Communications.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM BLACK.—It must be gratifying to all who love "British connection" and are honestly attached to the British Constitution as established in 1688, to observe that this Gentleman, by an order from England, is placed at the head of the Executive Council. It argues that Radical Reform has not the entire ascendancy in our affairs, however some may strive to delude themselves with that idea.

The claims of Mr. Black are not of yesterday—he stood high in provincial honours when Reformers on the republican plan were all very small men amongst us, particularly when he incurred the same odium from the popular leader in our Assembly that Sir Archibald Campbell fell under at a later day. Look back to the time when Mr. President Black gave an absolute refusal to the unceremonious demand of the House of Assembly, that a statement of the Casual Revenue should be laid before them:—Why did he so?—because no instructions to that effect had been given from England. Sir Archibald gave similar refusals: but so soon as instructed otherwise, he presented the statements to the House, and in the portions as directed from the Colonial Office.

When common sense and common candour shall prevail, it will be admitted that Sir Archibald had assuredly as powerful reasons to insist upon the "*Suspending clause*" to the Civil List Bill, as Mr. Black could have had for *the refusal* alluded to: the extreme uncertainty on various points, and the utter inconsistency in one of leading importance, between Lord Glenelg's despatches, and the cut and dried Bill that succeeded them, fully justified Sir Archibald, that all doubts might be removed, in his reasonable and moderate claim of the "Suspending Clause."—*He, in effect, confirmed the Bill to go into operation in about three months*, unless the Home Government should order otherwise. Had Sir Archibald refused the Bill, as the *misrepresentation of party*, to this day I believe, have led thousands to suppose, it would have been a different affair:—and this was called *opposition* in Sir Archibald and his Council to the Civil List measure!—a measure which they must have earnestly desired should in full *principle*, be adopted and confirmed. Why should they entertain such desire?—assuredly besides other motives, because it rendered them and all the Government officers, perfectly independant of the popular branch of the Legislature respecting their whole existing salaries, amounting to £14,000 stg. annually.

May we never again witness such party rage as was evinced during the Session of 1837, nor approach the danger of coming under the controul of men like Monsieur Papineau and Patriot Howe—but I abstain from particularising the enormities of that period—Some *literary* ones no doubt there were, on both sides—and that I may not open old wounds, I will conclude by expressing an earnest wish that these embers of fire may rest quietly under the ashes which at present cover them, never, I sincerely hope, to be kindled anew, and instead of Radical or Republican Reform, let us pray for British connection and

CONSERVATISM.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAYS—No. 2.

"*An honest Man is the noblest work of God.*"—Pope.

It is not a little amusing to the student of human nature, to observe the variety of opinions which are entertained upon the subject of honesty. Some persons are bold enough to declare that there is no such thing in the world; while those who admit its existence, seem to have found no very precise ideas on the subject. Nothing is more common than the phrase, "an honest man"; but I do not remember to have met with any difinition of the idea intended to be expressed by it. A distinction has been taken between *moral* and *political* honesty; and I am much inclined to think that this is not "a distinction without a difference." Perhaps it might be advantageous to make a classification of the different species of honesty, and to divide them into moral, political, mercantile, and the like. This would at least be gratifying to those who wish to be called honest, without giving themselves much trouble about the practice of justice.

In travelling through the mercantile city of Bagdad, some years ago, I happened to be in company with a number of the Merchants of the town, amongst whom the conversation turned upon the honesty of a recent transaction in the article of Iron. It seemed that one of the merchants of the city, having received early information that the price of iron had fallen very much abroad, immediately made sale of the quantity which he had on hand to another dealer in the same article, to prevent the loss from falling upon himself; and I was much surprised to hear this transaction justified as perfectly honest and right, by the most honorable merchants of the city of Bagdad. Although a stranger among them, I did not hesitate to dissent from this opinion, and to declare, that, however it might be considered correct among merchants, it could never be justified upon principles of honesty, and therefore it was what no man, who made those principles the rule of his conduct, would do. Finding myself alone, however, against so many respectable individuals, upon a point of so much importance, I determined on returning to my lodgings, to look into Dr. Paley's celebrated work on "the principles of Moral and Political Philosophy," to see what the Dr. had written on the subject, and I was not a little gratified to find, under the head of "Contracts of Hazard," the position which I had taken fully laid down and established. "The proper restriction is," says the Dr. "that neither side have an advantage by means of which the other is not aware; for this is an advantage taken without being *given*. Although the event be still an uncertainty, your advantage in the chance has a certain value; and so much of the stake as that value amounts to, is taken from your adversary without his knowledge, and therefore without his consent. If I sit down to a game at whist, and have an advantage over the adversary, by means of a better memory, closer attention, or a superior knowledge of the rules and chances of the game, the advantage is fair, because it is obtained by means of which the adversary is aware; for he is aware, when he sets down with me, that I shall exert the skill that I possess to the utmost. But if I gain an advantage, by packing the cards, glancing my eye into the adversary's hand, or by concerted signals with my partner, it is a dishonest advantage, because it depends upon means which the adversary never suspects that I make use of.

