duce a deep impression in England. "Only think," it was said, "of those politicians [meaning their opponents] who want to take from the Queen the society of her earliest friends—those friends who were attached to her in childhood—who watched over her in her sickness—who cheered her and made her happy in her hours of health, and who were her old and constant companions. [Laughter and hear, hear! from Tory peers.] Her gracious Majesty was now about nineteen years of age, or near twenty, and how many years did they suppose these old, and constant companions were known to her? Exactly one year—so that they were eighteen years unacquainted with her, and during all that time not one of them had approached her. (Laughter from Tory peers.) Now, if there had been one man, woman or child, whose feelings had been excited by the statement of the alleged misconduct of noble lords opposite there had been one hundred, one thousand, aye, ten thousand amongst the younger persons especially, whose feelings had been excited by this appeal to the public, and by the statement of this outrage upon the feelings of a young lady, in taking from her her dearest friends, her youngest companions and her oldest acquaintances. And yet it was all fancy, it was all a fabrication—and there was not a shadow of truth in it. [Hear, hear, from Tory peers.] There was no one who would stand up in that house and declare that it was ever the intention to have removed any one who had associated with her Majesty for two years. But then it might be said in the removal of some, why not allow the lady of the noble marquess, and the two sisters of a noble friend of his, the Secretary for Ireland, why not suffer them to remain? They might have remained: all that was stipulated for was the power of removing them. [Hear, hear, from Lord Lyndhurst.] Another doctrine had upon this subject been broached, which was quite new, unheard of, and monstrous: but the object of which was perfectly obvious. It was said that it would be a natural arrangement to have one set of men in office, and another set of women in office also. [Cheers and laughter from the Tory peers.] And this doctrine was reserved for the year 1839—it was reserved, too, for the Whigs, who in 1812 had maintained an opposite opinion, and who had refused coming into office because lords of the bedchamber were to be retained by the Sovereign. This was certainly an extraordinary position; but it threw a new light upon the formation of a government—that when ministers say they resigned, it meant only that the husbands were to resign, and the wives would not act in conformity with them, for they would not resign—that the half was to go out, and the "better half" to remain in [laughter], and that in a government coming down and saying "we only are in office until our successors are appointed," was to mean that "we are only out of office until our wives and sisters prevent those who might be our successors from forming another government." [Loud laughter and cheers from Tory peers.] This was a very painful topic to discant upon; those matters came to be state questions; ladies of the bedchamber were made political engines, and they became the pivots upon which state affairs were to turn. Ministers were not to look to the wisdom of Parliament; all they had to do was to obtain the confidence of the ladies of the bedchamber. It was the cause of the ladies; it was a case of the mere companionship of the Sovereign; and private lady friends became great agents and state actors in state affairs; they became statesmen, though not clothed with the masculine character, and they were the individuals who stood between the wishes of Parliament and the granting of those wishes. [Cheers from the Tory peers.] He would, if he could, abstain from this subject; but then it was a grave constitutional matter, and it was to be looked at in all its constitutional bearings, which were most important and connected with many consequences which could not be looked upon without apprehension by one who was of the opinion of William III. with respect to monarchies. It was a justifiable ground for maintaining a government in office, that it held opinions in conformity with those of the Crown. It was true that their lordships or the other house might differ from them, but the remedy for that was an appeal to the people. The Crown was not a mere cypher—it would cease to be a monarchy if the Crown were a mere cypher. It had to exercise a sound discretion, and it was placed upon the high grounds of prerogative. It might agree with the House of Commons and differ with the House of Lords—if it were on a trifling matter the government might proceed—if it were on an important matter, and there was a dissolution and a new election, and people adhered to the House of Commons and differed with the House of Lords, then, he said, that the constitutional doctrine of the country was, that their lordships should give way to the Monarch and the country. That was the language of the constitution; but that was not the position in which they were now. There was no difference between the two houses of Parliament, for neither of them had confidence in his noble friend—both abandoned him; both desired a change. Of the one he had lost the confidence—and of the other he never had it. [Laughter from Tory peers] But then, he had not lost the confidence of the Sovereign—that was all. On what ground had they the confidence of the Sovereign? They had it in no greater degree on the 14th of May than they had it on the 7th. But on what ground was that confidence continued, but not increased, or why should they attempt to carry on the business of a government in the face of the country? That question remained unanswered. But then came the consideration, were the Houses of Parliament to bow to the wishes of the Sovereign, or to the mere caprice of the Sovereign? He merely put the case in this way; for there was no human being who was more free from caprice than the illustrious personage whom he had the honour of knowing from her earliest years. A Sovereign might have caprice; but the Parliament could not have any caprice. They spoke always of "the wisdom of Parliament:" but in the Sovereign there might be wisdom, but also caprice. Suppose, then, a Sovereign to say, "I do not care for the House of Commons—I do not care for the House of Lords—I do not care for the country a jot—I insist upon having my ministers, because they will keep my two ladies of the bedchamber. (Laughter and cheers from Tory peers.) That was the situation in which they were now gravely told that the country was placed. That was a true statement and representation of a fact, stripped of the exaggeration which had been engrafted upon that statement. That was the illegitimate, unadulterated, unconstitutional principle which his noble friend had undertaken to lay before Parliament. This was the new, this was the portentous, this was the strange, uncouth language now employed in our limited monarchy—in a country governed by a Crown, and in which the wisdom of Parliament was every thing, and the personal feelings of the Sovereign absolutely not to be named—to be named in personal matters, surely—to be kindly treated, respectfully venerated, and to be touched with a tender, cautious, timid and shrinking hand; but never to interfere with the sober judgment of Parliament; never to be enforced for an instant as the highest interest, nor to be allowed to guide, to regulate, or to sway the state affairs of the realm. That was the language of the constitution. If it was not the language of the constitution, we did not live in a land of freedom, but in absolute monarchy. The form of a representative government was a mere pageant and a mockery—a popular pageant, and as useless and insulting mockery. Gracious God! that he should have lived to be obliged to argue this, and with Whigs—(cheers)—the kinsmen, the descendants, and the representatives of those who, because they would not subscribe to this creed, refused to become Ministers 1812—that he should have lived to hear it said. "Let us rally one and all round the Queen—never mind the Lords—never mind the Commons—never mind measures—never mind principles—abandon opinions—leave pledges unredeemed—quarrel with our supporters—quarrel with the people—but for God's sake" (say the Whigs of 1839) "rally round the Sovereign and the throne (a laugh); our princess on the throne ought to be the object of veneration—whatever pleases the princess, let that be the law of the land." (laughter.) Was that the consequence of the state of things they were in now? The government had resumed office—not because they had regained the confidence of Parliament, but because the Queen would not change two ladies of her bedchamber. They said "let the government stand by the Queen though without the confidence of Parliament."—Would standing by the Queen get back the confidence of Parliament? He [Lord Brougham] did not believe a word of it. Was there the slightest difference in the state of parties, persons, and measures, which had dictated the withdrawal of that confidence? He said no. The attempt to pass a falsehood upon the public, had signally failed. He believed, indeed, that it had succeeded a little more than the noble duke supposed that it had; for he seemed to think the conflict on this point had been carried on, not *dubio marte*, but with the utter repulse and discomfiture of those who attempted to propagate the falsehood. But in its main purpose it had failed. The truth was known. The proceedings in Parliament had opened the eyes of all men to the fact that a change of measures was the only alternative—that nothing but a change of measures could win back to the government the support they had lost. But where was the government? where was the state? what become of the sum of affairs while the government was trying to fish for support—while they were baiting their hooks?