to trace their course by Marron & Prince Edward Islands, the Crozets, to Kerguelan Land, and from thence to Van Dieman's land. The observatory, &c. will be landed there, and while erecting, the vessels will take a cruise along the Australian coast, Port Jackson, &c., and look after Howe Island, Admiralty Rocks, and other very imperfectly known lands, all scattered round New Zealand. After revisiting Van Dieman's Land, the summer months of December, January, February and March, will be spent in fixing the precise spot, where the Antartic Pole exists, and if they can penetrate to the South perhaps the expedition will winter there among the ice of the South pole, and then circumnavigate the great polar basin.—*New Bedford Register.*

When will Trade Improve ?—The great Condition-of-England question at the present-moment is, in our opinion, the one we have placed at the head of this article—When will trade improve ? To the manufacturer, the mill-owner, or the shopkeeper, trembling on the verge of bankruptcy ; to the pale-faced mechanic, and the toil-worn artisan, starving on half-rations, what possible interest can there be in any Canada Question, Irish Registration Amendment Bill, Church Extension, Abolition of Church-rates, Opium War, Sulphur Monopoly, Validity of the Charter, or any other of the thousand-and one questions which distract public attention, compared with the—When-will-trade improve question ? For nearly four years have men been seeking, with desperate earnestness, an answer to this query ; and as yet, no satisfactory response has been given. Early and anon false prophets have arisen, prophesying smooth things. In the spring they have told us there was good reason to believe that trade would mend in autumn, and in autumn hope has been again deferred, to be again disappointed, by the promise that surely things would take a favourable turn in the spring. —*Bolton Chronicle.*

Loss of Brig Florence, of New York, and fifty Lives.—Capt. M'Curdy, of brig Attention, which arrived yesterday from St. Johns, N. F., has furnished Messrs. Topliff the following account of the melancholy wreck of brig Florence, of New York. The Florence sailed from this port last spring for Rotterdam, and was on her return to New York.

The following disaster is one of those awful occurrences, of which the southeastern coast of Newfoundland is often the scene. The brig Florence, of and for New York, Sam'l Rose, master, sailed from Rotterdam June 30, with a crew of 8 persons, and 79 passengers. Her cargo consisted only of ballast and a few casks of wine. They were favored with pleasant weather until nearly up with the eastern part of the Banks of Newfoundland : after that they were assailed with a succession of gales attended with fog and rain, up to the time of their shipwreck. On Sunday morning, August 9, the man on the look-out sang out "hard down the helm, breakers ahead." The helm was immediately put alee, but before the sails were taken aback, the brig struck the rocks on her starboard side. A moment before she was going at the rate of 7 or 8 miles per hour. She instantly filled and fell over on her side. Immediately a scene of confusion and terror presented itself, the horror of which can better be imagined than described. Here the wife and husband bidding each other a last farewell; the frantic mother clasping her infant to her bosom, as if even death should not separate them ; and some few who had no relations on board, were endeavoring to secure what money they had by fastening it to their bodies ; but which, alas, proved the means of their destruction. For that which they vainly thought would secure them a comfortable home in the fertile lands of the Far West, changed their destiny to an eternal home in death. On attempting to swim to the land, the weight of the money sunk them to the bottom. Capt. Rose, with commendable coolness, commanded all to remain by the wreck until some means were devised to escape with safety. For this purpose the second mate, Mr. William Robbs, of Springfield, Mass, took the end of a line and sprang from the vessel to a ledge which lay between her and the shore ; but at the time an overwhelming sea overtook him, and dashed the devoted sailor against the rocks, a mangled corpse. Capt. Rose next attempted the only means of saving the lives of those on board. He was more fortunate, and reached the land in safety. The crew were all saved, with the exception of the second mate ; but only 30 of the 79 passengers were saved, and of these many were saved by Capt. Rose and the chief mate, Mr. Schofield, at the imminent peril of their own lives. By the time all were on shore who were saved, about three hours after the brig struck, there were scarcely two planks together : all was literally in splinters. Thus 37 were thrown ashore upon a barren, and to them an unknown part of the coast. Many were half clad, and most of them without shoes. Not a solitary biscuit was saved. In this pitiable condition, they commenced their journey through thick woods and swamps, and over bleak and rugged hills, in hopes of finding some human habitation.