The same distinction holds of all contracts into which chance enters. If I lay a wager at a horse-race founded upon the conjecture I form of the appearance and character, and breed of the horse, I am justly entitled to any advantage which my judgment gives me; but if I carry on a clandestine correspondence with the jockies, and find out from them that a trial has been actually made, or that it is settled beforehand which horse shall win the race, all such information is so much fraud, because derived from sources which the other did not suspect when he proposed or accepted the wager.

"*In speculations in Trade*, or in the Stocks, if I exercise my judgment upon the general aspect and posture of public affairs, and deal with a person who conducts himself by the same sort of judgment, the contract has all the equality in it which is necessary; but, if I have access to secrets of State at home, or "private advice of some decisive men-"sure or event abroad, I cannot avail myself of "these advantages with justice, because they are "excluded by the contract, while proceeded upon "the supposition that I had no such advantage."

After this fine illustration it will not, I imagine, be thought going too far, to say, that, in the ethics of the honorable merchants of the mercantile city of Bagdad there is room for improvement. The high, the noble character of an honorable merchant can never be contemplated, by any person of correct principles, without admiration; but those who can compromise this exalted character for the sake of gain, and even boast of doing a *clever thing*, are unworthy, not only of the name of merchants, but of honest men.

But we will not confine our remarks to one class of men: integrity belongs to human nature in general. It is a quality of the heart—an hereditary virtue. Subject only to be slightly influenced by education, it derives its existence from the plastic hand of nature. Education can make hypocrites only—it has not power to make honest men.

"'Tis education forms the common mind,
"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined:"

True: but the fact of the twig being bent one way or the other will not change its *nature*: the *tree* will be the same bend the twig which way you will.

If I were asked for a definition of the idea intended to be expressed by the phrase, *an honest man*, I might say an honest man is one who loves justice. But this definition would evidently be imperfect; for though a man may love justice, he may, at the same time, love self-interest more: and, when these clash, he will of course prefer that which he loves most. No man is honest, who is capable of wilfully doing wrong. The honest man feels in his heart a disposition to do, on all occasions, that only which is right; and this disposition is seconded and confirmed by the fixed principles of his mind. An honest man, therefore, is one whose nature and principles are such, that he invariably prefers justice to self-interest, & is incapable of wilfully doing wrong. I am afraid there are few in the world who come within this definition; but let no one arrogate to himself the honorable appellation of an honest man, who is not conscious that his character comes up to this standard.

Let it not be pretended that observations of this kind are useless, as a man may have the reputation for years of being honest, and at last do something which will prove that he was without integrity—I am aware that even fifty years correct conduct will not prove a man to be honest, while one dishonest action will irrevocably prove the contrary. But nothing is more easy, in my opinion, than to distinguish the truly honest man from those who are dishonest. Besides the indications of the countenance and manner, there is a tone of candour, and fairness, and truth, and justice in every thing which an honest man says and does. The habit of his mind is to do that only which is right, and this gives a marked character to all his conduct. You see him careful on all occasions not to do injustice to others; he is scrupulous even in trifles; he will not even countenance an injurious report which may not be true; he is naturally inclined to believe that others are worthy and good. But how different is the conduct of the vicious and unprincipled! with what delight do they dwell upon the real or reputed faults of others! How little trouble do they give themselves to avoid doing injustice! How ready are they to believe that others are dishonest and unprincipled like themselves! There is not a more infallible indication of dishonesty than this readiness to believe that others are unprincipled. I have remarked that there is in all men an instinctive disposition to believe that others are like themselves. Hence the character of every man may be seen in the opinion which he is naturally inclined to form of others.

This is a subject on which every truly good man feels strongly. He sees how much evil and misery are produced in the world by vice and dishonesty; and how much the condition of society would be ameliorated if all men would do right. He feels it to be a sacred duty therefore, to uphold and approbate, at all times and under all circumstances, that which is right, and to condemn that which is wrong; he respects and venerates those only whose character and personal conduct are worthy of esteem; and when he contemplates the noble, the exalted character of a great and good man, he exclaims with Dr. Blair, "This is the man, whom, in our hearts, above all others, we do, we must honor."

PHRONESIS.

THE DRAMA.

