son of King Robert Bruce, and the first of the Stuarts who wore the Scottish crown, married this Elizabeth Mure. King Robert the Third was of the issue of this marriage, and hence are descended all the royal families of Europe claiming kindred with the Stuarts, as well as many of the nobles, who are Stuarts, of the United Kingdom. The Most Noble Flora Mure Campbell, Dowager Marchioness of Hastings, and, in her own right, Countess of Loudon, Baroness Loudon, of Cunyngham, county of Ayr, and Baroness Paringcame and Mouchline, in the peerage of Scotland, is one of the representatives of the Mure family, and is the present possessor of the estate and castle of Rowallan. Her eldest daughter was the late Lady Flora Hastings. Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and the Hastings family, thus have a common ancestor in Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan.

THE PALACE SLANDERERS.

(From the Argus.)

It is with real pain we read the constant announcement of fresh quarrels and squabbles, and chamber-plot intrigues, in the palace. Not a week passes without a repetition of some of these mean, paltry, undignified, and undignifying things. We are not in this article, about to re-open the sad question of Lady Flora Hastings—now, alas! no more—but is not there quite enough, without further reference to that awful case, to disgust in the conduct of the irremovables; the female fixtures, so ordained by the minute of their own husbands, brothers, cousins, and so forth? We have one day a charge brought against the Duchess of Montrose and Lady Sarah Ingestrie, of hissing the queen at Ascot. That such unpleasant sounds were heard is true enough, but who, except a chambermaid, or a *chamber man*—no matter whether coronetted or not—would suspect these ladies of having participated in them? Somebody, however, *did* make the accusation, and it was at first attributed by idle report to the Countess of Lichfield. Her ladyship has come forward and given it a decided and plump contradiction. We, therefore, believe her, without offering a single word of cavil. But then the question recurs, if Lady Lichfield was not the malicious inventor, and the toad-eating tatler—who is? It must be some one who has considerable influence over the royal ear, for the Duchess of Montrose and Lady Sarah Ingestrie were instantly, what would be called in the days of male monarchs, "rumped" at the palace—we do not pretend to know what is the appropriate term when a lady is in the case—and on their endeavouring to obtain an audience, to explain to her majesty their complete innocence of the trumpery charge directed against them, they are met by some paltry piece of petty etiquette, communicated by some musk-smelling note-folder, forbidding their approach to the royal presence. The affronted ladies, of course, remonstrated; but, as usual, remonstrance is in vain.

Now, we do not wish to interfere between husband and wife, or to suggest that in anything connected with the due honour and respect which these ladies must always claim from all who have the honour of knowing them, the Duke of Montrose and Lord Ingestrie have been found wanting; but we take it for granted that they are restrained by certain forms, respect for staid regulation, and the practised curmettings of old father Antic, ceremony, which may keep them quiet. But has not Lady Sarah Ingestrie *a brother?* Is there no such person in the world as the *Marquis of Waterford?* Is his lordship to be only a word of fear to policemen and night constables—a champion only of the ladies of the Haymarket—a mark but for the morgensteans of Bergen charlies, or a trigger-puller only in saloon sprees or tavern tumults? It would be at least a variety if his lordship were to try his horse-whip hand in the palace; he should astonish the natives *there;* and nowhere would a kicking, or a series of kickings, be more justly distributed—*or more safely*—if that were any consideration, which of course it is not.

Then we have the Conroy affair, with all its spiteful complications. Sir John, who, by the way, made a great goose of himself in having Lawson sent to prison without the slightest service to his own character, was turned away, or wheeled out, or shoved down, or elbowed out—or whatever may be the civilest way of saying the thing—because he was a favourite of the Duchess of Kent. We well know who it was that said "We must have a *royal*, not a *Con-royal* party;" and Conroy was sacrificed accordingly. He struggled and floundered about for a while, but he was obliged to go at last. The Duke of Wellington, it seems, gave him a letter to show, testifying that he had been a good, sober, and honest servant, and could always have a character from his last place—with the advice that he should instantly leave. This attention of the duke towards keeping up the harmony of the palace is highly praiseworthy, and intensely benevolent. We think, however, he may leave such tasks to Lord Melbourne; and we have no doubt whatever that when it pleased Conroy to attack a conservative newspaper by a vexatious process of law, his grace made no effort to restrain him. The peace of the presence is, no doubt, of more consequence than the support of the press, at least that is an official doctrine in which the old tory courtiers and placemen will concur, and from which they have of late years so marvellously reaped the benefit.

Next week, we doubt not, will supply another mess of the same kind.

