that might be called a co-operation of the British fleet—*not, however, for the serious purposes of a war.*—(Hear, hear.) *War was not the question—it was a case of stock-jobbing.* (Hear, hear.)

"Stock-jobbing!" yes, that is the word. The Duke of Wellington does not say that Lord Palmerston is a stock-jobber, nor does he assert that General Evans is a 'stunted corporal,' as a certain Irish scamp called the hero of Waterloo; but the duke looks upon the whole affair as a farce—a mere mimicry of serious warfare, a tragi-comedy for shop-boys and nursery-maids to laugh at on Easter Monday; in short, a demonstration of hostilities so ridiculous, that he cannot conceive any object it can possibly serve, except it be some fraudulent jobbing on the Stock Exchange.

We never entertained any other idea of this war, as our readers can bear witness. The only motive for enlisting poor men, and dragging our unfortunate countrymen from their homes to fight for fame and liberty, in one of the most inhospitable regions of Europe, where a speedy death prevented enduring dishonour, was to effect an operation upon Spanish bonds—raise their value in the market and enable certain Christian and Jew swindlers to sell without loss that which they had purchased in the hope of realizing a profit. That is the character of the war which the whigs call a war of principle. Whether wilfully or innocently, Lord Palmerston perseveres in it, to the disgrace of our arms, but without the slightest hope of making any demonstration worthy of British ambition, or calculated to put an end to the civil war which devastates Spain.

In what a humiliating light does this mean speculation, in which the blood of Englishmen is wasted, and their flesh and bones devoted to the vultures and the wolves, place the name and honour of our country? We can hardly repress the indignant feelings which a policy so heartless, a crusade so absurd, a contest so selfish and fraudulent, kindle up while we reflect upon its consequences—upon the waste of life, upon the demoralization—upon the disgrace inseparable from the enterprise, and its decided failure.

And this ignominy is brought upon us in the name and cause of liberty! Cupid and the whigs tell us that it is the duty of England to support constitutional liberty in Spain. What baseness! The whigs had a chance a million times more noble in the case of Poland; but they had no bonds at stake, no scrip at a discount, no risks to *bull* in the market; and consequently unhappy Poland, the victim of its own patriots, the dupe of its liberal and sympathizing friends, was sold and sacrificed by the whigs of England, the unblushing professors of civil and religious liberty! Poland is in chains—General Evans is at St. Sebastian! Lord Palmerston is foreign secretary, and yet the ministry, beaten in the Lords, and with only a majority of thirty-five in the Commons, have the effrontery to carry on the Government! In what is all this to end?

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE, May 18.

Mr. FORBOOK was most anxious to ask a question of his Majesty's Government. It was well known to all that in the present state of the public business nothing at all was done. He wanted to have some agreement made so that the public business might be gone on with—that something might be done for the country. The blame was generally thrown on the Radical section of that House, which was stated to be always bringing forward motions, and so detaining the House from other business; he for one denied the charge, and thought the evil lay at the door of the Government themselves. He would propose to give the government thorough and complete control of the House, so that they might not have any excuse for postponing the Bills they themselves brought in. He would propose to the Noble Lord, that of the three great measures—the Irish Tithe Bill, the Irish Poor Law Bill, or the Church-rates Bill—one should be distinctly named, and that then Government should go *on de die in diem* with the Bill so named until it was finished. Was Government prepared to sanction this course? This was a test by which he would try the Government, and see whether they were anxious to carry the Bills they had introduced, or whether they were afraid of them. If the Noble Lord would give him such an assurance, he for one would promise not to introduce a single motion until all the Bills were gone through. (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL said the question of the Hon. Member for Bath was rather extraordinary. The Hon. Member had made a proposition, on his own part, that he would not bring on any Motions if he (Lord John Russell) would consent to proceed with certain measures before the House. He (Lord John Russell) wished nothing better than to go on with those measures; but the Hon. Gentleman could hardly undertake, on the part of all the other Members of the House, that they would give up their claims. If the House did consent to take that course, it would be a very different one from that which had been pursued by individual Members up to the present time. (Hear, hear.) The Hon. Gentleman seemed to think that he (Lord John Russell) had made accusations against the Radical Members of the House of preventing business going on: he had not made any imputation of the sort. The only imputations he had made, he made generally, upon Motions coming from the opposite side of the House, and which had stood in the way of Government business. He had taken very great pains last week to proceed with the Irish Poor Law Bill, but had found difficulty in doing so. (Hear, hear.) About a week ago he proposed to take the Criminal Law Bill on Friday the 16th instant being anxious the House should have a distinct day fixed for them to consider a Bill of so much importance; but he found among the notices for to-morrow one which had been given by an Hon. Member opposite, relative to the duty on Fire Insurances, and to take precedence of the day. He did hope that the course which had hitherto been insisted on would be discontinued, and for the future Bills that were regularly before the House would be allowed to be proceeded with. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ACLAND said, as it seemed admitted on all hands that the present mode of transacting business was most unsatisfactory and oppressive to Members of the House, it would be a desirable thing to appoint a Committee who should take into consideration the best mode of new modelling and re-arranging the whole course of business of the House.