—[laughter.] The Jamaica Bill, which was said to be a most important measure, was brought forward. The government staked their existence upon it. They were not able to carry it, and therefore they conceived they had lost the confidence of the house of Commons. They thought that measure one of paramount necessity. Was it less necessary now? They had not changed their opinion. They had given up their measure, but they retained the same opinion. His hon. friend in the other house who brought forward the new measure had, as we are informed, said that he retained the same opinion that the other was the right measure. If the other was the right measure, this was the wrong measure; if it was not right to adopt this, it was wrong to abandon the other. Oh! but that was altered. The Jamaica policy was to be new-fashioned: principles were to be given up, and measures abandoned, and all was to be completely changed, because of, two ladies of the bedchamber [laughter.] If the case was ludicrous, it was not his fault. He was stating the case of the government in their own language; they said they would not adopt a measure or join in a vote contrary to their conscience; they would not adopt a Jamaica bill contrary to their principle. But they gave up the right measures contrary to their opinions and conscientious convictions. And why? Not because their opinions had changed, or conscience seared, or their minds favoured with any new light since the 7th of May, but because a squabble in the bedchamber—about the appointment of two ladies. Canada was a most important matter. It was referred to in the speech at the beginning of the session, and they had heard something since of measures on the subject, but not much. They had received a message from the Crown recommending as a matter of necessity, attention to the affairs of Canada on a basis pointed out. He had put a question on this subject to his noble friend the other night, and the answer—a not very satisfactory one—which he received was, that measures were preparing, and would be produced, unless circumstances occurred to prevent their being brought forward. Did not every man who had eyes see what circumstances were—not the circumstances of Canada, not the merits of the case, nothing in the measure itself, but—the ladies of the bedchamber—[a laugh.] It was a question of court intrigue, how government would be best able to weather the storm, and if they thought they could weather the storm better by leaving out Canada than by taking it up, they would leave it out. [Laughter.] It was the first time in the history of this country, at all events since the Revolution of 1688, that it had ever been avowed—publicly and openly avowed—and by the liberal and constitutional party too; the Whig party, the framers of the constitution of 1688, that the Crown was every thing, and the parliament and the people nothing. This was the first time that England had ever proclaimed to Europe that she was to be governed on such principles; the first time that her statesmen had professed that the opinions of Parliament were to go for nothing, provided they retained the confidence of the Queen. Was this likely to raise the confidence of foreign countries in respective governments, or make them feel more respect for ours? Would they not know that this must have an end? Would they not feel well assured—would not any honest man who applied his mind to the matter feel well assured that this could last but for a very short time? If his noble friend the Secretary for the Foreign Department were there, he would ask him what chance he had of a successful issue in his negotiations with one power, while his government was standing in these unparalleled circumstances—while it was so infirm, so tottering, and he would add, so rotten must be the foundation of a governwhich stood on such a basis. One word more with respect to what he took to be the most melancholy, and not the least interesting part of the question. He grieved deeply that her Majesty should be placed in this position. [Hear.] It was not the fault of parliament. Parliament had spoken its opinion fairly. And considering how inexperienced a person she of necessity was, it could be imputed to no fault of her own. She had reigned barely two years. But those who were about her were bound to inform her of the solemn responsibility thrown upon her by the ancient and established principles of the constitution. [Hear, hear.] There should be no force. Her feelings should be treated with all imaginable tenderness. Even where she might be wrong every conceivable excuse should be made, and even when difficulties arose, all reverence and tenderness, and the most profound respect and veneration of the most devoted courtier should be shown; but duty remained towering above all other and pettier considerations; the duty of men, of statesmen, of ministers, of sworn advisers; a duty the more imperative upon those who had been the first advisers and councillors of her earliest youth, and more imperative still upon those to whom she had ever proved a most confiding and most gracious mistress? What was that duty? To tell her that the constitution knew of no *divisum imperium*; no opposition of ladies of the bedchamber; that changes in those places, which ought to be carefully avoided if possible, and never to be resorted to one hair's breadth beyond what the individual case required, might yet be just as much necessary as changes in the husbands and brothers of those ladies themselves. He hoped that such advice had been tendered; he trusted that such information had been afforded. But of one thing he was sure; that if, for want of due consideration, for want of appropriate councillors, for lack of requisite information, that most illustrious, most amiable, and most upright Princess should be brought prematurely, and at the beginning of her reign, into collision with the wisdom of Parliament, or the will, for that was the wisdom of Parliament, Parliament having no caprice, and if the public affairs, the *ardua regni*, should take any detriment from that collision, and the Crown fail, as fail it must, a bad service would have been rendered by bad councillors, bad friends, bad flatterers, and worthless parasites. If there were any such who had done so, and he denied the possibility of believing that there could be such [laughter] it could not be his noble friend. He knew it was out of the question: he did not tender such advice; but whoever had done it, had rendered a bad, pernicious, and all but fatal service to a confiding, amiable, and upright Princess. Then they should see the misery of a reign in which, having commenced with a personal conflict, always to be avoided even by a Sovereign under the weight of years; a sovereign who had laid the country under old obligations by service rendered; but how much more to be avoided in the case of a Princess who had just stepped upon the throne, and had had no time to confer great benefits on her people; then, he said, would have began a reign under the most inauspicious of all circumstance: a coldness, he would anticipate no worse, for that was bad enough, of coldness and alienation between the Princess and the people, between the Crown and the Commons and Peers of the realm. He knew that his noble friend who led the government in that house, and his noble friend who had led it in the other house, were the last men in all England to be anxious about retaining office. He knew it personally from their character, their habits, and from positive knowledge of the subject, that they would make no sacrifice of principle, no sacrifice of honor to retain their places. They were above mean and paltry motives, and felt in their position only the responsibility, the duty and the difficulty which belonged to it. But there were others who might counsel them; lovers of place wishing to keep place, or only hungering and thirsting to get place: those whose appetencies had been sharpened by possession, or those to whose desire distance made it seem more sweet, and who had not tasted the bitters with which the possession of office is always mingled. If his noble friends were above taking counsel from such advisers as these, he dreaded not the honest, wise, and well considered opinions of his noble friends themselves. The consequence of all this was, and it was this that gave him the anxiety with which he had had all along viewed this question, and with which he now addressed their lordships: that the principle of the monarchy had been put to a severe trial. Let them be assured of that [hear, hear], and let it not be tried more than it was prudent to try it. Let them not stretch it, lest peradventure it might crack. His noble friend, who introduced this subject, had spoken of conspiracy against the monarchy, and of those who would pull it down. There might be some who entertained such views, but he believed they were few in number, not very respectable in force; and he was confident not very respectable in point of capacity, with very few exceptions. But if there were such a party, and if he were apprehensive of an assault on the monarchy from that party, he could not look upon it with any feeling but the most serious affright, alarm, and dismay, in thinking that the battle was about to be fought, after such an unwise, unprecedented, and reckless course as had been taken, in resting the government upon a bed-chamber quarrel, and bringing the feelings of the monarch into collision with the wishes, the will, and the wisdom of Parliament. God avert this omen! but upon his mind he had more explanations; the alarm would be great. [The noble and learned lord sat down amid loud and continued cheers from the Opposition benches.]

