## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—June 21.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BILL.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in moving the committal of this bill, stated that the object of it was to render perpetual the temporary act which repealed a portion of the usury laws, and permitted a higher rate of interest than five per cent. upon the discount of bills. The experiment had been tried for several years past, and had been productive of the most beneficial effects. In a commercial and mercantile point of view, such a measure seemed indeed to be absolutely indispensable. It was therefore proposed to make this law, which experience proved to be not only harmless, but eminently useful and beneficial, permanent. He trusted that that proposition would meet with their lordships' approval. It would be his duty in committee to move an amendment, extending the operation of the bill to a class of securities not now comprehended in it—he meant to Exchequer bills, India bonds, and other securities of that description.

The Duke of Wellington was not opposed to the principle of the measure, but objected to its being made perpetual, because he thought it would give room to the commission of a vast number of frauds, many of which had come to his knowledge in consequence of the intercourse which he had with a class of persons more liable than any other to be imposed upon—he meant officers in the army and their families—of whom many had suffered most severely from the frauds to which he referred. Therefore, although he was anxious that the bill should pass, in order to relieve the country from any pressure upon commerce at this particular moment, yet, feeling that the general state of trade in this country could not be expected to yield an interest of 5 or 5½ per cent., or anything of the nature contemplated in this bill, permanently, he thought the legislature ought not to hold out to the public permanently such a prospect as would enable those who had fraudulent intentions to carry them into execution with respect to the unfortunate individuals to whom he referred. He entreated their lordships to guard these persons from this description of misfortune by limiting the operation of the bill to the 1st January, 1842. He should move an amendment to that effect in committee.

The house then went into committee.

On reading the first clause,

The Marquis of Lansdowne introduced an amendment to the effect he had described.

Lord Wynford moved, as an amendment, that if a bill be not taken up at the end of twelve months after it had become due, the rate of interest upon that bill should not be more than five per cent.

Lord Ashburton was understood to coincide with the noble duke that the duration of this measure should be temporary, in order to give an opportunity of considering the subject generally. If the principle of some economists that money sho'd be left to find its own level was a good one, he saw no reason why the proposed restriction should be placed on promissory notes. From what he had heard of the effects of this measure, he believed that its benefits were very much overrated.—His inquiries satisfied him that it created great confusion in the money markets; and respectable persons (and persons of that class) had informed him that it had introduced into their transactions an extent of usurious dealing before unheard of. If the easy state of commercial affairs admitted of such a course, he should move that this bill be referred to a select committee for the purpose of examining into its past operations; but under existing circumstances thought it best to adopt the proposition of the noble duke.

The Lord Chancellor said the effect of his noble and learned friend's (Lord Wyndford's) amendment, however desirable in his own view, was perfectly unattainable. The effect of it would be, that a party not bringing his bill within the circumstances allowed by his noble and learned friend's amendment, would cause to be issued an illegal instrument. A bill being a negotiable security, who could say which of those presented to him was legal? So that the effect of it would be not only to vitiate those bills to which it applied, but all others. (Hear.) And suppose his noble and learned friend's amendment were attainable, what was it meant to answer? A party, at five per ct. has raised a sum of money by bill. At the expiration of the period to which it is to run, he finds he cannot pay it, not from any fault of his own, but because, from the change in the value of money, it cannot be had on the same security. The holder of the bill might be willing to trust him, but not at the same interest as that at which the money was originally borrowed. But if he were bound, by law to provide payment for the bill, and was precluded from raising it by paying a higher rate of interest to the holder, he would naturally go next door and procure the money at eight, ten, or twelve per cent., for the purpose of meeting the bill. (Hear, hear.) Extortion would be sometimes practised under any system that could be devised. The only question was how it could be most effectually restrained. In this town and in this country, and in all towns and in all countries, there would be found persons who, having money, were desirous to lend it at the highest interest, and others who must borrow it at all events. According to the law as it stood by the present bill, the party wanting the money was by law permitted to raise it at an interest higher than five per cent. If that were not the law, as it was not formerly, what would be the effect? One man having money to lend, and the other wanting to borrow it, the former must do one of two things; either lend it at an illegal interest and indemnify himself by charging an exorbitant one, or taking an insurance on the life of the borrower, in addition to the legal amount of interest, and charge him with both.—Therefore, the more illegality was interposed between the borrower and the lender, the more burthen was necessarily thrown on him who wanted money.—When bills at the present legal rate of interest were illegal, of course they were not heard of so often as now; but he could not conceive how their being made legal aggravated the burthen of the borrower, who was relieved from all charge for the risk which was formerly run.—(Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Wellington said the object of his amendment was to put people on their guard against supposing that by giving discounts of this description the same profits were to be made perpetually in this country. His object was to confine this accommodation to two years, in order to answer the wants of the present state of trade, and to prevent those who he knew had suffered from frauds of this description from being exposed to extortion.

