cable to this particular case but to the general principle on which the church in all provinces ought to be regulated. He was fully persuaded that the destinies of empires were governed by Divine Providence with a view to the promotion of the benefits of the scheme of Christianity and the eternal interests of mankind. They knew that the destinies of empires in ancient times were governed with that view. He believed that the same beneficent scheme continued to operate. He therefore trusted that the object of the diffusion of Christianity over the earth would never be excluded from our national policy, for if it were so we might depend that our greatness and glory would pass away. If this were true it was the duty of the governors of this country to take care that religion was duly protected and encouraged in every part of the empire, and particularly a church which presented religion in its most holy and purest form. He could not express his feelings on the subject more strongly than by reading from a document which he held in his hand. It was the charter granted by King William III to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It ran thus:—"Whereas we are credibly informed that many of our plantations, colonies, and factories are wholly destitute of ministers and the public worship of God, and for the lack of such means are abandoning themselves to atheism and infidelity; and whereas we deem it our duty as much as in us lies to promote the glory of God by the instruction of our people in the Christian religion and that it would be highly conducive to their interests if there were a sufficient maintenance for an orthodox clergy." The document goes on to provide for the establishment of a corporation "for receiving and disposing of the charity of our beloved subjects." Before the revolution, therefore, there was no adequate provision made for the service of the church. At the time of the American revolution the loyalists were all in favour of the church, and this he believed was one of the things which opened the eyes of the government here to the mistake of former governments for not having paid sufficient attention to the interests of the church in the colonies. When Francis the First of France sent out the first expedition to Canada, the number of emigrants was only 300; but of these six were churchmen, and those six founded and established the Roman Catholic religion there, which was the faith in the present day of a majority of the inhabitants of the Lower Province. By the act of George III. one-seventh of all the uncultivated lands was set apart as a provision for the established church; but these reserves remaining uncultivated no benefit had as yet accrued to the church. After the revolution the supply of ministers sent out by the society for the propagation of the gospel was very small. He ought here to mention that a bishop was for a time appointed for Quebec. At that time the number of ministers was fifty. Now it was more than one hundred. Great inconvenience was at length found to arise from the assignment of so large a portion of land from the general occupation of the country, and as all the reserves were in the hands of the church without any means of improvement they presented obstacles to general improvement, such as the construction of roads, &c. When he was Bishop of London he had been frequently consulted on this point, but no satisfactory arrangement had ever been come to. There was no question of withdrawing the property from the church, for the right of the church, to these reserves was faithfully and conscientiously recognised. The British Legislature had acted in a different spirit towards the West India colonies. At a large pecuniary sacrifice they not only purchased the emancipation of the negro population, but they assigned large sums for their education and spiritual instruction; and was it not, he asked, totally inconsistent with that spirit to refuse a few thousands a year for the spiritual consolation of those who, in order to secure that employment they could not obtain in England, emigrated to Canada—an act by which in equal degrees they benefited themselves and this country? It was said—and to his surprise he had heard it—that in Canada Protestantism was in point of numbers the smallest of the "sects," as in that country were termed all religions except the Romish. But this was not so. After the Catholic, the established religion in Canada had the greatest number of followers, and he was certain all that was requisite to give it a preponderance was the endowment and maintenance of an efficient Protestant establishment. There were many thousands in Canada who were without any church whatever, but who, nevertheless, had a great thirst for religion, and would willingly flock round a Protestant clergyman were he to settle among them. In the observations he had now to conclude he begged to be understood as not imputing any inattention or neglect to any of those who had filled the office of Colonial Secretary, and to the noble lord who now held its seal he felt much indebted for the kindness with which he had attended to his comments, and the frankness with which he had listened to his views on the subject—views which he was confident he felt regret at not being able to meet. (Hear.) He begged, in conclusion, to move that the petition be brought up.