The Opium Trade at Canton.—The following is an extract from a letter received at this city, dated "*Canton, March* 6.—The Government appear determined to suppress the Opium trade. On the 26th ult. a native dealer was executed in front of our factories in so hasty a manner, and under protection of such a force as effectually prevented any interference on the part of the foreigners. Thus has the Governor carried his threat into execution, and we are of opinion that no further similar outrage will take place. All the foreign flags are struck, as an expression of the indignation felt on the occasion. We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Imperial Commissioner, who is charged with the suppression of the Opium trade, and the export of the Sycee silver; and as he is reported to be beyond corruption, we anticipate no favorable turn to the drug trade."

Brig Emma, of this port, at Portsmouth 9th, from New Orleans, reports that about 16th ult. on the first day out, about 25 miles from land, picked up a boat with a man in it, who says his name is Francis Martin, that he lives on lot No. 14, about 10 miles above Fort Jackson, near the Grand (or Big) Prairie, on N. Orleans river, following the fishing business, supplying the plantations, &c.: and that he is by birth a Frenchman and about 68 years of age. He says his wife lay dead and he was on his way down the river to get sand to make a grave over her, when he drifted (or was blown) off out of sight of land and could not get back. Capt. Dwight states that when picked up he was entirely exhausted and was lying under the sail, and not aware that any vessel was near him, and was only aroused by hallooing: probably would not long have survived; had been four days absent from home. There was some bread on board his boat but no water, and he had drank salt water. Capt. D. says he endeavored to speak some vessel bound to New Orleans, or that way, to put him on board, but had not been able. He is now nearly well, and anxious to obtain a passage to New Orleans.—*Boston Weekly Messen.*