"And is not this a dainty dish
To set before a queen?"

Imperial Parliament.

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

House of Lords, July 11.

Their Lordships met to-day shortly before one o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding in state to Buckingham Palace, with the address agreed to on the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, praying her Majesty to rescind the grant of the House of Commons, for the purpose of education. There were about 100 Peers present at half past one o'clock, all of whom were in their court dresses, or military costume.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack at half past one o'clock, when the names of the Peers present were called over by Mr. Pulman, the deputy usher of the Black Rod according to their seniority, in which order their Lordships proceeded in state to the Palace.

HER MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS ANSWER.

I duly appreciate your zeal for the interests of Religion, and your care for the Established church.

I am ever ready to receive the advice and assistance of the House of Lords, and to give to their recommendations the attention which their authority justly deserves.

At the same time I cannot help expressing my regret that you should have thought it necessary to take such a step on the present occasion.

You may be assured that, deeply sensible of the duties imposed on me, and more especially of that which binds me to the support of the Established Church I shall always use the powers invested in me by the Constitution for the fulfilment of that sacred obligation.

It is with a deep sense of that duty that I have thought it right to appoint a Committee of my Private Council to superintend the distribution of the Grants voted by the House of Commons for Public Education. Of the proceedings of this Committee Annual Reports will be laid before Parliament, so that the House of Lords will be enabled to exercise its judgment upon them; and I trust that the funds placed at my disposal will be found to have been strictly applied to the objects for which they were granted, with due respect to the rights of conscience, and with a faithful attention to the security of the Established Church.

House of Commons, July 9.

TEXAS.—Mr. O'Connell wished to put a question, of which he had given notice, relative to certain persons who had seized a portion of the Mexican territory, calling themselves the state of Texas. Were any negotiations pending between this Government and those persons for the purpose of recognizing the independence of that state?

Lord Palmerston stated that an application had been made to the Government in the early part of last year by persons from Texas, for the purpose of knowing whether the Government were preparing to acknowledge the independence of Texas. The answer given to that application was, that the general principle of the Government was to acknowledge every state that was *de facto* independent, but under the circumstances at present existing with respect to Texas, they were not prepared to adapt that course with respect to it. As it was known that our minister at Mexico had successfully negotiated between France and Mexico, instructions had been sent out to endeavour to effect a similar arrangement between Mexico and Texas.

Mr. O'Connell asked if the communications had relation to the slave trade.

Lord Palmerston said, the communications were of a general nature, and did not include any detail of that kind.

LOWER CANADA.

House of Commons, July 11.

Sir C. E. Grey wished for a few hours to be dedicated to the general consideration of the affairs of Lower Canada; and being of a contrary opinion as to every thing else which had fallen from the Hon. Baronet (Sir Wm. Molesworth, we believe,) and intending to advise a most cautious course of policy, he would venture to draw the attention of the House to three or four prominent considerations connected with the subject.

There was one point to which sufficient attention had been paid. The mischief and dangers which must arise to the country from mismanagement of the affairs of Lower Canada. He had never placed in a sufficiently conspicuous point of view the consideration as to the hands in which Lower Canada might be placed in the event of its ceasing to be connected with this country. Above all, he would ask the House to turn its attention to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

He had been surprised when an allusion had been made to the possibility of a separation taking place between this country and Lower Canada; it had been said that at least no danger could be apprehended to this being made a source of aggression. He would beg them to cast their eyes over the map of the world, and they would find no spot on the globe from which aggressions were so likely to be made against the country as from the waters of the St. Lawrence. It was, in fact, a Baltic of our own—it was an inland sea, requiring only capital and industry to develope its resources, to make it all to the country which should possess it that the Baltic was to Russia and the countries which surround it. Like the Baltic, it was defended during a considerable part of the year from the approaches of an enemy by ice; but there was this difference between it and the Baltic, that the Gulf of St. Lawrence had their entrances, each of which it would be necessary to guard to prevent the issue of a hostile fleet. The strait of Belle Isle, the passage between the main land and the Island of Newfoundland, and the Gut of Kansoe, between New Britain and Nova Scotia; all these must be guarded by British fleets at the period of the breaking up of the winter amidst the fogs of Newfoundland. It had been considered if Canada were dissevered from this country, it would be united with the United States of America. This was by no means a necessary consequence. If he were certain of this event happening, he should not feel the alarm which he now felt on the subject—for he did not recollect an instance in ancient or modern history in which a parent state had been destroyed by its children. States were usually destroyed by other states which were opposed to them in opinion, habits and manners.