The Earl of Ripon said that as an alteration in regard to the grant for the ecclesiastical wants of the province of Upper Canada took place while he had the honour to hold the seals of the colonial department it became his duty to trouble their lordships with a few observation in explanation of the circumstances under which it took place. In the year 1817 a committee of the House of Commons held an inquiry upon the subject of colonial expenditure; and in the report which terminated their labours there was to be found a paragraph containing a strong recommendation, to the effect that as far as funds could be raised to meet them each individual colony should be made to bear its own expense, whether as regarded the charges of government, justice, or religion. In consequence of that report the government of the day thought it their duty to set about a narrow revision of the colonial expenditure, and in consequence each succeeding year the amount of the sums voted for colonial purposes out of the general revenues of the country materially diminished. In 1826 the question of the maintenance of religion, and the diffusion of religious instruction in the colonies, came under the consideration of the government, and the result was that a plan, with that view, was adopted, under which it was arranged that the yearly sum of £16,000, should be granted to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to be by it distributed among the colonies for religious purposes. It soon became obvious—indeed from the first it was anticipated—that the fair proportion of this sum, to which the province of Upper Canada was entitled, was inadequate to the wants of its population, and, accordingly, in 1827, an act was passed, authorising the setting apart of a large mass of land, a portion of the two millions of acres granted by the act of 1791, for the formation of a fund for ecclesiastical purposes. A fund having in this manner been created, and it appearing to him that it was most desirable, with all despatch, to carry out the recommendations of the committee of 1817, by making the colony, as far as possible, pay the expenses of the maintenance of its church, shortly after entering on the duties of the colonial department he thought it his duty to suggest to the Governor of the colony, as the best mode of executing the purposes of the act of 1791, to create rectories, and endow those rectories with a limited number of acres, applying to them money to bring them to a state of produce and income. According to his view of the subject this plan would have effectually met the object for which the original arrangement was proposed. The most reverend prelate had stated that the church, by what had been done, had been left in a state of complete destitution; but in expressing this opinion the most reverend prelate seemed to have forgotten that the law had not been altered in a way to deprive the church of the provision made for it by the act of 1791. In sending out his instructions to the Governor he had particularly directed him to keep in view the purposes for which that Act had been passed, and he believed his instructions had been religiously complied with. As yet, however, nothing had been done, for though the colonial government had taken the matter into consideration their Act had not yet received the sanction of the Imperial Parliament, and it would be quite competent for either house, should they think fit, to reject it. He concurred most cordially in the sentiments expressed by the right rev. prelate as to the obligation on them to maintain in the colonies the Established Church, but in respect to those colonies which came into possession of Great Britain by foreign conquest there was in this respect very great difficulty, because no one of them surrendered without expressly stipulating for the maintenance and support of their religion; so that, in point of fact the church of England in those colonies did not and could not stand identically on the same footing that it did in this country. In the province of Upper Canada there was the peculiarity of two established religions—the Catholic religion, which England had engaged to maintain, and the Protestant religion, as the religion of the mother country. In taking the course he did he certainly did not believe, nor did he now, that he was doing any thing to weaken the church or deprive it of its just influence; and, he might add, he was convinced that the plan he had suggested would, if acted upon, place it on a footing from which it could not be overturned.

The petition was then laid on the table.

FRANCE.—In the official columns of the *Moniteur* we find a telegraphic despatch, communicating to France the amicable adjustment of the financial treaty so many years in abeyance between the French monarchy and the black republic of Hayti.

According to the *Bon Sens* the second treaty between France and Hayti has for its object the establishment of a French protectorate in that island, similar to that established by England over the Ionian Islands. The form of the republican government is to undergo no change, except that France will retain the appointment of a high commissioner.

SPAIN.—Letters and papers from Madrid to the 20th instant have been received. On the 19th, a royal decree appointed Gen. Latre minister of war in the room of Gen. Carratala, whom Count Ofalia found it troublesome to keep in office till ministers could provide themselves with a suitable colleague. Latre is at the head of a division of the queen's army, and was on the 19th hot in pursuit of the Carlist expedition in the direction of Palencia. On the same day the Carlist chief Basilio was at Aljofrin, a village to the south of Toledo. Pardinas, with his division, had entered Madrid, with a view to cover the capital, should the insurgents penetrate any further in that direction. A thousand Carlist prisoners had likewise been conveyed to Madrid, which they entered a few hours before the arrival of Pardina's division. There is no other news from Spain of any moment.

PORTUGAL.—By the arrival of the steamer Middleton, at Falmouth, from the Tagus, we have received advices from Lisbon of the 20th instant inclusive. The capital was then as tranquil as if the occurrences of the 7th, 8th, and 13th had never taken place. After the dispersion of the refractory corps, and the dismissal of the civil governor of Lisbon, no attempt was made by the queen either to get rid of the cabinet, or to institute further proceedings against the leaders of the late revolt. On the contrary Visconnt Sa da Bandeira, in an address to the cortes on the recent disastrous events in the capital, delivered on the 15th instant, intimated that the queen only waited a message from the deputies, to accept and promulgate the new constitution. This announcement was received with so little enthusiasm as to create an impression out of doors either that the cortes did not believe the queen to be sincere, or that they preferred to the immediate promulgation of the constitution the continuance of their own political influence, and along with it their salaries as deputies. The latter supposition is countenanced by the fact that a promulgation of the new constitution would be immediately followed by a dissolution of the chambers.