Spanish Seamen.—Mr. Bradford, the Consul of the United States at St. Johns, Porto Rico, has caused to be published a letter, warning American Captains and those engaged in trading to Spanish ports to be careful in shipping on board their vessels natives of Spain or its dependencies, without the consent of the resident Spanish authorities, or unless they are naturalized citizens of the United States, as the laws of Spain are such as not only to enforce, but make it obligatory upon the marine authorities to demand and enforce the discharge of all such persons, without any reference whatever to their individual obligations. He states that vessels trading to the Spanish Islands via St. Thomas, are most liable to these impositions, and consequently to inconvenience and loss.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

Per Blackness *from London.*

THE subscriber has just received by the above vessel his supply of New and Fashionable Watches, Jewellery, &c., amongst which are—Silver Patent Lever and Verticle Watches, of various patterns; Gent's Gold Seals and Keys, (warranted pure); pure silver, steel and silk Watch Guards; Ladies and Gent's sett and plain Gold Finger Rings; ditto Real Gold Ear Drops, of the newest fashion; German Silver Forks; Tea, Table and Dessert Spoons, Glaziers Diamonds; Spectacles of various patterns, and spectacle Glasses *to suit all ages, which can be fitted to frames*; and a variety of other Goods in the Jewellery line.

☞ Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Quadrants, Compasses, &c. &c. repaired at the shortest notice.

JAMES G. MELICK,
Clock & Watch Maker, Market Square.

July 12.

NEW SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will open a School on the 5th of August next, in the School Room in *Charlotte street*, lately occupied by Mr. G. F. Watson. The course of instruction embraces *Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Book-Keeping, Geography, the Use of the Globes*, and *Mathematics.*

Throughout the course, an anxious interest will be taken to advance the particular views of the Parent—to direct the scholar principally towards the department which he is intended to fill, and to store his mind with useful, rather than mere ornamental acquirements.

12th July. WILLIAM CORRY.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

SALT RHEUM, Ringworm, Tetter, Barber's or Jackson Itch, Scald Head, and all other diseases of the skin are effectually cured by the use of "*Sands' Remedy for Salt Rheum*," which has now been tested in rising twenty-five hundred cases, without in one instance having failed. It is a discovery never before known in the history of medicine, and every person afflicted with cutaneous diseases in any form, is invited to make immediate use of this valuable medicine. Numerous certificates of its virtues have been received by the proprietor, and will be exhibited on application.—Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street, corner of William street, New-York.

Sold at wholesale and retail, by special appointment, by A. R. Truro, North side Market Square, St. John. *12th July.*

For Sale or to Let.

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

WANTS A SITUATION, as storekeeper or Clerk to any respectable establishment in this City and Province, a steady single man, who can be particularly recommended. Application to be made to H. Mc. care of Mr. Henry Gault, merchant, South Market Wharf. July 19.

Cigars, Coffee, Brooms, Soap, Hams, &c.

Landing ex *Eleanor Jane*, from Boston:

20,000 Superior Moreno Cigars, 50 bags Java Coffee; 20 doz. Corn Brooms; Rice, Salæratus, Walnuts, Ground Rice, Cocoa Paste, and Crushed Cocoa.

Ex the *Elizabeth*, from Liverpool:

30 boxes Glenfield's Soap; 100 do. Liverpool do.; 1 hogshead Hams; 2 tons Cordage. For sale by

12th July. JAMES MALCOLM.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 26, 1839.

We are still without later dates from Europe; the two great steam ships *British Queen* and *Great Western* are due at New-York, and it is probable by this time both have arrived.

Steam Boats.—The steam Ferry Boat has her machinery fitted up, and was in full operation yesterday plying about the harbour and around Partridge Island. As soon as the landing places on each side are completed, this steamer will commence her regular trips, which will be one of the greatest conveniences ever yet afforded by our Corporate Body. The present Ferry-boats and their arrangement have been long and loudly complained of, and we trust the substitution of the steam-boat will make ample amends for the future accommodation of the public.