For four days they continued their course, governed chiefly by the wind, the sun, moon and stars being obscured nearly all this time by the fog and rain squalls, which latter were very frequent ; sometimes eating bark from the trees and what few berries they could find. Early on the morning of the 12th, Capt. Rose and Mr. Schofield ascended a hill in hopes the fog might clear off, and afford them a view of the surrounding country. At nine o'clock the weather cleared a little and they were enabled to see the Harbour and village of Renouse. The happy intelligence was soon communicated to the rest, and they resumed their march with lighter hearts. When they entered the village, its hospitable inhabitants welcomed them with every thing their present need demanded. Mr. Goodrich, of whose benevolence the crew and passengers speak in the warmest terms of gratitude, gave them money and clothes, and furnished them with a vessel to convey them to St. Johns, the residence of the U. S. Consular Agent. At 9. P. M., on Saturday, the 15th, they were landed at St. Johns. The news of their arrival soon brought to the shore rich and poor, old and young, some thrusting bread into the hands of the shipwrecked strangers, and others taking the poor wretches home with them. Nothing was spared which pity could suggest to alleviate their wants or sufferings. The next day being Sunday, nothing was publicly done for them ; but on Monday, handbills were posted up, requesting a meeting to take place at the Chamber of Commerce, to devise means to relieve the necessities of those whom fate had thrown upon their shores. Some seventy or eighty pounds were collected in a short time, and resolutions were passed to raise a sufficient sum, whereby the emigrants might be enabled to reach the place of their destination. A committee was also appointed to receive clothing or money from all who felt disposed to give. Capt. M. did not learn the result, as he sailed on the following morning ; but thinks from the philanthropic spirit manifested by the people of St. Johns, that the unfortunate people were amply provided for.

The chief mate of the Florence has arrived here in the Attenffon.—*Boston Messenger.*

From the New-Haven Herald.

Curious Fact.—Mr. Wm. Wheadon, of Guildford, called on us this morning, and handed us the following note, informing us that a fishing party yesterday, from Guildford Point, off Faulkner's Island, caught a large shark, which they brought to shore. On opening him they found in his belly a junk bottle, and in the bottle they found this note :

"Bark Ontario foundered at sea, march 21st, 1840—lat. 42, long. 69—took to the boats, and may God grant us a deliverance. "Thos. Patten."

We recollect, says the Commercial Advertiser, four square rigged vessels of the name of Ontario. One sailed from Nantucket on a whaling voyage, on the 21st of May last. Another belongs to Sag Harbour, and was seen on the 18th march, in lat. 44, S. long. 48, E. The third was formerly a London packet, and the fourth is a British vessel. On the 10th of Feb. last, a month and a half before the date of the above report, a head board with Ontario on it, in gilt letters, was washed ashore near Aberdovey, somewhere on the British coast.

Tithes—important decision of the court of queen's bench.

The Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday last, decided that tithes are liable to poor-rates. The Rev. Mr. Capel, Vicar of Watford, had obtained a conditional rule for setting aside a rate which included his tithes ; and this rule was discharged on Monday. As the point is considered of very great importance, we give Lord Denman's judgment entire—

This was an appeal against a rate made for the relief of the poor of the parish of Watford. The defendent who was the incumbent of the parish, appealed against the rate, on the ground that the tithe-owner had been too highly rated with reference to the other property in the parish. The Sessions had confirmed the rate on all the lands on the estimate of the rent at which such lands might reasonably be expected to let for, free from rates and taxes, and deducting from such rent the probable sum necessary for the purpose of maintaining them in such a state as to command such rent. The vicarage had been rated thus. The Vicar appeared to have received compensation for small tithes from the lands of the parish, calculated at the amount of £660, but the rate was calculated to him on a payment to him of £540 ; a deduction of 120 being made for the amount of collection, &c. This rate was in form strictly within the 6th and 7th Wm. IV. c. 96 ; and if that statute embraced tithes as well as land, the rate would be good. Hereditaments was a division under which lawyers would place tithes. They were demisable at a yearly rent. It was true that many of the deductions required to be made from the rateable value of the property were not commonly incident to tithes ; but still there were deductions sufficiently similar in their nature, so far as the principle was concerned. *The great principle was, that all rates must be adjusted on a system of equality. The Court might not in all cases be able to work out that principle to its full extent ; but they would try do so, and would consider the validity of a rate with express reference to that principle.* If there had been a failure in the application of that principle, it had been in consequence of calculating the rate in its aliquot parts, and not as a whole, and by the reference to the arbitrary and fluctuating sense of the terms used on the subject of the rate.