The Marquis of Lansdowne thought that the proposed change should be permanent, and that recourse should not be had to temporary expedients whenever an exigency arose. He should acknowledge the force of the noble duke's observations as to putting people on their guard, could he believe that people stood in need of being put on their guard with respect to the value of money.

The first clause having been agreed to, the question was put on the Duke of Wellington's amendment, which was proposed in the shape of a separate clause.

The house divided, when the numbers were

| | |
|---|---|
| Contents | 69 |
| Non-contents | 52 |
| Majority for the clause | —17 |

The bill then went through a committee, and the house resumed.

The protection from bankruptcy and the Court of Common Pleas bills severally went through committee without amendments.—Adjourned.

NEW ZEALAND.

Sir R. Inglis wished to put two questions to the under secretary for the colonies relative to New-Zealand. He wished to know what were the intentions of her majesty's government relative to the colony of New-Zealand generally, and also with respect to the New Zealand Company.

Mr. Labouchere said that the government had come to the determination of taking steps which would probably lead to the establishment of a colony in that country; but as those measures were still under consideration, he trusted the hon. baronet would excuse his not entering further into them. With respect to the second question, he begged to say that the company was recognised by the government of this country; at the same time he would say, that in future steps which the government might take with reference to New-Zealand, they would consider themselves bound, in making grants of land, to recognise the rights of parties to property in that country, unless it had been acquired fraudulently. (Hear.)

## British News.

MANAGEMENT OF IRISH JOBS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*From the Spectator.*

Having promised to keep an eye on the progress of the Shannon job, we must now report, that on Monday night—no, about two o'clock on Tuesday morning—after the conclusion of the privilege debate, when weary members were leaving the House of Commons, and *attention* to business was out of the question, Mr. S. Rice obtained leave to bring in his bill for the improvement of the Shannon navigation. In a few minutes after, the bill *was* brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday.*—This is sharp practice; but, doubtless, hurried legislation, in a thin house, at two'clock in the morning, is suitable to the nature of the business performed—prudent and convenient when Irish jobs are to be pushed through parliament.

It is edifying to observe Mr. Rice's vigour and activity when money is to be voted for the benefit of certain properties, and the corruption of certain parties in Ireland; but how very shy he shows himself of the really important business of his department! The Bank of Ireland charter expired two years ago: a select committee, appointed by Mr. Rice himself, sat in 1837 and in 1838, and made extensive inquiries; but the settlement is postponed *sine die*. Contrast this lazy procrastination with the energy exhibited in procuring grants of the public money to be expended in bribing the Irish liberal interest. Within a brief period parliament has voted a million for tithe compensation, and another million to build poor-houses—to be repaid *more Hibernico*, that is, never. Then, Sir J. Burgoyne and the commissioners of public works have received, during the last three years, £50,000; the Shannon commission, £50,000; the railway commission, £25,000. Emboldened by past success, they now demand the thumping sum of three millions; and if Mr. Rice can smuggle the bills authorising the stupendous jobs thro' the house at two o'clock in the morning, no doubt he will. Little marvel that, whenever a change of ministry is menaced, the Irish patriots cram the Dublin Theatre, to pour forth blessings on the whigs, and prayers for their continuance in office!

It is very easy to call grants loans, and pretend that principal and interest of all advances will be repaid. As a specimen of the manner in which this country is indemnified for loans to Irish jobbers, we may refer to a few items in the report of the board of public works, ordered to be printed on the 25th of March, 1839:

| Nos. | Principal. | Interest. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grand Canal, Ballinasloe Extension | £46,254— | £18,687— | £66,792 |
| Mountmellick Branch, 33,416 | 12,837 | | 47,569 |
| Ballycommon to Kilbeggan | 18,600 | 5,015 | 23,735 |

"It was put off last night, owing to the pressure of other business; and now stands in the orders of the day for Monday.

*Fleets in the Mediterranean.*—The following particulars respecting the present force of the naval fleets in the Mediterranean will not be found without interest in the present moment:—

"*Toulon, June 9.*—The Porte has seven ships of the line:—The Sultanieh, of 110 guns; the Feyzieh, 96; the Tenfieh, 96; the Mendhieh, 96; the Fethieh, 94; the Tevfikieh, 90; and one the name of which is not known to me. Eight frigates:—The Nizamieh, 64; the Hadieh, 64; the Terrirl Bachri, 60; the Sarieh, 58; the Noviki Bashri, 56; the Naidi-zafer, 50; the Avnieh, 46; the Mirati-zafer, 46. Four brigs of 20 guns each, two cutters, and two steamers. Total, 23 well-armed and well-equipped vessels.

