SIR JOHN PAKINGTON'S EXPLANATIONS.

By the English mail, of Tuesday, we have the explanation of the Colonial Secretary in reference to the unnecessary delay in giving to the railroad delegation an answer to the objects of their mission. Sir John's ingenious excuse for the seven weeks' detention of Messrs. Hincks and Chandler does not appear to us to be quite satisfactory. After the English government had concluded to give the delegates "no" for an answer, why detain them *twelve days* before they were informed of that fact? The wheels of the administration have become rusty, and their movements are sadly retarded, if the Colonial Secretary, with all his aid, is compelled to keep a delegation waiting so long for a simple despatch that ought to have been put into their hands in a few hours after the government had formed their decision. Sir John's explanation proves too much; either that he is chargeable with unjustifiable neglect towards the delegates, or that the business of the colonial office has become such an herculean labor that it cannot be performed, and the interests of the colonies must suffer, or sever their connection with Downing street.

A large portion of the colonial press have justified the course adopted by Mr. Hincks, without hearing the Colonial Secretary's explanation of the matter. With all the facts now before them, they will be doubly disposed to approve the conduct of their delegate. We have before stated that Mr. Hincks is a loyalist, and he will be among the last to sever the attachments of Canada to England; but the fire of patriotism burns in his bosom, and it could hardly be supposed that indifference to his mission at the colonial office would not be resented in a way that it could not be misunderstood.

Be the charges against him in other matters true or false, in this he has faithfully discharged his duty, and done his country service.

The following is Sir John Pakington's explanation.—*Boston International Journal.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 7th.

Sir H. VERNEY wished to ask the Colonial Secretary whether the letter addressed to him on May 1st by the Hon. Mr. Hincks, and which was published in the *Times* of May 31st, was authentic; and if it was, whether he was able to give to the House any information or explanation of the circumstances under which it was written.

Sir J. PAKINGTON.—I can assure the hon. baronet who has put this question to me, that so far from having any objection to answer it, I feel greatly indebted to him for having afforded me an opportunity of giving the explanation he has requested. The letter to which the hon. baronet has adverted is founded entirely upon a mistake. I have no knowledge how that letter found its way into the public prints, and I must say I think I have reason to express at least surprise that such a letter, forming part of a series of correspondence, should have been inserted in the newspapers of this country without any of the documents that preceded or followed it.—("Hear, hear," from the Ministerial benches.) The natural result of the insertion of such a letter in the papers, without any explanation of what preceded or followed it, has been, that most erroneous inferences have been drawn, and that very wrong impressions have gained currency with regard to the circumstances which preceded and followed the writing of that letter. It appears to me that the complaints against the conduct of the Government are three in number. The first complaint is, that the deputation which came over to this country from Canada on the subject of the proposed railway were left for seven weeks without any answer. It is next complained that when an answer was given it was not communicated officially to the gentlemen who formed the deputation to this country, but was obtained by them through a private channel. The third complaint is that the gentlemen who came here as a deputation from the provinces of Canada and New-Brunswick were not treated with that consideration and confidence to which their position in their own country entitled them. Now, if the House will favour me with their indulgence for a very few moments, I think I shall be able to show how far those complaints are well founded. With regard to the first complaint, that the gentlemen forming the deputation were left for seven weeks without an answer from the Government, I must beg permission to refer to dates. Mr. Hincks arrived in this country, as a delegate from Canada on this subject about the middle of March. Directly after his arrival I had several interviews with him, relative to the proposed railways, and in those interviews he communicated to me the views of the province of Canada.

He also stated to me that he was one of a deputation of three gentlemen, and that the arrival of Mr. Chandler, from New-Brunswick, and of Mr. Howe, from Nova-Scotia, might be expected by the next packet. Under these circumstances, I considered—and I think the House will deem I was justified in considering—that the negotiation was not to be proceeded with until the deputation was complete, (hear, hear,) especially as Mr. Chandler and Mr. Howe were to bring with them from New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia the acts that had been passed upon this subject by the Legislatures of those Colonies. I made frequent inquiries from time to time whether these gentlemen had arrived, and I was told that they had not yet reached England, but that they might be expected by the next packet. So things went on until the 20th of April, on which day Mr. Chandler called at the Colonial-office. I believe he had arrived some few days before, but I did not know it.

Mr. Howe, however, had not arrived, and I ought here to mention that the two acts of the Colonies did not arrive till the 28th of April. On the 26th of April a letter was written by Mr. Hincks to the noble lord at the head of the Government, requesting an interview for himself and Mr. Chandler upon this subject. I think I can show the House how little the noble lord (the Earl of Derby) was disposed to underrate the importance of this deputation by reading to them the memorandum in the handwriting of the noble lord at the back of Mr. Hincks' letter. It is—

"Give him an early appointment. This matter is one of very great importance, but I should wish, if possible, to see together with Mr. Hincks, the representatives in this matter from New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia."

