BRITISH NEWS.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.—The result of the election, as far as it was known in London on the 18th May, was as follows:—

Whole number of members returned, 566; of whom 347 are in favor of reform, and 219 against it. A comparison of the members now returned with the members of the last Parliament, from the same places, shows a gain of 182 in favor of reform, and of 42 against it, making the nett in favor of reform 140. In this estimate the return of a member on one side, in place of a member, the last Parliament who was on the other side, is called a gain of two. The following table will show the number of changes in each of the classes of members, and the number for and against reform, of each class, now returned:—

	For.	against.	gain.	loss
English counties,	70	6	58	0
English cities,	43	9	12	2
Boroughs Schedule A	28	76	12	14
Do. do. B	29	55	12	18
Do. not included in either Schedule,	186	46	76	6
Irish members,	42	17	8	2
Welsh counties,	5	6	2	0
Scotch,	4	6	2	0
	347	219	182	42

The counties of Buckingham, Huntingdon, and Westmoreland, each send one anti-reformer to Parliament; and Shropshire possesses the undivided disgrace of having returned two.

Sixteen members were yet to be returned for England, and 41 for Ireland. In Northamptonshire a contest was still going on. Lords Althorpe and Milton were the leading candidates.

The subjoined extracts from the London papers, embrace a variety of articles of intelligence of considerable interest.

LONDON, May 17.—The German papers received last night, re-assert the defeat and surrender of the brave Dwernicki in Galicia, which we stated as upon their authority yesterday. Confident, however, as are the statements, there seems to be some room to hope that they are not well founded to the full extent.

MAY 18.—A good deal of apprehension exists as to the fate of Poland. We understand that the Russians are marching down upon the frontiers in immense numbers.—Is Sarmatia again to fall "unwept without a crime?"—That she may fall is possible—but she will not fall unwept. We do not, however, despair of Poland. She has unequivocally declared for independance; and we have great faith in the sentiment—"for a nation to be free, it is sufficient that she wills it."

OFFICIAL SALARIES.—The present salaries payable to the principal officers of Government amount to £152,845. It is proposed to reduce them to £135,423, with a contingent advance, however, in certain departments, which will make them £139,423, making a net reduction of £20,422, or 13½ per cent. The reduction is greatly too small. We shall possibly recur to it.

It is said that of the thirty spiritual Lords of Parliament, only one is favourable to Reform.

The pair of silver kettle-drums, presented by his Majesty last week to the 2d Life Guards, cost £1,500.

COST OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WAR.—*One thousand and eighty-two millions two hundred and four thousand four hundred and three pounds* remain as the sum actually received and expended on account of the war with France, from 1793 to 1815. On an average of the twenty-two years, from 1793 to 1815, it was a war of expenditure of nearly fifty millions.

LAW CHANGES.—The constitution of the Court of Chancery, on Friday and Saturday, for the purpose of hearing the arguments in the case of Wright and Tatham, presented a remarkable instance of the vicissitudes to which the members of the legal profession are subject. Lord Brougham sat as Chancellor in the centre, Sir Nicholas Tindal on his right, and Lord Lyndhurst on his left. The cause was appealed to the Lord Chancellor, who had formerly been one of the counsel in it, and Sir James Scarlett, the leader in the cause, had now to address him as a Judge who had before been his junior at the trial in the Court below. Lord Brougham is said to have been a pupil of Sir Nicholas Tindal, who sat at his right hand; while Lord Lyndhurst sat beside the Chair which he once filled, and on the left the man on whom he, the Lord Chancellor, had conferred a silk gown.

COALS TO NEWCASTLE.—The old adage of sending coals to Newcastle has at length been verified by the arrival of a ship load of Yorkshire coals, despatched, in order to supply the pressing wants of the people of that town, occasioned by the long strike of the colliers in their neighbourhood.