"The Egyptian fleet comprises 12 ships of the line, without names, but numbering from 1 to 12; four frigates, four sloops, three brigs, and one steamer. In all, 24 vessels, not so well built as those of the Sultan, but fully equal to them in every other respect.

"The Russian fleet in the Black Sea is composed of two 120 gun ships, the Paris and the Warsaw; one of 110, eight of 84, three of 74, eight 60 gun frigates, four 44 gun frigates, five 24 gun sloops, and a considerable number of small vessels. In all, a fleet of about 50 sail.

"The French fleet, under Rear Admiral Lalande, consists of four ships of the line:—l'Jena, l'Hercule, le Triton, and le Jupiter; one sloop, la Favorite, and one brig, le Bougainville.

"The English fleet, under Admiral Stopford, comprises eight ships of the line—the Princess Charlotte, 104; the Rodney, 92; the Talavera, 74; the Bellerophon, 80; the Minden, 74; the Asia, 84; the Vanguard, 80; and the Pembroke, 74;—two frigates, the Castor, 36; and the Talbot 25;—the Tyne sloop 28; and the Jasseur brig 16."

*Fortunate Recovery of Property.*—At the court of Bankruptcy, the case of Thomas Parker presented a remarkable instance of vigilance on the part of the solicitor, to the fiat (Mr. Hudson of Bucklersbury) and one of the officers of the Court, as well as of good fortune to the creditors. From the statement made to the Court, it appeared that the fiat was opened on the 14th of May last, when Mr. Fleet, jun., one of the messengers, was despatched to Coventry, to make inquiries respecting the property of the bankrupt who carried on business at that place. On making inquiries at Coventry the messenger learned that Parker had absconded, taking with him, as was supposed, £1200, or £1400; and that a tradesman of the place, who had had considerable transactions with the bankrupt, would in all probability be able to give a clue to his apprehension. Mr. Fleet applied to the tradesman in question and ascertained from him that he had received information from Glasgow that the bankrupt had gone to America. With some difficulty Mr. Fleet obtained the letter, from which he learned that Parker had sailed for America in the *Andromeda*; having, according to the pilot's statement, been taken up by that vessel when 20 miles out at sea. The great object was now to anticipate by the *Great Western*, which was to sail on the 17th, the arrival of Parker at New York, and the messenger immediately returned to London, having made the journey to and from and the necessary inquiries within 20 hours. Mr. Hudson immediately called the creditors together, and it was determined to instruct a gentleman, who was going out in the *Great Western*, to take the necessary steps for having Parker apprehended in the event of the steamer making New York before the *Andromeda*. Fortunately, the *Great Western*, although she sailed three weeks after the *Andromeda*, arrived six days before her, and Parker was captured as the *Andromeda* came into port with 700 sovereigns in his possession. The whole of which was recovered for the creditors, and Parker is now in custody in America at the suit of the creditors in England.

War Office, June 21.—11th Foot—Ens. A. F. Jenner, to be Lieut. by pur. v. Brown, who retires: J. H. Ross, to be Ens. by pur. v. Jenner.

The Limerick Chronicle of the 4th July has the following paragraph:

"The Military Commission will, it is stated, recommend that Brevet Colonels in command of regiments are to retire upon the allowance of £400 a-year, and that if they decline, their further promotion in the army shall cease. Fifty-five Colonels will be affected by this regulation, should it be adopted, amongst whom are Colonels Lambert, Grant, Ellison, Higginson, Grenadier Guards.—Freemantle, Wilton, Shaw, Bowles, Bentinck, Coldstream Guards.—Carter, Royals,—Dennis, (late 49th Foot,) 3d,—Goldie, 11th,—and Smelt, 37th."

It appears to us that the retirement on £400 a year should be offered to those Colonels who choose to accept it and forego their claims to further promotion. The offer would then probably be a benefit to such Colonels, as felt themselves unfit for active service and who would, therefore, be glad, on such terms, to forestall the retirement which must be their lot when they have attained the rank of Major General. But the effect of the measure as stated in the Limerick Chronicle would be, to deprive the army of several Colonels who have yet, and we hope for many years will retain, sufficient energy to do the state good service, as may be seen by the trifling extract we have made.