The noble lord's secretary made an appointment for the 30th of April, the first day on which he was able to see these gentlemen; and on that day the noble lord received Mr. Hincks and Mr. Chandler, and at the request of my noble friend I was present. At that interview the whole subject was talked over, and on the very next morning—the 1st of May—Mr. Hincks wrote the letter to which the hon. baronet has referred, and in the early part of that letter, Mr. Hincks says, alluding to the interview of the previous day—

"I left his Lordship in the confident hope that I should receive an early communication of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government."

Mr. Hincks then goes on to say that the arrival of Mr. Howe could have no effect on the question of route—the only one raised by Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Howe had not then arrived, and he did not come; and this letter of Mr. Hincks, of the 1st of May, was the first intimation I received that the two other members of the deputation considered the presence of Mr. Howe unimportant to the negotiation. I immediately proceeded to act upon that intimation, and at the Cabinet Council held on the following Saturday, 8th of May—the matter having previously, of course, formed the subject of conversation among the Government—the whole question was formally brought before the Cabinet, was fully discussed, and was finally decided.

I hope the statement I have made will prove that there was no pretext whatever for saying that the deputation was left without an answer from any fault of Her Majesty's Government. It has been complained that, after the Cabinet had decided the question, no communication was made to the gentlemen forming the deputation, but that they learned the decision of the Government incidentally through a private source. Now, owing to the great pressure of business—and I trust the House will make allowance for the enormous pressure of business that did occur in the office to which I have the honour to be attached, (hear, hear)—several days elapsed after the Council arrived at their decision before I was at leisure to prepare a despatch on the subject. In consequence of that delay, and of subsequent delays after the despatch was drawn, the despatch was not finally written for sending until the 20th of May. I should say that Mr. Hincks had previously intimated his intention not to leave England until the 27th of May, and he did not go until a much later period. On the 20th of May the despatch was sent to the governors of the three colonies of Canada, New-Brunswick, and Nova-Scotia; and on the same day, by my directions, official copies of that despatch were communicated to Mr. Hincks and Mr. Chandler.

In the meantime I had made no communication, public or private, upon this subject to any party; and if either of these gentlemen had indirectly ascertained the decision of the Government, I cannot say how they got the information. It certainly was not through any act of mine. I hope I have answered the second allegation. (Hear, hear.) I now come to the third subject of complaint,—that these gentlemen were not treated with the consideration to which their position entitled them. I should be extremely sorry it if should be thought that the Government were for a moment open to such an imputation. On the arrival of Mr. Hincks I had several interviews with him, and I extended to him that courtesy and hospitality which I thought were due to his distinguished station in his own province. I have been told that I ought to have resented his letter. There certainly are expressions in that letter which have the appearance of having been written under some feeling of irritation—expressions which I think are not borne out by the facts—expressions which I read with regret, and which I cannot help thinking Mr. Hincks must regret having used.

But, Sir, I must say that, looking to the fact that the greater part of these letters were written in a tone perfectly respectful, I have no hesitation in avowing to the House, my feeling, that if unconsciously and unintentionally, under the pressure of business, which really is sometimes almost overwhelming, I had—I am sure I am not aware that I had—been guilty of any omission towards these gentlemen, I thought it more consistent with my duty to the Queen, with my own office, and with the friendly relations which I hope will always subsist between the great colony of Canada and the mother country, (hear, hear,) that I should continue to act in the same spirit of courtesy as before, rather than go out of my way and take offence, or make any quarrel on the subject. (Hear, hear.) That was the spirit in which I am disposed to act towards these gentlemen, but I would ask to recollect that Mr. Hincks was not the only person concerned. It would not be correct to draw any distinction between Mr. Chandler and Mr. Hincks, but Mr. Chandler has writen no petulant letter. He is a gentleman distinguished by great ability, a man of high character, and one who, like Mr. Hincks, has, by the power of his own talent, raised himself to the highest position in the colony.

I most readily admit that these gentlemen were entitled to every consideration in this country at the hands of her Majesty's Government, and my opinion is, that they received it. I continued, to the close of their stay in this country, the same hospitality, the same courtesy, with which our intercourse commenced, and I have reason to believe they were deeply impressed by the gracious and spontaneous condescension they received at the hands of Her Majesty. At the close of their stay they called at the Colonial-office to take leave, and we parted on the most friendly terms, and certainly I had no reason to believe there was any offence taken on their part. (Hear, hear.) I hope I have said enough to show that the allegation of delay on the part of the Government is unfounded, and that we are willing to treat these gentlemen with every due consideration.

