Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—I read in your paper of the 19th June last the serious charges of Mr. James Dunn, against the "Clergy of the Church of England" resident in St. John. I confess it surprised me; and as a member of that Church, I was induced to make some enquiry respecting the correctness of them. I have been enabled through the medium of a friend in your city to obtain information from the proper sources; and it affords me satisfaction to assure those, who feel interested in this subject, that the gratuitous attack of this Anti Ecclesiastical Unionist, and Politico Evangelical assailant is unmerited by those, whom he has impugned; and I regret to add that his concealment of a portion of the truth, his want of candour, and the obliquity of his expressions have given his communication the outward and visible appearance of malevolence and slander.

Mr. Dunn is an awkward Recruit in Political Evangelism, and comes forward a sorry illustration of Christian Benevolence. I observe by the public prints, that he is a member of the Revd. Mr. Gallaway's *Religious Union*, and if there should be many such persons in it, I am inclined to suspect that the Earthiness of their natures will outweigh the Heavenly mindedness of those among them, who desire to act from Piety, and principle. I would not have adverted to the "*Evangelical Union of New Brunswick*" if the incompatibility of Mr. Dunn's conduct with his proclaimed profession had not suggested it; as I feel no wish to canvass the merits, or demerits of that confederacy of different religious opinions, which it appears, is branded by a comprehensive Gospel title, at variance with the ostensible nature of it—marshalled under the stimulating inscription of "*Equal Rights*" upon their standard, arrayed against "*Ecclesiastical ascendancy*," and desirous of obtaining a certain Political position for the accomplishment of their wishes, and extension of their own influence. These would have been subjects for fair and candid discussion under less holy pretensions than those of Evangelism; But I am inclined to believe that the worthy and estimable men, who are now enrolled as members of the combination, will soon be convinced by the Chanticleer like announcements of its objects, the occasional exhibitions of its real Political bearing and by the specimen of practical christianity published by Mr. Dunn as one of the Fraternity, that the imagination of the Revd. Gentleman, who, it is said, is the Founder of the Confederacy, has conceived a vanity, and "brought forth wind." Mr. Dunn has come forth from the Camp, an anti-Ecclesiastical Skirmisher, and has discharged his arrows against the Clergy of the Church of England. We shall now examine the force of his attack and the correctness of his aim.

It appears that Mr. Dunn is one of the Commissioners for the Alms house in St. John, and that in the plenitude of his Zeal and Love of *Union*, he was anxious to promote the Spiritual welfare of its Inmates. This was his duty, and it would have been well, if in the exercise of it, he had manifested the influence of that "Charity which is kind—"envieth not—vaunteth not itself—is not easily "provoked—thinketh no Evil," and which should characterize the conduct of those who proclaim their "Evangelical" combination. But when we see Mr. Dunn figuring in one paper as a member of that Association, which is by no means beyond the imputation of *self vaunting*, and when we read his aggressive insinuations in another, we naturally compare his conduct with his profession, and infer that the unaltered corruption of his nature, like an unwholesome weed, has choked the growth and prevented a display of the sublimated feelings of pure religion. And when upon further enquiry, we find that his offensive remarks want candour, and even correctness to extenuate the severity of them, we are forced to exclaim that human depravity is conspicuous, notwithstanding the assumption of an Angel's garb.

Mr. Dunn has endeavoured to stigmatize the whole Body of "Clergy belonging to the Church of England" and resident in St. John by statements which reflect most unfavourably upon their better feelings as men and upon their high responsibilities as Pastors. The general tenor of his communication is to create a public impression that they were unwilling to instruct and to administer the comforts of Religion to the Inmates of the Alms house. He has said, that notwithstanding a call upon them there was little or no worship in the Alms house for several months and he has afterwards asserted that in reply to another call they said they could not enter into any compact. He has at the same time published in "*Bold Relief*" the ready compliance of "all the Clergymen of the place who were called on" excepting the aforesaid gentleman. He tells us the "arrangement wrought well" but that "it "was broken up after a little more than two months "standing, whether for fear of incongruous doctrines being taught, or a fear that their *Craft* might "be destroyed by the Truths of the Gospel being "preached"!! he cannot tell. Mr. Dunn has not specified the names of the "Clergymen who cheerfully" officiated, and therefore it is impossible from his communication to say, whether they belonged to the Church of Scotland or of Rome, or to the Methodist or Baptist congregations, or whether they were Unitarians or Universalists—his composition however has converted them into the Preachers of "incongruous doctrines" and fearful for their "craft." It is possible that Mr. Dunn may have unintentionally blurted the truth—if so, his censure against his non compliant Clergy is praise in disguise—But if he really intended to apply his gross expression to the "Clergy of the Church of England," suffice it to observe, that the insinuation is worthy of the cause, and that the confusion of Mr. Dunn's compilation and style betrays the confusion of his understanding and the acerbity of his feelings. The gentlemen whom he desires to offend probably know their man, and, if they did refuse, they acted wisely in declining any connexion either with him, or with his arrangements; for any denial of intended offence on his part would be a miserable subterfuge, or the acknowledgement of extraordinary stupidity, after the application of his epithet to the occupation of gentlemen engaged in the solemn responsibilities of religion. Mr. Dunn has quoted several resolutions of the Board of Commissioners: These merely prove that there was a difference of opinion among those gentlemen; He has nevertheless brought them forward as a Breast work against the galling rejoinder of the "*Poor Man's Friend*," and from behind which he may direct his accusations against the Clergy of the Church of England—But those clergymen were not members of the Board—had no voice at the meetings, exercised no control over any of the parties, and consequently they are not responsible for any resolution, whatever might have been the exclusiveness of its character: I presume I need scarcely observe that Mr. Dunn is not a member of the Church, whose Ministers he has assailed, and therefore his better judgment should have dictated the adoption of more charitable and cautious language: this would have saved him from an exposure, which must cause his future animadversions upon men and manners to be read with large allowances.