The Army.—The following infantry regiments will embark in the course of the present year for foreign service. We set them down in the order of their landing in England, but it does not follow as a consequence that they will embark in the same order. In this arrangement the rule often followed is, that "the first shall be last, and the last first":—

96th, from America in September, 1835.
Royals, 1st batt. from W. Indies, in Jan. 1836.
7th, from Mediterranean, in April, 1836.
25th, from West Indies, in April, 1836.
38th, from East Indies, in May, 1836.
42d, from Mediterranean, in August, 1836.
19th, from West Indies, in August, 1836.
88th, from Mediterranean, in Sept. 1836.
Rifles, 1st batt. from America, in Sept. 1836.
97th, from Ceylon, in Sept. 1836.
79th, from America, in October, 1836.

We have heard that the 96th will certainly proceed to New South Wales, and as certainly that the 7th Fusiliers will neither proceed to India nor to New South Wales.—*Naval and Military Register.*

The Lords of Admiralty have issued orders prohibiting women and children, when embarked in any of Her Majesty's ships or troop ships, the usual proportion of spirits, but in consideration thereof have granted them double allowance of tea, cocoa, and sugar.


**For Sale or to Let,**

A HOUSE now in the occupation of Mr. John Nice, pleasantly situated on *Sackville street*. Possession may be had on the first of November next. Also for sale, or to rent for a term of not less than five years, a new House now being finished in first style, adjoining the property of John Howe, Esq. on *Sackville street*. Possession to be had on the first of April next. Apply to [July 19.] JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

**COTTAGE TO LET.**

THE subscriber offers to rent a pleasantly situated COTTAGE, lately fitted up, about one mile below Hampton Bridge, which is a very desirable situation for a genteel family for a summer residence.

July 12. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

PRINTS—Per Charlotte, from Liverpool: An assortment of Prints, cotton Moleskins, &c.
July 19. Alexanders, Barry & Co.

RUM.—15 Puncheons RUM, just received ex schooner Fawn, from Halifax, by
June 28. Alexanders, Barry & Co.



# THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 16, 1839.


Liverpool dates to the 13th ult. have been received since our last: but no news of importance.

Circuit Court.—On Saturday last George Noble, indicted, for the murder of James Langan, was brought to trial before the Honor Mr. Justice Carter. R. L. Hazen, L. A. Wilmot, and R. Bayard, Esquires, acted as Counsel for the Prisoner. Verdict, Manslaughter. On the same day John Carroll, indicted for the murder of John Morrow, was also brought to trial. Prisoner's Counsel, R. L. Hazen & R. Bayard, Esquires.—Verdict, Manslaughter. George Noble was sentenced by the Court to 3 month's imprisonment and a fine of ten pounds, John Carroll to 6 months imprisonment.

On Wednesday last His Honor the Judge was obliged to adjourn the Court till the following morning in consequence of the absence of the Petit Jurors; not one could be found to form a Jury upon. His Honor expressed his dissatisfaction that the Jurors should have absented themselves, that it had delayed the business before the Court, which, had the full impannelled Jury attended, would have been despatched more speedily, and that many evil results would follow to the country if Jurymen would not perform their duty. Only fifteen Civil cases have been decided: about 40 remain therefore to be tried. Judge Parker will preside during the remainder of the sitting.

Much complaint has been made against the irregular attendance at Court of the Petit Jurors, and of the consequent delay of several important cases; but it should be remembered, that the great loss of time it occasions to Merchants and others engaged in daily business, and for which, they have no comparative remuneration, holds out but small inducement for persons to neglect their daily avocations, that they may be in regular attendance to act as Jurors for settling other persons accounts.—This is a subject which should occupy the attention of our Legislators during the next session; the loss of time to a juryman, should be a paramount consideration in the breast of a Legislator, for, how often does it happen that a Petit Jury, is called upon to decide important cases wherein property to the amount of *several thousand pounds* is at stake, and which have kept them in close confinement from 20 to 30 hours for their decision; and for all their attention, and sacrifice of time, they have been remunerated with the *exorbitant sum of one shilling per man!!*

Saint John Sacred Music Society.—The annual meeting of this Society for the election of Office Bearers, took place on Wednesday evening 7thinst. when the following gentlemen were chosen, Mr. Alex. Lawrence, President; Mr. Jas Bustin, Vice President; Mr. Geo. Whittekit, jun., Secretary; Mr. Zebulon Estey, Treasurer; Mr. S. K. Foster, Conductor. Messrs. Samuel Bustin, C. J. Melick, J. W. M'Leod, T. P. Williams, and S. Whittekit, Committee.