THE NETHERLANDS.—The settlement of the Dutch question with Belgium, which has been for several days past stated in the various London journals as positively settled, appears to be at further distance than ever it was. General Fagel, envoy of the King of Holland to the court of the Tuileries, is very shortly expected at Paris, for the purpose of making known the precise intention of the King of Holland on the Belgian question, and that the conference cannot be renewed with any favourable result until the cabinets of London and Paris are informed of what the King of Holland consents to give up respecting the arrears of the debt. This is the vital point at issue on the question. The new turn which the affairs of Belgium has taken for some time past, is now explained by the absence of M. Fagel from Paris, when the French envoy, Baron Mortier, continued to remain at the Hague. According to the above information, it appears that Belgium has turned the tables, knowing that the King of Holland wants a supply of money, and he can no longer lay more taxes on the Dutch nation. Belgium is also pinched for money, and cannot at present pay the debt due to Holland. In this situation, and knowing that the Dutch cannot attack her, having France at her elbow, we have no doubt that Belgium will delay the payment of the Dutch debt until obliged by England and France to settle this long-pending question.

RUSSIA.—Intelligence had been received in Paris on Monday, of the vast preparations now making by Russia for the subjugation of Circassia.

EAST INDIES.—We have an overland despatch from India of the date of the 26th January. By this conveyance we have received *Bombay Gazettes* to the 27th January. They state that "royal salute, on Sunday, announced the arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands and suite. No answer, affecting the character of the Bank of Bombay, had been obtained from the honourable court. The opium sales had gone off at even lower rates than had been anticipated."

By advices received from Calcutta, we learn that the whole of the fifty-four lacs originally granted by the company for advances on shipments to England, was expended on the 27th ult.; twenty-eight lacs having been taken up in December alone, principally on Indigo. The Bengal government, calculating on the arrival of a large supply of money from Bombay, passed an order on the 29th ult., for an additional grant of twenty-five lacs, the whole of which were taken up in a few hours, and would no doubt cause a rise in the exchange.

We regret to learn that the cholera has made its appearance in the city of Nassuli, and many of the natives have already fallen victims.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—I understand, that our Common Council (one of the blessings of an extensive Franchise) have taken a very useful hint from the Journals of the Assembly which you have been handling so severely of late; and have introduced that convenient system of Legislation into their proceedings which is aptly described in an old Scotch saying

"*Scratch me and I'll scratch you*,"

It may not be generally known that the Aldermen who profess to serve gratis, have for some time past voted themselves 7s. 6d. per diem, as a remuneration for attending Common Councils, (for biscuit and grog I suppose.) This is bad enough. But upon the aforesaid "scratch me" system, they are about to extend the same favour to the Assistants. The Assistant of Duke's has been appointed Inspector of Chimnies or something of the kind, salary —, Assistant of Sydney Inspector of Wharves, salary £25; Assistant of *Mr. Bond's Ward* also Inspector of Wharves, salary £25; and now the Assistant of King's is to be appointed Inspector of Streets, salary £100; and a Common Council is to meet on Tuesday next to deliberate upon the matter—this is shameful! Now the next thing to be done is to give the Assistant of Brook's £25 to look after the 4 others, another Assistant of Queen's £25 to look after him. If I mistake not there is a resolution on the Minutes of that Body excluding its Members from any participation in such pickings. If there is not there should be. Oh! how I sigh for the *blessings of responsible government*. If the Speaker ONLY lived in the City, we should then in truth exclaim

"O Fortunati quorum jam moenia Surgunt."

A CITIZEN.

TO THE COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

It will, I think, be conceded by all who make the matter a subject of reflection, that the appointment of the administrators of Justice, should be proceeded in with the greatest caution, and circumspection, as upon the qualification of these, depend, in a great degree, the tranquility and social order, the respect and veneration for the Laws and Institutions, for which we as a people are so distinguished.

Believing that this principle will not be denied, and knowing, that it has been most shamefully violated in making the recent appointments to the Magistracy in this County; I think no apology necessary for my intruding myself upon the notice of the public.

In offering the following remarks I wish to be understood as imputing no blame to the King's Representative Sir John Harvey. It is impossible, that his Excellency can have by his own personal knowledge such an acquaintance with every part of the Province, as in all cases to make the most judicious selections of men to Civil appointments.—In making these appointments, he is doubtless guided by the information of those, on whom he has a right to depend. He has a right—first, because they ought to be incapable of abusing that confidence which their situation naturally inspires; Secondly, because their knowledge of the country, & of individuals, enables them to recommend the most suitable persons; Thirdly, their warm, and never-ceasing professions of loyalty, and attachment to the Government under which they live.

For these, and other reasons His Excellency has a right, to look with confidence to them for information, and whenever he is misled, or misinformed, it is they who are culpable; and to expiate such treachery, they should be driven from the Councils of the country: never to return.

The recent appointments to the Magistracy, in this county, taken as "a whole" might have been worse. Accident might have produced a selection as exceptionable in its parts as this; but to have been worse, ingenuity must have been used—therefore I will not say the design has been to appoint the most improper persons; but certain it is, the design was not to appoint the most suitable.