In offering this explanation I have not touched on the policy of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the decisions at which they arrived. The hon. member's question did not refer to that decision, and I am sure the House will feel that the occasion of answering a question is not the proper moment of referring to such a subject. (Hear, hear.) The answer given to these gentlemen was given on the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government, and whenever the proper moment arrives I shall be prepared to vindicate my share in it. (Cheers.)

DEATH OF HON. HENRY CLAY.—The telegraph brings us the intelligence of the death of the HON. HENRY CLAY, which took place at his lodgings in Washington at half past 11 o'clock on Tuesday last. This event from the severity of a disease of the lungs, under which he has been long suffering, has been almost daily expected, for some weeks past. As soon as the rumour of the event reached the Capitol, the two Houses of Congress adjourned.

Mr. Clay has spent more than forty years of his life in the public service, during nearly the whole of which he has acted a prominent part. His public conduct has been influenced by enlarged national views, and he has enjoyed beyond the fortune of most men, a high degree of general popularity and the devoted attachment of great numbers of friends in all parts of the country. This fact attests to the eminence of his social qualities, the general benevolence of his character, and his firm integrity.

He began his national career in the Senate of the United States in 1806. But he acquired his greatest popularity as Speaker of the House of Representatives, to which body he was elected in 1811, and five times re-elected. He was at each election chosen the presiding officer of the House, and he discharged the duties of the Chair with great ability, dignity and success. This period of service was twice interrupted; viz: in January, 1814, by his acceptance of an appointment as one of the Commissioners to negotiate the treaty of peace with Great Britain, and by his declining an election in 1821. In 1823 he was again elected, and he was a member of the House at the date of the election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency in 1824, for whom he gave his vote. Under Mr. Adams he accepted the appointment of Secretary of State, and discharged its duties during his whole term of office. For the acceptance of this appointment he was subjected to much reproach from the Democratic party, on the groundless assumption that this vote for Mr. Adams was given on the understanding that he was to be rewarded for it by the gift of the office. This slander was most satisfactorily refuted, and that refutation has been lately confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Benton.

In 1831, Mr. Clay was again elected to the Senate, of which body he continued to be a conspicuous and efficient member until 1842, at which period he retired for several years to private life. Again in 1849 he returned to his post in the Senate, where he showed that he still retained most of the vigor of his intellectual powers, as well as the ardor of his national feelings, in the arduous and memorable duties of the first session of the last Congress. History will award to Mr. Clay a high place among the benefactors of the country, for the faithful devotion of the labors of his life, and his brilliant talents to the public service.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, 30th.*

UNITED STATES SENATE.

General Cass, in the United States Senate, on Wednesday last, paid the following beautiful tribute of respect to the lamented Mr. CLAY:

Mr. President,—Again has an impressive warning come to teach us that "in the midst of life we are in death." The ordinary labors of this hall are suspended, and its contensions hushed before the power of Him who says to the storm of human passions, as he said of old to the waves of Galilee, "Peace, be still!" The lessons of Providence, severe as they may be, often become merciful dispensations, like that which is now spreading sorrow through the land, and which is reminding us that we have higher duties to fulfil, and graver responsibilities to encounter than those that meet us here, when we lay our hands upon His holy word, and invoke His holy name, and promise to be faithful to that Constitution, which He gave us in His mercy, and will withdraw only in the hour of our blindness and disobedience, and of His own wrath.

Another great man has fallen in our land, ripe indeed in years and in honors, but never dearer to the American people than when called from the theatre of his services, and removed to that final bar where the lofty and lowly must all meet at last.

I do not rise upon this mournful occasion to indulge in the language of panegyric. My regard for the memory of the dead and for the obligation of the living would equally rebuke such a course. The severity of truth is at once our proper duty and our best consolation. Born during the revolutionary struggle, our deceased associate was one of the few remaining public men who connect the present generation with the actors in the trying scenes of that eventful period, and whose names and deeds will be known only in the history of their country. He was another illustration, and a noble one too, of the glorious equality of our institutions, which freely offer their reward to all who justly seek them; for he was the architect of his own fortune, having made his way in life by self exertion. He was an early adventurer in the great forest of the West, then a world of primitive vegetation, but now the abode of intelligence and religion, of prosperity and civilization. But he possessed that intellectual superiority which overcomes surrounding obstacles, and which local seclusion cannot long withhold from general knowledge and appreciation. It is almost half a century since he passed through Chilicothe, then the seat of government of Ohio, where I was a member of the Legislature, on his way to take his place in this very body, which is now listening to this reminiscence, and to a feeble tribute of regard from one who then saw him for the first time, but who can never forget the impression he produced, by the charms of his conversation, the frankness of his manner, and the high qualities with which he was endowed. Since then he has belonged to his country, and has taken a part, and a prominent part, both in peace and in war, in all the great questions affecting her interests and her honor; and though it has been my fortune often to differ from him, yet I believe he was as pure a patriot as ever participated in the councils of a nation.