An Inquest was held at Hampton Ferry, on the 30th June, before Wm. Frost, Esq. Coroner, on view of the body of William Stevenson, a promising youth about 18 years of age, who was unfortunately drowned by going into the water to bathe.—Verdict accordingly.—Also, by the same, at Hampton, on Monday the 5th instant, on the body of James Meneca, between two and three years old, who unfortunately slipped off a log into the water and was drowned. Verdict accordingly.

Fire.—We regret to learn that the dwelling house of Mr. Joel Waters, in Westfield, King's County, together with nearly every thing it contained, including provisions, books and papers, was consumed by fire on Monday last. It is supposed to have been caused by a spark falling on the roof, and the flames spread with such rapidity that those of the family who were at home at the time were able to save only a few articles. By this visitation, a worthy and industrious man, well advanced in life, and his family, have been suddenly deprived of the comforts and conveniences of a dwelling and a home.—*Courier.*

A very handsome brig of 240 tons, from the building yard of the Honorable James Ratchford, of Parrsboro', was towed into the harbour by the steamer Nova Scotia last week, for Peter Duff, Esquire. We learn that this vessel is built of the very best wood of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, thoroughly copper fastened, and that the determination of the builder to place the character of his vessel on an equality with the most approved in either province, is amply borne out by the present sample. It is highly gratifying to observe the spirit of emulation in this branch of provincial industry, thus extending itself to the outports: and we trust that those of our citizens, engaged in the same business, will, by adopting every possible improvement, resolutely maintain the superiority they have hitherto so deservedly held.

The following Gentlemen of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick had the honor of being presented to the Queen at the levee on the 26th June last:

The Hons. Alexander Stewart and L. M. Wilkins, Members of the Legislative Council, and William Young, Esq. Member of Assembly of Nova Scotia, by the Marquis of Normanby.—Doctor T. M. Peters, and Mr. J. L. Wilmot, of New-Brunswick, by ditto.—Ensign Edward Warwick Harvey, on his appointment to the 36th Foot, by his uncle, Viscount Lake.—Ensign Thomas Cochran Inglis, on his appointment to the 69th Regiment, by his father, the Bishop of Nova Scotia.

The Honorable Edmund Phipps and his beautiful bride (late Mrs. Norton) are about to make the tour of Wales and England.

Theatre.—Mr. T. Preston's Benefit takes place on Monday evening next; the selections for the evening's entertainment are good. We wish him the full enjoyment of a bumper.

Mr. H. W. Preston, Manager of the Theatre, having been absent a short time for the purpose of engaging additional talent, to add strength to his Dramatic Corps, has succeeded in making engagements with some principal *Stars* of the Western Theatres; one of them, we are happy to to announce to the public, is *Mrs. A. Gibbs*, late *Miss Graddon*, an English Lady whose vocal powers have rendered her one of the most attractive actresses of the London and American Boards.

We believe a Lady possessing the talent that Mrs. Gibbs does has never yet appeared on the St. John Stage, for to a voice of thrilling melody she adds the grace and ease in acting of a perfectly finished Performer.

The arrival of Mrs. Gibbs is daily expected, and due notice will be given the Public of her first appearance.

Halifax, August 10.

*Murder.*—James Bossom, jun. was unlawfully slain by Smith D. Clarke, about half past 6 o'clock, last Thursday morning, in the street, opposite the North Barrack gate. He received a wound from a pistol, and immediately fell to the ground; thence he was carried to his father's residence, where, at twenty minutes of 9 o'clock, having been speechless and insensible during the interim, his mortal course terminated in the flower of his youth; he was only in his 23d year. The Coroner held an inquest upon his body at 10 o'clock.

From the evidence taken by the Inquest, it appears that as the deceased was passing Clarke & Elexon's shop, he went to the door, where a few high words passed between him and Clarke; the latter came out with two pistols in his left hand; deceased retreated three or four paces; Clarke took one of the pistols with his right hand, aimed and snapped it at deceased, saying, "I'll shoot you,"—but it did not go off; he then returned the pistol that missed to his left hand, seized the other with his right, exclaimed, "You buggar, I will shoot you!" fired and sent the deadly bullet into the right eye of his unfortunate victim. A quarrel had been subsisting between the parties for several months previous, which was wickedly fomented by mischievous adherents of both; verbal personalities and messages, besides written challenges, tending to provoke a mortal combat, had passed between them. On the eve of the fatal affray, serjeant Bannister, 37th Regt. with two officers' servants and Elexon, went to the shop of deceased with an intention to have a fight with him; accordingly a scuffle ensued, but they were parted by the bystanders before either was worsted. Bannister and his comrades next went to T. Rhind's shop; deceased followed them and challenged Bannister to another match, but the latter refused.