The appointments of which I complain, and with which every man of British feeling (not in some way interested) in this County, must be incensed; are, the one in Hopewell, the other in Moncton.—Both are Americans, and it is only a short time since they became naturalized.

Is it not most extraordinary that in a county like Westmorland; so distinguished for the loyalty, the independence, and the intelligence of its inhabitants; that American citizens, that aliens, should have the preference in promotions of this kind, and that too, at a time, when the cavity of their social system was manifesting itself in the depraved and wanton conduct of their citizens, towards a Sister Province. Is it not extraordinary, that in a parish like Moncton, this individual should be made choice of, in preference to all others. It is notorious to every man in this county, that there are many men in Moncton British born; who are in every respect qualified to fill the office, and discharge the duties of a Magistrate, with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the public: and it is equally well known to many that the individual alluded to is not. With the character of that man, as a private citizen, I have nothing to do. His moral worth, and excellence, shine forth conspicuously; but I do most unhesitatingly pronounce him to be unfit for a Magistrate in a British Province.

I will not be his biographer; but I will say—He was born in the United States.—He was raised in the United States: of the latter he has given abundant proof since his residence in the county. I am not one, who will for one moment contend, that nothing wise, that nothing virtuous, in short "that no good thing can come from our Republican neighbours; but I do contend, that they are neither more virtuous, nor better qualified, to administer the Laws of a British Province, than those who are "subjects born."

Sixty years ago, the father of the man in question, was bearing arms against the Government of this country. There are now, many individuals in the parish of Moncton, whose fathers, at that memorable period, were also bearing arms. How? not in Rebellion, but in defence, and support of that Government, and those Laws, without which the land of their nativity ceased to be a home: who proved their loyalty and attachment to their King, by voluntarily exiling themselves in the wilderness of New-Brunswick.

Let me ask, shall the sons of these men be disregarded? Shall these men who are in every respect qualified, be passed unheeded, and the sons of rebels be exalted to places of honor, of trust and distinction. The answer of every honest man must be mixed with surprise and detestation—Yet, such is the case. And this is brought about by those who vociferate Loyalty, at political masquerades, and talk largely of the superiority of ours to Republican institutions. This is one of the results of that system of Patronage, which has been operating in this County, for the last thirty-five years, retarding its progress, and blighting its interests. Established, at first by force, and afterwards maintained by fraud. Corrupting some, frightening some, and crushing others; its strength always increasing with the number of its victims. But the question; why were these appointments made? must naturally present itself to the mind of every one. This is a question not easy to answer; although, a number of reasons may be suggested, as not improbable. Perhaps services rendered in past Elections, and for which the patrons stand pledged. Perhaps the conciliation of a party is desirable. Perhaps such a man, has Ledger influence, which might answer a good purpose, in a "tight rub," at an Election. Perhaps as the Council threw out the Grant to the Baptist Academy, the appointment of a goodly number of that sect; and among the rest, the notable little American, may soothe their excited feelings, and be received as a "foretaste, of those good things which are in store," for those who honor and obey. A most capital expedient—if, in lieu of what they should have had, in justice; they can be satisfied with what will make them ridiculous, and the patronage still be retained, a double end is answered. Perhaps, too a scion of the Royal family is to be brought forward at another election; and in order to favour this project, patronage, by a chemical process, produces an amalgamation of all parties.—Thus, it is, people of the County of Westmoreland; that you are duped, imposed on, and gulled—You have been, and I suppose by your apathy, you expect to be again. From your countenances, I judge you expect it, and are determined to bear it stoically. All by Patronage. On this word, this subject, the source of all, or most of your mishaps, I shall address you again. In the meantime, I am

your most obedient,

GRIFFON.

Memramcook, 22d April, 1838.

To the Supervisor of the Great Road from St. John to Saint Andrews.

SIR,—My attention has lately been drawn to the most extraordinary attempt which has been making, to place in the Queen's High Way, the very serious obstruction of a Bridge with a Draw in it, over one of the branches of the Musquash. If there were any clause in the Law for opening and repairing of Roads and Bridges, to require you to erect such a Bridge,—however hard we might think it, that so grievous an obstruction should be placed in one of the Great Roads, not for public or general convenience, but as the resolution of the Assembly says, merely to *commode* the American Lancaster Mill Company,—it would be your duty to carry the Law into effect, and ours to submit to it. But there is no clause requiring or authorising any such thing. You will, therefore, be pleased to take notice that in the event of your illegally causing such a Bridge to be erected, and removing, or rendering impassable that, which is now passable *at all times*, and under all circumstances, the proper legal steps will be resorted to, to effect the removal of the nuisance and obstruction.

Yours, &c. A FREEHOLDER.

New and Fashionable Paper Hangings.

Just received, per schooner *Acadian*, from Philadelphia:

TEN cases, containing 2373 Pieces of New and Fashionable Paper Hangings; a great part of which is much superior to any usually imported.