Papers have been received this morning, from Van Dieman's Land, to the 20th of November. They are filled with accounts of a very serious insurrection among the black natives. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor (Arthur) had been in the field for more than six weeks, at the head of a sort of army, composed of men, women, and children, to the amount of 6,000 persons. The object of the Governor is to hem the natives on every side, and to drive them on to a peninsula, called Tasman, which contains about 70,000 acres, and which is joined to the main land by an isthmus, not more than 300 or 400 yards wide. The line of the British extended at one time 60 miles, in a sort of semicircle. When the accounts came away, this line had been reduced to about twenty miles; and the report was that they had enclosed the whole of the aborigines, who, it was expected, would be exterminated. The conduct and policy of the Governor appear to be much questioned by the colonists. The insurrection is said to have arisen from a soldier wantonly shooting a native; and it was thought that if this man had been punished, and the affair explained to the natives, they might have been easily pacified. But, be this as it may, we hope and trust that the poor creatures will not be exterminated.

Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, dated April 21.—"By accounts received from Tangier, it appears that an insurrection had broken out at Mequinez, where the Emperor is residing. It seems the troops, 12,000 in number, under the command of the Emperor's nephew, who had been sent to occupy the province of Tremazen, in the Algerine territory, on the French invasion, having disgusted the Tremazians by their exorbitant actions, the Emperor, fearing a civil war, recalled them to Mequinez, where gratifications were given to the army generally, making a difference, however, the household troops receiving three dollars, but those returned from the expedition only two. A revolt ensued, threatening the lives of the Emperor and his Minister Bendris. The former had been shut up three days in his palace, and the latter was supposed to have escaped when the accounts came away."

LIVERPOOL, May 2.

On Wednesday last the Right Honorable *Spring Rice*, Secretary to the Treasury, arrived in Liverpool, on his way to Ireland. In the afternoon he came on 'Change, where he was received in a very flattering manner. He addressed from the usual rostrum, the merchants and others assembled in the Exchange News-room, in a speech which was received with thunders of applause.—The speech was on the subject of reform. We make an extract:

"Gentlemen,—I have said that I am a stranger. But though a stranger, you have treated me with favor; and I venture to conclude from thence, that of Liverpool it will be no gratification to one who contributed to defeat the reform bill, and who was the actual and immediate cause of its failure, that he feared the introduction of five additional Irish representatives? What can justify this jealousy? and of all places on earth, is it at Liverpool that such a paltry jealousy can be avowed? Is it at Liverpool, which is almost united with our kindred shores, that five additional Irish members are to be regarded as an evil?—We are dependent on your commerce for many of the comforts and necessaries of life; you are dependent upon us for those abundant supplies of food without which your crowded manufactories would be deserted; and yet you are told, that you are to regard five Irish or Scotch members as enemies, whom Englishmen should reject from their legislature. Thank God I am as free as you, are from such narrow and miserable jealousies. We do not dread liberal and honest Englishmen, foremost among the people of the earth;—we do not dread prudent and industrious Scotchmen, wise in their generation, following your example both in the acquirement of wealth and the attainment of knowledge;—we should not dread frank and honest Irishmen, whose national defects, where they exist, may be traced to the period during which they were deprived of civil liberty and equal rights. These we do not dread; but we dread members of Parliament without constituents—these classes of men who have no constituents to represent, or by whom those constituents are misrepresented.

IRELAND.

A curious incident occurred in the freeholders' booth, in the city of Dublin, on Wednesday, where a poor tenant, a forty shilling freeholder, was brought up by his landlord to vote for the anti-reform candidates. After taking the usual oath, the following conversation took place:—

Assessor—Who do you vote for, Sir?

Freeholder—For those my landlord bid me vote for—there's my landlord; ask him isn't the case.

Assessor—Come, Sir, who do you vote for?

Freeholder—Why, for those my landlord bid me.

Assessor—Let no one speak to the elector. (Hear, hear.) Do you know the names of the four candidates?

Freeholder—By dad I do, Sir, right well, and what they are going to vote for too. (Hear, and cheers.)

Assessor—Come, then, say at once who do you vote for?

Freeholder—(First looking at his landlord, and then at the *boys* in the gallery, his face bright-red up)—Who will I vote for? Why, then, by dad, I'll vote for the Lord Mayor and Mr. Perrin. (Continued cheers, and cries of long life to you, you're real Irish.)