Seeking to attain the public good during all the vicissitudes of a long and eventful life, he exercised a powerful influence within his sphere of action through the whole country. Indeed, we all feel and know this; and we know, too, the eminent endowments which gave him this high distinction. Frank and fearless in the expression of his opinions, and in the performance of his duties, with rare powers of eloquence, which never failed to rivet the attention of his auditory, and which always commanded admiration, even when they did not carry conviction; prompt in decision, and firm in action, and with a vigorous intellect, trained in the contests of a stirring life, and strengthened by an enlarged experience and observation, joined to a ardent love of country, and to great purity of purpose—these were the elements of his power and success, and we dwell upon them with mournful gratification, now when we shall soon follow him to the cold and silent tomb, when we shall commit earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, but with the blessed conviction of the truth of that divine revelation, which teaches us that there is life and hope beyond the narrow house where we shall leave him alone to the mercy of his God and of ours.

He has passed beyond the reach of human praise or censure; but the judgment of his contemporaries has preceded, and pronounced the judgment of history, and his name and fame will shed lustre upon his country, and will be proudly cherished in the hearts of his countrymen, for long ages to come. Yes, they will be cherished and freshly remembered when these marble columns that surround us, so often the witnesses of his triumphs, but in a few brief hours, when his mortal frame, despoiled of the immortal spirit, shall rest under this dome for the last time, to become the witnesses of his defeat in that final contest, when the mightiest fall before the great destroyer; when these columns shall themselves have fallen, like all the works of man, leaving their broken fragments to tell the story of former magnificence, amid the very ruins that announce decay and desolation.

I was often with him during his last illness, when the world and the things of the world were fast fading away before him. He knew that the silver cord was almost loosened, and that the golden bowl was breaking at the fountain; but he was resigned to the will of Providence, feeling that He who gave has the right take away, in His own good time and manner.

After his duty to his Creator, and his anxiety for his family, his first care was for his country, and the preservation and perpetuation of the Constitution and the Union, dear to him in the hour of death, as they were in the vigour of life—of that Constitution and Union, whose defence, in the last and greatest crisis of their peril, had called forth all his energies, and had stimulated those memorable and powerful displays of eloquence which he who witnessed can never forget, and which no doubt hastened the final catastrophe which a Nation now deplores, in a unanimity not less honorable to themselves, than the memory of their affections. And when we shall enter that narrow valley through which he has passed before us, and which leads to the judgment seat of God, may we be able to say, in the beautiful language of the Hymn of the dying Christian: "Dying, but ever living triumphant:"

"The world recedes, it disappears!
Heaven opens on my eyes—my ears
With sounds seraphic ring:
Lend, lend your wings! I mount, I fly!
Oh grave, where is thy victory?
Oh Death! where is thy sting?"

"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

The following was the order of arrangements for the funeral of Mr. Clay, on Thursday:—

The Committee of Arrangements, pall bearers, and mourners will attend at the National Hotel, the late residence of the deceased, at 11 o'clock, A. M. At 11 1-2 the members of the two Houses of Congress will assemble at the same place, at which time the corpse will be removed, in charge of the Committee of Arrangements, attended by the members and officers of the two Houses of Congress, to the Senate Chamber, where divine service will be performed. At the conclusion of the service the corpse will be placed on the Rotunda, where it will remain till half past 3 o'clock, when it will be removed in charge of the Committee of Arrangements and pall-bearers, to the Railroad depot, where it will be confided to the Committee appointed to accompany it to Kentucky.—Messrs. Underwood, Jones, (Tenn.,) Cass, Fish, Houston and Stockton were appointed a Committee to attend the corpse to Kentucky. The pall bearers for the funeral at Washington are Cass, Mangum, Dodge, (Wis.,) Pratt, Atchison and Bell.

The remains of Mr. Clay would leave Washington at 4 o'clock on Thursday, pass through Philadelphia to New York, and thence by the Erie Railroad to Dunkirk, *en route* for Lexington, Kentucky.

CANADA, ITS GROWTH AND PROSPECTS.—This is the title of a pamphlet containing two lectures by the Rev. Adam Lillie, delivered before the Mechanics' Institute, at Toronto, which were first published in the Journal of Education, and are now reprinted by Mr. Maclear, of that city. They excited a good deal of attention, when first published, and form a book which all our mechanics and farmers, as well as commercial men and politicians, should buy and keep for very pride, showing, as the reverend lecturer does, the wondrous progress that Canada has already made, and its capacity for future greatness. The perusal of it will make every Canadian a warm lover of his country. We hope that numbers will find their way across the Atlantic, so that our fellow subjects in the British isles will learn to estimate the worth of Canada at its true value.—*Montreal Gazette.*

FROM TORONTO TO SAULT STE. MARIE.—Summer tourists, business travellers, &c., are referred to the advertised route from Toronto to Sault tempting tour, than to start from Boston or New York up to the Falls of Niagara—thence to Toronto and the Sault, returning down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, or to Quebec, thence by steamer to Pictou and Halifax] and home. What a magnificent exhibition of the wonders of nature and works of art, this route would present to the observing tourist.—*International.*

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 6, 1852.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA!"