Let us now examine the conduct of the "Clergy of the Church of England" in the question at issue. I shall commence with the Rector of Portland, as the Alms house is in his Parish. I am authorized to state, that prior to the erection of the Valley Church, the Revd. Mr. Harrison called at the Alms house, offered his services, and suggested the propriety of Divine service in the Building for the benefit of its Inmates—the then Keeper (I believe Mr. Myers) replied that they were not prepared for it at the time, and added that he would intimate Mr. Harrison's wishes to the Commissioners, and proposed his calling again: The Revd. gentleman called, as the Rector of the Parish, the following Sunday; and was again told that they were not prepared for him. He naturally concluded that his services were not required. There was no particular favouritism manifested in this instance.—Shortly after this the Valley church was completed: Mr. Harrisons duties were increased to four services each Sunday and his time fully occupied with his Parochial engagements. Mr. Harrison upon a subsequent occasion told Mr. Dunn that, although it was inconvenient for him to attend upon Sundays, owing to his other duties, nevertheless he would cheerfully attend upon some week day, if the Commissioners would name one. Since that period Mr. Harrison has frequently visited the sick and administered the Rite of Baptism to the Inmates of the Alms house. I do not accuse Mr. Dunn as the author of the want of worship in the Alms house, he may have been actuated by worthy motives, but his zeal has outran his discretion. I meet him exclusively upon the incorrectness and grossness of his attack upon the "Clergy of the Church of England." His quotations of "Resolutions" record merely the will of the Commissioners, and not the will of Ministers of any denomination, and therefore when they are brought forward, they should be accompanied by *Vouchers of the Dates* when they were presented *officially* to the different Ministers and by authentic copies of their several replies, given in their own words, without any contorted interpretation of them.

With regard to the Clergy of the Established church in the *Parish of St. John*, I am correctly informed that for *seventeen years*, the duty of the Alms house while it continued within the Limits of the city, was *regularly* done; in the commencement, by the Revd. Dr. Grey and his then Assistant Minister who is now the Rector of the Parish, and subsequently by the Revd. Messrs. Scovil and Stewart. After the removal of the Inmates to the present Alms house, an application was made to those gentlemen for a continuance of their services, they complied with the requisition, as appears by Mr. Dunn's own statements until they were interrupted by a subsequent resolution of the Board as to the proposition afterwards made to them to enter into an arrangement with the Ministers of *all* denominations without *limitation* or distinction, they declined it, as one, which no Minister of the Established church of England, who understands his duty to its Laws, and Canons, could possibly entertain. They declined as a matter of conscientious obedience to the Laws of their Church, but in terms very different from those implied by Mr. Dunn's communication. They exercised the right of regulating their own proceedings in accordance with those Laws, as they did not recognise the Moderatorship of the Alms house Commissioner in such matters. Finally in June 1843 another Resolution was passed, requesting the attendance of the clergy of the church of England. With regard to this Resolution I am authorized in stating that the Rector of the Parish of St. John received no official communication upon the subject, unless through the columns of the Chronicle of the 10th ultimo. Mr. Dunn did mention the matter unofficially to the Rector but only a few weeks since, and he was then told that the Rector would do every thing in his power to promote the object in view.

I think Mr. Editor, that I have shewn that the Clergy of the Church of England have been most unjustly assailed by Mr. Dunn—I shall now take leave of the subject, unless that gentleman forces me to resume the consideration of it.

Yours, respectfully,

AN EPISCOPALIAN.

Twenty-Two plain Reasons for plain Men, against the Sale of PEWS in the House of God.