—ALSO—

Per schooner Elenor Jane, from Boston:

4 Cases, containing 1849 Pieces ROOM PAPER, with BORDERS of every width and Pattern, to match.

☞ The assortment now on hand contains more than *Six Thousand Pieces*—at prices varying from 1s. per piece, upwards.

L. & S. K. FOSTER.

4th May, 1838. *King-street.*

N.B. No article sent from the Store without an order.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MAY 11, 1838.

By the arrival of the fast sailing ship *Lady Paget*, at Halifax, in 21 days from Liverpool, we have been furnished with London dates to the 13th and Liverpool to the 14th of April.

From the Halifax Times May 8.

That fine ship the *Lady Paget*, belonging to Messrs. Cunard, superbly fitted up as a regular packet between this port and Liverpool, England, arrived yesterday afternoon, in 21 days from the latter. The Lady Paget has proved herself a clipper, and will no doubt take the lead for our Halifax packets—she made the run from the Banks in 65 hours. Dates by the above vessel are from London to the 12th, and Liverpool to the 14th ult. Extracts will be found below.

In the House of Commons on the 12th April, Sir G. Grey presented a petition for the junction of Lower and Upper Canada, adding that though he could not concur in all its sentiments, he was bound to state that it eminated from a class of persons whose conduct during the late disturbances entitled them to the best consideration of the house.

The adjournment of the House of Commons for a fortnight took place last night; the "*do nothing* administration" therefore, is free, for a time, from the necessity of observing even the forms of business! —*Morning Herald, April 12.*

The naval promotion at the coronation, it is said, will embrace the whole of the Captains of 1806, 40 in number.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

CORONATION PEERS.—The Waterford Chronicle states, upon "undoubted authority," that Mr. Villiers Stuart, lieutenant of that county, and brother to one of its present representatives, is to be created a British peer at the Coronation. It is stated that Mr. Stuart's title is to be Baron Grandison.

The appointment of Inspector-general of the Irish constabulary force, to which Colonel McGregor of the 93d Highlanders has been appointed, vice Col. Shaw Kennedy, is worth £2000 per annum, exclusive of patronage.

Capt. Loch and Commander North, and 4 lieutenants, have been appointed to the Hastings, which has been fitted up for Lord Durham, with the furniture, &c. of the Herald yacht. With fair weather the Hastings is expected to reach the St. Lawrence in three weeks. The governor general takes out two carriages and a stud of fourteen horses, which will be shipped at Portsmouth.

Mr. Pakington, M. P., with Lord Sandon, M. P., Sir. Robert Inglis, M. P. and Mr. W. E. Maidstone, M. P. and Messrs. Cochrane and Moffatt, of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Lower Canada and several other gentlemen connected with that colony, had an interview with Lord Glenelg yesterday on the subject of the Bishopric of Quebec, the Church of England in Canada, and the necessity of providing the means of English education in the Lower province.—*Times, April 10.*

THE REVENUE.—The revenue accounts for the quarter ended 5th April, 1838, have been published. On the year ended 5th April, 1838, as compared with the year ended 5th April, 1837, there is a decrease of £2,332,361. On the quarter ended 4th April, 1838, as compared with the corresponding year of 1837, there is a decrease of £472,420. The decrease on the year is—Customs £1,251,653. Excise £1,049,557; Stamps £203,114; Taxes £54,811, while on the Post Office, there is an increase of £28,743. The decrease on the quarter is—Customs £374,835. Excise £128,590. On the Stamps there is an increase of £29,734; and on the Post Office £2000. It is not necessary to dwell on the causes of the decrease. They are to be found on the state of the Foreign market, &c.

A considerable falling off has taken place in the last Quarter's Revenue. The Bill for abolition of Slave Apprenticeship, had passed the Commons. Lord Durham was to leave England, for Canada, about the 20th April.—The weather continued very cold.—Accounts from Spain state, that the Carlists were acting with great energy, and important events were daily expected. There was no other Foreign news of interest. H. M. ship Apollo had sailed from Portsmouth for Halifax. Lieut. Colonel M'Grigor, 93 Regiment has been appointed Inspector General of the Constabulary Force in Ireland.

The Scottish Church.—A deputation consisting of the Rev. Dr. Aiton, of Dolphinton, the Rev. Dr. Anderson of Newburg, the Rev. Mr. Murray, of Abbotshall, and the Rev. Mr. Christian of Biggar, has just arrived in Liverpool to advocate the General Assembly's church extension scheme, and to obtain voluntary subscriptions in aid of that object. We believe that the fact that great spiritual destitution exists both in the larger towns, and in the more remote country parishes of Scotland, has been made out to the entire satisfaction of the Scottish Church, and the deputation calculate on exciting the sympathies not only of those who support the principle of church establishments, but of all who take an interest in the moral and religious well-being of the community. We learn that a committee has already been formed among the friends of the cause in Liverpool, and that a public meeting will be held on the return of the deputation from London, whither they were about to proceed to promote the object of their mission. We believe that some of the members of the deputation will assist in the public services which will take place, in the Scottish church in Oldham-street, and Rodney-street to-morrow, in the former of which the sacrament will be dispensed to the members of the congregation.—*Liverpool Chronicle April 14.*

Portsmouth, April 10.—Sailed, H. M. ship Inconstant, Captain Pring, with troops for Quebec.