Mr. Editor:—Amid the varied and various improvements, that have recently marked the progress of this thriving city, we may now number that of the Drama. Mercantile, Scientific, and Literary pursuits have each in turn engrossed the minds, and occupied the attention of our good citizens; yet there was a blank which required filling up, this has now been happily supplied by the introduction of Theatrical amusements. In a young and thriving community such as this, it is a great desideratum to hold forth such rational attractions and amusements as may induce men of wealth and talent to settle among us; this end cannot be more readily attained than by the establishment of a well organized Theatre. No man who has been accustomed to polish'd Society, will deem a city worthy of the appellation of respectable, until such amusements are not only tolerated, but sanctioned and liberally patronized by its inhabitants. The legitimate Drama has in all ages been considered the best school of Morals, inasmuch as it embodies in the most graphic manner the scenes of by gone days, as well as exhibiting the follies of our own time; and has therefore been productive of more patriotic, and noble sentiment, than any other mode of instruction hitherto resorted to.

DIBDEN once said let me make the songs of the Country, and I care not who makes the Laws. I will stamp the national character. And indeed Dibden was right, for it was his songs which formed a code of Education for the hardy British Tar, and it is to him as much as the immortal Nelson, that we are indebted for the lustre which shed on the British arms at Copenhagen, and Trafalgar. The Heroic verses of the Nautical Bard, taught British seamen to believe themselves invincible, and thus believing, they actually became so.—The question has frequently been asked, why are the youth of this city more rude and ill behaved, than in any other civilized town? The question can readily be answered, they have had no moral school to elevate their conceptions, or to instruct their minds.

The Company at present in operation in this city, are using every effort to gratify and satisfy the taste of the public, and although they are not all Keans, and Kembles, they are a company embracing full as much talent as this place is able to support, and much more than the Managers are guaranteed in bringing at so great a risk, as they must naturally have incurred. I may sir at a future period criticise in detail the respective merits of each performance, but having had as yet but a small "spice of their quality," I shall suspend my judgment until a future occasion. Suffice it to say that the Company is both numerous and respectable, and that no pains or expence has been spared in fitting up the Theatre in a graceful, tasteful, and a comfortable manner, its whole appearance being very superior to that of the most palmy days of Logan and Hartt.

Hoping that our Citizens will both appreciate and support the effort now making, I remain, sir, your obedient, A LOVER OF THE DRAMA.

Summary.

Downing Street, May 24.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel George Gawler, (the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of South Australia,) to be resident Commissioner of Public Lands in the Province of South Australia.

The following is, we understand, a correct list of the Ambassadors who will be sent to this country to represent their respective Sovereigns on the approaching occasion of Her Majesty's Coronation:—

France	Marshal, Soult.
Spain	Marquis de Miraflores.
Austria	Prince Schwartzenberg.
Belgium	Prince de Ligne.
Russia	Count Strogonoff.
Prussia	Prince Pulbus.
Sweeden	Count Gustavus Lowenheilm.
Sardinia	Marquis Brignole Sale.
Netherlands	M Van der Capellen.
Denmark	Prince Christian of Holstein.

The most splendid mansions have been taken for the reception of their Excellencies and their numerous suits, and it is reported, with, no doubt, great truth that fetes, on the most extensive scale will be given by these representatives that suitable honour may be done to this Court, and that the Sovereigns whom they respectively represent may be reflected with a becoming magnificence.

In the Commons, Sir R. PEEL, on the order of the day for the House going into Committee on the Irish Corporations Bill being read stated the views of himself and the great party which he heads as to the Irish questions. The leading conditions demanded by the Right Hon. Bart, were—1. A simple commutation of tithe into rent charge, unclogged by either any redemption clauses, which must have inflicted a cruel spoliation upon the Church, or any principle of Church robbery, in the shape of a diversion to secular purposes of her ecclesiastical revenues. 2. The next demand was that the qualification for the municipal franchise should be the occupancy and payment of rent for premises valued at £20 per annum. Lord John Russell received in a liberal and conciliatory manner the proposals of the Right Hon. Baronet, commencing his reply with an expression of almost confidence that the litigated questions might be satisfactorily settled before the close of the session.

The Earl of Munster Lord Frederick Fitzclarence Lord George William Russell, and other Colonels who are Aides-de-Camp to Her Majesty, will receive the brevet rank of Major-General at the approaching Coronation.—*London Morning Herald.*

The *Sunderland Beacon* contains an account of the loss of the *Margaret*, of Newry, transport, which left Cork on the 26th of April, with stores for the troops in Canada. There were forty-one persons on board. The only persons saved were the second mate and another young man, who had lashed themselves to the mainmast on the windward side, and when the mast went over, they floated on it for several hours until ten o'clock the next morning, when they got ashore. About six o'clock they perceived a large dog of the Newfoundland breed, which had belonged to the chief mate swimming towards them and which they contrived to place on the mast be side them. The sagacious brute, immediately on landing, set off to a Preventive station, where, by the singularity of his actions, it attracted the attention of four of the Coast Guard, who were eventually induced to follow it; and this led to the discovery of the suffering mariners.

WAR OFFICE, June 1.

34th Foot—Ensign Talbot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Daniel, who retires.