We have to congratulate the empire on the glorious fact, that in Tipperary, Kerry, Clare, Limerick, Waterford—immortal Waterford! Cork, Kilkenny, Carlow, Wicklow, Dublin, Wexford, Meath, Louth, Kildare, The King's County, The Queen's County, Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, Antrim, Armagh, Londonderry, Down, and Donegal, there will be none but reformers, supporters of the Bill, elected! In Sligo, Leitrim, Cavan, Longford, we hope, Westmeath, and Monaghan, there will be one reformer returned from each; and if there were candidates, we have no doubt but that the corruptionists would be totally routed in these counties. In Fermanagh and Tyrone alone, are the tories victorious.—*Freeman's Journal*

IRELAND—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Abstract of the net Produce of the Revenue of Ireland in the years ending 5th January 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831, distinguishing the Quarters:

Ireland.	1828	1829	1830	1831
Customs,....	1,502,566	1,110,289	1,187,078	1190760
Excise,.....	1,739,141	2,059,310	1,799,289	1748610
Stamps.....	436,086	441,583	456,669	452239
Post-Office...	78,000	108,100	105,000	108000
Miscellaneous	23,565	39,218	114,675	21250
	£3,509,358	3,749,403	3,074,611	3527439

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following condensation of a complicated figure statement, relates to the trade of the United Kingdom:

Official value of Imports and Exports in Great Britain and Ireland for the Years ending 5th January 1830 and 1831.	1830	1831
Imports,.....	£44,003,018 7 6	46,245,241 6 6
Exports:— British & Irish	56,217,888 11 2	61,140,864 15 10
Foreign & Colon'l	10,620,167 14 3	8,550,437 15 9
	£66,838,056 5 5	69,691,302 11 7

Scientific Expedition of H. M. S. Chanticleer —Death of her Commander.

It is with no ordinary feelings of regret that we have to record the loss of Capt. Foster, R. N., late commander of H. M. S. *Chanticleer*. This most unfortunate event which has deprived the naval service of an efficient and valuable officer, science of a gifted and devoted follower, and the officers and crew of the *Chanticleer*, of a highly esteemed commander, happened at Chagres on the 5th of February last. The interesting and arduous voyage on which the *Chanticleer* had been engaged since the year 1827, was fast drawing to a conclusion. Her valuable commander having withstood the effects of every climate from the Equator to the wintry regions of South Shetland, in the pursuit of a difficult but highly valuable service, met with his death by one of those accidents which fall to the lot of sailors, and which it is surprising are not often attended with fatal results.—Captain Foster had completed his observations in the southern part of the Atlantic Ocean, and, having successively visited Para, Trinidad, and Porto Bello, had arrived at Chagres, for the purpose of obtaining the meridian distance between that place and Panama, on the shore of the Pacific Ocean. Having ascended the river Chagres on his way to Panama, in a canoe of the country, from its being better adapted for such navigation, and succeeded in obtaining the necessary observations at this place, he re-embarked at Cruces on his return to the *Chanticleer*. In passing down one of the rapids, the awning of the canoe to which he had incautiously trusted, for the purpose of setting a-head of her, gave way and precipitated him into the river. Being unable to swim, he immediately sunk to rise no more. An officer who was in the boat, and one of the crew, instantly plunged after him, but in vain: the rapidity of the stream carried him away, and it was with difficulty that they regained the canoe. His corpse was discovered by some Indians a few days afterwards, and conveyed to his officers, by whom it was interred at Chagres, and a suitable tablet inscribed to his memory.

Much as the friends of Captain Foster must deplore his loss, the hopes and expectations of scientific men will be no less disappointed. The celebrity he had gained among them by his indefatigable labours in the Arctic voyages with Sir Edward Parry, was an early promise of those valuable services to his country which he had so auspiciously commenced in the *Chanticleer*. The establishment of meridians, or, in other words, the correct measurement of the difference of longitude between the various places he had visited, is perhaps the greatest benefit which can at present be bestowed on navigation. Having extended his observations across the Isthmus of Darien to the shores of the Pacific, he had formed a connecting link in the grand chain of those observations, from which it would have been comparatively easy to carry them round the world. This object we believe, was contemplated when the present voyage was commenced; and although, unhappily, he has not lived to execute such a magnificent undertaking, we hope not to see it abandoned.

