sion of the Charter of Massachusetts Bay, and the Stamp Act, all rise in judgment against the imprudence of interfering with the established constitution of Colonies on this Continent. But Her Majesty's Ministers and the most distinguished members of the House of Commons have found a *salvo* for all apprehensions which might be entertained of the consequences of the present proceedings, in the assumed fact that they have the *consent* of the Colonies themselves.

Common prudence should at least have taught them to assure themselves of the truth of that assumption, before they proceeded to legislate on it. We have no hesitation in saying that it is *absolutely unfounded*. The representative Assembly of Upper Canada was elected under the constitution of 1791, and never authorised by its constituents to consent to the destruction of that Constitution. The Special Council of Lower Canada, appointed by the Crown, during pleasure, under the Act 1 Victoria, cap. 9, can have no pretension to represent the people of this Province, and it is quite probable that had all the members had an opportunity of being present, its resolutions would have been *against* the proposed re-union of the Provinces. If there could be a doubt on the subject, prudent legislators would have required that the question should be put to the constituency of both Provinces, by a popular election, and if their consent could be so obtained, there might indeed be a pretext for destroying the established Constitution of two Provinces, containing more than a million of souls, and two-thirds of the population of the whole of the remaining British Provinces, in North America.

Should the Bill become a law at the present session of Parliament, as it provides that the re-union should be proclaimed "within six months," the elections under it, for members of the Assembly must take place next winter. It will be impossible to prevent a hundred and fifty thousand freeholders from acting on their opinion in the choice of their representatives. It is then that there will, probably, be cause to regret that they were not consulted, in the first instance, on the whole Bill. It may fairly be doubted if the new Constitution and its provisions will be acceptable to the constituency and their representatives, without which it must become inoperative.

We believe the great majority of the inhabitants of the North American Provinces prefer constitutional monarchy and British connexion to the constitutions of their neighbours in the United States, which they virtually rejected with arms in their hands in 1775 and 1812; but they are deeply imbued with the fundamental principles of British freedom, and will hardly consent that in addition to an inadequate representation, the inconveniences of distance, and dissimilarity of the laws and usages to which the mass of the two populations are attached, they should be burthened with a permanent civil list, quite disproportionate to the revenues of the Province, and imposed upon them without their consent, by a Legislature in which they are not represented; neither will they be disposed to agree to numerous restrictions hitherto unknown in British Colonies having representative Assemblies. These, and the *six* charges to be paid out of the consolidated revenue of the Province, by Imperial enactment, would render the representative Assembly entirely useless as a check on the abuses to which all Governments are liable; in fact only serving to give a colouring to draw more money from the people by additional taxation beyond the means, and assuredly contrary to the inclinations of all classes of the subject.

In the contest which will inevitably commence with the passation of any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, wherein the great principle established by the Act passed in 1778, "For remov-" ing all doubts and apprehensions con-" cerning taxation by the Parliament of " Great Britain, in any of the Colonies, " Provinces and Plantations in North " America, and the West Indies," &c., it is to be hoped that reason and justice rather than prejudice and violence will be appealed to, and that the subject in the North American Provinces will find in the universally acknowledged principles of the British Constitution, a peaceable remedy for any departure from these principles, should they even, for a time, be violated by the highest authority.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

"The Governor may batter the House, and the House may batter the Governor back again, but depend upon it the Country pays for the sauce, and pays desperately through the nose."—*Vide Chron. 6th March, 1840.*

MY DEAR CHRONICLE,—It does not appear necessary that much pains should be taken to point out in what manner the Governor has buttered our House of Assembly, and the whole party whose public delight was in showing every species of disrespect to his worthy and esteemed predecessor. That they have received their *quid pro quo* need not be doubted when the composition of the Executive Council is looked at, the list of Supervisors of the Great Roads and other appointments are examined, and the lively expectation of favours to come which the leaders express, are taken into account. However strongly these appointments display the value of Court favor and partial government, the country would view them perhaps with perfect indifference were proper means taken to secure a righteous discharge of the duties of the respective offices. But it is far otherwise. The Governor and his party duly appreciate the advantage of holding the purse, and know too well how insignificant their patronage from that would be, were all disbursements accounted for and commented on by any one not of themselves. Hence to make this branch of the public service available for their purposes, the Assembly is allowed, without the smallest attempt at remonstrance, and in violation of the express desire of the Home Government, to continue in the possession of the exclusive right of examining and auditing the Public accounts. This is a crying evil and is the root of all that jobbing which bids fair to deprive the Country of what they were led to expect from the pension of the Crown Revenues.—What more a Governor could do for a House of Assembly than Sir John Harvey has done I am at a loss to conceive. He has effectually gagged the Legislative Council, and consequently has given to the Assembly the sole voice in the granting of the public monies; 2dly, he allows the Members, even to the inclusion of themselves, to nominate the persons who are to expend these monies; and 3dly, he allows the Assembly to have the unquestioned right of saying whether these monies have been properly and beneficially expended. This I repeat is a crying evil; and it is time the people took heed to it. Their Revenues are squandered on foul mouthed minions, and the people are deprived of the character of liberality even by the jobbing fashion after which their funds are voted away.