The machinery for the steamer *New-Brunswick*, arrived on Saturday last per the brig Mary Pring, from Port Glasgow.—A few weeks hence, we expect to see this fine Boat in full play on the St. John, under the favorite commander Captain Wiley.

Spring Hill Establishment.—Great care and superior workmanship appear to have been bestowed upon the noble Mill erected at this place.—The simplicity of the machinery excites universal admiration; one single saw, which is now at full work, cuts deals of a quality equal to any yet offered in the market; the Mill is to consist of two gangs of saws one single, and two circulars; a grist mill with two run of stones, and the whole to be worked by steam. The majestic over-shot water wheel now worked, is of 40 feet diameter, into which the water is so carefully introduced, that scarcely a drop is wasted, until it is poured out at the foot of the wheel. A run of six cubic inches of water is sufficient to turn this immense wheel when unincumbered by the machinery of the saws, except the lying shaft;—to this shaft, which goes through the whole length of the mill, all the machinery is attached, and the silence and ease with which it works are really admirable. In the upper part of the mill it is contemplated to establish a manufactory of turned domestic utensils, for which we are now paying annually a large sum of money to our Western neighbours.

The ship *Loyalist*, of 600 tons burden, lately launched from the ship yard of this establishment will bear minute inspection as regards the work, manship and materials; we have heard that a large remunerating price was offered for her by a ship company in England, while she was yet on the stocks, and there can be no doubt that so fine a ship will always find a ready purchaser whenever offered for sale. The keel of another vessel, a brig of about 250 tons, is already laid down at the same place, which is to be launched in the autumn before the navigation closes.—Here, indeed, is a novelty—a fine ship yard, almost surrounded with the very best materials for building good ships, and from which a ship can be launched at any part of the season of navigation, yet situated nearly one hundred miles from the mouth of the noble river St. John. This extensive establishment has 2500 acres of well timbered land attached to it, and has certain shares in Mill establishments on the Poquiok and Nashwaack rivers. We wish Messrs. Barber & Co. every success in their laudable undertaking; it is the erection of such establishments as this at Spring Hill; Messrs. Mackay, Brothers & Co. of this city; the Lancaster Mills, at Musquash, and such like, which give a spur to the Province, and in the prosperity of which, every one should feel an interest. These are the real riches of the country, of which it cannot be robbed, and from which the Province will derive far greater benefit than can be obtained by shipping square timber.

It affords us much pleasure to learn that the emigrant passengers on board the brig *Joseph P. Dobree*, from Londonderry, have by subscription, presented to Captain John Hayes, a handsome silver Snuff Box, as a farewell and grateful remembrance for his most humane and attentive conduct to them on the passage from Ireland to New-Brunswick on board of that vessel.

New Vessels.—The "*Edina*," another fine ship of 470 tons, equally credible in every respect to all concerned, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Hugh Irvin & Brothers, near the Aboideau, on Wednesday. She was built for Messrs. Alexanders, Barry & Co. of this City, and we trust is but the harbinger of many more for her young and enterprising owners.

Launched, on Wednesday last from the ship yard of Mr. David M'Clellan, for the enterprising firm of Messrs. Harris & Allan, a beautiful and superior ship, called the "*Express*." She is copper fastened, iron-kneed, and altogether finished in a very superior style; and fully sustains Mr. M'Clellan's character as an excellent ship-builder. Her figure-head, we understand, was cut by one of Messrs. H. & A.'s own men, (Mr. Charters,) and is his first attempt: in point of taste and superior workmanship it is considered one of the finest full figures ever cut in this place.

A substantial copper fastened brig of 150 tons, was launched from the building yard of Mr. Benjamin Appleby, of Hampton, on Thursday se'nnight. She is called the "*Ulster*," and belongs to Capt. S. Stephenson.

Launched on the 10th inst., at the building yard of Mr. Alexander Wright, Salisbury, a superior built vessel of 350 tons register, named the "*William Walker*": she is owned by the enterprising builder.

A large and splendid ship named the "*Leander*," built by Mr. C. Specht, at St. Mary's Bay, N. S. was towed from thence on Monday last, by the *Maid of the Mist*. She is owned by Messrs. Ratchford & Brothers, of this City, and a more sightly or a stronger fastened and better finished vessel is rarely to be seen in our harbour.—*Courier.*

From the Royal Gazette.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SALAMANCA.