The Court, therefore, felt that there was no variety in the principle regulating the making of a rate ; but that principle was supposed to be liable to an application of a particular case, and the case of the King *versus* Joddrell had been cited to show that land and tithes were under different liabilities as to rating. On that decision the Court would make a few remarks. That case was erroneously supposed to have introduced a new law on the subject of rating. On the contrary, it was cited in Rex *versus* Plumstead, as recognizing an old principle. There the titheowner was not allowed a deduction in the rate of his corn-rent ; and the Court held that he was not rated on the proper principle of the net value of the tithes, but on the amount of the gross sum for which such rent would let, while the landowners were rated on the actual rent received by them, and not inclusive of the profit which was known as tenants' profits, and which it was said ought to be taken as forming part of the gross rent for which it would let. On account of that distinction in the rating, the Court held the rate bad. The language of the judgment appeared to go further. If the farmer had held the land in his own hands, he would in fact, have nothing to deduct from his annual produce but the wages of his men ; but who could possibly say that a calculation of the annual value of his farm, made only after that deduction, would be a calculation fairly made, and that the worth of his personal labour, for instance, could be fairly withdrawn from consideration ? The case of the King *versus* Joddrell did not convince this court that there was any difference between the tithe owner and the occupier of land in the manner in which his tithes were to be calculated. If there was any thing to show that the rule thus applied according to the statute worked an injury on the tithe-owner, he had the same way in which to relieve himself as the landowner. Under these circumstances, the rule for setting aside the rate must be discharged.

A writ of error has been brought against Lord Denman's decision in the Braintree case, which made the consent of the rated parishioners essential to the validity of a church rate. The Venerable Hugh Chambers Jones, Archdeacon of Essex, and the Venerable William Hale, Archdeacon of Saint Alban's, have put in bail upon the writ.

From the Emigrant and Old Countryman.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

There have been two arrivals from Canton, the ship Asia on Sunday, and the ship John N. Gosler on Monday, bringing dates to the 20th of April.—Up to that time only one vessel belonging to the English expedition had arrived, the Druid of 44 guns. Very little alteration had taken place in the relations between England and China. The foreign trade had been to a certain extent renewed, and all the vessels, both English and American, had obtained full freights. The preparations of the Chinese, to meet the expected attack, are represented as being extremely feeble, the garrison consisting of only 1000 men. The American merchants expecting that they would be ordered away from Canton, have sent their most valuable property to Macao.

The English expedition was expected in a few weeks.

We subjoin the following extracts from the Canton Register.

Macao, 8th April 1840.

Local.—The tranquillity of the settlement has not been disturbed. Whatever may be the orders from the court, it is the present policy of Lin as well as of the Taou tse to keep the peace for very obvious reasons. A silent horror of what is coming forth prevails among the mass of the people, but this is likely to die away, if again many months elapse, before any operations are commenced. In the district of Seming, to the west, several opium smugglers have been caught, and as some natives residents of this place have been implicated in the accusation, a great fear existed that sudden seizures might take place. A deputation of Mandarins has proceeded thither. The priest of the Kwan yin temple having produced an egg, which he said a cock had laid, gave rise to great sensation amongst the officers. The Ken min foo especially took the matter much to heart, he considering such an untoward event as a very unfavourable omen. What a wretched superstition ? The Taou tse's edict is rather favourable for the trade : If such a doughty hero who was going to exterminate every one, exhorts the people to continue buying and selling, it shews that in some quarter or the other there must be a want of cash, which trade alone can supply.

Macao, 11th April.