In return for the powerful patronage and personal advantages thus quietly and unconstitutionally surrendered to the Assembly, and his flattering valedictions, that Sir John Harvey should expect something more substantial than equivocal votes of confidence and satisfaction may be natural; and he has not been disappointed. But it is a pleasing reflection under the circumstances, that there are few men of education who cannot recognise a correct principle, and few men of correct habits who will sacrifice principles for personal and pecuniary considerations

Sir John Harvey has been gratified in various ways. 1st. by the admission of unprecedented charges on account of Government House repairs: 2dly, by provision being made for his fuel; 3dly, by a direct increase of salary; 4thly, by an unusually large grant for contingencies: and as the jobbers will not act up to their avowed no secrecy system, I hazard the conjecture that he has been gratified, 5thly, by a goodly allowance in the Assembly Contingent Bill for the purchase of Wine.

With regard to the Government House repairs account, so much has been said and written, that it would be unkind to make any further comment on the subject. The public never will be satisfied that improper charges have not been made, and defrayed, until the Accounts are published by *Letter* and *Figure* as rendered; and even then they will be fair subject for remark, inasmuch as they will not shew in what description of work the labourers and mechanics were employed: and whether the services of the former were not made available in the scullery, and those of the latter in the reparation of family furniture; which of course I would by no means insinuate.

On this head we sum up thus—It is admitted on all hands that the balance in 1839 was £291, and in 1840 £421, now suppose the balance in 1838 to have equalled the lesser sum and to have been also composed of "objectionable items," of which there is not a doubt, we have an aggregate of £1000, equal to £333 6 8 per annum of unprecedented charges on account of Government House; and for insinuating that such was the fact, the *liberty of the Press* is threatened; and the murmurs of the community, from whose pockets these unprincipled charges are defrayed, are to be silenced. Are the wretches into whose hands Sir John Harvey has fallen dead to every feeling of propriety? Are their moral and political perceptions so obscured by inordinate thirst of gain, place and patronage as to suppose for an instant that they can succeed in their iniquitious course? Do they suppose that they can purchase by their contemptible influence over their more worthy but less ambitious coadjutors in the Assembly, a permanent abandonment of the principles which have successfully carried the British Crown through so many difficulties? Forbid it heaven! We rest satisfied, that, however easily such men may acquire influence in the Province, the character of not more than one in ten of those who will be commissioned to rule over us, will be adapted to their course of action; and although the people's rights may for a time be trampled on, they will ere long be restored in all their pristine vigour and ample satisfaction be wrested from those who now attempt to lay them prostrate.

Although it be difficult to turn our thoughts to the proceedings of any one of the three winter sessions in which the responsible government and no secresy principles have been vanished, without stumbling on some palpable *job*, the *douceur* of £150 per annum to purchase fuel appears to be pre-eminently contemptible. So soon as it becomes publicly known that the Governor considered it a great grievance that he should be called upon to heat two public rooms, the Assembly very properly resolved to apply a remedy. Had they stopped there, they would have deserved well of the constituency for removing a grievance so likely to lead to an interruption of the *harmony* so happily existing between the different branches of the Legislature. But when the jobbers attempt to make it the vehicle of emolument, and in order to cloak their schemes pretend to be guided by precedents which do not exist—silence on the part of those who have knowledge of the facts, becomes criminal. I have taken much pains to ascertain the truth in this matter, and now boldly aver that the only instance in which the public money has been voted for such a purpose (if the circumstances will admit of such an admission) occurred in 1830, when the Hon. Mr. Black assumed the Government and became the first tenant of the present edifice. In that year £100 was granted towards providing the necessary fuel to preserve the building from being seriously injured by the accumulation of damp air. On this precedent, such as it is, these parasites boldly ground their despicable robbery of the public funds; but if that sum were sufficient for the purpose and under the circumstances of the building in the Hon. Mr. Black's time, how can these jobbers face the country and state that the sum of £150 is now required?

The inhabitants of New-Brunswick as a body are liberal, and have not the slightest objection to the representative of her Majesty being salaried to an amount corresponding to his rank, but they never will silently allow their funds to be parcelled out for party purposes, and in such a manner as does not redound to their credit. This is the case at present, but the trick is known, and the people will insist upon the adoption of some other principle than that of *give and take* in the distribution of the public funds. They very justly complain that while the uttermost farthing is wrung from them and Sir John Harvey is in receipt of upwards of £1200 per an. more than his right gallant predecessor, they are defrauded of the credit of paying it cheerfully, as would be the case, were it not disgracefully made up of shreds and patches the fitting monuments of partisan gratitude.