I. Because our Blessed Saviour has expressly forbid it saying—"Make not my Father's House a House of Merchandize;" which words, or the like, with our Lord's driving the buyers and sellers out of the Temple, are recorded by all the four Evangelists, to call our particular attention to them—We also find that our Saviour drove them out twice,—at the beginning and at the close of His Ministry.—St. Matt. xxi. 12, 13.; St. Mark, xi, 15 to 18; St. Luke, xix, 45, 46; St John, ii. 13 to 17.

II. Because the plea of convenience, which is made for selling of Seats, was made by the Jewish Merchandizers, and disallowed by our Saviour: the merchandize of oxen, sheep and doves being made for the convenience of those who went up by Divine command, to offer sacrifice at the Temple, poor as well as rich; yet Christ drove them all out and scourged them besides.

III. Because even this plea of convenience cannot be maintained in our case, the sale of Pews being no part of Divine worship, and Churches more convenient without them than with them.

IV. Because the sale of Seats, as private property, makes admittance to the Sacraments of the Gospel, and to the hearing of the Word of God, and to Common Prayer, dependant on a money qualification, which is contrary to the very fundamental principles of Christianity, and is directly Simoniacal in its nature; that wicked man, Simon Magus, having been the first to try to purchase God's gifts by money.—Acts, viii. 10 to 21.

V. Because, when the Seats are all sold, the Church of God is made the Banker's House, not God's House, open to all (as it should be) by the terms of the Gospel. "Whosoever will, let him take the Water of Life freely."—Rev. xxii. 17.

VI. Because the character of Christianity, in opposition to Judaism, is, that it extends to all, includes a common ransom, common salvation, common prayer and sacraments; whereas sold Seats are for the benefit of the buyers, is the exclusion of all others.

VII. Because it is the glory of the Gospel that it is "preached to the poor;" and hence we observe, that our Lord blesses the poor, commends poverty, chose poor men to be the heralds of God's mercy to mankind, and gives no blessings to rich men, as such; whereas the high price of Pews excludes the poor almost, if not altogether, from the House of Him who, "though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor."

VIII. Because it is notorious that such exclusion has prevailed in large towns, where there are most poor, and where accomodation is most wanted.

IX. Because the practice of selling Seats to the highest bidder enables persons who are irregular in their attendance at Church to lock up their Seats; and nothing could prevent an Infidel or a Jew from purchasing, if he desired it, a whole Church.

X. Because the manner of sale, by public auction is indecent, unchristian, and calculated to promote jealousies, envyings, quarrels, and self-exaltation, and has had this effect in a multitude of known instances.

XI. Because the custom of giving the best Seats to the rich, and thrusting the poor into places where they were ill-accomodated, prevailed in the days of the Apostles, and was most severely condemned by one of them, writing under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost.—St. James, ii. 2—"If there come unto your assembly" (or, as we should say, your Church) "a man with a gold ring, and goodly apparel, and there come in also a poor man in vile raiment; and ye have respect unto him that weareth the gay clothing, and say to him, Sit thou here in a good place; and say to the poor, Stand thou there, or sit here under my footstool: are ye not then partial in yourselves, and become judges of evil thoughts?"

* * * "If ye have respect of persons, ye commit sin, and are convinced of the law as transgressors."

XII. Because the Society for propagating the Gospel, which has liberally maintained the Church in this Province, is supported in part at home by poor clergymen, poor domestics, and poor labourers, whose money is ill bestowed in helping to keep up the price of exclusive Pews, and to thrust out the poor; its object being to extend the blessing of the Gospel to such as are not rich enough to provide a maintenance for the ministry themselves.

XIII. Because it may reasonably be supposed, that when the Society finds out how its intentions have been frustrated, it will not lend its aid to the rich to exclude the poor, and save themselves the expense of maintaining a clergyman.

XIV. Because the sale of Seats in the House of God is contrary to the known principles of the English Constitution; it being a part of the Common Law of England, according to Lord Stowell, that "the payment by money for Seats is an illegal practice;" and the Common Law of England is in general founded on the dictates of Christianity.

XV. Because the inconveniences supposed to arise from the system of common Seats, are wholly imaginary, and have never been discovered in those Churches which are already free, of which several were consecrated by the late Bishop and several more by the present Bishop of this Diocese.

XVI. Because so far from free Seats being an innovation, the seller of seats is the great innovator on ancient custom, common sense, the Scripture, and Christianity; and because every upholder of abuses calls the "ceasing to do evil, and learning to do well," an innovation.

XVII. Because the supposed tradition of our forefathers about the sale of Seats, is, at the most not sixty years old; and in the earliest Mission in the Province the Seats were all once free, and were with great difficulty and reasonable objection on the part of the people, converted into Pews.

XVIII. Because the supposed impossibility of maintaining the Church without the sale of Pews is only saying in other words, that the commands of Christ are impracticable; whereas everything is possible to those who desire to do their duty.

XIX. Because whether people pay their money for Pews, or give it to build the Church without Pews, the same people pay the money; the only difference being, that, in the one case they offer to God what cost them something, in the other they sacrifice their own pride; and it must be a gross libel upon the people of this Province to suppose them so wedded to error that they cannot relinquish it, and this an error of no long standing.