NEW YORK, Thursday morning, 1 o'clock.—The Africa arrived at quarantine at about 12 to-night, and our files of papers reached us, at about 1 o'clock. The Africa sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, June 18th, at half-past 12, noon, with 80 passengers.

The steamer *Great Britain*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday evening, 16th.

ENGLAND.—There is no indication when Parliament will be dissolved.

Fergus O'Connor has been transferred from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms to a Lunatic Asylum.

The Cunard Company's new line of steamships to Austral a, via Panama and New Zealand, is in great state of forwardness.

Madam Goldschmidt and her husband are in London.

From Dundee we learn of the failure of Wm. Ferguson & Sons, a house engaged in the flax trade.—Liabilities £20,000 sterling.

There have been two more arrivals from Australia, viz:—The Northumberland and the Enchanter, with 39,888 ounces of gold.

French journals are uninteresting this week. The Council of State will decide on the Orleans confiscations to-day, Saturday.

The tobacco monopoly is to be continued for eleven years longer. Great inundations have happened in the south of France.

General Lamoriciere was summarily expelled by the police from Aix la Chapelle, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. Another revolt has broken out in Algeria. Elsewhere there is no news.

Latest.—The Council of State have decided that the judicial tribunals have no jurisdiction over the question of the Orleans confiscation.

The election for a member of Assembly, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of John Johnston, Esq., to the office of Stipendiary Magistrate, has, we learn, been received by the High Sheriff. The nomination is appointed to appointed to take place on the 14th instant; the election on Monday the 19th, and the declaration on Wednesday the 21st. There are said to be three candidates in the field—John Jordan, Esq., a former Member of the House, Wm. M. Howe, Esq., and George G. Gilbert, Jr. Esq.

We understand that the Bazaar and Tea Soiree of the Sydney Street Free Church Congregation, have given very general satisfaction, and that their proceeds have come fully up to the expectation entertained regarding them. The exhibition of fancy work from Glasgow, was most beautiful, and was much enhanced by the contributions made to it by the Ladies of this City. Considering the number of articles exposed for sale on the first day of the Bazaar, and the extreme wetness of the weather, it is remarkable how few of them remained to be disposed of by auction on Thursday evening, and what large prices by far the greater part of them brought. We understand that Mr. Garnet most handsomely rendered his services as Auctioneer, gratis.—At the Soiree, we observed Clergymen of different denominations, who each in his turn addressed the large and most respectable meeting. Several members of the choirs of Sydney Street Free Church and St. John Presbyterian Church, aided by volunteers having a taste for music, lent their assistance to make the evening pass over pleasantly; and on no occasion do we remember seeing a Soiree at once more becomingly and agreeably conducted.

The different clerical speakers impressed upon their audience the necessity for the citizens interesting themselves in such objects as a Seamen's Friend Institution, a Society for aiding refugees from Slavery, the getting up of an Emigrant-Receiving-Office, and a new School for coloured children. It was mentioned that the old African School was only 18 feet long by 14 broad, and that the number of scholars who had attended in Mr. Staveley's old Church since it had been opened as a temporary Academy for them, was about 80, from which it was argued that regard for the children's health as well as instruction, required that a new school be immediately built for them.

Although the night was one of the wettest of the season, the number present at the Soiree must have been upwards of 300.

The Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the 72d Highlanders, attending St. Paul's Church in Fredericton, have sent the Rev. Mr. Brooke, Pastor of that Church, the handsome sum of £37 7s. 10d., raised by subscription among themselves, to assist in paying off a debt due against the Church, accompanied with a pleasing note from Sergeant Major G. Mackay. The Rev. Mr. Brooke, in replying to Sergeant Major Mackay's note, acknowledges this liberal gift in very kind and grateful terms. It is certainly a very pleasing transaction, highly praiseworthy on the part of the gallant 72d Highlanders.

On Thursday evening and Friday last we had the heaviest fall of rain experienced this season. It will, besides being of great benefit to vegetation, enable lumbermen to get their timber and logs to market, which had been detained in the streams for the want of rain in the early part of the season.

☞ The notice of the examination of the St. John Grammar School will be inserted in our next paper.

By Telegraph from Quebec to the News Room, dated 3d inst., it is stated that Sir Allan McNab is appointed Chairman of the Rail Road Board, with a salary of £800 per annum.

The Canadian Parliament is to meet in the third week of August.