Thus has one of the noblest efforts of government for the promotion of science been, in some measure, defeated. For, although we are far from believing that sufficiently talented officers could not be selected from the Navy List to conduct the operations with which Captain Foster was entrusted, it is but justice to his memory to say, that none could do so with more efficiency, zeal, or perseverence. By his zeal and perseverance in scientific pursuits he had attained a proud distinction in the naval service, and had risen to a station among men of science far beyond his years, within a comparatively short period. It must ever be regretted that he had not been spared to follow up the bright career which he had so successfully begun, and that by one incautious step he should have fallen ere he had completed his task and reaped its full reward.—*London, April 30.*

TRIBUTE TO GENIUS.—The decoration of the *Legion of Honor*, it is said, is to be conferred by the King of the French, on Sir Walter Scott, Goethe, the American Cooper, Sismondi, Sir Astley Cooper, and others.

UNITED STATES.

From the New York Evening Post.

The following is an account of the distressing case of Hydrophobia mentioned in the Evening Post of yesterday. It has been obligingly corrected for the Evening Post by Dr. Mead, who furnished it to the Journal of Commerce.

DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.—The subject of this notice was a little girl by the name of Johnston, two and a half years old. On the 20th April last, a small dog passed into a yard, 138 Chrystie street, where she was at play, and seizing her by the nose, drew her to the ground. Before he was beaten off, he bit and lacerated the nose very severely. The dog immediately ran home into a neighboring street, and his master, after learning the injury he had done, despatched him the same day. Particular inquiries were made whether the dog had manifested any hydrophobic symptoms, but nothing could be learned, save the fact that he had bitten two children, one of whom still continues well.—This act of violence was referred wholly to the dog having been irritated by the boys in the street. The child in question soon recovered of her wounds, and continued perfectly well until Tuesday afternoon last, (13th June) when she became fretful, and complained of pain in the head and stomach. The mother prepared an infusion of senna for it, supposing the illness to arise from some derangement of the stomach; but whenever she attempted to administer it, the child would shudder and become convulsed. Indeed, the first circumstance that attracted the attention of the mother, was the peculiar actions of the child, whenever it drank, for during the afternoon it was thirsty, and asked for water, but when it swallowed the water, it would tremble and choke, and attempt to spit it out. Early Wednesday morning, Dr. Mead was called to attend the child. He found her lying quietly on the bed, cheerful and intelligent, for the child was remarkably sprightly for her age, and seemed pleased with the idea of being made well. Said she had no pain, except a little in the stomach, allowed her person to be examined freely, but when the nose was touched, would recoil with a shudder; and when it was pressed she would thrust out her tongue, with a shriek, and catch her breath as if suffocated. This was not incidental, for it was tried several times with the same result. The cicatrix of the wound appeared perfectly well, and there was no appearance of disease or discoloration of the part.—She was asked to drink some water. She seemed thirsty, and readily assented. A cup was brought, and she rose in bed and grasped it with both hands, and filled her mouth; but in an instant she dashed the cup from her, and seemed to spit or blow the water from her mouth, with a force and sound as if it were ejected from a heated crucible, and fell upon the bed in horrible convulsions. In a few moments she was quiet and composed again. These experiments were forbidden, as they added greatly to the sufferings of the child.—Similar attempts were made to administer medicine, but unsuccessfully, for every effort to swallow even the smallest quantity would bring on a spasm, and a distressing constriction of the throat, which would eject it from her mouth.

The dread of water continued to increase during the day (Wednesday), and at evening, if a person were to approach her with a tumbler of water it would bring on a recurrence of the paroxysms. In the course of the evening the spasms would recur spontaneously, with increased power and frequency, until she exhibited all the horrors of this fearful malady. The eyes wild and protruded—gnashing of the teeth until the tongue became lacerated—frequent spittings and foaming at the mouth—reiching, which was peculiar; it would return at regular intervals of a few moments, attended with but one effort, or if the stomach were suddenly affected by a spasm, and forcibly expelled through the constricted pharynx a little frothy mucus. Then again the horrible convulsions—shrieks—not to be described, and dreadful to behold—until she became gradually exhausted, and expired yesterday morning, 40 hours after the invasion of the disease, and 57 days after the infliction of the wounds. Several physicians saw the child, and no doubt was left on their minds as to the nature of the disease.