XX. Because it is a joyful and pleasant sight, to see rich and poor acknowledging that the Lord is the Maker and Redeemer of them all; and thereby good feeling and fellowship, are promoted amongst Mankind.

XXI. Because no man ever lost the respect due to the station in which Providence has placed him by humbling himself in the presence of his Maker.

XXII. Because, finally, no reasons of mere convenience (which are all that are alleged) can be of any weight against the plain words of the Scripture and the principles of Christianity.

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 10, 1846.

The second June Mail arrived in this city on Saturday last. It was brought to Halifax in the mail steamer *Britannia* on the Thursday previous, in 13 days from Liverpool.

The Corn Bill has passed the House of Lords in Committee on the second reading, by a majority of thirty three.

DEFENCES OF THE RIVER THAMES.—Fifty-nine large guns have been ordered to be made ready at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for Tilbury Fort, and it is in contemplation to enlarge that depository for gunpowder to a considerable extent. Fifteen large guns have also been ordered to be got ready for Gravesend. These and other additions about to be made to fortify the river and various places on the coast, will require a great number of artillerymen, and it is the general belief in Woolwich that two additional companies will be added to the ten battallions in October next.

A letter from Ireland says—"We are now, and have been for some time, in the enjoyment of glorious summer weather. The country looks beautiful—all kinds of crops in a forward state—the people employed—food plenty, and illness almost unknown. The exceptions to this glowing picture are so rare that they might be passed over.

The Crown has served notice on Mr. Duffy, proprietor of the *Nation*, that the prosecution for sedition, founded upon an article which lately appeared in that journal, on the use of railways as military roads in Ireland, is to be brought to trial on Saturday, the 13th instant, before the Chief Justice of Queen's Bench.

Earl Fitzwilliam, through his agent, has caused £1,000 worth of potato seed to be distributed amongst his tenantry in Wicklow.

The Roman Catholics of Derry have presented a carriage, a jaunting car, and a purse of 85 guineas, to the right rev. Dr. Maginn, their new Bishop.

There have been reclaimed in the County of Donegal, since 1836, in the parishes where the revision survey is finished, 4756 acres of land. There are, however, 42,733 acres at present unreclaimed, and 128,491 under cultivation.

The magistrates at Newport petty sessions, on Friday last refused to take informations against Mr. Goring, the sub-sheriff, under whose orders the police fired at and killed two of the servants of Mr. Maunsell.

The Paris papers of Saturday and Sunday have reached us. They are chiefly occupied with the trial of Lecompte. The Court of Peers having heard on Friday evening the *requisitoire* of the Attorney General and the speech for the prisoner by M. Duvergier, proceeded about six o'clock to pass sentence of death upon the criminal.

According to his sentence he was to be brought to the scaffold barefooted, and covered with a black veil, and after having the judgment read, his head was to be cut off. The assassin manifested the greatest *sang froid* during the trial, but he had since appealed for mercy to the King. On Friday evening M. Cauchy, the registrar of the Court of Peers, went to the Luxembourg prison where Lecompt was confined, and read to him the verdict and sentence of the court. Lecompt listened to the communication with great calmness, and merely said, "It is all well; I only ask one thing now, and that is, to see the Abbe Grivel." M. Duvergier, Lecompte's counsel, and the Abbe Grivel, the latter of whom had had several previous interviews with the criminal immediately attended upon him in the prison. When the clergyman retired, he was put in a straight waistcoat, as is usual in such cases; and so calmly did he take the matter, that he himself assisted in the operation. On Saturday morning, M. Duvergier and the Abbe Grivel paid him another visit. In the afternoon he signed the petition to the King, previously drawn up by M. Duvergier, praying for the Royal mercy, and expressing deep repentance for his crime. M. Duvergier proceeded in the evening to the Palace of Neuilly to present the petition to his Majesty. A meeting of the Cabinet was to be held, to determine whether Lecompte should be executed in terms of his sentence or not. The number of Peers who voted on the trial of Lecompte was 232. They were unanimous in finding him guilty, but divided as to his punishment, it is said that 196 voted for his being executed as a parracide, 36 voted simply for the punishment of death, and three voted for perpetual imprisonment. To any extension towards the assassin of the mercy of the Crown, the ministers are said to have been unanimously opposed, and there is no appeal from the sentence of the Court of Peers.

THE COURT.—We understand that the names fixed upon by her Majesty for the youthful Princess are "Helena Augusta Victoria," the sponsors being her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. The Duchess of Orleans is a near relative of the Royal Highness Prince Albert, and as a Protestant is the only member of the French Royal Family who could perform the duties of sponsor to an offspring of our Royal House.—*Times.*

THE QUEEN DOWAGER will leave England, on a visit to Germany, on Tuesday next. The Admiralty have placed the *Black Eagle*, at the disposal of the Queen, to convey her Majesty from Ramsgate to Ostend on the above named day.