Lord J. RUSSELL could have no possible objection to take into consideration any feasible plan that might be thought of to effect this object; for if individual Members felt so strongly the inconvenience of the present mode of transacting business, the Members of the Government must necessarily feel it doubly. (Hear, hear.)

We are sorry to learn that the commercial distress prevailing so fearfully in the north has extended to Taunton. The principal branch of manufacture, the silk trade, is in a sad state. Some factories are working only two days a week, others are discharging a great number of hands, and some have proposed to close altogether for two or three weeks, until overglutted markets are a little relieved. The effect of such a diminution of labour at a moment when the prices of provisions are unusually high, is of course calculated to produce the greatest distress among the poor, many of whom are said to be almost starving.—*Sherborne Mercury.*

The Hat Manufacture at Oldham.—The hatting trade at Oldham, partakes of the general depression, but not to a greater extent than might have been anticipated. During the whole of last year, there was a steady continued demand for goods; and, in expectation of a brisk spring trade, the manufacturers generally accumulated large stocks during the winter months. The parting with this surplus, and the panic which has seized trade, have conjointly caused much distress amongst the rollers and makers. A year ago, and whenever the trade is brisk, hats, to an extent that would appear incredible to a stranger, are manufactured in Oldham. The number made has been estimated at about 2,600 dozens per week, which is after the rate of 100,000 dozens, or 1,200,000 hats annually. A large amount of these goods are for exportation, but supposing them for home consumption, and that each weaver requires 1 new hat a year, the annexed estimate, it is believed, will not be far from correct:—

The population of England is - -	13,000,000
Deduct one half for females - -	6,500,000
	6,500,000
Deduct for young children and boys wearing fur and cloth caps - -	1,500,000
	5,000,000

There will thus remain 5,000,000 persons to be supplied annually with hats; and hence it will appear that Oldham manufactures nearly one-fourth of the quantity sufficient for all England.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The City of Cork yields a Post Office revenue of £14,000 a year.

Emigration.—We never recollect so many persons emigrating to America as are this season. Two vessels left this port last week, and another is daily expected to Michael Lipsett, Esq. which will be dispatched without delay with passengers, many of whom have already engaged berths. A vessel will also be dispatched in May, from Donegal, by William Rankin, Esq. and two vessels left that port this week with their full complement. From Derry and Sligo numbers are leaving their native country. Scarce a day passes without our witnessing crowds of persons passing through this town for Derry—some to sail direct from that port, and others by the Liverpool packets. It is melancholy to find industrious and enterprising people obliged to seek a support in a foreign country, while in their own there is ample means of provision if our rulers would condescend to remedy the existing evils. We hope ere long to see men at the helm of affairs, who, by giving employment to her peasantry, will enable them to live at home—

"Prosperous, happy, and free!"

County Donegal.—The Derry Journal says, they have just heard, from good authority, that it is the intention of the independent landlords and freeholders of the county Donegal, to offer the representation of that county, free of expense, to Captain Hart, in the event of a dissolution.