On the subject of the increase of salary by what is stated in the Sentinel, it is intended that the public should believe that Sir John Harvey receives £1200 sterling less than Sir Archibald Campbell did, viz. £700 stg. Staff allowance and £500 stg. deducted from the provincial salary through the means of the representatives of a loyal confiding and generous constituency. This is *a false and scandalous libel* on the Province, and has been got up and propagated to cover political inconsistency and delinquency. No such deductions have taken place, nor was Sir A. Campbell, as the jobbers well know ever in receipt of what they now wish should be believed. Their unconstitutional attempts to render the Governor dependent on them was resisted, and the salary was fixed at the same amount by the civil list arrangements as had been determined upon by the Home Government during the time of Sir Howard Douglas. These worthies however know too well the benefit of perseverance to desist in a matter fraught with so much personal consequence. They failed in their precious attempts to render the Governor subservient to their private interests by threats of reduction, and they now attempt the same thing by means of increase; being totally regardless of every thing save their own aggrandisement. What care they for principles—it matters not to them whether the Governor receive £1000 or £10,000 per annum, provided he allowed them to rule in his name, and for the advancement of themselves in social and political life. Therefore should Lord John Russell not see through the motives of these worthies they will have succeeded to their hearts content, and Sir John's successor must work in the same harness as he has done or sacrifice £500 stg. per annum, besides the pickings. This is truly disgraceful and contemptible, and the men who lend themselves to so much political iniquity richly merit the execrations of every honest British subject.

N. B. I regret my inability at present to give much authentic information as to the expenditure of the £1000 granted for Contingencies, and the £250 allowance for Wine, openly moved in the House of Assembly but afterwards withdrawn, and as I suspect included in the Contingent Bill. But I am not without hopes of letting you into the secret and having found the Gyges Ring the possession of which was so greatly prized by John Gape. It was picked up at the very spot where he must have stood when Squire Smith met him. I shall forward it to you for Mr. Gape in a week or so, by which time through its aid, if my nerves will bear the excitement, I shall have acquired some useful information for the people.

Yours most affectionately, M.

Ain't I a Gentleman?

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 29, 1840.

THE NUPTIAL FESTIVITIES.

Saturday last being the day appointed by His Excellency, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, as a public holiday, for celebrating the late happy marriage of our beloved and most gracious QUEEN, was observed throughout our city and neighbourhood, with all the gaiety and *eclat* which such an auspicious and interesting occasion naturally inspired; and with all the fervour and heartiness which could be displayed, by a united, happy and loyal people, to whom the welfare of their Sovereign is an object of paramount importance. At earliest day-break, about half-past three A. M., we were aroused from our slumbers by the thundering roar of artillery, firing the morning salutes.—The "*Ball*" was opened by two Companies of New-Brunswick Artillery, saluting from Queen's Square and Fort Howe.—From that instant, the city was all life and vigour: further repose was out of the question; the thousands within its limits, like a full swarm of bees, began the active buz of preparation, for the exciting occupations of the day; while hosts of country visitors were rapidly pouring in upon us, in all directions. By the time the morning meal could be dispatched, and we could begin our perambulations, the streets presented an astonishingly gay and busy appearance; countless multitudes were thronging them, pouring in continual streams towards the various points of attraction. It seemed as if all the human beings who had ever inhabited St. John, from its first foundation, were gathered together in one vast assembly, to throng it to repletion. King's and Queen's squares, and the Barrack Ground, were the several *foci*, to which all bent their steps in succession. In King's Square tables of immense extent, quadrangularly arranged, and covered with snowy linen, were prepared to receive a formidable weight of good things, for the public feast; in Queen's square, similar tables, tastefully laid out in the form of a St. George's Cross, with a small one in the centre, for the *Cake*, greeted the spectator's eye; and at the Barracks, at 11 o'clock, the Troops in Garrison, (the gallant 69th,) were drawn up in martial array, with *marriage rosettes* attached to their caps, ready for the evolutionary exercises of the day. This was the general point of attraction for the time: the admirable precision with which all their various evolutions were performed, and the high state of discipline which their appearance testified, equally delighted the beholders, and reflected credit on both officers and men; while the delightful strains of martial music, ever and anon sent forth by their excellent band, cheered and invigorated every heart around; after which the Regiment and Band marched through the city. At 12 o'clock precisely, a royal salute was fired from one of the barrack batteries, accompanied by *feux-de-joie* from the ranks; in King's and Queen's squares also, and in Carleton, similar salutes were fired, with excellent precision and effect, by the Militia companies; who, certainly on this day, by their admirable performance of their military duties, and their general conduct, reflected great credit on the Province, of which they are the constitutional defenders.