It was most probable that Canada would not fall into the hands of the United States; but—and he was, in consequence of the existing relations between the two countries, enabled to make this statement without being thought invidious, or wishing to raise jealousies into the heart of France—England would not have given up the possession of Canada for two months before a French fleet would be anchored in the waters of the St. Lawrence, to protect their ancient subjects. They would be almost bound to take this course by the treaty of 1763, and they would be further urged to it by the feeling with which Frenchmen would naturally regard New France. He could not but recollect the feelings manifested so lately as 1802, by one of the most celebrated men of France towards Louisiana, and the other French settlements on the Banks of the Mississippi and the Ohio which it had been the intention of the French Emperor to have taken possession of, had he not been prevented by the resumption of the war, and, in abandoning those countries, he had adopted such measures and precautions as would render it impossible they should fall into the hands of England. Ireland would be in danger from a power having possession of the waters of the St. Lawrence. Canada by its confines, came in contact with Russia, and was the seat of the most valuable fur trade in the world, the greater part of which belonged to this country, and of which Russia had just sufficient to excite its cupidity. Under these circumstances it was impossible to undervalue its importance to the Crown of Great Britain, either as a commercial, a military, or a naval station, and he was convinced that there was no spot which in adverse hands could so materially affect the commercial and naval supremacy of Great Britain as the waters of the St. Lawrence. He dwelt on that topic because he knew it would be idle to expect the House to attend to every subject which would make it the imperative duty of the House not to abandon that province. He was most anxious that there should be a grave deliberation, and a safe course adopted. He hoped he might say, without offence to the Hon. Baronet, and without offence to the noble personage from whose report the Hon. Baronet had read certain passages, much as he admired the ability with which that report had been framed, that he [Sir C. Grey] never perused some passages in that report without being reminded of the proverb—"The more haste the less speed." He wished the Hon. Baronet had suggested the heads of a plan which he would recommend Ministers or the Right Hon. Baronet to adopt, and send out to Canada before the 12th of August. It was more easy to fire a shot than to form a plan of Government—(Great laughter.) The hon. member of Liskeard (Mr. C. Buller) recommended the union of the provinces, and had said that the Government having decided on the propriety of that project, should forthwith proceed to execute it. [Hear, hear.] The hon. member was for a thorough representative system;—no delusion—the majority of the whole was to govern. He [Sir C. Grey] would observe that this was not really the principle of our representative system ever since the Reform Bill,—(Hear, hear, hear, from Mr. Molesworth and Mr. Leader.)—Now, it should be recollected that the majority of the inhabitants of the two provinces, taken together, were Roman Catholics. He did not say this with any regret; for he considered it not, *per se*, as any argument against the union. Had the hon. Member, however, considered how intimately the existence of the religious endowment in Canada was connected with the preservation of the French tenures; it was the Roman Catholic holders of land only who paid tithes; directly the Protestants became possessed of it, the tithe ceased.

If the Hon. Member for Liskeard succeeded in putting an end to the French system of tenure, he could tell him that it was in consequence of that system that these lands were not passed from the hands of the Roman Catholics into those of the Protestants. If the tenure was abolished it would be impossible to prevent that change taking place.—In Lower Canada the clergy were a respectable and intelligent body of men, and possessed just influence in the country. Was it to be supposed that the vast number of curates and pastors would be reduced to begging, which would be the result of such a change in the system without any effect! He was surprised that such a proposition had been made without ample provision being made for the Roman Catholic Church. No statement of the manner in which that alteration was to be effected had been made, and he feared it would be attended with many difficulties. He would remind the House that they were proposing to unite two provinces, one of which had no surplus revenue, with another which was in a comparatively flourishing state. They were told that in 1832 the revenue of Lower Canada was more than double her ordinary expenditure, while in Upper Canada they had a sum which fell short of her annual wants. It would be madness to attempt to proceed during the present session with an attempt to effect a Legislative union.

What were the points to which a wise Government ought to look at present? The first thing to be aimed at was to have a Government capable of protecting the country from foreign invasion. That object had already been attained. The next point was that they should have a Government capable of putting down internal rebellion. These things were secured by the Government as it at present existed, and if that was broken he despaired of a Government being formed that would secure the objects to which he had adverted. It was most desirable to make the principle of property sacred in Canada, for he believed there was no spot on the face of the earth in which the sacredness of property should be more carefully observed. No measure was more likely to make the Canadians dislike the union than the one at present proposed.

[Left speaking.]

House of Lords, July 5.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION SCHEME.