We are equally unable to relate any events of importance as having taken place here. The Chinese are awaiting quietly it appears, the issue of events, nor are we aware that any extraordinary measures are yet being taken to prepare for the arrival of the English, except what we noticed some weeks since of their having erected batteries on several parts of the Coast and islands, and of some three thousand recruits being daily drilled in Canton. There the new Mandarin's House, a spacious brick building on Jackass point is nearly completed, and granite steps into the river are replacing the former wooden pier. Palisades have likewise been run along the river the whole length of the factories, though hitherto an outlet to the water is left open in front of every hong. All foreigners landing at Canton from Whampoa continue to be subject to strict scrutiny, lest some Hung-moon-Kwei or English devil should enter the place.

The foreign trade on Canton for the season seems to be drawing to a close—very few teas for European markets remained in the hands of the Chinese, and the shipments now preparing may be considered the last.

[*From the Canton Free Press.*]

Macao, 18th April, 1840.

There are rumours of an intended expulsion of all foreigners from Canton, but we know not whether they deserve attention. It is now confidently asserted that an Imperial edict addressed to Lin has been received, in which the Imperial displeasure about some of his acts is made known to him. The Sae tue or Admiral is said to have a share in this reprimand, which probably is on account of the affair at the Bogue, and the false reports forwarded to Pekin regarding it. It is also said that the true state of the affair at the Bogue has reached the Imperial ears. Lin is said to have been degraded three degrees in rank. A Chinese boat laden with raw silk and silk piece goods destined for Macao has lately been seized by the Mandarins on the pretext that her cargo was intended for the English.

Mr. Snow, the American Consul has arrived here from Canton. Of late several vessels have experienced difficulties on entering the Bogue, the Chinese refusing to allow them to pass on the plea that they have taken in their cargoes at Tungkoo. In some instances these difficulties have been overcome, but several vessels are still waiting outside.

Important from China—Twenty Days Later from Canton.—The ship Asia arrived last night from Canton, says the N. Y. Herald of yesterday, which place she left on the 20th of April ; thus making a quick passage for this season.

The Portuguese trade is to be re-opened immediately.

All the American merchants were to leave Canton by the 1st of May, and were sending their effects down to Macao.

The Chinese did not, in the least, dread the expected approach of the British fleet and laughed at the idea of receiving any harm from John Bull.

All foreign trade was stopped on the last of March in consequence of an edict respecting the death of the Empress of China. It was feared by the American merchants at first, that the stoppage would be for a considerable length of time ; but by sending petitions into the city the trade was opened again on the 13th of April. The market was quite bare of country packed teas, and the ships that were loading could with difficulty finish their purchases. It was rather uncertain whether the ships with cargoes of cotton would be secured. An order went down to the Bogue to stop the two last ones that arrived at Whampoa—but before it reached there the ships had passed through, and one of them, the Roscius, had been ordered away, but it was thought if the rest were secured, she would be allowed to remain by petitioning.

From the Cape of Good Hope.—By the brig Levant, Captain Holmes, which arrived at Boston on Sunday, 23d ult., from Cape Town, the "South African Commercial Advertiser," and the "Cape of Good Hope Shipping List," from the 26th of March to the 23d of June have been received. They contain but little news of interest to the American reader ; the only question which appears to be agitated is the contemplated war between Great Britain and China. A portion of the fleet destined for China had touched and sailed. Several vessels are reported shipwrecked, among which is the French barque La Lise, which was lost on the night of the 9th March, somewhere in the vicinity of the Cape. The captain, first and second officers, the cook, three seamen, and all the passengers, with their servants, Mons. Ratinaud excepted, the only passenger saved. There were several ladies on board, who all perished.

H. M. cruisers have been busy among the Portuguese slavers—not less than between fifteen and twenty are reported to have been captured from March to June.

It is in contemplation to erect a lighthouse of the height of 270 feet above the level of the sea, at Cape Aguihas.

Letters have been received from the Mauritius, dated Port Louis, 20th April, which state that a severe hurricane had visited that place. Seven small schooners were sunk ; one totally lost, and all hands on board perished. Several large ships were lost outside. Four ships were driven ashore in the harbor, and all the other vessels in port are said to have sustained considerable damage. On shore the destruction is described as having been awful. Roofs of houses blown off, trees torn up by the roots, sugar plantations destroyed, and a number of lives lost in the ruins. The whale ship Arabella, Capt. Bishop, is reported to have put in to stop a leak, on the 17th April, but we do not see her name reported as having sustained damage, or otherwise, during the hurricane.