The Jury having heard the evidence, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against S. D. Clarke, and against Elexon as accessary before the fact.

Both Clarke and Elexon it seems had been familiarising themselves to the use of pistols sometime before. Deceased too, it is reported, had been looking forward to the possibility of a sanguinary encounter, for he had provided himself with a swordstick and a dirk.—A striking discrepancy occurs in the depositions of the principal witnesses who appeared at the inquest. Serjeant M'Large, 8th Regt. affirms that deceased had passed Clarke & Elexon's door, when a tap was given to the window by some one inside, that induced him to turn round short and advance to the threshhold of the door, while some words Mr. M'L. could not distinctly hear, were addressed to deceased by a person within the shop. Corporal Grady, 37th Regt. as positively declares that he saw deceased go to the shop door and heard the dare C. and E. to come out and fight. D. Murphy, private 37th, says that he saw deceased tap at the window with his right hand, and heard him giving a challenge at the same time. Serjeant Lawburne's testimony corroborates Grady and Murphy's. Now here are three witnesses opposed to one: but he, nevertheless, declares himself to be quite satisfied that the tapping on the window was made inside.

In this most melancholy event the consequence is shockingly manifested of young men yielding to the unhallowed temptations by which their life is beset, without heeding the checks imposed upon their propensities by a moral education, by a deference to the severe verdict of society, by the incessant stings of conscience, by a forethought of the awful retribution which awaits those who despise the warnings of wisdom in the dispensation of immutable justice, both here and hereafter.—*Recorder.*

In the Vice Admiralty Court of Halifax, Monday, 5th August, 1839:

The Court opened this morning at half past ten o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and with other business, brought under its notice the cases of the four American vessels,—the *Java, Independence, Magnolia, and Hart*, seized at Yarmouth for breach of the laws relating to the Fisheries of this Province, came on for trial.

The Judge having heard the affidavits of Joseph E. W. Darby, the seizing officer, and the exhibits thereto annexed; also the Depositions of witnesses resident at Yarmouth, taken by Wm. H. Keating, Esquire, under a Commission to him directed for that purpose, and on motion of Counsel on behalf of Her Majesty, and it appearing that no appearance had been entered, or claim put in on behalf of the owners of the said vessels or property seized, the Judge by Interlocutory Decree pronounced that the said Vessels with the cargoes, stores, tackle, apparel and furniture, were and are respectively subject and liable to forfeiture and condemnation, and therefore condemned the same respectively as forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen.

Montevideo, June 5.

The British packet from Rio Janeiro, *Spider*, Lieut. O'Reiley, entered this port last night, and just as she was anchoring she was fired into (musket shot) by the French corvette "La Perle," which broke the arm of one of the seamen on board the packet. This affair has created considerable excitement, particularly among the British. The Frenchman has made lots of apologies. We shall probably hear in a few days the result of an inquiry into the affair.

Quebec, August 5.

His Excellency Sir John Colborne came in the British America to Sorel, where Lady Colborne and family have been for some time residing.—*Transcript.*

*Melancholy Accident.*—Mr. Colclough, Physician and Surgeon at Sherbrooke, was unfortunately drowned in the River St. Francis, on Saturday last, the 27th ult. about one o'clock in the afternoon.

It appears that, having been bathing in that part of the river which flows in the rear of the garden of Mr. Prothonotary Bell, he had again partly dressed himself and ridden his horse into the water, for the purpose of swimming him; when the animal finding himself out of his depth, turned over violently and threw his rider into the stream; where, having swam 50 or 60 yards in the direction of the current, he got into an eddy and finally disappeared. Mr. Donaghue, a shopkeeper in the town, who was in company with Mr. Colclough at the time, and a man of the name of Hubbard, who arrived at the spot shortly afterwards on horseback, very narrowly escaped the same fate, in their endeavours to save him; the horse of the latter having rolled over, on being ridden into the stream, in the same manner as had happened the unfortunate gentleman. Donaghue and Hubbard were, however, extricated by some other persons, and both the horses reached the shore with some difficulty.—*Ib.*

His Excellency Sir George Arthur has started on his tower of inspection. On the 29th ult. His Excellency was to be at Drummondville, where he would remain a few days, and would during his stay, according to a notification addressed the Sheriff of the Niagara District, "be happy to receive any of the magistrates, or other gentlemen in the District, who might wish to see him." From the Falls, His Excellency is to continue his tour westward.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Quebec, August 9.

REPORTED RECAL OF SIR JOHN COLBORNE.