The Hon. Henry Clay died at Washington on Tuesday last, after a long illness. The most becoming honours were being observed on the melancholy occasion, throughout all parts of the United States. Particulars of the venerable Statesman's demise are given in preceding columns.

Mr. Webster has been tendered a public dinner by several southern members of both houses of Congress, which he has accepted. He considers this invitation, at the present time, "a distinguished honour."

It is reported in the American papers that Mr. Webster is to succeed Mr. Abbott Lawrence as U. S. Minister to England.

The ship Revenue was ready at New York on Wednesday last, to sail for Australia, with 163 passengers, of whom 130 are Canadians and New-Brunswickers.

The "Great Britain," screw steamer, made the run from New York to Liverpool in 10 days and 23 hours, by the log. She is now, it is said, to go to Australia.

Madame Goldschmidt was met, on her arrival in England, by an offer of six thousand pounds for twelve concerts, to be given in London—a sum greater than has ever been gained by a singer in Europe by a similar engagement. It was not known whether she would accept.

John H. Bond, of Belleisle, was cut almost in two by a circular saw at Portland, Me., a few days since. He leant over the saw to remove something and slipping fell across it, and was killed instantaneously.—*Freeman.*

We beg leave to direct public attention both here and elsewhere to the Bazaar and Tea Meeting which will be held on the grounds of the Hon. Judge Wilmot, on the 26th of August, in aid of the Wesleyan Church now in course of erection in this city.

The people of this Province, and of St. John and Fredericton especially, need scarcely be told, that for nearly two years the Wesleyan congregation of this place have been deprived of the blessings and comforts of a place of worship, except as they received them through the Christian charity of other denominations, or associated in public rooms unsuited for the purpose. They are already much indebted to the kindness of their friends; but there is a considerable sum yet required, and the popular as well as agreeable mode af a Bazaar and Tea Meeting has been decided on to assist in raising it. A more detailed account of the plan to be adopted throughout will shortly be published; and in the mean time such articles of ornament or use as may be forwarded, will be thankfully received.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

The Rev Mr. Churchill arrived here during the week, to take charge of the Wesleyan church of this City. *His* good name has long preceded him from Canada and Nova Scotia, in both of which he has most acceptably officiated for several years.—*Ib.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather continues fine with frequent showers of rain, and there is now every prospect that the labors of our husbandmen will this season also be crowned with success. Grass is fast recovering from the effects of the early drought, and all other crops are looking as well as could be desired.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

The Spiritual Rappings, or as an American paper calls them, the "Knockster Rockings," have arrived in town, and are creating quite a sensation.—*Ib.*

The installation of the Rev. Robert Irvine to the pastoral charge of the Irish Presbyterian Congregation in this city, will take place this morning, (Thursday,) at 7 o'clock, in Knox's Church. The Trustees having kindly offered the use of it for the occasion.—*Toronto Colonist*, 24th.

PORTLAND July 1.—Lightween seamen, the crew of ship Huntington, arrived here in the Admiral this morning, from St. John, N. B. They were ordered here for trial for revolt, by Collins Whittaker, *Esq.*, U. *S.* Consul.

HALIFAX, July 1.—*Off for Australia.*—The splendid ship *Chebucto*, Alfred Beech, commander, sails this morning at 12 o'clock, for Port Philip, Australia. In the course of the morning, the passengers, we understand, will be taken out by one of the Darmouth Steamers to the ship, which lies off in the stream. A safe and speedy voyage to the noble *Chebucto*, and a prosperous career to the adventurous hearts she carries from our shores!—*Br. Colonist.*—[She takes 69 passengers, including 19 from New Brunswick, whose names were given in the last Observer.]

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We are happy in being able to state that the wire has at length been placed across the Strait of Canso, and that in a short time the country will be in telegraphic communication with Halifax, St. John, N. B. &c. The success in the erection of the wire from the mast on Cape Porcupine, which is, including the mountain, 565 feet from the surface of the water, to the tower on the Cape Breton side, whose altitude is 314 feet from the level of the sea, is alike creditable to the skill and perseverance of Mr. F. W. McKenzie, under whose sole direction and superintendence, this difficult undertaking was completed, on the 18th June.—*Cape Breton News.*

KEEP COOL DOWN THERE!—Our brethren of the press in St. John, N. B., are quarrelling about "annexation." * * * * *

But we shall have a reciprocity, or *annexation* of trade; and in all other respects you will grow and prosper, eat, drink, and sleep, and enjoy yourselves as well, under the mild rule of Victoria's sceptre, as you would under any other administration or form of government.—*Boston International Journal.*

Mr. Chandler, the New Brunswick delegate, has returned among his people, and we are gratified to learn that he receives a hearty reception from all his countrymen. The great Trunk Line is assigned for John Bull to build, when he may have occasion for a *military* railroad through the wilderness portion of the country, and away from the annoyance of outside barbarians; and the European railway into the State of Maine, will, judging from the spirit with which the matter is handled, soon be commenced and carried through.—*Ib.*

AN IRISH GOLD-DIGGER'S FATE is thus described in the *Limerick Chronicle*—"A young man named Mooney, from Enniscorthy, county Wexford, a cooper by trade, went to the diggins at Melbourne, Port Philip, from a ship in harbour there last January, and returned in a fortnight with large quantities of gold, for which he got £800. He then commenced drinking at Melbourne, and was drowned."