The prisoners in Limerick county gaol have mutinied against Indian meal stirabout.

The weekly Repeal Meeting on Monday, in Conciliation Hall, was badly attended, both as regarded orators and auditors. The chair was filled by Mr. T. F. Meagher, Captain Brodrick, Mr. Steel, Mr. D. O'Connell, jun., and some lesser lights, delivered speeches.—Two letters were read from Mr. W. S. O'Brien, accepting the invitation to a national banquet, and also the offer of the Association to refund the fees (£11 6s 9d) "extorted from him by the House of Commons." The rent at post hour was about £100.

DEATH OF THE POPE.—Pope Gregory XVI. departed this life on the 1st instant. His Holiness had been indisposed during the last week in May, but on the 28th or 29th of that month he was deemed by his physicians perfectly recovered. His death was sudden, and may possibly give rise to rumours such as followed the disease, similarly, of several of his predecessors.

The Emperor of Russia's new yacht, at present building at East Cowes, is to be named the Queen Victoria. With the exception of the figure head which is to be a bust of her Majesty, the vessel is ready to be launched.

The British Government have sent a Mr. Hood to the River Plate, to effect a settlement of the difference between Rosas and Monte Video.

Rumours prevail that negotiations have again been opened between England and Brazil for the admission of the sugar of the latter country.

The Russian ship of war Engermanland, having on board his imperial highness the Archduke Constantine of Russia, arrived at Gosport on Tuesday the 9th.

A helmet, similar to that worn by the Prussian army, is to be adopted by the British army in place of the late chako, which is universally disliked.

General Lord Gough, commander in chief in the East Indies, has received a large accession of fortune by the demise of the late Mr. Bunbury, M. P. for Carlow.

The eruption of Mount Hecla ceased on the 5th of April last, having been in uninterrupted action since the 2nd of September in the previous year—a period of seven months and three days.

Mention is made of the completion of one of the greatest modern works achieved in Germany—a magnificent viaduct, near Bunzla, to carry the railway of Upper Silesia, 88 feet in height, having 38 arches, and the cost of which has been nearly £70,000.

The beautiful steamer Magnet, commanded by Captain Brownlees, performed a voyage from London to St. Petersburg and back, and then to Flessingen, in Holland, and back, in twenty-three days and twelve hours. This was equal, without the stoppages, to a distance of 3,920 miles in seventeen days.

THE MINISTERS AND CANADA.—The manly and temperate address of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, agreed to unanimously, and founded upon the resolutions which we published immediately after the arrival of the last North American mail, and which complains in a style of respectful and loyal submission, and foretels, rather than threatens that Sir Robert Peel's measures must, at no very remote period, lead to the alienation of the colony from the British Crown, and its annexation to the United States, has found its way into the London newspapers, at the instance it is understood, of the government, who have attempted to neutralize the effect of the address by publishing along with it a despatch from Mr. Gladstone, *to be forwarded to Lord Cathcart*. Such a proceeding is, we believe, *without precedent*, and it is not respectful to Lord Cathcart, who will not see his instructions until they shall have been first read by all Europe, and by the United States also. We are not aware of any case in which a despatch addressed to a Colonial Governor has been yielded for publication, even upon a motion in parliament, until after it had been received by the party to whom it was addressed; but of a mere newspaper publication of a despatch under such circumstances there is we are persuaded no example. If Lord Cathcart patiently submit to such an insult, we mistake the man. The Legislative Assembly of Canada, too, is as disrespectfully treated in the matter as the Governor. This most extraordinary proceeding, we suppose intended to justify the other anomaly of a cabinet minister without a seat in Parliament. The secretary for the Colonies cannot give explanations in either house it is true, but then he can explain very fully in the newspapers, and as Mr. Gladstone suppresses despatches after they are received, he makes compensation by making public other despatches before they are sent. The principal points of Mr. Gladstone's despatch are these—1st, Australia has no preference and Australia thrives, therefore Canada ought to thrive without a preference. If, however, Australia has not much of preference (she has some), she has surely many equivalent advantages: A perfect immunity from external danger—a climate which gives her a whole year for industry, not half a year as in Canada; and a vast influx of capital from Europe. But what is this to the purpose? Are we not to fence our fields in England because fences are unnecessary in the Pampas? Are we to withhold a preference from canada, though Australia may not want it now; but she soon will? The next point is the notable discovery, that the diminution of protection usually accompanies commercial prosperity. The concurrence is true enough, but which is cause and which is consequence? is the question. While Mr. Gladstone was growing from infancy to boyhood, and from boyhood to manhood, his tailor was constantly relaxing his measures. Was it the relaxation of the tailor's measures that caused Mr. Gladstone's bulk and stature to increase? or was it not the increase in his bulk and stature that made the relaxation necessary? The third point is, however, the most whimsical of all: "a reciprocation of preference" is, in Mr. Gladstone's opinion, "an exchange not of benefits, but of burdens." Hear this we dealers and chapmen—the good customer who prefers you burdens you, and you burden him when you supply him of your goods. "The force of folly can no farther go."—*Liverpool Mail.*

England pays to Holland, Belgium, and Holstein £700,000 per annum for butter.