We had the pleasure of announcing in a previous number, that a jubilee was to be given to Her Majesty's 36th Regiment, now in this Garrison, which accordingly took place on Monday last, the 22d instant, the anniversary of the glorious battle of "Salamanca," in which that corps were actively engaged. The weather proved very favourable in the morning for the commencement of the amusements of the day, by the splendid and inspiring spectacle of a "Sham Fight." About eight o'clock, A. M. Major Cairns proceeded in command of the opposing force, consisting of a division of the 36th Regiment, with the Royal Artillery, Cavalry and Rifles, belonging to the 1st Battalion York County Militia, to the ground selected for the occasion, where they occupied a commanding position on the heights above the town; and about half past nine, Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, with a detachment of Royal Artillery of the line, and five Companies of the 36th Regiment, representing the English force, marched to the flats in the lower vicinity of the town where they halted in order of battle. At 10 o'clock His Excellency Sir John Harvey, with a numerous suite, arrived on the ground, upon which a gun was fired as the signal for action, and immediately the firing became general on both sides; the whole of the manœuvres were well conceived and executed, and the repeated charges of the Cavalry and the line could not have been excelled under existing circumstances; the ground was well chosen for the occasion, and the advance and retreat of the troops on the heights was admirably and skilfully conducted, and the oft repeated but ineffectual attacks of the Cavalry upon the solid squares of the Infantry, had an imposing appearance and gave a striking resemblance of reality to the animating scene. The Troops retired to their original ground—a parley then ensued by sending out a *Flag of Truce*; the whole then passed His Excellency in review order, and from thence the Corps filed off to their respective quarters.

In the evening also there was a dinner, ball and supper at the Officer's Mess room to which the principal inhabitants were invited.

We are happy to say, in conclusion, that although there was a good many *sham fights*, yet there was nothing occurred of a serious nature to disturb the harmony which continued uninterrupted until it reached *the sma' hours ayont the twal.*

On Monday morning last, Edward Collingburn, a private in the 36th Regt. put a period to his existence by discharging his firelock into his head. The unfortunate man was subject to occasional abberations of mind from the effects, it is supposed, of a fall into the hold of the vessel in which he embarked at Plymouth for this country—*Verdict—Temporary Insanity.*

An inquest was held at the Great Falls, Parish of Andover, County of Carleton, the 9th inst. before Jonathan P. Taylor, Esq. Coroner, on view of the bodies of John Robinson and Thomas Sherdon, private soldiers of the 69th Regt. The Jury after examining witnesses and due consideration, returned a verdict, that the deceased came to their deaths, by drowning in consequence of the accidental upsetting of a canoe, while crossing the St. John River, above the Great Falls, in the County of Carleton, the 29th of June last.

Clements, N. S., July 15.—The herring fishery is most abundant here this season. Three wares around Goat Island, have taken in the space of four weeks, 16,000 boxes of these fish, most of which are of a superior quality.

Halifax, July 17.—Orders were received by Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey on Saturday, from the Admiralty, for the return of H. M. S. Edinburgh to England. She sailed this forenoon. The Madagascar, we believe, will also soon proceed from hence to the same destination.

H. M. Packet Mutine is detained for Despatches from His Excellency Sir John Harvey, which are expected this evening, *via* Windsor.

Her Majesty's ship Madagascar, Capt. Wallis, we are happy to state, arrived to-day from Quebec. Fears of her safety were entertained here last week, in consequence of intelligence from Picton, of a Frigate having been seen on shore in the Strait of Canso. Her Majesty's Steamer Medea was despatched on Wednesday afternoon for her assistance,—she found the Madagascar riding safe at her Anchors, waiting for a fair wind, towed her through the Gut on Saturday, clear of all danger, and returned here on Sunday. The Madagascar, in attempting to work through the Passage, had grounded, but floated off with the rise of the tide, having received no injury.—*Royal Gazette.*

The Madagascar Frigate, Capt. Wallis, sails for Portsmouth on Wednesday morning, calling at St. John's, Newfoundland, with Volunteers from this Garrison to the Veteran Corps at that place. We understand that deputy Commissary General Hewetson goes home in the Madagascar, on leave of absence, for the recovery of his health.—*Journal.*

Bermuda, July 2.—We learn, says the Grenada Chronicle of June 8th, by private accounts, that the present Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, Sir George Tyler, will shortly leave that Island, for England. His Excellency will be succeeded in the government by a Mr. Sterling. We also learn, from the same source, that there is every probability of our worthy and esteemed Governor-General being shortly removed from Barbados, and sent to Jamaica, to relieve Sir Lionel Smith, who is to go to India, to assume the command of the Bengal army.

Trinidad Standards of the 24th, 28th, and 31st ult., have reached us since our last, but we have received no papers from the Gazette Office. One or two extracts relative to the assumption of the Government by Sir E. J. M. McGregor, will be found in our columns of this Evening. At a meeting of the Council on the 22d, "a temporary arrangement was entered into, by which 50 more men of the 74th will be stationed at San Fernando. A letter from the Commander in Chief, Sir S. F. Whittingham, was read, stating his intention of abandoning the military station at St. Joseph, and withdrawing from the Island the number of soldiers usually stationed there, unless those barracks are rebuilt at the expense of the Colony." It appears probable that arrangements will be made for complying with the suggestion of the Commander in Chief.

A good deal of excitement is prevalent in consequence of the suspension of Mr. Darracott, a member of Council, by the Governor-General, for having refused to take the oaths on his Excellency assuming the government.—*Grenada Free Press, June* 5.