The French expedition to Constantina was starting in detachments, daily, in steam vessels, of which there were about 15 employed for that purpose. There were also about eight large vessels in Toulon fitting out for the intended line of packets about to be established between Naples, Messina, Malta, Athens, Syra, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Alexandria. They are elegantly fitted up, and greater pains are apparently taken with the arrangement and decorations of the cabins than with the more essential parts of the engines of the vessels. The machinery is principally of English manufacture, in fact, there is but one otherwise, and this was accomplished by taking one of our own, and making similar parts.

NAPLES, 6th inst.—For some days previous the crater of Vesuvious had emitted considerable volumes of smoke and flame.

Advices from Tripoli, to the 15th April, give unfavourable accounts of the plague. The few orders and regulations which were at first enforced to prevent intercourse, have been neglected, and the diseased and healthy are hourly to be seen walking the streets together. The deaths within the walls on the 9th reached 76, the daily average being upwards of 50.

MALTA, April 19.—H. M. steam vessel of war Medea arrived from Dardanelles, and brings the gratifying intelligence that the plague was considered as extinct at Constantinople.

FROM ENGLAND.—The ship Victoria at New York, has brought London papers one day later than were before received, but they contain no news of importance. The following intelligence from Portugal is deserving of notice.

FALMOUTH May 22.—The Pantaloon, Lieut. O'Donell, arrived from Lisbon this evening, with a mail, whence she sailed the 14th. This vessel brings intelligence of the resignation of the Portuguese Ministers on the 11th, the cause of which has not transpired here; and that the Queen has sent for Senhor Oliveira, Deputy from Madeira, to form a new Ministry. No arrangements had, however, been made, or, if made, had not transpired when the Pantaloon sailed.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We have received the Sandwich Island Gazette to Dec. 24. There had been no recent arrivals there from the United States direct. The Princess, sister of the King, was in a very feeble state of health. The small pox still prevailed among the Indians on the Northwest coast.

DEATH INCIDENT TO CRIME.—Early on Saturday morning a negro entered the cabin of a vessel, lying at T. wharf, and attempted to steal the Captain's watch. He was detected in the act, dropped the watch on the cabin floor, and fled. The Captain pursued and caught him. The negro escaped from him, jumped overboard and swam to the Eastern packet pier. He was followed by a boat, but disappeared under the pier and was soon after found drowned.—*Transcript*

FROM NEW ZEALAND.—There has been a dreadful slaughter and destruction of property, committed by the natives of Waikatto, Matamata, and Tourango, at Maketu, where Richard Jones, Esq. M. C. of Sydney, had an establishment, which was totally burnt down, and upwards of one hundred tons of flax destroyed and carried away. The fierce assailants were eight hundred well armed men, together with numerous slaves without arms, while the defenders did not amount to more than one hundred and twenty, including women and children. The savages soon cleared every obstacle, killing every man they came across, and making prisoners of the women and children. The unfortunate victims were dragged from their houses; and while held down by the legs and arms, to prevent resistance, savagely butchered with tomahawks. Quarters and heads of men lay scattered about in every direction; while the exulting yells of the conquering party added, if possible, to the surrounding horrors. This party had also, on their way to Maketu, fallen in with thirteen of another hostile tribe, eleven of whom they murdered, and feasted on their flesh, which they baked in ovens. The establishment of Mr. Scott had also been plundered of a considerable quantity of clothing and cooking utensils, by a party of Touranga natives. The alleged ground for the attack was that some natives of the hostile tribe had been killed by those upon whom vengeance was taken—*Phila. Gazette.*

FRANCE.—The much wished for review has taken place, but not in the spirit which was expected. In conformity to the notices which had been previously issued, the King on Sunday reviewed the national guards at Paris, and also some of the regiments of the line garrisoned in the metropolis. At an early hour (our correspondent there states in his letter of that day) the good citizens of the capital were on foot, and flocking very contentedly into the Place de Carrousel, in order to witness the review, when they found themselves forestalled by strong bodies of municipal guards and of the regular soldiers, who were posted at the end of every avenue which communicated with the Rue de Rivoli, down which street the troops marched to the rendezvous. So strict was the guard, that individuals residing in the street were prohibited from quitting their hotels; and thus the whole line of observation was kept quite clear up to midday, at which time the review was over and the king had returned in safety to the chateau.