The Archbishop of Canturbury rose to bring forward his resolutions on this subject. He presented several petitions against the ministerial plan, in the prayer of all which he concurred. Standing in the situation in which he did, and with the charge with which he was invested—the care of the church and the guardianship of that faith which had so great a share of influence, in his mind, over the religious and moral interests of the country—he could not, consistently with his duty, decline coming forward on this occasion. He could not resist the call made by the clergy, the friends of the church, and a numerous body of dissenters. The clergy, who as usual were the objects of attack on this occasion, were represented as acting not from disinterested motives. But was it possible that those dissenting from the church, that a body of dissenters who were most highly respectable from their numbers, their morality, their piety, and their freedom from political bias, were influenced also by interested motives? What were their lordships to think had called forth this expression of that body? Was it selfish, factious, or political motives? No; nothing but their regard for the interests of religion—nothing but their enlightened and conscientious opposition to those principles which were falsely called liberal, and which would sacrifice the real interests of the people to political considerations.

The Duke of WELLINGTON rose to express his regret at the turn which the debate had latterly taken. The discussion had been conducted with a gravity suited to its importance, until the rising of the noble and learned Lord Brougham, who endeavoured to do away with the effect produced by the able speeches of very eloquent and argumentative members of the right reverend bench. [Hear.] For the accomplishment of this object he had trusted merely to those powers of ridicule with which he was by nature so gifted. The success of his effort, however, was not likely to be such as the noble and learned lord had contemplated. In his desire to involve the subject in ridicule, he had outstripped his object, and it was not until within a few sentences of his conclusion, that the noble and learned lord turned his attention, and in a few phrases alluded to the subject really under discussion. It had been said by him that there was no occasion at all to call upon the parliament in this instance; that the money could be granted by the government without coming to parliament, if the government or the noble viscount thought fit to take upon itself that responsibility. This he thought he could prove was contrary to usage and to sound policy, notwithstanding the opinion entertained and propounded by the noble and learned lord. He would take upon himself to show that these orders in council did the very thing which their lordships in that house had a right to require sho'd be done, upon a formal appeal to their lordships, and by an act of parliament.—(Loud cheering.) In many of the noble lord's speeches and publications on this subject he had stated the great advantages to education from private benevolence. What would be the consequence of this measure on private benevolence? The order in council expressly stated that if any school accepted money from the public it should come under the direction of the board, and be liable to inspection.—Did it say that the clergymen of the parish should have the superintendance of that school? No, the clergy were excluded, and the school came under the inspection of the board. Let their lordships look at the terms of the order in council, and ask themselves which of them would render themselves liable to the inspection of the officers appointed by the committee of the Privy Council? The questions which that officer would ask were, "Have you the Douay version of the Bible? Have you the version of the unitarians, or that of the anabaptists?" This was a system which must go to impede the tide of benevolence. Let those which approved of the measure entreat her majesty not to allow such schemes to be carried on without giving them an opportunity of considering them. Let them do their duty to the public and to the cause of education, and to suffer the matter to go no further without due investigation and examination. He had thought it necessary to detain their lordships with these observations, in order to point out the real question at issue, and to express his objection to a scheme of which not only the clergy, but persons who had founded schools by their private benevolence, had a right to complain.

Lord Melville rose for the purpose of saying a few words with respect to the extension of this scheme to the northern part of the kingdom. The church of Scotland had the superintendence of every school in the kingdom, no matter whether it was a protestant, catholic, or dissenting school, and he protested against any plan which would interfere with a system which had been found to work so very advantageously. It was not in Scotland a question of prerogative, for the act of 1693 prevented such interference of prerogative, and he would recommend her majesty's ministers not to cross the Tweed with the intention of coming into contact with the church of Scotland.

Lord Brougham said theire were strong doubts whether the act of 1693 applied to any other than the parochial schools. As to Scotland being left out where money was to be given was preposterous. Scotland would be sure to have her share, and a large share too. (A laugh.)

Lord Melville said he was aware of the doubt, but he only alluded to schools which received public money.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said he should be sorry it should be put forth that Scotland was to be excluded from a share in the vote, for such an impression would, he was sure, create a greater degree of excitement in Scotland than any that had arisen against the plan proposed. It was intended that the vote should extend to Scotland. He wished it to be understood that he would take the sense of the house upon the previous question, and afterwards he would move the omission of certain words in the second resolution, for the purpose of reducing it to a mere enunciation of a matter of fact.

Their lordships then divided, and the numbers were—

Contents, present,	171
Proxies,	58
Total,	229
Non-contents, present,	80
Proxies,	38
Total,	118
Majority,	111

The Marquis of Lansdowne then moved the omission of the words in the second resolution, of which he had given a previous intimation.