Lord Durham will not embark before the 19th instant.

Correspondence of the *Times* dated Constantinople 15th March, states, that the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces (Halil Pasha) had been deprived of his office for attempting to dissuade the Sultan from declaring war against Mehemet Ali. The greatest activity prevailed in the Imperial arsenals and orders had been sent to Hafiz Pasha to effect a concentration of his forces. An approaching rupture was accordingly looked upon as inevitable. The negociations between the Director of the Customs and the English Commissioners had been renewed.

The Madagascar 46, and Pique are intended for the conveyance out of the Dismounted Cavalry to Canada—only one of the Transports destined for the Horses is yet ready—(The Arab) she has sailed for Cork. The Jupiter Troop ship, which is daily expected home with the service companies of the 81h Regt. from Jamaica, is to take out the service companies of the 23d Fusiliers to Halifax.

The 10th Regiment, under command of Colonel Custance, will march from Fermoy for Cork in a few days; The order of readiness has arrived, and the route was expected on Monday. The Regiment will embark from Cork for Canada forthwith, although the 10th are not home from Foreign Service more than seven or eight months.

At present in Cork Harbour waiting for conveyance to America:—The King's Dragoons, 7th Hussars, 23d Royal Welch Fusileers, and 71st Highland Light Infantry, with a draft of the 83d Regiment.

Lieut-Col. Senior, 65th, Reports that the sudden change from the heat of the West Indies to the rigour of a Canadian climate, has served the men of that regiment in place of injuring their health, and they stand the cold on duty equally well as the 93d just arrived out—*Cork Constitution, April 12.*

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.—The city of Charleston in South Carolina, has been visited with one of the most destructive Fires ever known in North America. It is supposed that more than one third of this fine city has been laid in ashes. Some lives were lost in consequence of the blowing up of houses. Further particulars of this great calamity will be found in another column.—Our readers will also find in this day's paper, an account of one of the most appalling Steam Boat disasters that is on record.

The Talavera, 74, and Andromache, frigate, was to leave Gibraltar for Quebec, about the 5th April, having on board the 73d Regiment, Lieut. Colonel Lowe. We observe by the English papers that the inhabitants of Zante had paid that estimable officer some well merited compliments previous to his departure from the Island. The Council presented him with a valuable Gold enamelled Snuff Box, having a beautiful picture on the top, representing "Justice" supported by "Minerva" and "Mercy"—which the Council in their address say, "was "emblematical of the manner he had conducted the "Government"; and the People on hearing he was about to leave them, entered into a subscription of Fifteen Hundred Dollars to present him with a sword, with Damascus blade, and mounted with Gold. Above 5000 persons signed for it within three days.

Had the destination of the gallant Colonel's regiment been New-Brunswick, he would have met with a welcome reception here on his return.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

This useful Institution is quietly progressing, and increasing in its number of members. They have lately imported in the *Hebe* from London, a splendid Air-Pump and other Apparatus, for Philosophical and Mechanical experiments. This Society has been in operation nearly two years, and bids fair to become an extensive, useful, and practical institution for the encouragement of scientific pursuits. We trust that the Professors and gentlemen of Science resident in the Province, will favour this infant Institution with their countenance, and profitable suggestions for their future advancement.

Her Majesty's Frigates Pique and Inconstant, will in all probability meet at Quebec, and as both ships will return to England, those two splendid Rivals in sailing, will have a fair opportunity of testing their superior qualities on their return voyage across the Atlantic. The Inconstant sailed from Portsmouth with troops for Quebec on the 10th ult., and the Pique was in the Gut of Canso, for the same destination on the 30th ult.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank, on the 1st instant, for the election of Directors, the following Gentlemen were chosen:—John Hammond, Ralph M. Jarvis, William Leavitt, Daniel J. M'Laughlan, Ambrose S. Perkins, Robert Rankin, Hon. Charles Simonds, William O. Smith, Charles Ward, Stephen Wiggins, James Whitney, John M. Wilmot, and John Wishart, Esquires.

And at a Meeting of the Directors on the following day, Charles Ward, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected President.