The *Exchange Register* yesterday contained the following report, which is generally believed to be, in the main, well founded:—

"It is rumoured and very currently believed that Sir John Colborne has received a communication from Ministers, stating that they are about to nominate a Civil Governor to the Government of this Province, leaving it optional to him to remain as Commander of the Forces; and that as Sir John declines to remain on those terms, He will leave for England so soon as his successor arrives."

To the foregoing statement, the *Mercury* of yesterday adds—

Other reports go further, and name the Earl of Clarendon as the successor of Sir J. Colborne. We know not on what ground the nomination of his Lordship to this high and important office is founded, but there are circumstances, particularly the recall of the Noble Earl from Madrid, where he was Ambassador, which render it far from improbable that he is the statesman selected for this arduous task. It will likewise be recollected that the report of his appointment was very current at the commencement of the present Session of the Imperial Parliament, when his Lordship was said to have to decline the honour, until Ministers had finally resolved on the measures to be taken for the further Government of Canada.

*More Sympathy.*—Through the merciful interposition of Providence, another most atrocious attempt of the American pirates to murder and pillage the inhabitants of this unfortunate country under cloak of assisting us to obtain in a more summary manner the blessings of "Responsible Government" recommended by Lord Durham,—has just been frustrated in this town. The particulars are briefly as follow:

On Monday morning last, information was given to our authorities upon the oath of an individual who alleges that he took part in the plot for the purpose of revealing it, that Samuel Hart, late Printer of this town and Belleville, since a *Lewiston Patriot*, and a party of armed pirates from the States, were concealed in the houses of Joseph Ash and Joseph Ash, Junior, (two reformers of the Durham School, who figured at the late meeting in Cobourg, and who resided a short distance below the town) with intention to rob and murder some of our leading inhabitants *that night*.—Measures were immediately taken for their apprehension. About nine o'clock in the evening the houses were surrounded by a body of trusty men, and all but two of the gang secured, and at once conveyed to gaol, together with the two Messrs. Ash, and one Miles Luke, formerly a tanner of Cobourg, their relative, who was also found therein.

The men were unarmed when taken, but on searching the houses, their weapons, which are of the most deadly description possible, and sufficient in number to have armed near fifty persons, were soon discovered, concealed in trunks and beds. The arms are of very costly construction, chiefly bowie knives of enormous length, and pistols. The gang are understood to have left Oswego on Saturday last in a schooner, in company with another schooner and party under the command of one Anderson, who is gone on a similar expedition to the Niagara frontier, and of whom we pray God a like good account may be given.

The names of the prisoners secured are Samuel P. Harte, Peter Wilkins (a most villainous looking fellow, supposed to have been a Captain in the Prescott gang), Henry Wilson, William Baker (a scoundrel who upon his own statement, was concerned in the robbery of Mr. Taylor on the Niagara frontier, and is thought also to have had a share in the murder of poor Captain Usher), the two Ashes, and Luke.

As aforesaid, two of the party escaped, and one of these unfortunately is no other than the notorious LETT, the avowed murderer of Mr. Usher, whom the Rochester papers, lately,—no doubt with the best possible intention,—*represented to be on his way to Texas*. He boasted of this murder himself to the person who gave the information, adding that one object of his joining the present expedition was in the hope of finding here also Mr. McCormick, who has lately resigned the Collectorship of this Port, and who was wounded it will be remembered at the burning of the Caroline. This gentleman he avowed his determination to shoot even if he had to do it in the day time! The wretch however is most accurately described, (see below) and it is to be hoped he will yet be apprehended.

Lett passed in the gang by the name of Walker but no doubt has again changed it, and in the description given of him below, no particular attention should be paid to the dress or colour of the hair, as he had the means of dying the one, and doubtless would change the other—indeed the coat he wore has since been recognized on the person of one of the other prisoners. Let this be remembered. The other man who escaped was called Kennedy, and a description of him is also given below. From the evidence on the examination of the prisoners it seems their intention was in the first place to rob and murder a wealthy farmer named Maurice Jaynes, who lives on the back road about four miles from Cobourg, and was supposed to have a quantity of money in his house; then to enter Cobourg, murder the two Messrs. Boultons, R. Henry, Esq. and other loyal individuals, plunder the bank, &c. and secure a retreat (if unsupported, as it cannot be questioned they expected to be, by friends in the town) by seizing a schooner which lay at the wharf. All this was to have been enacted on Sunday night last, but at the instigation of the informant it was put off till Monday, and happily frustrated altogether. To make sure of it also they *poisoned the dogs* of Messrs. Henry and Boulton, one of which is since dead, and the other not expected to recover. The villains have all been fully committed for trial, and it remains to be seen what course the Government will take in their disposition. We trust it will be a firm and prompt one, for any further trifling with the loyalty of the people in this respect, may be dangerous in the extreme.