Grenada.—*Judge Sanderson.*—The following Resolutions passed the House of Assembly on the 17th May:—

Resolved, That having taken into consideration the Petitions of John Ross McCombie and Daniel McLean, they are of opinion that this House is without any means of affording relief, but that His Honor the Speaker of the House, or the Committee of correspondence, be directed to forward to the Colonial Agent, copies of the said Petitions, with the different documents attached to the same, for the purpose of laying them before Her Majesty, who alone can grant relief to the Petitioners.

Resolved further, That from the general conduct of Mr. Sanderson, during the time that he has filled the office of Chief-Justice—conduct which has, on more than one occasion, rendered a reference to the Colonial Secretary necessary, he has lost the confidence of this House, and the Committee cannot but consider the continuation of Mr. Sanderson, in the office of Chief-Justice of this Island, as injurious to the best interests of this Colony.

Quebec, July 12.—The freight ship *Marquis of Huntley*, arrived here on Wednesday evening, from Cork, has on board drafts for the following Regiments serving in Canada, under command of Capt. W. R. Haliday, of the 93d Regiment. The whole proceeded to Montreal last night in the steamer *Canada.*

34th Regiment. Lieut F. Duff, Ensign W. B. Money, two serjeants and 60 rank and file.

65th. Ensigns C. Tafford and O. Nicolls, and 60 rank and file.

66th. Ensigns J. H. Birch and H. L. G. Scott, and 40 rank and file.

71st. Lieut. Ready, Ensign F. G. Scott, Assistant Surgeon Macdiarmid, two serjeants and 60 rank and file.

73d. Ensign R. P. Campbell, one serjeant and 40 rank and file.

93d. Capt. Haliday, Ensign Seton, one serjeant and 40 rank and file.

The ship *Earl of Durham*, from London, arrived this morning, has on board a detachment of the 11th Regiment, 60 rank and file, and a detachment of the Dragoon Guards.—*Gazette.*

The American flag was never so extensively used by the slavers as at present. About three fourths of the slave vessels boarded by British cruisers are protected by American papers. The American consul at Havanna signs these papers, although he is perfectly aware of the infernal traffic to be carried on under their protection, by individuals whom the laws of the United States denounce as pirates.—*Transcript.*

A detachment of the 24th Regiment, consisting of one sergeant and twelve men, arrived on Wednesday, in the steamer St. George from Montreal, on their way to Lake Temiscouata, where a military post will be established.—*Ib.*

From the Official Gazette of yesterday.

Office of the Secretary of the Province,
Quebec, 17th July, 1839.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, by Commission under the Great Seal, to appoint the Governor General—The Governor of the Province of Lower Canada—The Lieutenant Governor or Officer administering the the Government—The President and the several members of the Council of the said Province—The Chief Judge and Judges of the said Province—The Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty of the said Province—The Public Secretary of the said Province—The Public Treasurer and each and every of the said Functionaries for the time being—The Commander in Chief—The several flag officers, Captains and Commanders of such Squadron of Her Majesty's ships of war as shall happen to be in any of the ports or road-steads of the said Province, or any of them, (of which number the said Governor or Administrator of the Government, the Chief or other Judges or one of them, or the Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty, respectively, for the time being, shall always be one,) to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for the trial of all Treasons, Piracies, Felonies, Robberies, Murders, Conspiracies, and other offences whatsoever committed and to be committed at sea, and in certain other places therein described, not being within the local jurisdiction of any of the ordinary Courts of Justice competent to try such offences, according to the laws of the realm and the statutes in such case made and provided.

Montreal, July 11.

An American Pirate Captured.—Lieut. McClure, R. N. captured Martin Kelly alias Millis, said to have been concerned in robbing the mail near Grass's Creek, last spring. He is also said to have been at the destruction of the Sir Robert Peel. Kelly was taken somewhere near the Thousand Islands, and was armed to the teeth, with Bowie knife, &c. He discharged his pistols at the captors, but without effect.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

The following is a summary official "Account of the ordinary revenues constituting the public income of the Province of Lower Canada, for the year ended 10th October, 1838:—

The total revenue applicable to general purposes is—Gross Amount, including £42561 11 1 of arrears, £226380 2 9, of which, £41668 13 1 is the proportion for Upper Canada; the net income, applicable to general purposes, is £113585 19 9½, which is exclusive of the following:—Duties under Prov. Acts 45 and 51 Geo. III, on shipping, £4037 9 10; Duties on passengers under Prov. Act 6 William IV cap. 13 £729 18 2; Tonnage Duties under Prov. Act 6 William IV cap. 35, £1357 18 0; Jesuits' Estates, £1859 13 6¼.