85th.—Ensign Dering to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Crofton, dec. Ensign J. W. Grey, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dering, whose promotion, by purchase, has not taken place. F. J. C. Fortye, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Grey.

93d.—Lt. Balck to be Captain by purchase, vice Grant, who retires. Ensign Hon. W. B. Macdonald to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Balck. T M. Crawford, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Macdonald.

GRAND AND NOVEL PROJECT FOR A RAILROAD.—The latest plan, on a magnificent scale, is the following from the Railway Magazine, an English periodical:

"A calculation has been made, that at low water, the forces of the Rhine between Basle and Strasburg is equal to 400,000 or 500,000 horse power. A proposition therefrom, has been submitted to the Academy of Sciences, to turn these immense waters to useful account, by diverting them on a great portion in a canal with thirty falls of 100 meters (109 1-2 yards) in height, from Basle to Strasburg, by Mulhouse, Colmar, &c. By this means, it is said a power equal 40,000 horses may be obtained, and an annual saving of 40,000,000f [£1,666,000] be effected by superseding the steam engines now existing, besides having water at command, for irrigation. But this is not all. It is proposed to make a double line of railways, and instead of steam locomotives, to draw the train along by hydraulic machinary, at the rate of six or eight leagues an hour. It is further proposed by a new system of locomotives, to travel from Basle to Strasburg in 1 1-2 hours, whereas, by ordinary locomotives, it is said it would take five hours! The total expense is estimated at 80,000,000 of frances (about £3,330,000:) and M. M. Forneyron and Cockerill are the authors.

A most painful event has occurred at West Point. Three daughters of Mr. Cozzens, who keeps the New American Hotel, went to the river to bathe. The tide was low and at the place which they had chosen the bank was rocky and precipitous. The two youngest found themselves suddenly in the midst of a current too strong for them to resist, and were swept away from the shore. The eldest sister saw them struggling and made an effort to save them In doing this she was also carried away by the current, and all three perished.—*New York Paper.*

They were all very young, between the years of twelve and sixteen, as we are informed.

A NEW ERA IN STEAM POWER.—A trial was made a day or two since with the new steam engine, constructed by Mr. Phineas Bennett, and said to possess extraordinary advantages. The New York American publishes the following descriptions of the invention, together with an account of the result of the experiment:

The gases from the fire are made to perform their full portion of labor, the smoke and heat being forced into the cylinder at the same time with the steam. The engine occupies much less space, and the fuel used is much less than one-sixth of that commonly consumed by boats of her class.

At half-past ten o'clock, the Despatch left pier No. 1, North River, and proceeded at the (rate of twelve miles an hour,) to Sandy Hook, using but one furnace or boiler. During the progress a change was made from one boiler to another, in the short space of *three* minutes.

"On arriving abreast of the eastern buoy of the Spit, the ship was put about and returned to the city, passing pier No. 1, her place of departure, at precisely twenty minutes past two o'clock; having performed more than 36 miles in three hours and fifty minutes; one half the distance against a strong flood tide—and using only *one and one-eighth of a cord of wood.*"

H. M. brigantine *Buzzard*, Lieut. B. Fox, acting Commander, arrived at Devonport on the 23d of April, from the coast of Africa, last from Sierra Leone—she was obliged to put in at D. for want of water, being for Portsmouth. This vessel has been constantly at sea during the whole of her commision (three years and ten months) and brings home one officer (Mr. May, the gunner) and seventeen of her original crew of 58. She has had no less than eight Commanders during the above period, one Surgeon three Asst. Surgeons, one acting master, two second masters, seven mates, two master's assistants, and two clerks in charge. The *Buzzard's* success in making captures on the coast stands unparalleled. The following is the list:—*El Formidable*, Spanish brig, after a sharp action of 45 minutes carried by boarding, with 712 slaves; *Ibera*, Spanish schooner 313 slaves; *Bien Venido*, do.; *Semiramis*, do. 477 do.; *Norma*, 236 do.; *Ligera*. Spanish schooner, 198 do.; *Mindello*, Portuguese, 268 do.; *Felicia*, Spanish brigantine, cut out of the river Bonny by the boats, 401 slaves; *Fumosa Primera*, Spanish schooner, with a valuable slave cargo; *Joven Carolina*, Portuguese, 422 slaves; *Atalaya*, Spanish schooner, 119 do.; *Olympia*, Portuguese 284 do.; *Serea*, do.; 22 do.; also *Felix*, in company with *Thalia*, with 597 do. making a total of 4,483 slaves.

IRON STEAMERS.