CITY BANK.—The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the City Bank at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders on the 1st instant:—Isaac L. Bedell, Nathan S. DeMill, James T. Hanford, Charles Hazen, William Jarvis, Thomas Leavitt, Hugh Mackay, Thomas Merritt, Gilbert T. Ray, Charles C. Stewart, Robert Summers, John V. Thurger, and William Wright, Esquires.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Thomas Leavitt, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected President.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—At a Meeting of the Stockholders held at the Bank, on Monday the 7th instant, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Thomas Barlow, John Boyd, Robert W. Crookshank, Leveret H. Deveber, Noah Disbrow, Robert F. Hazen, Hugh Johnston, Nehemiah Merritt, Thomas Millidge, Solomon Nichols, William Scovil, William H. Scovil, and Frederick A. Wiggins, Esquires.

And at a Meeting of the Directors on Tuesday, Solomon Nichols, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

Chamber of Commerce.—At a General meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, held agreeably to public notice at the Office of the "New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company," on Thursday, 26th April last—

L. Donaldson, Esquire, in the Chair, and J. Woodward, Esquire Secretary to the Meeting.

The Annual Report was read, received and ordered to be published. Members then proceeded to the election of a committee for the ensuing year, when L. Donaldson, R. Rankin, E. DeW. Ratchford, James Whitney, William Walker, John Wishart, Hugh Mackay, S. L. Lugrin, and Wm. M'Kay, Esquires, (who with the Members of the House of Assembly for the City and County, who are ex officio Members,) were elected.

On motion of S. L. Lugrin, Esquire,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Chamber of Commerce are due to the Committee for their exertions and services for the general interest for the past year.

The Committee then unanimously elected L. Donaldson, Esquire, President, R. Rankin and E. D. W. Ratchford, Esquires, Vice-Presidents, and I. Woodward, Esq. (ex-officio member,) Secretary.

Saint John Hotel Company.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Saint John Hotel, Company, held at the Hotel on Monday the 7th instant, for the purpose of choosing Five Directors for the ensuing year, the following Gentlemen were re-elected:—Thomas Nisbet, E. D. W. Ratchford, James Whitney, T. L. Nicholson, M. H. Perley, Esquires. And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Thomas Nisbet, Esq. was re-elected President.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Mr. Thomas Redmond one of the Church Wardens in the Parish of Grand Manan to the Rector.

GRAND MANAN, April 23, 1838.

REV. SIR,—I presume you will have heard before this reaches you, of the atrocious attempt made by some person or persons, to burn the Church; but by the kind interposition of Divine Providence the fire was discovered before any material damage was done.

On Sunday evening last, about 8 o'clock the Belfry was discovered to be on fire, by Messrs. Craig and Wooster, who hastening to the place, succeeded by the help of several others in extinguishing the flames, the fire appears to have been communicated to some Oakum and plainings that remained since the Belfry was calked.

The incendiary entered the church throughout the tower window on the south side, and it is judged the fire could not have been there, over ten or fifteen minutes, and that ten minutes longer would have insured success to the diabolical deed.

HEAD QUARTERS—FREDERICTON.

8th May, 1838.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions in the New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, viz.

Major Geo. F. Street, (unattached), to be Major.
Captain George F. S. Berton, from 1st York, to be Captain.
Ensign James F. Berton, from 1st York, to be 1st Lieutenant.
John C. Allen, Gent. to be 2d Lieutenant, 8 May.
Edward B. Peters, Gent. do. do. 9 May.
Edward Pick, Gent. to be Adjutant.
J. W. Boyd, to be Paymaster, with the rank of Captain.

By Command,

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

BY AUTHORITY.

Public Notice is hereby given, that Her Majesty's Birth Day is to be observed on the seventeenth of May.

Secretary's Office, 7th May, 1838.

Outrage upon a British Subject by an American Magistrate.—It appears that on the 15th instant, a young man of the name of Thomas Dawson crossed the Niagara River from the town of Niagara to Youngstown on the American side, for the purpose of getting married. Some *sympathizers* there (as the Niagara papers informs us,) gave information to the authorities that "he had boasted of having been concerned in the burning of the Caroline," and he was taken into custody to answer to the charge. We understand he clearly proved that he had nothing to do with that "affair," and indeed he had not, for he was in Queenston at the time. Notwithstanding this, however, an affidavit being made by a "patriot" of the name of Marshall, from Yonge Street, that he had made this silly boast, he was committed for trial, & dragged off pinioned like a felon to the gaol at Lockport. A Lawyer from that place who was present at the *investigation*, suggested that there were sufficient grounds for detaining him as a hostage for American citizens in Toronto gaol, whether or not he were guilty of the charge, and on this suggestion the magistrates acted. We understand a despatch has been sent off from Sir G. Arthur to Governor Marcy on the subject. Congress has suspended all proceedings for the present in reference to the Caroline, but it seems that greater than Congress are at Youngstown. How long the demon of "sympathy" to be permitted thus to trample on the liberty of British subjects? Again we say, how long? This man may have acted a foolish but not a criminal part, in assuming such heroic airs. He must be given up [and will be.]