Bridgetown, N. S., June 30.—The accident to Mr. Thorne was not quite so serious as at first reported—only three fingers, instead of the whole hand, being sawed off.

(From the Royal Gazette.)

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

John Hazen, Esq., to be Sheriff of the County of Sunbury, in the room of Thomas Hicks, Esquire, resigned.

Beverley Robinson, Junior, to be a Notary Public.

Gerhardus C. Carman, Archibald Menzies, and James Olive, Esquires, to be Commissioners of Sewers for the Parish of Lancaster, County of St. John.

Isaac Woodward and Charles W. Wardlaw, Esquires, to be Commissioners for the Harbours and River of St. John and the Bay of Fundy, under the Act 13 Victoria, cap. 26, intituled "An Act to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board of Steam Boats."

Allan A. Davidson, Esq., to be a Coroner for the County of Northumberland, in the place of James Wright, Esquire, deceased.

By His Honor's Command.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 21st June, 1852.

THE EASTERN CITY.—The following certificates respecting the speed and safety of the fine new steamer *Eastern City*, are from scientific men of the highest respectability:—

New-York, June 15th, 1852.

MINUTES OF TRIAL TRIP OF STEAMER "EASTERN CITY."

Started from the Dock, foot of Cherry street, at 10 o'clk and 45 minutes, A. M.—Steam at starting, 16 pounds; worked engine and hooked on—revolutions per minute, 15—throttle one half open—vacuum 29 pounds. At twelve o'clock, steam 24 pounds—revolutions, 20—vacuum, 28½—throttle open. At one o'clock, steam 30 pounds—revolutions, 22½. Average revolutions during running time, 18½; average steam, 22 pounds. Abreast Sandy Hook Light at one o'clock: time from there to the Battery, one hour and twenty minutes—average speed, 17 miles per hour, against a three mile ebb tide.

The boat in every respect fully meets the most sanguine expectations of the agent and builders of hull and engine.

JOHN C. THOMPSON,
Chief Engineer of United States Mail Steamship Pacific;
PETER McMILLAN,
Engineer of Allaire Works.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1852.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have just returned from the trial trip of Steamer EASTERN CITY, and that we do consider the Engine and Boilers of said Boat capable of carrying "fifty pound" of Steam or Steam pressure to the square inch,—and that we consider the Steamer EASTERN CITY a "perfectly safe" boat, her hull being a great deal heavier than any of our boats now plying upon Long Island Sound, or any of our outside routes, it being built more like a ship than a steamboat, and being so steady, a person would hardly know there was an engine in it, even in the heaviest seaway.

JOHN C. THOMPSON,
Chief Engineer of United States Mail Steamship Pacific;
PETER McMILLAN,
Engineer, Allaire Works.

Attest—
EPES SARGENT.

LITERATURE.

"A PEEP AT 'NUMBER FIVE'; *or, a Chapter in the Life of a City Pastor.*"—By H. Trusta, author of "The Sunny Side," "Kitty Brown," &c.—*(Sixth Thousand.)*—[Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.: 1852.—18mo. pp. 296.

"*Number Five*" is the number of the House, which is the first home of a young City Pastor and his Bride; and the "*Peep*" afforded by this interesting little Tale comprehends not only the domestic economy and home incidents of "No. 5," but also a view of the parties previous to ordination, marriage and pastoral settlement, as well as of some considerable portion of their subsequent history. The career and experience of a young Student in Theology, immediately prior to and for some time after his assumption of the ministerial office; the cares, perplexities and adventures of the young Minister and the young "Minister's Wife," upon their first settlement in life and official connection with a City Church and Congregation, are admirably depicted; and being written in a very pleasing and attractive style, this little volume affords food for useful reflection and delightful entertainment, not only for the Professional Class to which it especially alludes, but for the readers of all classes, ages and pursuits.—There is nothing to denote the particular denomination of Christians to which the young "City Pastor" belongs; but the incidents of his history are such as may in great measure, on this Continent, be experienced by young Ministers of any denomination. It is evident, however, that the "*City Pastor*" is *not* an Episcopalian; and in the frontispiece to the Book, (although without a name) we recognise a view of the "*First Methodist Church,*" in Hanover Street, Boston; which, however, may not be intended as indicative of any particular connection with the story in the succeeding pages.—The Book is got up in Messrs. Phillips & Co's. usual neat style of printing and binding, and is well deserving of patronage. For sale by J. & A. McMillan, St. John. B.