We have great pleasure in copying from the London papers the following particulars of the trial of the iron steamer *Rainbow*. The *Rainbow* was built and completed for sea by Mr. John Laird, Birkenhead Iron-works, and the engines were manufactured by Messrs. G. Forrester and Co. of Vauxhall Foundry, and the result of her trial must be considered highly creditable both to builder and engager:

"THE NEW STEAMER THE RAINBOW.—A few gentlemen connected with the General Steam Navigation Company yesterday made an experimental trip in their new first-class steamer the *Rainbow*. At two o'clock the signal was given, and within a few seconds this magnificent vessel was seen going at race-horse pace from her station at Brunswick-wharf Blackwall, with all the advantage of a rapid tide down the river. It was said that the Red Rover steamer had sent a challenge to the Rainbow, and some anxiety was manifested for the result, as the speed of that vessel is well known; but the Rover did not leave her moorings, and the new competitor for fame had to look out for some other crack boat with which her strength could be measured Fortunately for the desired experiment, the Vesper, Gravesend steamer, the fastest boat on the river, came by with her usual rapidity and after five minutes had elapsed on finding that the Rover would not move, it was determined to try what could be done against the eclipse of the Pool. The Vesper, having a good start, gallantly maintained her advantage to the last, and though she lost one minute in landing passengers, the Rainbow could not give her the go-bye. The Rainbow however diminished the distance so rapidly in the race, that she passed the pier at Gravesend just as the Vesper cleared the jetty. The whole distance was done in an hour and twelve minutes, and though the Vesper had five minutes' fair start, she had but one minute' precedence at the pier. The rapidity at which the two steamers came down with the tide may be imagined from the fact that the distance from the wharf to the pier-head is calculated at 23 miles, and we believe that in reality it does exceed 20. After seeing the Vesper safe into port, the Rainbow continued her voyage down the stream, until, meeting the Emerald, from Boulogne, coming up with as much pretention as if the river was her own, it was resolved upon to go about and see what could be done with the crack boat of the French station. The superiority of the Rainbow was manifested after a short struggle, and the Emerald had the mortification to labour under a cloud of her rival's smoak; but then it must be admitted that the Frenchman was deeply laden, his deck encumbered with passengers; while the Rainbow had scarcely any ballast on board, and floated like a cork on the water. No sooner was that trial over than a formidable enemy came in view. The Comet, Gravesend steamer, left the pier just as the Rainbow passed it, and a contest immediately arose which was maintained with undiminished ardour until both reached blackwall. The Comet is one of the fastest river boats, but she had the mortification to see the Rainbow beat her in gallant style, and there was a clear advantage in favour of the latter of twelve minutes from Gravesend to Brunswick wharf The return home was made against the tide, but a first-rate pace was preserved throughout, and it was admitted by every person on board, that either with or against the stream a more perfect steamer could not be constructed. The Rainbow is 600 tons burthen, with 180 horse power, light and elegant in her appearance, and quite a model of beauty from stem to stern. From some peculiarity in her construction, there is none of that tremulous motion felt which is so annoying in ordinary steamers; and it is most remarkable how little back water is made from her wheeles. It is not yet determined on what station she is to be placed; but wherever her destination may be, it must be admitted that for gracefulness of shape, solidity of construction, and extraordinary speed, the river Thames has not as yet seen her equal."

"[The above description, which we borrow from the *Morning Post*, is so spirited and accurate that we can add but little to it. The result of the experiment of yesterday proves the Rainbow to be the swiftest steamer in the river, and this without the sacrifice of either grace of form or solidity of construction. The Vesper was full mile ahead when the Rainbow started from Blackwall, yet the former reached Gravesend only one minute before the latter but it was on returning, and when going against the tide, that the Rainbow, displayed her admirable qualities to the greatest advantage. She fairly shot by the Emerald, and completely ran away from the Comet, the latter boat passing Blackwall only twelve minutes after the Rainbow had been fairly made fast to the wharf. The Rainbow is 212 feet long from stem to stern, her beam measures 27 feet, and her tonnage and power are as stated above Owing to her great length, she will require much care when turning in a narrow channel. This manœuvre was admirably effected yesterday. At eight minutes before two she started from Bugsby's Hole, and at three minutes after three she passed Gravesend Church, having run with the tide, a distance of about 22 miles in one hour and eleven minutes—a degree of speed which we believe has never been equalled even by the most rapid of the American steamers. At Lower Hope Point she turned, and was again abreast of Brunswick wharf, Blackwall, at a quarter before six.]"—*London Courier.*

From the Jamaica Despatch of June 6.

The Governor's speech has gone forth, and we can only view it as a declaration of freedom; for it amounts to this—"Unless, gentlemen, you abolish the Apprenticeship, cultivation must cease; and I have no means to enforce the system to which we, the Government, stand pledged." This coming from an organ of Government, avowing, at the same time, that no further compensation will be awarded, is tantamount to a violation of the solemn compact.

Again—Ministers, in their places, have opposed the measure of Abolition. And yet his excellency is commanded to wrestle it from the hands of the Colonial Legislatures, under threat, that cultivation must cease. Is this not a violation of the compact?