After a few words from Lord Ellenborough, the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne was agreed to

On the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the address was ordered to be presented to her majesty by the whole house.

Ordered that the lords, with white staves, do wait on her majesty to know her majesty's pleasure as to what day she would receive the address.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—I observe that one of the actresses, Miss Buloid, "announces to the *Citizens*" that the entertainments at the Theatre for Monday evening next, will be under the "IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE of the *Officers of the 69th Regiment.*" For my own part, I cannot exactly comprehend the young lady's motive, whether it be intended to put herself as an actress under the same *immediate* patronage, and by giving this formal notice, exclude *Citizens* from attending on Monday evening, or whether it is to assure the Inhabitants of Saint John, who have hitherto tolerably well supported the Theatre, that the Officers of the 69th are alone capable of giving patronage, and of selecting entertainments for respectable audiences! Be this as it may, I think differently; my opinion is, that our *Citizens* are quite competent to give a liberal patronage to any respectable amusement, and equally able to cater entertainments for themselves.

A SEASON TICKET.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 9, 1839.

The magnificent steamer *British Queen* arrived at New York on Sunday morning the 28th ult. performing her passage in fifteen days and a half from Portsmouth, bringing London dates to the 11th ult. This noble steamer brought out 147 passengers and about 800 tons of goods. Among the passengers in the British Queen, are the Commissioners appointed by the government to make a new survey of the Boundary Line between this Province and the State of Maine.

The financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is far from satisfactory, and the interest of the national debt is rapidly increasing under his management. The Chancellor is desirous of reforming the Post-office, by establishing a uniform carriage charge of one penny only upon all letters; but by what sound constitutional means, he will make up the deficiency of the revenue at the year's end, is not yet made known.

The Circuit Court commenced its sittings on Tuesday last, His Honor Mr. Justice CARTER presiding. In delivering the charge to the Grand Jury, His Honor expressed himself in his usual clear and perspicuous manner. He regretted to find that the Sheriff's Calendar contained an unusually large number of Criminal cases, and, what he had never heard of in the Province before, at one Circuit, two cases of homicide. There was also a case of burglary. His Honor very clearly and concisely explained the law of those cases, so far as was necessary for the guidance of the Grand Jury, and stated what facts must be proved before them, to justify their finding the Bills of Indictment. In conclusion he spoke of the great importance of an efficient police, as well for the prevention, as the detection, of crime, and expressed a strong confidence, that while every good member of the community would endeavour, by his example, and by every other influence which he might possess, to produce a better moral state, he would cheerfully contribute his proportion of time and attention to assist in the just administration of the Laws and the maintenance of good order in society.

N. B.—The number of civil causes entered for Trial was *Fifty seven*: from which it would appear that our good citizens are rather fond of the amusement of a Lawsuit. What a falling off is here!!!

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.—The attentions given and arrangements made in this establishment under the vigilant superintendance of Mr. and Mrs. STOCKWELL, are spoken highly of by all respectable parties who make it their domicle. An excellent and well supplied table with the choicest liquors the country can afford, are constantly at command.—His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY put up at this establishment during his last visit to the city; and we are informed, expressed himself particularly satisfied with the arrangements made by Mr. Stockwell for his accommodation, and also for the very moderate prices charged for the various items in His Excellency's account. This Hotel is a credit to the Province of New-Brunswick, and we hope it will not be permitted to fall for lack of a respectable and liberal support from the inhabitants at large.

The fourth person named *Leonard*, who was concerned in the late Brutal Murder, in King's County, and who made his escape at the time, has since been arrested at Lubec, and safely lodged in the Jail of this city by Mr. B. Herrington, Constable of Queen's Ward.

THEATRE.—Mr. Charles takes his Benefit this evening: the general satisfaction expressed at Mr. Charles' performances, and his zealous endeavours to please the audience, will, we think, warrant him the expectation of a good house.

Mrs. Chapman's Benefit will take place on Wednesday evening next, on which occasion will be performed for the first time in this City, "*The Tower of Nesle*," from the French of Victor Hugo, one of the most thrilling and engaging pieces ever introduced upon the stage. Also Shakspeare's celebrated Play of the "*Merchant of Venice*."

Mrs. Chapman's efforts to amuse and give satisfaction to the audiences, have been energetically continued, and the various characters she has ably sustained in Comedy and Farce, will, we think, entitle her to a full share of the public support.

Mrs. Chapman, on Wednesday evening last, was greatly applauded in singing the song of '*Rory O'More*,' and although not a professed songstress, Mrs. C., has always manifested a cheerful willingness to perform to the best of her ability any and every part allotted to her upon the stage.