We are happy to learn, that it is proposed to establish a Club-House in this city, to be called, "The Union Club," to be conducted on principles of economy and comfort, and as nearly as circumstances will admit, on the plan of the London Clubs, for the convenience of gentlemen resident in Montreal, and of others in the country, who are in the habit of paying frequent visits to town,—where they may procure comfortable meals and temporary lodgings, at the most moderate rates,—have access to a library, as well as to the European, American, and Canadian newspapers, and other periodicals. The Club is to consist of two hundred members; every person becoming a member must pay fifteen pounds of entrance money, and an annual subscription, which shall in no case exceed five pounds.—*Montreal Herald.*

We learn from the *Hamilton Gazette* that Arthur Ledlie, a shoemaker by trade, residing in Binbrook, in the District of Gore, Upper Canada, murdered his wife, in a most shocking manner, on the 2d inst. They had not previously lived comfortably together; and his wife left him to go to a gentleman's house where she was then acting as house-keeper; he went to see her, and after expostulating with her, on the propriety of her returning home with him, which, it is stated, she refused, he immediately plunged a knife or some such sharp instrument, into her breast, a second into her side, and a third blow, it has been proved, entered the lungs, and in about twenty minutes the unfortunate woman breathed her last. He was arrested, and committed to Hamilton jail.—*Montreal Transcript.*

From the New York Express, July 13.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Siddons, Capt. Palmer, from Liverpool, June 14, we are in possession of London and Liverpool papers, one day later than those brought by the Liverpool.

The news is not important. Money was scarce, and the Bank of England was more sparing than ever in her discounts.

In the House of Lords, on the 12th, a petition was presented by Lord Brougham, from the Canadian prisoners—Mr. Parker and others—whose cases had been under discussion in the Courts of Exchequer and Queen's Bench. He spoke some time in favor of the petition, and went into a recital of the circumstances in Parker's case at considerable length.

In the House of Commons the same day a petition was presented from the Catholic Archbishop and priesthood of Tuam, in Ireland, against the national system of education in that part of the kingdom. They claimed the right to regulate and control the education of their flocks. Mr. Law moved that the petition be rejected, on the ground that the assumption of the title "Archbishop of Tuam" was illegal. The petition was rejected, 105 to 82.

Letters from Constantinople of the 22d May, state that a division of the Ottoman fleet was to sail for Gallipoli on the 24th. The Turkish navy was never more formidable; 10,000 soldiers, acting as marines, were on board of it. It is added, as the result of a deliberation of 10 hours in the Sultan's Council, that war should be immediately declared against Mehemet Ali.

The combined British and French fleets in the Levant, would amount, after the joining of 30 vessels of war in preparation at Toulon, to 75 sail.—Admiral Stopford is the British commander. This fleet would, it is said, be divided into two—the one to watch the Turkish, the other the Egyptian naval forces.

A Russian Slave ship has been captured by an English cruiser, and brought to Portsmouth.

The Paris dates are of Tuesday, 11th. The Ministry had incurred another defeat in the Chamber of Peers, on some proposition in the law relative to the Legion of Honor. It was opposed by Marshal *Soult* and Mr. *Villemain*, the Minister of Justice, but prevailed notwithstanding.

Turkey.—The war between Turkey and Egypt is on the point of commencing. The Turkish army, 60,000 strong, have crossed the Euphrates at Bir.

The greatest consternation prevails in Egypt. The troops of the Dey have passed on through Alexandria by forced marches, to join Ibrahim Pacha, who with his generals and army are at Aleppo, awaiting the approach of the Sultan's troops. The news from Alexandria, is down to April 28.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 13.—The market still preserves a brisk appearance; the trade buying rather freely, at an advance of prices of about ⅛d per lb. since last Friday. The sales yesterday and to-day are about 9,000 bales. The import this week is large, say about 90,000 bales, principally from the U. States.

A court martial has been held at Brest to try Capt. Bazoche for the loss of the frigate Herminie, off the Bermudas at the beginning of last December. The evidence proved that the accident had been occasioned by no fault of the commander of the vessel, that he showed the greatest *sang froid* after it had happened, and adopted the most efficacious means for saving the crew. Admiral Arnous who was reporter on the occasion, spoke of the captain in very warm terms of praise, and the President Admiral De Coupe, after pronouncing his acquittal, returned his sword to Captain Bazoche, with a handsome and well merited compliment.—*London Times, April* 22.

Woollen Trade.—The quantity of sheep and lamb's wool imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in 1838 amounted to 52,606,496 pounds; of which 10,116,409 was derived from the colonies. Germany supplied towards the gross amount the large quantity of 27,506,282. Russia furnished 3,769,102; and Peru, the next largest in amount, 2,304,088. The total value of British sheep and lamb's wool exported in 1838 amounted to £5,851,340, and the total value of woollen yarn, including yarn of wool or worsted mixed with other materials, £3,085,892.

Linen Trade in France.—A commission of the Council of Commerce has been inquiring into the state of the linen trade and manufactures, recommends that the tariff of 1826 should be re-established exactly as it was. It also demands that the difference of the duties on flax thread and tow thread shall be abolished; and that the protecting duty, which is now only 3 to 4 per cent. shall be raised to 7 or 8 per cent.; as also that the duty on machinery for the linen manufacture imported from England shall be reduced 15 per cent. Some of the principal manufacturers are anxious for a protecting duty of 18 per cent. on linen yarns, and 26 per cent. on linen cloths.

Destructive Hail Storm.—The Rochester Democrat states that more than one thousand acres of wheat, which if they had fully ripened, would have yielded more than 20,000 bushels were destroyed by a hail storm last Sunday. The storm extended east as far as Wayne county, and after it had passed over, the hail lay upon the ground to the depth of four inches. The meadow land also sustained serious injury.