At 1 o'clock, H. M. S. *Satellite*, (which was most beautifully decked with a profusion of flags,) manned her yards and fired the salute; while a number of our citizens of both sexes, enjoyed the hospitalities of Captain Robb and his Officers, by partaking of a sumptuous cold collation on board. Immediately after the roar of the Artillery had ceased, the assault began on the large piles of provisions, prepared in the several squares in St. John and Carleton. Here, also, the batteries were thoroughly well manned, the *artillery* admirably served, and the *attacks* incessant, vigorous and determined. In *each* of the two squares on this side the harbour, the following amount of provender was cut up and distributed; (and we must observe that every thing was of the very best quality, and most carefully cooked and prepared;) viz:—35 Hams, 35 Rounds boiled Beef, 8 Surloins roasted do., 1250 lbs. Bread, 120 Gallons Ale and Wine, with Pickles and condiments to match, and an *immense Queen's Bridal Cake*, well sugared and ornamented!

Ample justice was done to these many good things, as well as to a proportionate quantity of the like, on the Carleton side the harbour, rapidly indeed, did they evanish,

"And like
"The baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind!"

The whole entertainment reflected great credit on the Corporation, who also provided suitable good cheer for the unhappy inmates of the Gaol, the Workhouse, and Hospitals; and thus every heart was made glad, and every individual among us had an opportunity of wishing long life and happiness to our beloved SOVEREIGN and her Royal Consort, and enjoyed a share of the festivities on this most happy occasion. This was truly a *white day* in the annals of our city, as well as of the whole Province; cheerfulness, gladness of heart, merriment and loyalty reigned paramount among us; and every thought and action of the day was devoted in and honour of the occasion to which it was dedicated.—Among other outward indications, all the Shipping in the harbour, and various parts of the city were gaily decorated by flags; the shops were closed and all business was suspended.—*Vivat Regina!*—Observer.

On Monday evening, the Provincial Temperance, and the St. John Abstinence Societies, unitedly celebrated the Marriage of our beloved SOVEREIGN, by a splendid and sumptuous Temperance *Soiree*; which was attended by a very numerous, highly respectable and fashionable company, a large proportion of whom were ladies, including nearly all the elegance and beauty of our city. The Madras School Room, which was used for the occasion, was superbly decorated with flags, evergreens and a large transparency, painted for the occasion; and brilliantly illuminated by several chandeliers suspended from the roof. A few minutes after 7 P. M., His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, attended by his Suite, arrived; and after the National Anthem had been sung, His Excellency addressed the Company in a very appropriate and animating speech. The splendid Band of the 69th delightfully aided the entertainments of the evening; and at the moment when the National Anthem was played and sung, His Excellency and Suite being conspicuous on the platform, and the whole company (so large a number of whom were of the fair and lovely sex,) standing up, surrounded by the beautiful and *national* decorations of the room, the whole scene presented a *coup-d'œil* brilliant and animating in the extreme. We regret that our limits prevent a further notice, at present, of this interesting festivity; but we understand that a full account of it, including the excellent speeches delivered, will be published.—*Ib.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Suite arrived from Head-Quarters on Monday afternoon, in the steamer *New-Brunswick*, and have taken lodgings at the St. John Hotel. His Excellency was received by a Guard of Honour, with the Band of the 69th Regt., with the customary salute. Immediately upon his arrival, His Excellency sent for the Managing Committee of the *Temperance Soiree*, and arranged with them the hour of visiting their "*Celebration Festivity*" in the evening; and accordingly, at 7 o'clock, the company assembled were delighted and honoured by the arrival of His Excellency and Suite among them, to grace their hospitalities.—*Ib.*

His Excellency reviewed the 69th regt. at 3 o'clock on Tuesday, and we learn passed marked encomiums on the high and efficient discipline of the corps, and the excellence of its internal economy.—Major Brookes received the particular thanks of His Excellency.

On Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock His Excellency and Suit appeared in our streets on foot, where he received congratulations from a number of respectable citizens, and all seemed pleased to observe the gallant Veteran's frank and open manner. After visiting several of the Public Buildings, His Excellency proceeded to Reed's Point, and went on board H. M. S. *Satellite*, lying in the harbour, when the yards were manned and a salute fired. About 12 o'clock he returned to the Hotel.

At 1 o'clock His Excellency held a Levee in the Court House, which was most numerously attended.

GRAND PROCESSION OF THE TRADES' UNION. On Wednesday at 1 o'clock the different Tradesman who were about to take part in the procession for laying the corner stone of the Mechanics' Institute, assembled at their respective places, all being dressed in a very imposing manner—the professors of the different Trades wearing *rosettes, silk aprons, &c.* and bearing colours emblematical of their different professions. At half past 1 o'clock they marched to the King's square, where they were met by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Suite, the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Officers of the Army and Navy, &c. &c. &c.

The procession passed down King street, through Prince William st. and up Germain st. to the spot appointed for the building, when His Excellency performed the ceremony of laying the corner stone.