STATE PRISONERS.—We have given from the *Colonist* some account of these prisoners, and we learn in addition that the seven condemned to death at Hamilton to be executed on the 20th, have been reprieved for fourteen days. It will be seen that Sutherland is to be transported for life, and John G. Parker, we understand, for fourteen years.—*Kingston Herald April 24.*

All the prisoners under sentence of death at Hamilton have been respited for 40 days. They will probably be transported.

It is also stated that the prisoners under sentence of death at Toronto for political offences, will also be respited, with the exception of "Theller," who, it is said, will certainly suffer the extreme penalty of the Law.—*Kingston Chron. April 25.*

All the prisoners in our Gaol, under sentence of Death, have been respited until the pleasure of the Queen shall be known.—*Hamilton Express, April 21.*

The Trial of Mr. T. D. Morrison, M. P. P., is appointed for Tuesday. We understand he relies on proving an *alibi*.—*Patriot, April 20.*

From the Augustine Ga. Chronicle and Sentinel of April 28.

AWFUL FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

We learn with the deepest regret, by passengers from Charleston S. C. who arrived here this evening by the Carolina Rail road, that the city of Charleston has been visited by one of the most awful & destructive fires that have ever visited any city in the United States. ONE THIRD OF THE CITY WAS LAID IN ASHES at the departure of the cars this morning at 6 o'clock, and *the fire was raging as if it would consume at the least one third more.*

The fire broke out at a quarter past 8 o'clock, in a paint store on the western side of King street, corner of Beresford st. The wind blowing strongly from the southwest, blew the flames diagonally across King st. and at the time of the departure of the cars the whole section of the city above Beresford st. up to Society st. and east of King st. to the Bay was burnt down or burning. From Beresford to Society are four streets—from King street, to the Bay about as many, or perhaps more. The fire had also extended four or five blocks west of King st. and was still progressing with terrific rapidity up that street, in the the direction of Boundary street, when the cars left. Our informant believes it impossible to calculate what will be the ultimate extent of the fire, as it seemed in no way checked at 6 o'clock this morning.

Among the buildings consumed are a number of churches—the new theatre—the splendid new hotel recently erected, and the whole market, except the fish market. Nearly all the large merchants in the centre of business on King st. were burnt out—among them Parish, Wiley & Co., and G. H. Kelley & Co. Boream & Co. and all in that neighborhood, and the large storehouse of Miller, Ripley & Co. on the corner of King and Society street was catching the flames when our informant left. The merchant's Hotel, formerly Minot's had not caught, but it was believed to be impossible to save it. At Norris's Hotel, still higher up King st. and on the west side, they had removed all the furniture and bedding, in almost certain anticipation of being burnt out.

A large number of houses had been blown up to no purpose. All the powder in the city had been exhausted, and all the water in the pumps, and the people wearied with a whole night's incessant and unavailing toil, found themselves, this morning, able to make but a feeble resistance to the still raging, devouring flames. A number of persons had been killed by the blowing up of houses, and throwing furniture into the streets. The steamboat Neptune, lying in the bay, caught on fire, but it was fortunately extinguished.

The trunks directed to this office, and the Constitutionalist office, from the newspaper offices in Charleston, failed to come this evening, as we presume no papers were printed there last night; so as the regular mail was closed last night before the fire broke out, no other information has been received here, than that from passengers, which is necessarily limited as to particulars.

This is indeed a mournful catastrophe! A flourishing city laid in ashes—her people burnt out of home and substance, and millions of property destroyed in a single night! The Insurance Companies of Charleston are of small capitals, and will every one no doubt, be ruined, and still be unable to make good but a small portion of the losses. Hundreds of families must be utterly ruined by this general calamity—years cannot make Charleston what she was.

P. S. Since the above was written, we have been shewn a letter, from Charleston, closed a little before 4 o'clock this morning, and brought up by a passenger, which confirms all the important facts stated above. It also states that the rigging of many of the vessels lying at the wharves had been burnt.

We have seen one letter from Charleston, which says, "About eight hundred buildings, of all descriptions, have been destroyed. We have lost millions on millions, and twenty years must pass away before Charleston will be as she was yesterday." We most sincerely hope that our accounts by the next mail will be more favorable.

From the Cincinnati Whig, Extra.

CINCINNATI, April 25, 8 P.M.

MOST AWFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT LOSS OF 125 LIVES.

It becomes again our painful duty to record one of the most awful and destructive occurrences known in the terrible and fatal catalogue of steamboat accidents.

This afternoon, about 6 o'clock, the new and elegant steamboat Moselle, Captain Perin, left the wharf in this city, full of passengers, for Louisville and St. Louis, and, with a view of taking a family on board at Fulton, about a mile and a half above the quay, proceeded up the river, and made fast to a lumber ra