MARRIED.

On the 29th inst., at the residence of the Hon. John Robertson, by the Rev. John M. Brooke, of Fredericton, the Rev. WILLIAM DONALD, Minister of St. Andrew's Church in this city, to LOUISA AGNES, eldest daughter of Hugh Wilson, Esq., of Edinburgh.

On Monday, 28th inst., by the Rev. Alexander Stewart, Mr. Robert Hamilton, of Sackville, to Adelaide H., fourth daughter of Isaac W. Doane, Esq., of this city.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. Wm. Welsh, to Miss Mary Crowley, all of St. John.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. Wm. Burtin, of the Parish of Petersville, (Queen's,) to Miss Eleanor Lacey, of the Parish of Greenwich, (King's).

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. John Irvine, Mr. Thomas Ryan, to Miss Rebecca Moore, both of the Parish of Portland, in this County.

On the 30th June, by the Rev. John Allison, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. John Davis, of Fredericton, to Miss Jane Paisley, of Andover, Massachusetts.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John Dazell, to Miss Rebecca Emerson, all of the Parish of Upham.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Alexander Stewart, Mr. Stephen K. Brundage, to Emily Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Calvert.

At the Parish Church, Gagetown, on Wednesday morning, 30th ult., by the Rev. N. A. Coster, Allan A. Davidson, Esq., of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, and Mary Jane Travis, only daughter of John Travis, Esq., of Gagetown.

On the 22d ult., at Amherst, N. S., by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, R. F. Bent, Esq., to Ellen, eldest daughter of Peter Stubs, Esq., Barrister at Law, St. John, N. B.

At Amherst, on the 24th ult., by the Rev George Townshend, Mr. Thomas Weldon, Junr., of Dorchester, to Miss Mary Ann Wheaton, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Wheaton, of Sackville.

In Bromfield-Street Church, Boston, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Cummings, H. L. Richardson, Esq., West Topsom, Vermont, to Eliza J., youngest daughter of the late Mr. Jonathan Furnas, formerly of St. John, N. B.

DIED.

On Monday, 28th ult., Albert R., infant son of Capt. Peter S. Elder, aged 11 months.

On Friday morning last, of consumption, Jane, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Jonathan Dunham.

On Saturday 26th June, Priscilla, youngest daughter of John and Jane Nevens, aged 3 years, and 2 months.

At Portland, on Wednesday last, Emily, daughter of the Rev. William Smith, Wesleyan Minister, aged four years.

At Portland Village, on the 29th June, William Edward, son of Mr. William Fitzpatrick, aged 10 months and 17 days.

On the 20th ult., Mr. James Beatty, of Hampton, aged 66 years.

At Hampton, on Tuesday last, after a severe illness, of brain fever, Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Joel Prince, aged 15 years.

At Fredericton, on the 23d ult., Mr. Anthony J. Barker, eldest son of Anthony Barker, Esq., of St. Mary's, aged 30 years.

At Taylor Town, County of Sunbury, on the 19th ult., after a protracted illness, Mr. Benjamin Taylor, in the 78th year of his age.

At Kingsclear, on the 12th ult., Charlotte T., wife of Mr. Norval D. Palmer, in the 42d year of her age—leaving a husband and nine children, to mourn their bereavement.

At Queensbury, on the 28th ult., Mrs. Abigail, wife of the late Benjamin Atherton, in the 97th year of her age.

In the Parish of Andover, on the 15th ult., Capt. Abraham Brown, in the 82d year of his age.

At Butternut Ridge, Salisbury, on the 28th inst., Charles Y. Alward, son of Charles Alward, deceased, aged 20 years.

At Pockshaw, County Gloucester, N. B., 10th June, of inflammatory rheumatism, aged 66 years, Mr. Daniel Coughlan, Senr., originally of Courtmacsherry, County Cork, Ireland.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Ship Meridian, Mason, New-York, 5—Wm. & Geo. Carvill, ballast.
Favorite, Pickance, Liverpool, 40—John Wishart, salt and coals.
Thursday—Schr. London, Crane, New-York, 6—J. & R. Reed, corn.
Friday—Steamer Maid of Erin, Belyea, Portland—Thos. Parks, passengers, &c.
Saturday—Barque Sofilide, Tenglesen, Londonderry, 40—Henry Garbutt, passengers—(To load at Musquash.)
Mersey, Armstrong, New York, 4—J. W. M. Irish, iron.
Olive, Olive, Liverpool, 37—G. Thomas, general cargo.
Ship President, Cuming, Boston, 2—J. Robertson, ballast.
Chas. Hum