However, the Legislature of Jamaica is prepared to grant entire and unqualified emancipation. But the Governor has no right to claim, in behalf of the Government, an account of any pacific measures that have been adopted; because the apprentices have rested in sober hope, relying upon the generosity of the Planters; for if they had been the Devils incarnate, represented by the lying Loco Focos and spies of this country, and the Sturges and Sligos of Great Britain, they, the Apprentices, would have been running riot in licentiousness, revolt, and carnage. Notwithstanding the Parliamentary interference—the firebrand speeches of Lord Brougham—the constant agitation of the abolition party, striving to excite the worst passions of human nature,—still the forbearance of the Planters prevails, and peace and tranquillity reigns triumphant.

SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR.

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I have called you together at an unusual season, to take into your consideration the state of the Island under the Laws of Apprenticeship for the labouring population. I need not refer you to the agitation on this subject throughout the British Empire, or to the discussions upon it in Parliament, where the honorable efforts of the Ministry were barely found sufficient to preserve the original duration of the law, as an obligation of national faith. I shall lay before you some despatches on this subject.

Gentlemen,—General agitation and parliamentary interference, have not, I am afraid, yet terminated.

A corresponding excitement has been long going on among the apprentices themselves, but still they have rested in sober and quiet hopes, relying on your generosity that you will extend to them that boon which has been granted to their class in other colonies.

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

In this posture of affairs, it is my duty to declare my sentiments, and distinctly to recommend to you the early and equal abolition of apprenticeship for all classes. I do so in confidence that the apprentices will be found worthy of freedom, and that it will operate as a double blessing, by securing also the future interests of the planters.

I am commanded however to inform you, that her Majesty's Ministers will not entertain any question; but should your views be opposed to the policy I recommend, I would entreat you to consider well how impracticable it will become to carry on coercive labor—always difficult, it would in future be in peril of constant comparison with other colonies made free, and with those estates in this island made free by individual proprietors.

As Governor under these circumstances—and I never shrink from any of my responsibilities, I pronounce it physically impossible to maintain the Apprenticeship with any hope of successful agriculture.

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

Jamaica is in your hands; she requires repose by the removal of a law which has equally tormented the laborer and disappointed the planter—a law by which man still constrains man in unnatural servitude. This is her first exigency—for her future welfare she appeals to your wisdom to legislate in the spirit of the times, with liberality and benevolence towards all classes.

Fire in the West Indies.—We learn from Capt. Gordon, of the brig Dunlap, arrived this morning from Point Petre, that on the 16th of May the whole of that town was destroyed by fire. The Government immediately supplied the inhabitants with provisions and several cargoes of lumber.—*N. Y. jour. of Com.*

Artillery! Attention!

A FEW able bodied RECRUITS will be received in the Artillery Company formerly attached to the First Battalion City Militia; and who will be expected to uniform according to the latest order—Early application must be made to the Commanding Officer, or at the Chronicle Office.

June 22.

To be Let,

FURNISHED Apartments in a small Family, where there are no children, in a central and respectable part of the City. Enquire at this office.

St. John, June 22.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JULY 6, 1838.

CROWN LANDS.—Two important documents respecting the future disposal of the Crown Lands, and of their management by Commissioners specially appointed for that purpose, will be found in another column. His Excellency the Governor General has taken an early view of the important subject of settling the Waste Lands, the property of the Crown, in those Colonies; and appears determined to place them in such a manner as shall most effectually conduce to the increase of population and wealth, and for the promotion of Emigration from Great Britain, upon the most extensive scale that circumstances will admit; that capitalists and laborers may be induced to become permanent settlers, so that a more intimate connexion between Britain and her Colonies in North America may be established and permanently secured. Such an arrangement has long been desired, and we feel confident will give universal satisfaction throughout the Colonies.—The Executive Council of this Province will have their monthly duties much lightened, and their system of management will be no longer open to censures from abroad, or favoutism at home.

NEW PUBLICATION.—*The Boy of the Lake.*—We would draw the attention of our readers, to the advertisement of Mr. R. K. Addison, who purposes publishing a "Poem in Four Cantos." The price of the work will be quite moderate, at 2s. 6d. per copy, and we feel confident that the rising and superior talent of this young gentleman, long known to this community, will receive a liberal support, not only from his fellow citizens, but from the inhabitants of the Province at large. Upwards of 120 subscribers have already been obtained, and subscription lists are now opened in various parts of the city for the purpose of enabling the enterprising author to complete his undertaking.

☞ We have been shown a Drawing of the late Regatta, which is intended to be lithographed as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant the expence. It is taken from near Reed's Point, and gives an extensive view of the scene. The Drawing will be left at Mr. Wm. L. Avery's Book store for subscriptions, and we hope the admirers of such scenes will patronise it liberally.