Liverpool, July 27th.—The grant of £30,000 for the purposes of national education was carried, on Friday night, in the House of Commons, without opposition. The Committee of the Privy Council, to whom the distribution of the money is entrusted, have, it appears, entered into a compromise with the Church on the subject. The compromise consists in giving up the right of appointing inspectors of the schools connected with the Establishment which might avail themselves of a portion of the grant, and vesting it in the two Archbishops of Canterbury and York. This concession has mollified the Church, which, practically, is the master of the Government, and all hostility to the scheme of national education has ceased. We hope, therefore, that, though the vote, this year, is only £30,000 it will, next year, be increased to, at least, £100,000, and that the education of the people will be entered upon in real earnest.

The Great Postage Bubble.—The Post-office revenue loses a million a-year by the inventions of the well-paid Mr. Rowland Hill, which were to increase the revenue by the reduction of the postage. What real, true, and unqualified donkeys ministers must have been to listen to such an absurdity—what rogues they must be to have ventured to talk of the decrease of Post-office dues as a relief to the poor. The poor never write—why should they, even if they could ? What has a poor man, either mechanic or field-labourer, to write about to anybody ; or when is he to find time if he could write, and had anything to say ? The reduction was made to favour rich merchants, whose wealth may be naturally calculated by the extent of their correspondence. A house paying £2000 a year postage, is proportionally so much richer and more important than a house paying £1000 ; but who complained of it ? Nobody ; and yet this absurdity is brought forward as a boon to the people ; a boon so great, and its effects so surprising, that it was thought that every man, woman, and child, who could string three syllables together, would occupy all their time (to spare) in writing to their friends, so as to make up the deficiency producable by the diminution. Mark the result—one million a year is cut off the revenue by the Tom-foolery, with all its idiotic slabbering stamps, and its absurd and indecent envelopes—a flagrant disgrace to a country of which a youthful lady is the Sovereign. But what happens ? Why, to make up for this deficiency, the people—that class of the people who really pay taxes—are to be screwed, whether they write letters or not. Surely this is hard upon people who never disturbed themselves or anybody else about postage, and especially hard upon members of parliament, of either house, who never paid postage, and whose degradation and inconvenience appear really and truly to have been two of the main objects of the measure. However, as we have before observed, the moment the people who do not write, and never—or if ever, very seldom—want to write, begin, as they must begin next year, to find the absolute necessaries of life taxed and "dutified," they will become even more grateful to the new poor law government than they are now.—*John Bull.*

Great Steam Project.—The East India Steam Navigation Company, by way of the Mediterranean, Egypt, and the Red Sea ; to be incorporated by Royal charter ; capital £800,000.) The following abstract will show the outlay, charges, and revenues, of this great enterprise :

Outlay—Building and fitting seven steamships, cost of stations abroad, and incidental expenses . . .	£600,000
Annual Charge.—Wages, coals, victualling, insurance, &c., sinking fund for wear and tear, and renewal of ships, and charges of all kinds . . .	239,000
Income—Passengers, less victualling and transport, . . .	£281,000
Freight, consisting of light parcels, periodicals, bullion, &c. . . .	24,000
	£305,000
Yielding a clear annual surplus of upwards of 11 pr ct. upon £600,000.	£66,000

The vessels are to be constructed of such tonnage and power as to be applicable to the route by the Cape of Good Hope, in case of any interruption to that through Egypt.

Montevideo, May 14.—The dreadful state of Buenos Ayres, as regards the terror of its government, is beyond all description. If any of the miserable inhabitants, however, attempt to fly from its grasp, they are subjected to the most fatal treatment, and no one is permitted to leave the city. A lamentable affair has just taken place. A party of five had concerted their escape from Buenos Ayres in a whale boat, which they had hired for the purpose, and proceeded last Sunday week to carry it into effect. Late on that evening most horrible cries and shrieks were heard by Mr. Mandeville, the British Minister, who had a party at his house.—One of the guests rushed out, but as it was very dark, he could only discern a confused group of men, from whom the outcries proceeded. It subsequently turned out that the unfortunate five had been betrayed, and their purpose discovered to the police, who arrested them. An officer was in the whale-boat when they went down to it, a scuffle took place, some shots were fired, the soldiers overpowered the other party, and then deliberately proceeded to put them to death with their sabres, finally cutting their throats amidst their cries for mercy ! The bodies were thrown into a cart and taken to the police office, and whilst there two of the unfortunate wretches showed signs of life, but that was at once destroyed by the officer leaping into the cart and thrusting his knife into their hearts. The murdered men were of highly respectable families, and their sole object was escape to a place of quiet ; but all egress is denied by the tyrant, and British ships of war are no longer permitted to offer a refuge to political sufferers since our Minister has espoused the cause of Rosas so warmly.