*Description of the pirates Lett and Kennedy.*

Lett is a man about 25 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, rather slim, sandy hair and whiskers, very red faced and freckled, light skinned, very large muscular hands, with round, long, and very white fingers. Eyes light blue and *remarkably penetrating*.—Had on a black fur hat, rather high in the crown, and broad brim; blue coat, with black velvet collar; mixed pantaloons and *laced boots*; dark coloured vest, with light spots on it, and figured metal buttons; common cotton shirt.

Kennedy is about 23 to 25 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, slender figure, full face, dark hair, clear complexion, dark eyes, and altogether a handsome looking man. Wears generally a dark frock coat, dark pantaloons and vest, white full-bosomed shirt, and black stock.—*Cobourg Star.*

[*From the Little Rock (Arkansis) Times.*]

Murder and Robbery.—Of all the murders yet registered in the catalogue of crime, the following defies comparison.

The perpetrators of this foul and brutal murder, after having killed and butchered all they supposed were in the house, rifled it of all the money they could lay their hands upon; but fortunately the money that had prompted this outrage had been removed. It behoves every good citizen to be on the alert, and render his assistance in ferretting out the murderers, and bringing them to justice. The calm deliberation exhibited by the little boy is worthy of older years, and we venture to say a parallel instance has never been heard of.

They made their escape, and have not been taken.

The following particulars, which we extract from the Batesville News, were written by a gentleman of Washington county, to a friend in Batesville:—The most horrible murder ever perpetrated in a Christian country, was committed last Saturday night at Cane Hill, on Mr. William Wright and four of his children. Mrs. Wright states that soon after retiring to bed, she heard the sound of horsemen approaching the house. Her timidity suggested the apprehension that they might be hostile Indians. She awoke her husband, and communicated her fears, and both rose. Mrs. Wright, through a crack in the door, discovered three men walk up to the door. One asked if they could stay all night. Mr. Wright replied yes, and opened the door. The robbers at that moment, seized and stabbed him to death. A daughter (perhaps the eldest) rushed out by the assassins while yet butchering her father.—Mr. Wright being despatched, the fiends commenced slaughtering his defenceless children. They struck out the brains of a little infant on the floor, and ran their bowie knives through the tender bodies of three other children as they reposed in the embraces of sweet sleep. The fourth, a little boy of some ten or twelve years, with a long heavy blade, the demons at a blow separated the crown from the mass of his head—striking him into insensibility, but not into death as they supposed. Fortunately two other children sleeping in another apartment were not discovered; also little Morris escaped their observation. This little child, of the tender age of six or seven years only, had been placed at the back side of a trunnel bed; thus hiding him from the eyes of the murderers. Little Morris was awake, and with the wisdom of more mature years, lay in breathless stillness, eyeing from beneath the folds of the bed furniture, the strange deeds of murder, and robbery, and arson.

From this intelligent child, we learned that after every eye beneath this ill-fated roof, as they supposed, had been closed in death, and every tongue silenced forever, the robbers proceeded to plunder the house of all the money, set it on fire, and gallopped off. Little Morris, after satisfying himself that the murderers were gone, moved from his hiding place, and commenced with astonishing intelligence to rescue all from the ruins of the rapidly advancing flames. He ran and awoke his little sisters, and hurried them out of the burning dwelling—returned and found his wounded brother restored to consciousness, his feeble strength being unequal to his weight. Morris threw his arms around the shoulders of his almost murdered brother, and tenderly drew him beyond the influence of the increasing fire—returned, caught up the infant, but finding it lifeless, gently laid it down a few paces from the door on the breast of the father. He then essayed to return for the lifeless bodies of the others; but the fire now having wrapped the door in flames, forbid his entrance. Seeing his angel-like purpose thwarted, he with his little sisters and brother sought such a resting place as a homeless farm and clear sky afforded. The daughter that escaped at the outset took refuge in a rye field. Mrs. Wright made her way some mile and half or two miles barefooted and in her night dress, to her friends.

So strong did the citizens apprehend an Indian attack, that they took the precaution of placing their females at a point of safety, and collected a tolerable force before they ventured to the scene of danger.

Mr. Wright was an honest and good citizen, without an enemy in the world, and murdered for his money. The murderers are white men and not Indians—yet undetected. The whole country is aroused. May Providence point out the perpetrators of this horrible murder."

Suspected Burglar.—The Philadelphia (U. S.) *North American* says that a child of five years of