In the Bill for re-uniting the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and for the Government of the United Province, we find it declared, that it is expedient that the District and County of Gaspe, and the Islands of Madelaine, which now form part of the Province of Lower Canada, should be annexed to the Province and Government of New-Brunswick.

2nd Clause. "Be it enacted, that on and from "the First day of January, One thousand eight hun"dred and Forty two, the District and County of "Gaspe, in the Province of Lower Canada, and "also the said Islands of Madelaine, notwithstand"ing any thing in the said recited Act of the four"teenth year of George the Third contained, shall "be annexed to, and henceforth form part of the "Province and Government of New-Brunswick."

We copy the following account of the melancholy death of Captain KINNEY, of the bark *Sarah* of this port, from the London Shipping Gazette of the 9th July. Capt. K., has been several years a respectable shipmaster of this port, and formerly commanded the brig Niger.—He has left a wife and family to lament their sudden and truly melancholy bereavement.—*Obs.*

BRISTOL, July 8.—The *Norman*, Kinney, for Jamaica, went down the river last evening and remains at King-road. A melancholy accident occurred on board the Norman. The brother of the captain was accompanying him down to King-road, and as the vessel was going out were amusing themselves by firing off a swivel, which burst and shattered the pieces with great violence about the deck, one of which struck the deceased and went completely through his head, causing instant death. The unfortunate man was master of the bark *Sarah*, of St. John, N. B., which ship is now in this port. Capt. Kinney, of the Norman was also wounded in the leg.

The two rival steamers, "*British Queen and Great Western*," were to leave New-York together, on the 1st instant. Heavy bets are pending in England, on which shall prove the quickest boat.

The Commissioners appointed by the British Government on the Eastern Boundary, Colonel MUDGE and Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, arrived at New-York in the *Great Western*; those gentlemen, we understand, are expected here in a day or two, to confer with his Excellency Sir John Harvey, on the important object of their mission.

Royal Gazette.

We have much pleasure in copying the following paragraph from the *Edinburgh Evening Post* of the 6th July last, so highly creditable to the individual himself, and which will be no less pleasing to his friends and connexions in this Province. We understand that Mr. Wetmore will sail in the course of this month on his return to New-Brunswick.—*Ib.*

"*Surgeons Hall, Edinburgh,*
"Second day of July.

"In presence of the *Royal College of Surgeons*, appeared Mr. THOMAS S. WETMORE, M. D., and being examined on his skill in Anatomy, Surgery, and Pharmacy, was found fully qualified to practice these Arts. Extracted by

(Signed) "WM. SCOTT, *Clerk.*

BREAD STUFFS.—The Pittsburg Gazette of Monday afternoon states that Flour was selling there on that day at $3.50 per barrel. In some parts of Ohio it is added, wheat had fallen within three or four weeks past from $1.50 down to 75 cents per bushel. At Louisville, it will be seen, wheat was selling at 75 cents, but it was expected to fall to 62½ cents. The certainty of abundant crops has occasioned this great decline in prices.

In the Baltimore market new wheat comes in very sparingly. The supplies do not yet equal the demand, and common to best reds command $1.20 to 1.30 per bushel. The stock of Flour of all descriptions in market is considerably under 10,000 barrels. City Mills held at $5.50; Howard street, 5.87½.—*Baltimore American.*

CAUGHT.—A flour speculator in Baltimore has it is said twelve thousand barrels of flour in store, which he bought up sometime ago at $7 per bbl. The article is now selling there for $5. Such profit we desire that the speculators may always find. *New York Eve. Post.*

QUEBEC, July 31.

THE CHILDREN IN THE WOODS.—Two sons of Mr. Thomas Davis, a settler at the Pine River, 24 miles north-west of Quebec, were found missing in the beginning of the week before last; a fruitless search was made in the evening, and the next day the neighbouring settlers were alarmed, and upwards of fifty turned out and searched that day and the following; they were finally discovered about three miles from the house, after being out three days and two nights, on the other side of the river, which, it appears they had crossed, with the intention of visiting a settler on the other side. One of them was ten years old, the other seven, both boys. When they found they were lost they clambered up a high rock and there determined to remain for fear of wandering further off. Here they passed the two nights and three days without nothing to eat but the leaves of some wild sorrel which is found in the woods. They were discovered by occasionally hollowing; the oldest was quite exhausted, but the youngest, who was more resigned to his fate, was able to walk home. This settlement is on the margin of the interminable northern forests, and as bears frequently come out in the settlement, after three days search it was supposed the children had been devoured, when their distant, but enfeebled cries, were fortunately heard by a few of the party in search.—*Gazette.*