Our correspondent moreover adds, that the whole of the large spaces in front of and at the rear of the Tuilleries, including the gardens, the quay of the Louvre, the Place de la Concorde, and even Champs Elysees were closed by the guards, and thus, during the space of four hours, communication between the two sides of the river was put a stop to. The precaution taken with respect to the houses standing within range of, and immediately looking upon the place where the review was held, was beyond example strict. Every one of them, and every room in them which looked on the area, was closely examined and watched by the police; the house in which the legitimist print the *Gazette de France* is published is one of these, and the *surveillance* upon this point was, of course, most strict. Considerable management is also said to have been had recourse to, in placing the different *companies* of the legions in front or in the rear, according to the political opinions of the individuals composing those companies. The affair, however, passed off with considerable *eclat*, far as our correspondent's report up to the hour of post extends, but, in consequence of the Paris post office being always closed on Sunday at a much earlier hour than on ordinary days, his account of the matter is necessarily limited.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR.—In resuming the subject of my last remarks on Emigration to this country, and its effects on the Province, I trust I shall not be deemed intrusive either by your readers or yourself; my object is a legitimate one, and I trust will also be considered patriotic.

In calling the attention of the Legislature to this truly interesting subject, I would beg to remind that body that it is to them, in whose hands we have delegated our political affairs, and who are the proper guardians of the public weal, that we look with confidence for enactments calculated to meet and obviate all public grievances. I believe, sir, there is no second opinion in this Province as to the inconvenience experienced by the citizens in consequence of the annual influx of Emigrants. And why is this? The subject has repeatedly been spoken of, complained of, and as frequently written of in our city prints, and yet the evil is unabated. How is this? Do our representatives not believe a remedy is required? Do they not think it worth their while to investigate the subject? or do they not know how to remedy the evil? If the former, sir, I would refer them to the officers of the charitable societies throughout the city, who are pestered with solicitations, and to the overseers of the poor, who are equally embarrassed to relieve them; and if neither of those sources can afford them conviction, I would request them to go to York Point and witness the misery and *mortal* stowage of some of the dilapidated buildings of that district.

If to the second cause we are to attribute the apathy of our lawgivers, then sir, at the next General Election it will become the imperative duty of every constituent to pass by the whole of the present representatives and vote for an entire new batch; for I cannot be lead to believe that this city and county does not contain men honest enough, as well as patriotic enough to take a proper interest in the welfare both of the Emigrant and the Province generally.

If to the last cause we are to place the neglect, then, sir, are they to be pitied rather than blamed. Assuming this position, I will with your permission, throw out a few hints which may serve as a nucleus around which to form a sufficient and permanent remedy for the existing evil.

First then, that "population is wealth," no one I should suppose can be found in the present day, ignorant enough to deny: and now for the means of securing that wealth. Emigrants flock to our shores of their own accord; there is therefore no difficulty in obtaining them: but when they arrive, into whose hands do they fall? why, the lowest and most unprincipled portion of the community, who incline rather to pillage them of their last shilling than give them either advice or assistance; hence the Emigrant entertains a bad idea of both this country and its inhabitants; and those who are able to pass off to the United States and become aliens to their native land, instead of remaining to strengthen the power of the Parent state; while the sickly and the destitute only remain to become a burden upon this community. The parent country has placed us beyond the reach of tax gatherer, and the probability is we may remain free from impost for centuries, unless the indolence and impolicy of our own representatives bring the evil upon us. My suggestions for a remedy are as follows: Let the Legislature purchase from the Crown, (say) 100,000 acres of land; let it be surveyed into 50 acre lots; let roads be made to intersect the land at all necessary points—this will accommodate upwards of two thousand families. Let the land with twelve months provisions be furnished to each settler, taking an obligation for the payment of the same and provisions, at such a period as would allow every industrious settler ample time to make up the amount of purchase and in the event of its not being paid at that period, let the land again revert to the Province. The distribution of the provisions I should recommend to be made weekly, and on the spot, by a trusty person employed and paid for that purpose. Let there also be an efficient person, possessing a patriotic and humane disposition, appointed in this city to visit Emigrant ships immediately on their arrival, for the purpose of ascertaining the wants, wishes, and capabilities of all Emigrants—let funds be available to him for the purpose of transporting them with their baggage and families to the place of settlement, before their minds become poisoned by the idle who hang about the city, and while yet they have remaining the trifle they bring with them.—This scheme is intended only for those who have families: the young single men might be employed on the roads at 2s. 6d. per day, until those who may need laborers shall employ them. In this manner, the country would rapidly increase in population, and consequently in wealth. I would also make it imperative on the surveyors of Highways to make a weekly report to the Agent at St. John, of the number of Emigrant laborers actually employed, in order that by fresh supplies as the labor of the country may absorb them, he may keep up the system.