HYDROPHOBIA.—An instance of successful treatment of this terrific disease, of recent occurrence, has been kindly reported to us this morning; and we hasten to lay the facts before the public. On the 14th instant, a woman 24 years of age, residing in Cherry street, was bitten on the finger by a dog not known to be mad, but apparently sick. Three slight incisions were made by the animal's teeth; and but little attention was at first paid to the wound. On the 17th, being employed in washing, and having her hands frequently in cold water, the finger became painful: the pain continued to increase; and by the evening of that day, say about 80 hours after the infliction of the wound, the patient began to exhibit decided symptoms of hydrophobia. Drs. Lawyer and Hall, who were in attendance, administered powerful anodynes; but the disorder rapidly advanced, and on the 18th it assumed the most alarming aspect. All the revolting characteristics of the disease, such as dread of liquids, suffocating sensations, violent spasms, &c., appeared in fearful force. The paroxysms, during which the sufferer would bark and howl like a dog, followed each other with so little intermission, that a fatal termination seemed inevitable. In this desperate emergency, the physicians justly resorted to the most potent remedies: opium and other anti-spasmodics were liberally given, succeeded by very large doses of calomel. This treatment was closely pursued, until the system was evidently affected by the latter medicine, and salivation ensued—from which moment the symptoms began to abate: the paroxysms, which were from thirty to forty in number on Saturday last, were yesterday reduced to but two; and the patient may now be considered as securely out of danger.—*New York Evening Journal.*

Every friend of humanity will rejoice that there is now a law for destroying dogs in the city of New-York, which contains such provisions as will ensure its execution. The law was approved by the Mayor on Thursday of last week, and almost immediately the boys cleared the streets of the venomous animals.—The number of premiums paid for dog-killing on Friday, was 7; Saturday 81; Monday 159; Tuesday 193. Total 432.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Hydrophobia.—Dr. Hamilton, after a laborious research, fixes the tenth day after the infliction of the wound, as the earliest period at which this disease has appeared, and 19 months as the latest. Between these periods the times of attack are very various. Of 131 cases, 17 were seized before the 30th day; 63 between the 30th and 59th; 23 from 60 to 90 days; 9 from 90 to 120; and 14 from 5 to 19 months. The Dr. afterwards mentions the case of a boy bitten in the toe by a cat, on the 14th July, 1797, in which the poison lay dormant until the 19th Nov. 1800, a period of *three years and four months!* Dr. Thatcher's work on Hydrophobia contains a minute description of several cases, almost too horrible to read or think of.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Capt. Crocker.—This venerable Captain, of the packet ship Pacific, arrived from Liverpool on Tuesday morning, which completed his *one hundred and sixtieth* passage across the Atlantic. Capt. Crocker has been a commander since the year 1792, and with one exception never had occasion to call upon the underwriters for loss or damages sustained at sea to vessels under his command.—The case embraced in the exception was, in the ship Otis, of New York, lying in the Downs on the 17th Feb. 1807, when nearly one hundred vessels were either lost or injured, the Otis, also sustained considerable damage. For Capt. Crocker's exertions on that occasion in saving his ship and cargo from total wreck, the underwriters at Lloyd's presented him five hundred guineas and a piece of plate valued at fifty guineas. In a long series of years during which Capt. Crocker has been at sea, he has traded only to Europe—but he has been in almost every port in that Continent. He has saved the lives of thirty-two persons by receiving them from wrecks.—*N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.*

The number of houses in Boston licensed to sell ardent spirits is about seven hundred.

RELIGIOUS COLONY.—We are happy to learn that a small Colony is preparing to leave this city for the Valley of the Mississippi, with the view to aid in the establishment of Sunday, Infant, and Common Schools in that destitute region.—*N. Y. Observer.*

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—At the session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, held last winter, a committee was appointed "to consider whether any, and what alterations are necessary or expedient in the penal code of this Commonwealth, in cases wherein the punishment of death may be inflicted, with leave to report at the next session." At the present session, the committee laid before the House a long and able Report, which was on Saturday taken up, and referred to a special committee. The Report concludes as follows:—

If in the opinion of this community, death in execution of the sentence of the law, is in any case necessary, this demand for Justice, would be better satisfied, it is believed, and something might be added to its terrors, *by making it less defined, and by setting it apart from the public gaze*.—Might it not be done in private; in the presence of peace officers, magistrates, and a competent number of citizens drawn from the jury boxes of the county, though without the composition to be present against their will? And when this solemn, and awful act is done, might not the execution of the sentence of the law be declared, in some mode, which might be seen or heard, over a far wider space than any multitude would cover.