In the report of the debate on the Canada Bill, among other inaccuracies ascribed to the speakers, there is an extraordinary one in what is said to have fallen from Mr. O'CONNELL. He is represented as having said that all the members of the Executive Council were natives of Great Britain. Now, it so happens that five of them are natives of Canada of French descent; three of England, two of Ireland, and two of Scotland—12 in all. To our mind, how ever, it is much more essential that men in public stations should have character, knowledge, no interest or prejudice adverse to the common welfare, than that he should belong to this or that national origin.—*Ib.*

From the Church.

The following documents have been handed to us for publication, and we have great satisfaction in presenting them to our readers:

(Copy) *Bank of Upper Canada,*
Toronto, 3d July, 1839.

SIR,—I have been instructed by the Board of directors to inform you, that they have heard with extreme surprise that a report has been in circulation in this city for some days past, charging you, in your transactions with the Bank of Upper Canada, with forgery.

It is therefore but an act of justice to your character, as well as the rank and station which you hold in society, for this Bank, promptly and unequivocally, to deny the truth of this report, or of there being the slightest foundation for it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
[Signed] THOS. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
The Hon. Sir Allan N. McNab,
Dundurn, Hamilton.

(Copy) *Office, Commercial Bank, M. D.*
Toronto, 24 July, 1839.

SIR,—Certain rumours having been for some days afloat in this city, prejudicial to your character,—namely, that you had made use of forged names and false certificates in some transactions with this Bank; these rumours having reached the ears of the members of this Board, and on ascertaining the falsity of which,—the evils consequent to you, from such reports going forth without contradiction became a matter for their due consideration, when I received their unanimous instruction to convey to you the pleasure they feel in most pointedly declaring that, as far as regards the branch of this Bank and the business of it which they direct and controul, the reports alluded to are utterly false and without foundation in truth.

In vindication of your character, I am further desired to inform you that you are at perfect liberty to apply this letter to whatever purpose you may see fit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
(Signed) JOHN CAMERON, *Cashier.*
To Colonel the Hon.
Sir Allan N. McNab, Kt. &c. &c. &c.

Gore Bank,
Hamilton, 5th July, 1839.

SIR,—I have the honor to hand you herewith two resolutions passed unanimously by the Board of directors of this Bank this day, relative to a rumour in circulation which to you must be distressing; and although the subject is a painful one, it gives me pleasure to be the medium of conveying to you this expression of the Board in contradiction of this malicious report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
[Signed] A. STEVEN, *Cashier.*
To Sir Allan McNab, &c. Hamilton.

[Copy]

Extract from the minutes of a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Gore Bank, held Friday, 5th July, 1839.

Moved and Seconded,—

That the Directors of this Bank having been informed that a report is in circulation, charging Sir A. N. McNab with forgery in his transactions with this institution, they have consequently deemed it necessary to call a special meeting of the Board, for the purpose of denying, in the most unequivocal and unqualified terms, the truth of this infamous assertion; and to convey to Sir Allan, the unanimous expression of the opinion of its members; and, farther to declare, that not only is there no foundation whatever for the charge in question, but that nothing has ever occurred in his pecuniary or other transactions with this Bank, which could, by any possibility, have given the slightest grounds for such a wicked report; and regret that a man could be found base enough to circulate so infamous a falsehood.

Moved and Seconded,—

RESOLVED,—That having observed in the Toronto Examiner of the 2d instant, a paragraph relative to Sir A. N. McNab, which, among other assertions of a like tendency, states that the most prevalent report now is, that the Gore Bank has become responsible for the principal Judgment debts, including that of the Bank of Upper Canada, and got security on Dundurn Castle, and Sir Allan's other valuable property. We are inclined to doubt, however, the extent to which the Gore Bank is said to be involved viz. £25,000.—The Cashier be desired to write to the Editor of the said paper, and to inform him that Sir Allan N. McNab has, in consequence of the above paragraph, written to the President of this institution to say, that if the Directors of this Bank should deem it necessary for their vindication, he has no objection whatever to the whole of his transactions with it being made as public as possible. I am therefore instructed by the Board of directors to declare, that the statement made by you in the paragraph above quoted is wholly incorrect, and to request that you will give this letter an insertion in your next number.