I am aware, sir, that by those who never suggest a scheme themselves, nor comprehend the ideas of others, many objections will be made; but let them either adopt the scheme offered, or furnish one better calculated to suit the exigency, lest they receive the full meede of censure to which their derelictions will fully entitle them.

Your's, &c. STENTOR.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 7, 1837.

REMOVAL.

THE *Chronicle Office* is removed to Prince William Street, in the new building erected by Mr. M'MILLAN, and immediately over the Office of J. W. BOYD, Esq. Barrister at Law. ☞All kinds of printing executed at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The ship *Wilmot* arrived on Saturday last, in 23 days from Londonderry, with dates to the 7th of June, but they furnish no important intelligence.

Our readers will find in this day's paper the copy of a Proclamation issued by the Governor of the State of Maine, calling upon their Militia to be in a state of readiness for immediate orders for a war march!! We are sorry that our Militia firelocks are *a little rusty*, but have no doubt of their having sufficient time given to put them in complete order before they receive the *powder and ball*.—Come on!!

On Wednesday last we were visited with a strong gale of wind from the north-east, which we regret to state caused great damage to several rafts of timber in Grand Bay. Much of the timber will be entirely lost.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—On Monday, on view of the body of John Checkly, painter and glazier, who was accidentally drowned while bathing on Sunday.—Verdict accordingly.

Same day, at Indian Town, on view of the body of a man unknown; when a Verdict was found of "accidental death by drowning." This individual was apparently a laborer.

On Wednesday, on view of the body of Samuel Harris, a native of Bantry, Ireland, and recent cook of the Schr. Ann, of Barrington, who was found dead in Black's Slip.—Verdict "accidentally drowned."

CHURCH SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Local committee of the Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New-Brunswick, held at Saint Andrews on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of June, 1837:

The Rev. Dr. ALLEY, rector of the Parish, having opened the meeting with prayer, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, on motion of C. V. FOSTER, Esq. that this local committee view with much satisfaction the formation of the Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New-Brunswick, and the various important objects which it embraces.

Resolved, on motion of Colonel WYER, that the thanks of this local committee are due to the Lord Bishop of this Diocese for suggesting the plan and formation of the Church Society of New Brunswick, a society eminently calculated to promote the moral and religious improvement of the rising generation, and disseminate the principles of vital religion amongst us.

Resolved, on motion of T. B. WILSON, Esquire, that the thanks of this committee are likewise due to the Venerable the Archdeacon and the reverend the Clergy for meeting so readily at the suggestion of the Lord Bishop, and preparing that constitution which has been since adopted by the general meeting of the Church Society, and to the Archdeacon individually for the unwearied attention which he has devoted to this important object.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. THOMAS TURNER, that this committee sincerely hope that the Church Society will meet with that support which it so eminently merits from every friend to the religious and moral advancement of this Province.

Resolved, on motion of GEORGE D. STREET, Esq. that the missionary and lay deputies from this committee have it in charge to recommend to the consideration of the general committee to grant assistance towards the support of a Missionary for the large tract of country from Waweig to the Digdeguash, and towards the erection of a Chapel of Ease at Waweig.

Resolved, on motion of C. V. FOSTER, Esq. that Thomas Wyer and Alfred L. Street, Esquires, be the Lay Deputies from this committee to assist the missionary in submitting the recommendations of the committee to the consideration of the General committee.