In the evening a Ball in honour of Her Majesty's nuptials was given in the St. John Hotel, at which His Excellency and Suite were present. The room was most tastefully decorated, and the amusements were kept up with great spirit until a late hour.—*Gazette.*

On Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, His Excellency left the city for Head Quarters, the band of the 69th being in attendance at the Hotel; a salute from the Barracks announced His Excellency's departure.

The Ale furnished at the Corporation Feast, in honour of the Queen's Nuptials, was brewed at the new establishment lately opened by Messrs. Riley & De Forest, in the Lower Cove.

We have been informed that a large supply of Testaments and Prayer Books has been received by the *Hebe* from London, by the "Church Society" for distribution in the Province, through the Clergy who are members of the Society.

Patrick Haley, who was last September sentenced to be executed with Terence Leonard and Jas. M'Monagle, for the murder of Bernard Coyle, and who has ever since been confined in King's county Gaol, has received a full and unconditional pardon, and is now in this city.

WAR OFFICE, April 17.—69th Regt.—Herbert Vaughan Mundell, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Frederick Mundell, promoted to the 1st West India Regiment.

QUEBEC, May 8.—We understand that upwards of 120 of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 11th regiment, now about to embark for England in H. M. S. Apollo, have volunteered to continue their services Canada; but we believe it is not yet definitively settled if they are, with numerous others similarly situated, in other Regiments also under orders to return home, to be formed into a Provincial Battalion, for service in the Canadas, or are to be attached to other regiments which remain in this command; in the meantime their engagements, we are given to understand, are so framed as to render their services available whichever plan may be ultimately adopted.

MORE AMERICAN SEIZURES.—Two American fishing schooners, the Papineau and the Mary, both belonging to Lubec, were captured at the Tuskets on Tuesday last, by the Govt. schr Victory, Capt. Darby, for encroachments on our fishing grounds. They have been brought into this port and stripped, pending the decision of the Court.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

FRANCE. It would appear by the following letter from the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial, dated April 28, that there is some likelihood, the monarchical government of France will be gradually converted into a Republic. However that may be, the death of the present king would doubtless be the signal for a revolution, which would not be easily quelled:

"*A Republic Inevitable in France.* The die is cast—the first fruit of the radical ministry has been culled—an immense stride has been taken toward republican institutions, for the public functionaries who are deputies will be deprived of all promotion within a year after the close of the session. This, if carried out to its utmost consequences, will lay the axe to the root of corrupt voting, and prevent all government but that which is in strict accordance with the wishes of the people, so that monarchy will be sapped to its foundation.

The radical ministers have had no alternative but to take the royalists at their word, and consent to the bringing in of the bill by which they themselves will be necessarily crippled. Thiers, when out of power, was fired with *virtuous* indignation at the corrupt votes of public functionaries, but he now sees that a numerous host of paid adherents in the Chamber, "good men and true," are convenient appendages to any cabinet. He therefore began by inveighing against the measure, as inexpedient under present circumstances; but the frown of the party on which he depends for existence speedily revealed to him that his wisest plan was not to belie his former principles, and that he *must* consent to the *prise en consideration.*

The majority in favor of the proposed law is great but its consequences are so subversive of all existing institutions that some of its present supporters will certainly back out, and even the virtuous minister will soften it down as much as possible. This first step to reform will be followed by considerable modification in the Chamber of Peers, and we shall go on step by step until monarchy is at an end in France. The wings of the sovereign have been already clipped, and a few more clips will reduce him to the rank of a republican president. This is the opinion of our most sober politicians, and the Conservatives do not conceal their fears of the result."

China. There is nothing of importance from China. Our readers are aware that a part of the Chinese difficulties arose from the killing of a native by some English sailors in a row, and the refusal of Capt. Elliot to surrender the culprits for trial by the Chinese authorities. He thought it best to take the matter into his own hands, and therefore, after a trial of some sort, sentenced five of the sailors to a certain period of imprisonment in England. They arrived about the end of April, and were almost immediately set at liberty, the law officers of the Crown being of opinion that Captain Elliot had no authority to sentence them as he had done.

Antarctic Voyage. A voyage of discovery to the Antarctic will leave our shores in June. This new expedition, which will consist of two vessels, to be placed under the commander of an officer in the navy, will be equipped at the sole expense of several British merchants.

A meeting was held in London, April 24, to protest against the "opium war"—Earl Stanhope in the chair. Strong resolutions were adopted, and a petition to Parliament, which was to be presented in the House of Lords by Earl Stanhope, and in the Commons by Lord Sandon. It was resolved, also, that the resolutions should be done into Chinese, and sent to the Emperor of China.

The great Anti-Slavery Conference is to commence its sittings in London on the 12th of June.—The venerable Thomas Clarkson has declared his intention to be present, if he is alive at the time.

The arrangements for a line of steam-packets to the West Indies are at length completed. The packets are to be of 1250 tons burthen, and are to be ready for sea by the autumn of 1841.