Door and window heads, cornices, pillars and other parts of buildings, are now made of Welsh fire clay, at half the cost of stone.

A warrant has been issued by the Secretary at War, authorising the enlistment of men for limited periods of service.

The Duke of Wellington will send in his resignation very shortly, even should the present government not be broken up in a few days, as is confidently expected.

WOOLWICH May 21.—Experiments were carried on in the marshes on Tuesday and Wednesday with a new pattern ball for rifles, the invention of Mr. Lancashire, and the result appeared unexampled compared with any previous experiments of shooting from rifles at long ranges. The ball weighs upwards of one and three fourth ounces, and is formed in the shape or nearly so as a sugar loaf, with projecting parts for the groves of the rifle. A stand was erected yesterday, from which 24 rounds were fired at a range of 1200 yards, and five balls out of that number went through the target, and all the others the entire distance

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 3rd ult. are of some importance. A party of Caffers had surprised a small escort conveying prisoners from Fort Beaufort to Grahamstown for trial, and, after killing one of the Hottentots forming the guard, set the prisoners at liberty. This outrage coming after repeated minor depredations, had induced the Lieutenant Governor to arm the available population on the frontier, in order that they might be ready to aid and assist the military in bringing the delinquents to justice. A long series of petty depredations has greatly exasperated the settlers, and the object of the Lieut. Governor seemed to be to teach the offending tribes such a lesson as will deter them from their repetition.

COMMERCIAL.—The weather during the last fortnight has been intensely, oppressively hot—too hot to move or almost to think. The thermometer, at times, has reached a tropical altitude. The excessive warmth has been without a parallel in England during the last sixteen or twenty years. The afflicting visitation of Heaven, rarely witnessed in this country, death by *coups de soleil*, has been frequent in different parts of the land.

But the growing crops, notwithstanding the excessive heat, look beautiful. There has been little rain, but the dews at night and morn have been frequent and refreshing, and with the glorious sunshine above, are bringing forward the produce of the fields magnificently. The harvest promises to be abundant, and, what is hardly of less consequence, early—the earliest indeed, for years past.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business—The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the baseless fabric of a vision disappeared, but Lloyd's still cling ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts as a fact, that many American orders have been countermanded in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The war itself has exercised the pens and the tongues of all the professional politicians in the old world. In the early stage of the struggle on the banks of the Rio Grand, when the American forces sustained one or two trifling guerilla reverses, a good deal of sympathy was shown for the Mexicans, and if Jonathan had suffered more, the sorrow, we grieve to add, would not have been intense. But when the Britannia arrived with an account of the battles of "Palo Alto" and the "Palm Ravine," in which the Mexicans, on what they claim as their own soil, with a force two or three times greater than their antagonists, were "wollopped" by the Americans, all sympathy disappeared and *contempt* was the feeling universally felt and unequivocally expressed. A brave people can afford no sympathy with poltroons. The bird that cannot fight on its own dunghill is only fit to grace the spit. The exclamation of the old veteran, who declared that there were only two things in nature that he abhorred, a poor man and a coward,—expressed, in its antithesis, a good deal of the philosophy of life.

By the way, the brief but lucid despatches of General Taylor have attracted much admiration. His pen, like his sword, deals only in the practical. Merit is generally allied with modesty; and as he judiciously refrained from playing the braggart on paper, the same self confidence, it is clear, sustains him in the field.

THE CORN BILL.—All fears for the safety of the Corn Bill are over. The most critical stage—that of the Committee, has been passed triumphantly, and with a numerical strength greater than was anticipated.

The House of Lords went into committee on the Bill last Monday. On the first night the Duke of Buckingham moved an amendment, the effect of which, if carried, would have entailed upon the country a permanent sliding scale, varying from four shillings to ten shillings per quarter. This is the import duty which corn will have to pay until February 1849, when a nominal duty of a shilling per quarter is to be imposed for registry. The Duke, in proposing his amendment, did so in a bitter, bom-drum speech, which showed that he had no faith in its success. The result proved that he was right. The votes showed a clear majority of *thirty three* against it. There is a large master of peers on either side, and as proxies are not admissible in committee, the supporters of the Government were far more numerous than previous calculations pointed at.—*Liverpool paper.*