The result, then, to which the committee have come, and which they respectfully submit to the Honorable House, is this—

First—That the punishment of death is required by no law, natural or divine, nor by any wise policy, for any crime, in relation to *property merely*, where human life has not been destroyed; consequently that highway robbery, burglary, and arson, where life is not in fact sacrificed, ought not to be so punished.

Secondly—That rape ought to be punished by solitary confinement for life, so that the criminal will be no more seen or heard of.

Thirdly—That murder may be punished as secondly above, and without the possibility of escape, pardon or mitigation; but, that if the public sentiment still demands death, it should be in private, and in the manner already stated.

COLONIAL.

The trade and prosperity of the Canadas at the present time is represented in the most glowing colors. Four hundred and twenty-nine vessels had arrived at Quebec on the 14th June, since the opening of the navigation. The emigration is also upon a scale equally great; between 20 and 30,000 settlers having arrived at the last dates, and others were daily landing. A great many of these adventurers are represented as good agriculturalists, who will be of immediate utility to the country. Others, however, are entirely destitute; having sacrificed all their property to procure their passage, provision, &c., to the land of promise. Lord Aylmer, backed by the benevolent inhabitants of Montreal, was making strenuous exertions to relieve the distressed, by providing food, temporary lodging, and some good permanent place of settlement.

800 puncheons of rum were imported at Quebec prior to the 4th of May.—*New York Albion.*

QUEBEC, JUNE 17.

Yesterday morning the River was covered with dispersed saw logs and other timber floating down with the tide, and we learn that in the gale of Wednesday a number of rafts, said to be as many as twenty, were broken up on this side of the Richilieu. Several lives are said to have been lost and a body has floated ashore at Point Levi. The value of timber is estimated at £30,000, one half of which will probably be lost to the owners. That which floats and is dispersed is but partially recovered at a heavy expense, and much of the oak from its having been long in the water sinks and is totally lost. The owners are generally persons who had embarked their whole property in the speculation.

From the Halifax Acadian Recorder.

CANADA.—We view with pleasure, the expansion of our fine and powerful sister province. The Canadas seem going on from strength to strength—a people blessed with easy competence, a local legislature rich in patriotism and intellect, a flourishing revenue, and an aristocracy anxious to raise and ennoble the general mass, is the picture which Lower Canada, particularly, seems to present: if it has political divisions, they occur on abstract questions; and Britain, while she sometimes feels annoyed by her stubborn child, must be delighted with so fine a likeness of herself, growing into a nation beneath her shield. Among late indications of the vigor of this noblest of provinces, we frequently noticed with pleasure, the public spirit of her Literary Societies: we have now a further instance of her excellent frankness in this respect. The Quebec Literary and Historical Society, offer in the present year, 32 premiums, open for competition to all persons without distinction. They are for the following objects:—The best essay on the settlement of Lower Canada; an historical account of the aborigines of Canada; an essay on the grammatical construction of one or more Indian languages; the life of Champlain, the founder of Quebec; a plan of education; a poem on a Canadian subject; on the Æneid; an original oil painting; a copy ditto; an original painting in water colors; a copy ditto; a piece of sculpture; a copper plate engraving; a lithographic impression; on the meteorology of Canada; on the deposits of ores along the St. Lawrence; the natural history of the herring, sturgeon, mackarel, shad, or porpoise; a description of the ichthyology of any of the lakes which have an outlet into the St. Lawrence; on the indigenous vegetables of Canada; on the locality of coal in Lower Canada; on the culture of hemp; on the dissemination of agricultural knowledge; on the fisheries of the St. Lawrence; for a specimen of Canadian opium; for a specimen of pure oil from the sun-flower; on the cultivation of the wax plant; for the discovery in British America of stone fit for lithography equal to that imported; for an improvement in the manufacture of pot or pearl ashes; an essay on the economy of household fuel; an essay on the facilities which snow and low temperature may afford to any art or manufacture; an essay on the velocity of sound, founded on experiment, at different temperatures; and for an essay on the congealation of water under great pressure. The *conditions* are, that communications be sent free of expense to W. Henderson, Esquire, on or before the 1st of November next; that each production has a mark of distinction, accompanied with a sealed note bearing a similar mark on the outside, and the candidate's name and residence on the inside.