THEATRE.—The Theatre which has been well fitted up at much expence, was opened on Monday evening last, and received a crowded audience.—The Pieces performed were "*The Young Reefer*," "*My Fellow Clerk*," "*Crossing the Line, or Crowded Houses.*" Miss Sands, in the character of *Julian* the Reefer, sustained her part well, and the respective characters throughout the Nautical scene gave great satisfaction. The respective parts in "My Fellow Clerk" were as well performed, and particularly the character of *Tactic* by Mr. Nickinson, which was rapturously applauded.

"Crossing the Line, or Crowded Houses," was so well sustained, as to keep the whole audience in a happy and merry mood.

On Wednesday evening *Timour the Tartar* was performed, in which Mrs. Anderson, as Princess Mingrelia, gave much satisfaction, and was repeatedly cheered.

The subsequent nights have produced large houses and the performances giving great satisfaction.

We regret to observe that during the Performances of last evening, the house was assailed by a riotous mob, which gave great interuption, both to the actors and to the audience; such disgraceful conduct, we trust, will not be repeated, and to prevent which, our watchmen should make an early appearance at the place of disorder. We have no doubt that if a proper application was made to his Worship the Mayor a recurrence of such disorders would meet an immediate check.

We understand that in consequence of the liberal support the proprietors of the Theatre have received in this city, the Manager, Mr. Duverna, will proceed to-morrow morning to the United States, for the purpose of procuring additional talent; and we hope that in their endeavours to give satisfaction, they may be successful, and continue to receive a corresponding support.

Went passenger in the schr. *Teazer*, for New-York on the 27th instant, the Rev. James Quinlan, Roman Catholic Missionary, &c. This gentleman's unaffected manner and truly pious conduct during his residence here, endeared him to a numerous circle of friends, who waited on his Reverence in the most friendly and affectionate manner previous to his departure.—*Courier.*

MURDER AND ROBBERY!—A man named *Doyle* was arrested in the Mail stage, yesterday, while on its way from Westmorland to this City, charged with a Robbery and the Murder of John Clem, Elizabeth Pipes and Jane Pipes, at River Philip, Nova Scotia, on Wednesday night last.—We have not received the particulars of this horrible massacre.—*Ib.*

The following Toast was given by Alderman BOND at the Feast in Carleton on Thursday last:—

QUEEN VICTORIA and the Constitution—May Peace and Prosperity be enjoyed throughout the vast Empire over which she is destined to sway the British Sceptre. May she and her Ministers be endowed with wisdom from above; and if ever her Fleets and Armies should be called upon to meet an invading, usurping, rebellious foe, may they be as victorious as in the days of yore.

Long live the Queen!
God bless the Queen! Amen and Amen!

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Semi-annual Visitation and Examination of this Seminary took place, pursuant to notice, on Monday last. The examination, which occupied seven hours, was conducted by His Honor, Judge Parker, the Rev. Mr. Gray, and the Rev. Mr. Wilson. The Scholars in the Classical Department were examined on the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles, the Greek Testament, Valpy's Greek Delectus, Livy, Virgil, Cæsar, Cornelius Nepos and Eutropius. In the English Department the Writing, Arithmetic and Algebra were inspected, and a large division of the School was examined on the use of the Globes. The superior attainments of the first Greek and Latin Classes, and the general proficiency of the whole School, called forth a warm expression of satisfaction from the Governors, who, at the same time announced, that Prizes would be given, in the Classical Department, to the following young gentlemen:—

1st Class, Master George Barker and William Deveber. 2nd, Master Samuel Parks. 3rd. Master Thomas Raymond. 4th, Master Henry Colley. th, Master Alexander Bradley. 6th, Master James Fowler. 7th, Master George Everitt. 8th, Master Stephen Stockwell. 9th, Master Allan M'Beath. 10th. Master Richard Dowd.

In the English Department, Prizes were also adjudged to—

Master George Barker, for excellence in Algebra.

Master Samuel Parks, for excellence in Arithmetic and elegance in general penmanship.

Master C. W. Ketchum, for excellence in Reading.

Master John Sweeney, for excellence in Writing.

Master Alexander Lawrence, for excelling in the principles of Elocution.

Master Richard Dowd, for the greatest improvement in Writing within a limited time.

In addition to the above liberal adjudication of rewards by the Governors of the School, we have been favoured with the following list of Prizes which were distributed by the Principal himself on Tuesday morning.

1st, To Master Barker, for an Analysis of the Ars Poetica of Horace.

2nd. To Master George Ansley, for excelling in the Principles of English Composition.

3rd. To Master George Bedell, for the best rendering of English into Latin.

4th. To Master Joseph Truro, for Translation of the 23d Psalm into Latin Elegiac measure.

5th. To Master C. W. Ketchum, for excelling in Grecian History.

6th. Master Joseph Truro, for the best exercise in English Composition,—subject, the Canadian Rebellion.