Intelligence had been received of the death of Sir Henry Fane, recently commander-in-chief of the British forces in India. He died on board the Malabar, on the 24th of March.

Traveling at fifty-six miles an hour. The ten feet wheels attached to the locomotive engines employed on the Great Western Rail-way not being found fully to answer the expectations of the Directors, they have altered their plan, and in future wheels of seven feet diameter only are to be employed. The result has been the attainment of the speed of fifty-six miles an hour.

Hanover. Some of the most eminent lawyers in Hanover, have given their opinions that the marriage of the Duke of Sussex with Lady Augusta Murray was valid, according to the laws of Hanover, and that his son by that marriage is therefore entitled to succeed to the throne, in case of the death of the present King without issue capable of inheriting. It has been alledged that, by his blindness, the son of the present King is rendered incapable of inheriting.

Switzerland. A disastrous fire broke out at Sallenches, in Switzerland, by which more than 50 persons either lost their lives, or were severely injured. Only four or five houses remained, 250 having been destroyed. Several women were found suffocated in the cellars, where they had taken refuge from the flames.

Madrid letters of the 21st say that the health of the young Queen is very delicate, and the physicians having advised change of air, her mother the regent purposes to make a tour with her, either to Andalusia or in the Basque provinces.

Berlin, April 27. In the night of the 24th of March, the great Hebrew printing office, at Wilna, was totally destroyed by fire. The type foundry, which is the best at Wilna, was saved with great difficulty. A woman lost his life. The loss of the owner including the books burnt, is estimated at 200,000 silver roubles.

Russia. A letter from Odessa brings intelligence of another victory gained by the Circassians over their oppressors. They have taken a Russian fort with a battery of 20 guns. The Russians, on the other hand, are on the eve of invading Circassia with another army, and it is supposed that 40,000 men now at Sebastopol are destined for that purpose.

The last news from the expedition to Khiva confirm the previous accounts of its failure. The troops are said to have encountered tremendous hurricanes and intense cold, 25 degrees and more below the freezing point. They had not met with the Tartar enemy. The English government, it is said, has intimated to the Russian ambassador that if the expedition be renewed or persevered in, the government of India will send an army upon the Oxus, and will occupy the most important points in that quarter by its troops.

Prince Castelcicia, ambassador extraordinary from the King of the two Sicilies, arrived in London on the 26th April. He is on a special mission relating to the sulphur difficulties.

SLAVE TRADE.—A very pretty schooner the Vixen, is now lying in the Salthouse-dock, Liverpool. She measures 44 tons, and when captured, no less than 320 slaves were found on board.

The Peru, one of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's vessels, has been launched, and the Chili, another vessel, is ready for launching.

In Paris it was believed that the King of Naples had accepted the mediation of France, all would yet be accommodated.

THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE FOUND! The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of yesterday says that Messrs. Simpson and Dean, of the Hudson's Bay Company, after two previous attempts (in 1837 and 1838,) which were but partially successful, have at last succeeded in effecting a complete solution of the problem relating to a "North West Passage" to the Pacific Ocean. They have ascertained that such a Passage exists, and that Boothia is an island. This great island is separated from the Main-land by a strait from 3 to 10 miles wide, running from S. E. to N. W. and connecting the Gulph of Boothia with the Northern Ocean.—*Mercantile Boston Journal.*

Lord Mulgrave arrived out in the British Queen, as bearer of dispatches for Washington. These dispatches are believed to relate to the Boundary question; and if so, probably contain a definite answer to the propositions recently submitted by our Government to that of Great Britain; and doubtless before this been made the subject of a communication to Congress.

WILLIAM M. PRICE ARRESTED.—Wm. M. Price, late U. S. District Attorney, who has recently returned to this country from France, was on Tuesday arrested at the suit of the United States, by the district marshal. After some hours detention he was liberated on bail to the amount of $82,000, which he readily procured.—*Portland Adv.*

MONTREAL, May 18.—The Hon. D. B. Viger, and Mr. John Macdonell, who have been imprisoned for upwards of eighteen months on charges of high treason, (Qy?) were liberated on Saturday last.—Mr. Macdonell entered into securities for his future good behaviour, himself in £1,000, and two others in £500 each. No bail, we understand, was exacted from Mr. Viger.

Passengers in the ship *Thetis* from Liverpool—Messrs. S. Bagshaw, P. Duff, John D. Macintyre, and Thomas McAvity, of this city; Mr. Anderson, of Glasgow, Mr. Allen, of Liverpool, Mr. Palley, wife and family, and Mr. Holain.

In the *Rebecca* from Liverpool—Captain John Brown, Innes, Pickance, Davies, Holliday, and Messrs Taylor, Stockford, Penio.

In the *Hebe* from London—E. Barlow, Esq. and Mr. Mackenzie, of Liverpool.