JEROME ALLEY, *Chairman.*

GEO. D. STREET, *Secretary.*

UNFORTUNATE CIRCUMSTANCE.—Mrs. M'Alpin, an old widow lady, nearly 80 years of age, a native of Scotland, and one of the earliest settlers of Shelburne, where she has resided for the last 55 years, left her dwelling about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday the 19th inst. and is supposed to have gone astray in the woods. The most diligent search has been made for her but without success, and it is feared she has perished.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

Brig, Hannah, Cahoon, of and from Plymouth, Mass, for Straights of Belleisle, three weeks out, put into Shelburne on the 23d inst. having the small pox on board—1 man died, 9 sick, 7 remaining—Magistrates ordered her to Quarantine.—*Ibid*

The following Proclamation has been issued by order of the Governor of the State of Maine. It looks a little warlike, but we would advise brother Jonathan not to be too fiery—take a little time to cool, lest the effervescence of military warfare should escape too soon. John Bull does not wish to fight in a great passion; he is rather sluggish at present, quite cool on the subject; but we guess he will awake time enough to catch a rifleman or two when he crosses the frontier.

If as the General Order states, that the State of Maine looks to their General government for redress, we see no necessity for the call upon the militia of that State; no aggression on their territory has been made by any British subject, nor any rights of their citizens invaded. Why then all this gasconade of warlike preparations? The authorities of the State of Maine are perfectly aware that the person who styles himself their agent, and who is now in custody, was guilty of a gross violation of the treaty existing between the two Governments, and that for this act of aggression he was justly arrested.

STATE OF MAINE.

Head Quarters, Augusta, June 27, 1837.

General Order, No. 57.

Fellow Soldiers,—The soil of our state has been invaded! One of our citizens while in the performance of duty required by law, was arrested within the territory of Maine and carried to an adjacent foreign Province, where he now remains incarcerated within the walls of a prison. This is but a repetition of former acts of injustice committed against our border inhabitants, by officers acting under the authority of the British Province of New-Brunswick.

The integrity of the State must be preserved!—Maine looks to the General Government for redress.

Our citizens must be secure within our limits, and it may be found necessary to bring forth military power to give that protection to which they are entitled,

The Commander in Chief therefore calls upon the Militia to hold themselves in readiness to obey such orders as the security of our citizens and the honor of the State may require.

By the Commander-in-chief.

A. B. THOMSON, Adj. Gen.

KING'S COLLEGE, Windsor, N. S., June 21st. 1837.—At a Convocation held this day, William Minns Howe, scholar of this University, was admitted to the degree of B. A.

His Excellency Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, the new Governor of P. E. Island, arrived at charlottetown on Saturday last, in the ship Royal George. She left the Downs on the 19th of May.—*Pictou Bee, June 28.*

A duel was fought at Barbados on the 5th April, between Capt. O'Connor, of the British Navy, and Mr. Hicks of Boston. Both were severely wounded.

BERMUDA, June 13.

Horrid Murder.—It has never before fallen to our lot to record so atrocious and cold-blooded a murder as it becomes our duty this week to announce. It has caused quite a deep and thrilling sensation throughout these peaceable Islands. The leading particulars of this horrid transaction, so far as we can learn, are as follow:—On the morning of Sunday last, Joseph McDaniel, a private Soldier of the 30th Regt. being absent at morning Parade, an escort was sent to a house of Entertainment, known as "The Bee Hive," on the north side of St. George's, which the said McDaniel was in the habit of frequenting. On reaching this house, they saw Mrs. Mary Swires, the occupant, lying on the floor with her throat cut, and other deep wounds on her person, apparently quite dead; and McDaniel lying on the bed in the same room. The escort was afraid to enter, till they reported what they had seen, and when they did, McDaniel was also discovered lying on the floor beside the corpse of the woman, with a deep but not dangerous gash on the side of his throat. He was instantly removed to the Garrison Hospital.

After a tedious investigation which lasted from noon on Sunday, till noon yesterday, during which it was satisfactorily proved that the deceased met