NEW TRANSATLANTIC STEAMERS.—The *Glasgow Citizen* gives the following description of the projected vessels: "We hear that the three immense Steamships have already been contracted for. They are to be about 2000 tons register each; the length of keel and forerake is to be 250 feet; the length over all 280 feet; breadth of beam 40 feet.—They are to be built of timber by Messrs Robert Steele & Co. of Greenock; and the engines, of about 700 horse-power each, are to be supplied by Mr. Robert Napier, of this city. In order to shew the great size of these vessels, we may state that the Cambria and Hibernia are only 220 feet keel, 245 feet over all, and 36 feet breadth of beam, while the engines do not exceed 5000 horse-power each. The Britannia, Acadia, and Caledonia are still smaller, being no more than 205 feet keel, 225 feet over all, and 34 feet beam, with engines of only 450 horse-power. It is also intended, we believe, by the same enterprising company, to order a new iron steamer, of the same splendid dimensions as the three wooden ones now about to be laid down."

THE NAVY.

The *Albion*, 90, was suddenly ordered to leave Cork with secret instructions, early this week; she was victualled for five months, during the night, by the boats of the squadron, and was towed to sea by the *Rattler*, at day light. Report says her destination is the Gulf of Mexico, to which quarter most probably the *Canopus*, 84, Capt. Moresby is also gone, she sailed on Tuesday on very short notice with secret orders, and if ships be necessary there, our force ought in all prudence to be more than sufficient. The *Queen*, Commodore Bremer, has left the Exercising Fleet, for Lisbon, to look after British interests in these precarious times.

The *Belleisle*, two-decked troop ship, Captain Kingcome, is ordered from Cork to Quebec, She was to sail on the 11th.

The new light-house at Bermuda can be clearly seen at a distance of 25 miles at sea.

A man of war brig, iron built, intended to carry 12 guns, and named the *Recruit*, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Ditchburn & Mare, Blackwall, on Tuesday, was taken in tow by the steam-tug *Monkey*, and conveyed to Woolwich, previously to proceeding to Sheerness, to be fitted immediately for sea. Her length between the perpendiculars is 113 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 94ft. 10in; breadth, 30ft. 55in; depth of hold, 14ft. 2in.; burden in tons, 449 47 94.—The *Recruit* is strictly an experimental brig—the first sailing vessel built of iron for her Majesty's service; and in the trial of which is involved, the most important question of iron v. wood, especially, and in general that of comparative speed, durability, wear and tear, stability, &c., as developed in form of body, as well as in the material of which the vessel is composed. The superiority or inferiority of the *Recruit* in the above respects will be ascertained on trial with her competitor the *Contest*—the 12 gun brig of similar tonnage and draught of water, armament, spars, sails, complement, &c. constructed also by a private shipbuilder, Mr. White, of Cowes.

It was stated some time ago a submarine telegraph was to be laid down across the English Channel, by which an instantaneous communication could be made from coast to coast. The Lords of the Admiralty, with a view of testing the practicability of this undertaking, have been pleased to approve of the projectors laying down a submarine telegraph across the harbour of Portsmouth, from the house of the admiral in the dockyard to the railway terminus at Gosport. In a few days after the experiment has been successfully tested at Portsmouth, the submarine telegraph will be laid down across the Straits of Dover, under the sanction of both the English and French governments.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A private letter from an officer of the *Herald*, surveying frigate, Captain Kellet, C. B., in the Pacific, relates the melancholy death of Mr. Edmonstone, the naturalist of the expedition, which took place under the following lamentable circumstances:—In January last, Mr. Edmonstone; the assistant surgeon, Mr. Billing; the purser, Mr. Scrogge; the clerk, and others, proceeded on shore in the Bay of Panama, for the purpose of collecting some specimens of birds, plants, &c. When the party returned to the boat the fowling pieces were laid down in the bottom of it and among them a loaded musket. A cadet in stepping in trod on the lock of this piece, when by some means or other the gun exploded, and the muzzle being inclined towards the clerk, the ball passed through the fleshy part of his arm, and then entering the back part of Mr. Edmonstone's head, it passed obliquely through, traversing the brain, and killing him on the spot.

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last contains accounts of the examinations of the Collegiate Schools and King's College, Fredericton, from which we learn that His Excellency the Chancellor conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts on Mr. William Street and Mr. Thomas Smith, and that Mr. William Dole, formerly a pupil of Dr. Paterson, at the Grammar School of St. John, was elected to the University Scholership which had been proposed to general competition.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The usual half yearly examination of the Grammar School took place on Monday last, in presence of the Rev. the Rector, Chairman, His Honor the Chief Justice, the Rev. Mr. Hallett, Wm. Wright, Esq. Hon. R. L. Hazen, and J. H. Gray, Esq., Members of the Board of Management, the Rev. Messrs. Stewart and Stavely, John R. Partelow, Esq., Dr. J. Paddock, and other visitors. The different classes were examined as to their proficiency in Greek, Latin, Mathematics, History, Geography Arithmetic, &c., and in all of these branches the appearance which was made by the pupils was exceedingly gratifying and such as to speak favorably of their diligence and attention to their studies.