To Correspondents.—John Gape, No. 3, will appear in our next.

MARRIED

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. John J. Munro, late of Fredericton, to Mary E. second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Bustin, Junr. of this city.

At Wolfville, N. S. on the 23d inst. Mr. James R. Sweet, of this City, to Charlotte, only daughter of Thomas James, Esq.

At Granville, N. S. on the 13th instant, by the Rev. J. M. Campbell, Mr. Thunis Bogart, to Miss Mary Lamberson.

On the 13th inst. by the same, Mr. Francis Lawrence, of Horton, N. S. to Miss Mary Ann Barron, of Portland.

On Monday, by the Rev. Albert Desbrisay, Mr. Matthey Tweeddale, of Fredericton, to Miss Martha Barber, of this city.

At Halifax on the 19th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Twining, George Fergusson, Esq. of the Royal Welch Fusileers, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles Hill, Esq.

DIED

On Thursday morning, Mr. John Bell, aged 32 years, leaving a wife and one child to mourn their loss.—Funeral on Sunday at 1 o'clock from his late residence in York Point.

Suddenly, at Digby, on the 15th of April, Mrs. Mary Hughes, aged 53 years, relict of the late John F. Hughes, Esq.

At Coverdale, on the 30th March, Margaret Colpitts, in the 32d year of her age, second daughter of Mr. William Colpitts; she was for many years a consistant member of the Methodist society, and her end was peace.

At Coverdale, on the 1st inst., Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Colpitts, in the 69th year of her age, leaving a husband and ten children to lament their irreparable loss.

In Eastport, on the 10th inst. Worster Tuttle, Esq. aged 61 years.

At Indian Town, on Sunday, John Steadman, infant son of Mr. Stephen H. Shaw, aged 14 months.

At Westmorland, on the 19th inst. Marmadude L. Backhouse, Esq. aged 48 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived, 21st—Ship Hindoo, Hugher, New-York, 5—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

24th—ship Thetis, Brown, Liverpool, 28—John Hammond, general cargo.

Brig George, Cannon, Ulverston, 38—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Resolution, Davis, New-York, 7—to order, ballast.

Swan, Shaw, St. Kitts, 21—S. Gould, rum.

25th—Barque Rebecca, Drake, Liverpool, 44—Milby and Thomas, general cargo.

Hebe, Wright, London, 24—Barlows & Ketchum, general cargo.

Volunteer, Lockey, Hull, 50—John Robertson, general cargo.

Chamcook, Boag, Sligo, 27—R. Rankin & Co. 138 Passengers.

Cordelia, McMahon, Limerick, 36—R. Rankin & Co. 148 passengers.

Brifannia, Pine, Sligo, 40—R. Rankin & Co. 99 passengers.

Schr. Western Trader, Dixon, New-York, 9—Thos. E. Millidge, general cargo.

27th—Steamer North America, Seeley, Windsor,—Jas. Whitney & Co., passengers.

CLEARED,

Ship Pearl, Leeman, Charleston, ballast—S. Wiggins & Son.

Mearns, Allan, Greenock, timber and staves—R. Rankin & Co.

Eagle, Crowell, Cork, timber and staves—Owens & Duncan.

Brig Wave, Spencer, Nassau, fish and lumber—John Wishart.

Addington, Austin, Demerara—John Snyder.

William Boothby, Cochran, Windsor, merchandise, R. Rankin & Co.

Sch. Globe, Plummer, Windsor, ballast.

Acadian, Henry, Halifax, flour, tar, &c.

Emily, Hilton, Halifax, limestone, &c.

Algerine, Banks, fish, &c.

Matilda, Simpson, Eastport, plaster.

Sultan, Morrell, Eastport, ballast.

Belle, Howes, Philadelphia, plaster.

Palm, Crowell, Baltimore, plaster.

The schr. Esther Eliza from Passamaquoddy, for Nova-Scotia, in ballast, was capsized off the Wolves, in a squall, on Monday afternoon—crew, and sails and rigging saved.—She has since been brought into to Port, by the Maid of the Mist.

Spoken, on the 5th inst. lat. 41 40, long. 63 50, brig Pleiades, of Yarmouth, 4 days from St. John, for Antigua.

Arrived at Alexandria, D. C. 10th May, brig Nation, Wakeham, St. John.

Loading at Glasgow, April 18th, Georgiana, Anderson, St. John.

Spoken, off the Saltees, 20th April, Ward, Masters, for St. John; 6th, lat. 44, 46, N. lon. 18, 30, W. brig William Ash, from Bordeaux, for Miramichi.

Heard from Nov. 1st, on the coast of New Zealand, ship Margaret Rait, of this port, with 1500 bbls. whale oil.

Cleared at Savannah, 7th May, ship Ruby, Wescott, Liverpool.