7th. To Master William Walker, for excelling in Geometry.

8th, 9th, 10th 11th. To Master Alexander Brown, George Hare, James Fowler and Charles Rue, for excelling in their Geographical classes.

12th, 13th, 14th. To Masters Thomas Reed, John Brown and James Hersey, for excellence in Arithmetic.

15, 16th, 17th. to Masters Thomas Gibson, John Boyd, and John Kinnear, for improvement in the use of the Globes.

18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, & 23d. To Masters J. Sweeney, John Allan, Lester Peters, George Boyle, Thomas Hanford and Richard Simonds, for general proficiency in their various studies.

At a public examination of Mr. E. FITZGERALD's Classical and Mathematical School, held pursuant to the Regulations of said school, on Saturday the 30th ult., Premiums were awarded for superior merit in their respective classes, to the following young gentlemen, pupils, viz:—

In Greek,	to Master	Fitzgerald,
Latin,	"	Gilbert,
Ancient History,	"	Gilbert,
Modern do.	"	Robinson,
Geography, (1st class,)	"	Knollin,
Ditto, (2d do.)	"	Kinnear,
Arithmetic,	"	Crookshank,
Writing,	"	Street,
Reading & Orthography,	"	Hastings, son.
General Answering,	"	Johnston, sen.
For Conduct,	"	Deveber, jun.

We, the undersigned, feel great pleasure in thus publicly stating, that the examination of Mr. E. Fitzgerald's School, at which the Rev. Dr. Gray, the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, A. M., and W. Scovil, Esq., A. M., were present as examiners, was conducted in a manner highly credible both to Mr. Fitzgerald and to his pupils.

ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK,
W. H. STREET,
GEORGE D. ROBINSON, } Committee.

St. John, July 2d, 1838.

HALIFAX, June 27.—The Madagascar has brought two companies of the 73d Regt. under the command of Capt Smith. The following officers have also arrived—Capt Baner, Lieuts. Coombe, Wilson, Bamford and Fitzgerald; Asst, Sur Mattain.

HALIFAX, June 29.

DAY OF THE CORONATION.—Yesterday Halifax presented a scene of innocent festivity and rejoicing worthy the metropolis of this loyal and happy province. Every thing combined to render the day memorable. The weather was charming in the extreme—the sun sending down his warmest rays and the delicious breezes fanning you on every side. The expectations of the people were raised to the highest pitch of excitement—indeed it was evident from the crowds which flocked to various points of attraction, that all hearts were attuned for the happy occasion. The morning of the day was auspicious—and when the shades of evening dispersed the multitudes of loyal spectators, all retired pleased and satisfied. Even the children partook of the cheerfulness of the day—and a ribbon on their caps with the name of Victoria inscribed upon it, seemed to make them fit about more proudly and happily. One feeling of exultation pervaded all classes—the poor were blessed; and the rich were not less delighted—the groups of young in their holiday attire were all mirth and cheerfulness, while now and then you would meet with a very aged individual, who appeared for the joyous time to have lost the weight of years. The 28th of June will not soonn be forgotton—nor will Halifax soon witness another day so marked by generous loyalty and universal rejoicing.

For the benefit of our distant subscribers we may give an outline of the proceedings, in honor of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Coronation.

On Wednesday evening the Irish Society roasted an Ox on the common. At sunrise on Thursday the Militia Artillery fired a royal Salute three times repeated. At 8 o'clock A. M. the Vessels in port exhibited their colors—flags of every description were displayed from the Exchange, Custom House Dalhousie College, Province Building, and the Churches. "Merry Peals" were rung and continued at intervals until 11 o'clock, A. M. At 12 o'clock His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell reviewed the troops in garrison—three rounds were fired and three hearty cheers given by the Soldiers to Victoria their Queen. At half past one o'clock the Nova Scotia Philanthropic Society left the parade in front of Dalhousie College and went in *procession* to Government House where they gave three hearty cheers to the Queen. At three o'clock a *Procession* was formed in the following order:—

Companies of Militia; Committee of Management proceeded by the Sheriff; Band of Music; The Masonic Lodges; The Highland Pipes; The North British Society; Band of Music; The Charitable Irish Society; The Carpenters Society; Band of Music; The Truckmen Horseback; Joseph Campbell, and his colored bretheren.

This procession moved from the Parade to upper side of the Government House—where each Society halted and gave three loyal cheers for the Queen; after which they proceeded to the Common and dispersed. Tents were erected on the common provided with Beef, Bread and Porter for gratuitous distribution During the afternoon various sports and amusements gave life and animation to the thousands who thronged the Common. At dusk the Province Building, Dalhousie College, the Engine House, Carpenters' Hall and few private houses were brilliantly illuminated. The Engine House with its number of transparencies and covered with evergreens, attracted general attention. A transparency of the Nova Scotia Philanthropic Society was conspic