Here is a fine field for Colonial intelligence; and one in which the sowers and the reapers shall rejoice together; for their work is alike self improving and public spirited.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor—I observed the remarks in your last paper relative to the Captains of vessels who had been convicted for a breach of the Act of Parliament, provided for the safe carrying of passengers from Great Britain to the Colonies, and also the inoffensive inference you made respecting Captain Connell of the Brig Leslie Gault, who having in like manner been guilty of the same misdemeanor, and being equally culpable with those who had been convicted and fined at the last Court, you rightly supposed had only escaped for the time, and consequently on his return here, would be arrested, and treated as the law directs.—No reasonable person, Mr. Editor, would ever construe your remark into any reflection upon the character of Captain Connell, or suppose that it could lead in any way to impeach his honor, or question his conduct as a gentleman, but on the contrary. I think it is open to no such interpretation, and intended merely to remind the proper officers interested in investigating such a matter of their negligence in allowing Capt. Connell to depart, and making him an enviable exception to others not more guilty than himself.

It would be ridiculous to say that Capt. Connell was bound to delay himself and detain his vessel, waiting the convenience of the Crown Officers for his prosecution; that your remark never inferred this is too evident for argument, and therefore in making it, I conceive you only did your duty as the conductor of a Public paper.

From this slight consideration of the matter in question, I am disposed to believe that Mr George Woods honored you with the *eloquent* address in the last Colonist, more for the sake of reading his sweet name in a newspaper, and displaying the *beauty* of his composition, than for the purpose of shielding Captain Connell from censure, since censure was not intended, and as his imagination, however lofty, could from the circumstances hardly conceive it. VERITAS.

St. John, June 4th, 1831.

The Observer.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1831.

PRO REGE, LEGE, ET GREGE.

Three vessels from the old country have arrived since Saturday, and strange as it may seem neither of them have brought a paper, as far as we can learn. The latest dates therefore are by the way of the United States, to the 18th from London.—As Parliament was expected to assemble on the 14th June, of course we can have no information of its proceedings for some time to come. Probably the *Islay Mail* will be the first vehicle of intelligence. Curiosity must consequently be suspended for the present, and so far as we in this distant quarter are concerned, the subject of Reform must go to sleep. But we must be prepared to meet it when it again comes forth, as it certainly will, like a giant refreshed.

Hay harvest has fairly commenced in the Marsh contiguous to this city, and the weather is most propitious for such labours of the field. Never, perhaps, was hay sold so cheap here at this season as it has been of late, being as low as *five dollars* per ton and of unexceptionable quality.

The following fines were inflicted by the Court on the Captains named in our last as being convicted of a breach of the Passenger Law:—Captain Risk, £30; Elder, £20; M'Caskey, £20.

In our advertising columns will be found the prospectus of a new paper, proposed to be published in Charlotte Town, (P. Ed. Island) by Mr. JOHN H. WHITE, generally known as the publisher of a quarto Bible, in Halifax, about two years ago.—A Subscription paper is at the Book Store of Mr. REYNOLDS.

VENTRILOQUISM, &c.—Mr. HARRINGTON, the Ventriloquist, it will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, is to perform at Masonic Hall this evening and to-morrow evening.—The St. Andrews *Courant* of Friday last, has the following paragraph relating to M. H.

"Mr. HARRINGTON, the Ventriloquist, left this yesterday morning for St. John, and Nova Scotia, after performing three evenings in St. Andrews to the satisfaction of his audiences. The American Journals pronounce him superior to *Nichols*. A Boston paper in speaking of Mr. H. says, "he is a native of this City, of respectable connections, sustains a highly honorable private character, and his public exhibitions are spoken of by those who have witnessed them as very interesting and instructive."