Arrived at Deal, 30th April, Sarah, Wilson, of St. John, from Cuba.—London, 24th, Albion, Valpey, St. John.—Liverpool 21st, Wakefield, Young, Charleston; 22d, Ben Nevis, Burns, and Emerald, Ells, Savannah.—Greenock, 23d, Abeona, Grant, St. John; Sophia, Rink, do.—Newry, 12th, Odessa, Vaughan, do.—Hull, 25th, Amy, Graham, do.—Cork, 21st, Dolphin, Roche, ditto.

Bark Turbo, Buchamp, fm. Liverpool at New York, 18th, lat. 51 lon. 11, spoke ship Emerald of St. John, NB. fm. Savannah for Liverpool.

Quebec, May 21.—Captain Allard, arrived this morning from below, confirms the report of three vessels wrecked, and saw the long boat of the Chippewa on board of a Gaspe schooner.

The bark ashore off Cape Rosier was full of goods and she has gone to pieces, and all lives lost except the Captain and a boy.

James Malcolm,

Has just received per ship *Rebecca*, and which offers for sale at his usual low prices, viz:

10 BOXES Macaroni; 10 do. Vermice 5 ditto Isinglass; 1 cask Thumb bl 30 packages double refined Mustard; 1 bbl Car Seed; 3 cases cartoons French Plums; 120 dru best pulled Turkey Figs; 20 do. Sultana Raisi 30 packages Cheshire, Chedder and Stilton Chee 1 hhd. Split Pease; 20 bales boneless Bacon; ditto Spiced ditto, (a most superior article); Westphalia Hams, 1 case Mixed Pins; 13 hh Sazerac Brandy. May 29

JUST RECEIVED.—700 Pernambuco Hi (dry salted,) and 40 Firkins BUTTER. May 29. CRANE & M'GRATH

Sugar.

EX *Jacinth*, from Porto Rico:—38 hhds Su of best quality imported, for sale cheap by May 29. RATCHFORD & BROTHER

POWDER! POWDER!

The subscriber offers for sale, hourly expected *Neptune*, from London:

100 QUARTER Barrels Blasting Pow 40 Half barrels ditto, 50 half d F ditto, 20 Quarter ditto IF ditto, 20 half ditto ditto, 20 half ditto HF ditto, 12 quarter ditto ditto, 8 quarter ditto Cannister ditto.

The above will be sold "to arrive." May 29. JAMES MALCOLM

Salmon, Shad, and Herring Twines.

Per ship Rebecca, from Liverpool, just receive 3 TIERCES containing Salmon, Shad, Herring Twines.

Also, 50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles; 4 b containing Carpeting, bleached Canvas, &c. sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR 29th May.

Sugar and Cod Oil.

10 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico Sugar. Barrels Cod Oil, (in shipping ord received per schooner *Only Son*, lying in Hatfie slip, and will be sold low from the wharf, by May 29. RATCHFORD & BROTHE

TREACLE, SUGARS, &c. Received ex *Glasgow*, from Greenock,

40 PUNS. Treacle, 4 hhds. and 6 tier refined Sugar, 12 hhds. 6 tierces 12 barrels crushed ditto, 3 bales Carpeting, 1 d Rugs, 1 ditto Cloaking—to be sold low by May 29. ALEXANDERS, BARRY &

Scales, Weights, Stoves, Grates, Griddl Staves, &c.

The subscriber is now landing, ex *John Kerr*, f Greenock:

60 SCALE Weights, 56 lb. each, adjust 25 ditto ditto, 28 lbs ditto; 40 ditto 1, 2, 3¼, 7 and 4 ditto ditto; 12 Canada Stoves, to 30 inches; 1 Cooking ditto, complete; 12 v handsome full register Grates; 104 Griddles 264 Spiders, &c.

Also, ex *Pearl* and *Wm. Boothby*, from Norfo 30,000 first quality White Oak Barrel Staves.

All of which will be sold low for good payme May 29. WILLIAM CARVILL

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Begs leave to inform his friends, that he has rece ed per ship Rebecca, Capt. Drake, from Li pool—

AN assortment of Baskets, Sieves, &c. viz close, bottle, market, square and oval, cove and uncovered Ladies' fancy Reticule and fa Work Baskets in great variety; Table Matts and wire Sieves from 6 to 14 inches; hair gr strainers, Butter Prints, moulds and slices; Wire sieves for coal cinders; also a few Wil Cradles. All of which will be sold low for ca with his valuable stock of Hardware, Cloths, &c. &c. E. C. WADDINGTON

No. 1 Merritt's Brick Buildings, Water st

29th May, 1840.

The Undersigned

Has received by various recent importatio

60 HHDS. BRANDY; 30 do. Geneva 50 Puncheons RUM,

36 Hhds. Edinburgh Ale & London Brown st

12 Puncheons superior Malt Whiskey,

2 Ditto fine Cambleton Ditto,

20 Casks, 3 dozen each, Edin