A true Copy,
[Signed] A. STEVEN, *Cashier.*
Gore Bank, Hamilton, 5th July, 1839.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.—H. M. troopship *Athol*, Commander C. P. BELLAMY, R. N., 15th June from Cork, arrived on Saturday morning with detachments for the 1st Royals, 15th, 24th, 32nd, and 85th regiments, accompanied with the following officers:—

Royals.—Capt. Davenport, (lady and child); Lieut. Webster. 15th, Captain Western, and Ensigns Astell and Wilkinson. 24th, Major Stoyte, (and lady); Lieuts. Blachford and Spring, (and lady); Ensign Wodehouse. 32nd.—Major Swinburn and lady; Capt. Hill, lady and two children; Lieut. Baines; Ensign Robyns. 85th, Lieut. Grant and Ensign Knox.

The whole proceeded to Montreal on Saturday evening in the steamer Canada, to join their respective regiments.

Quebec Gazette.

PORTSMOUTH, July 3.—The Buffalo, store ship, (Mr. Wood) arrived here yesterday from Sheerness, on her way to Canada, with detachments of Regiments chiefly for that quarter, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hay of the Coldstream Guards, numbering the following officers, and 280 men. Major Furlong, Captains, Talbot A Ford, Lieut. and Adj. Freer, and Ensigns Primrose and Lord Fitzroy Lennox, of the 43d regiment; Ensigns Winniatt and Hext, of the 83d; Mr. Humphrey, Quarter Master of the 7th Hussars; Lieut. Kirkland, Coldstream Guards; Lieut. Andrew, 28th Regiment and Ensign Irthy, 51st Regiment (the two latter with detachments of their respective regiments forming a convict guard.) The Buffalo, after disembarking the detachments at Quebec, will receive on board there about 300 convicts for New South Wales, and then proceed to New Zealand for timber.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The London Globe, (a ministerial paper,) of Wednesday evening, July 10th, has the following paragraph:

The very protracted and expensive nature of the former survey of the territory which Maine disputes with New-Brunswick having led to no results, the Senate of the United States having rejected the decision of the King of the Netherlands, to whom the dispute was referred, the new survey now proposed by the American Government will probably be carried into effect; and as a preliminary step, her Majesty's Government has selected two Commissioners to proceed immediately by the British Queen to North America, to examine into the possibility of simplifying this arduous undertaking, and bringing the question to a prompt and honorable settlement.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mudge, of the Royal Engineers, an officer of high reputation in geodetic operations, is one of the commissioners. The other is Mr. Featherstonhaugh.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LADY FLORA HASTINGS.—Yesterday the remains of this much lamented lady were removed at an early hour in the morning from Buckingham Palace on board the Royal William steam ship, lying at the St. Katharine Docks, for the purpose of being conveyed to the last resting-place of her ladyship's maternal ancestors in Scotland.

The *Post* says that the following particulars connected with the death and funeral of this lamented lady are authentic: The steam vessel which conveys the remains is expected to arrive at Leith on Friday. On the following day (Saturday) the body will be conveyed in privacy from Edinburgh to London Castle, a distance of 60 miles. On Sunday it will lie in state at the Castle; and the interment will take place on Monday. A confidential officer of the Duchess of Kent's household, by command of Her Royal Highness, will attend the body from the moment of its departure from Buckingham Palace to that of its being deposited in the tomb. The funeral on Monday will be attended by the numerous friends, tenants, and retainers of the family of Hastings and Loudoun in Ayrshire.

THE COFFIN.—The top of the outer case was marked with a sort of hatchment, within which were the initials 'F. H' in large black letters. The following is the inscription upon the coffin:

LADY FLORA ELIZABETH HASTINGS.
Lady of the Bedchamber to H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent;
Eldest daughter of Francis Marquis of Hastings, and Flora Countess of Loudoun.
Born in Edinburgh, Feb. 11, 1806,
Died at Buckingham Palace, July 5, 1839,
Aged 33.

The mourners did not go on board of the vessel, but returned to town without delay. The Royal William sails for Edinburgh at 10 o'clock this evening.

Steam Vessels in the Clyde.—The Achilles and the Fire King.—The whole river Clyde is at this moment a scene replete with interest to the man who is interested in the progress of steam navigation.—We were shown a large ship called Achilles, of about 1000 tons, floating in the basin of a Mr. Steele, at Greenock, which is to contain engines of about the size of the British Queen, and which we were also shown in the establishment of Messrs. Laird and Co. The Achilles is a noble and symmetrical vessel, rising to a great height out of the water, yet standing as stiff as a castle; and her engines are formed in a colonnade of eight Grecian-Doric columns of gigantic proportions, carrying an entablature which connects the two engines with much elegance. I should have imagined that this