The Chairman on announcing the usual holidays after expressing the satisfaction of himself and the other examiners at the condition of the school, and urging on the minds of the pupils the great importance of their aiming at still higher attainments, adjudged and distributed the Classical prizes.

Prizes were also given by Dr. Paterson himself to several pupils, for their proficiency and good conduct.

NEWFOUNDLAND FIRE.—His Excellency the Lt. Governor has addressed a Circular to the Clerk of the Peace in each County of this Province, requesting them to take measures for calling public meetings and procuring subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by this conflagration. Meetings have been held in Fredericton and Miramichi, and committees appointed for the above purpose.

A Public Meeting, called by the Sheriff, is to be held for this city and county, at the Court House on Monday next.

The inhabitants of Halifax, up to the last dates had contributed the sum of £1543, and the Government of that Province have voted £1000 for the same object—no doubt the very handsome sum of £3,000 will be sent by Nova Scotia. The steamer *Unicorn* left Halifax on Friday last, having besides the Government grant, 300 barrels Flour and 100 barrels Pork, forwarded by the charitable committee, and taken by the proprietor of the steamer at half the usual rate of freight—making itself a handsome subscription.

A correspondent in this city of the Charlotte Gazette says that—"a Requisition from a large and influential portion of this community has been forwarded to the Governor, requesting him, with the advice of his Council, to appropriate from one to two thousand pounds from the Provincial Revenue towards assisting the destitute portion of the inhabitants of Newfoundland." We have heard of no such requisition, but trust nevertheless it may be the case, and hope the largest amount will be forwarded without delay; the whole country will then participate in the credit of the measure, instead of its coming from the already over-taxed charity of a comparatively few charitable individuals in the Province.

BOAT RACE.—The Carleton Boat Club are to row their six oared boat *Pert*, in a match against a boat from this side the harbour, called the *Undaunted*, on Thursday 23d instant, at 11 o'clock. The course is from Reed's Point round Partridge Island and back, six miles, for £100 a side.

The second concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Wednesday evening, under the direction of JAMES W. BOYD, Esq., the President, who conducted and led. The Hall was crowded to excess by an highly respectable auditory, among whom were the officers of the garrison, and a number of strangers, and the first of rank, beauty and fashion of the city. Upwards of an hundred ladies and gentlemen, too late to procure seats, were obliged to return to their homes. The selection of music was calculated to attract every variety of taste, and the audience seemed pleased with the treat provided for them. Mr. RICKS, Band Master of H. M. 33rd Regiment, who came from Head Quarters the second time, by special invitation from the Society, was hailed by the audience with unequivocal symptoms of delight. His beautiful Flute solos, from Nicholson and Drouet, manifested an exquisite tone and great brilliancy and neatness of execution, with accuracy and precision of time. He is deserving the respect of every musician for his acquirements, and every gentleman for his deportment, and the Society is entitled to the thanks of every lover of good music for having introduced him.

MRS. UNDERWOOD sang and Mr. STEVIN performed his accompaniments to the Songs and Flute Solos, in their usual well known style. These charming intellectual treats are rapidly extending in popularity, and we sincerely hope that ere long the Philharmonic Society will be able to exhibit in public their full strength—only one half being present on Wednesday. Their private weekly practice when all are together which we have attended, and to which every member is privileged occasionally to invite a friend, is excellent.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—From every part of the country we learn that the weather throughout the season has been most propitious for the advancement of vegetation, and there is every prospect of a luxuriant and abundant crop. Haying has already been commenced, and with every appearance of more than an ordinary produce.

GLOBE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The election for Directors of the Globe Assurance Company, for the ensuing year took place on Monday, when the return made was as follows:—Hon. John Robertson, Messrs. John Duncan, C. C. Stewart, George L. Lovett, Thomas Vaughan, Edward Hippisley, J. H. Hall, Esquires.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday, a horse became frightened, and, with a dray at his heels, dashed furiously through Water street, Dock street and down towards Adam's Slip, where he drove a child over the wharf, and it was drowned; he also ran over a very pretty little girl in Dock street, and killed her, ripping open her abdomen and mangling her frightfully.—*Herald.*

INDIAN BAZAAR.—For the last two days the Bazaar, got up for the laudable purpose of encouraging industrious habits among the scattered tribes of the ancient possessors of our soil, has been the centre of attraction. The Ladies in particular, who are ever foremost in any good or philanthropic work, gave the undertaking their warm support, and during the sale the room was graced with the beauty and fashion of our City. There were also collected together a number of the "dark-eyd maidens" of the forest, whose looks and gestures spoke more than words the pleasure they felt in this effort for the social improvement of their race, which has almost been swept from the earth by the mighty tide of European civilization, which has been pressing upon them.

Among the articles offered for sale, were many