Very Late from Texas.—We have received the following in a slip brought by a passenger in the brig Empressario, at this port from Galveston, Texas. The editor of the Courier doubts the truth of the letters :

From the Galveston Daily Courier, Extra, Aug. 12.

The following letter, addressed to us "with despatch" came to hand yesterday, with the following endorsement on the back—"Will Mr. Pinckard see this delivered immediately as it contains important news from the frontier ?"

Sunday Morning, Matagorda, August 9, 1840.

To A. Sheppard ;

Dear Sir—Capt. Hanson has just arrived from Linninville, states that he saw Linninville in flames, and an army of 2,500 Mexicans and Cherokee Indians.—Capt. Watts and Major O'Neil, were killed. The inhabitants fled naked to their boats. Captain Hanson had also learned that Victoria and Dimmitts had also been burned. Watt's wife is a prisoner. This news is not to be neglected. Hanson saw Linninville in flames, and also the army paraded. Written to you by order of Col. Horton.

S. PILKINGTON.

P. S.—Concentrate your forces at Casey's old ferry. You will warn all your county forthwith.

Friend Case.—The above is a copy of a letter handed me this moment by Austin Bryan, Esq., from Quintana. There is thought to be no doubt at all with regard to its truth. Your friend,

JOHN F. HUNTINGTON.

WANTED immediately, two or three good Servants, of good character, viz : a Head Waiter, Cook, and Chamber, or House Maid, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at this Office, or at the Circulating Library. Aug 28.

EDUCATION.

THE Misses MYHAN respectfully inform the Parents and Guardians of Children, that they have just returned from Paris, after completing their education under the first Masters there, and will be prepared, on the 1st September next, to give instruction in *French, Italian, Music, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Needle-work, Newest style of Waz-work*, with the general course of English Education.

Further particulars may be obtained at their residence, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Corry, Charlotte street, which has been fitted up in the most comfortable manner. Aug. 28.

BRANDY.

Per Brig *Friends*, from Liverpool :

35 PIPES, 29 hogsheads, 25 Quarter casks COGNAC BRANDY ; now landing from the above vessel, and for sale low from the Wharf, by

Aug. 28. ALEXANDERS, BARRY & Co.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, SEPTEMBER 11, 1840.

Cunard's Steamers.—It is stated in some of the Boston papers, that application will be made to the British Government for the Steamers to proceed direct to Boston, without touching at Halifax. We have, however, full faith to believe, that the British Government will not so treat the British Provinces as to annul their present arrangements, which were made expressly for the benefit and convenience of the Provinces, merely to gratify the Bostonians or any private companies.

Mr. White.—We understand that this gentleman, will sail from this place to Europe in the course of eight or ten days, prior to which he will hold a Grand Farewell Musical Entertainment, preparations for which are now in progress. Mr. W. has just returned from Fredericton, where his Lectures and Melodies have been received with marked admiration and delight.

The Hon. John Quincy Adams, formerly President of the United States, and Son, and Nathaniel Curtis, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass., arrived here on Tuesday from Halifax, and proceeded yesterday morning to Fredericton.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the *Saint John Mechanics Whale Fishing Company*, held at the St. John Hotel on Monday last, for the choice of seven Directors for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were again elected :—Thos. Nisbet, Henry Chubb, John Duncan, C. D. Everitt, D. J. M'Laughlin, Wm. Lawton, and John Wishart.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Thos. Nisbet, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. John Kirby, Secretary.

The Races.—The Race for the Ladies' Purse, which was postponed on Saturday, came off on Monday last, presenting the very unexpected and unusual spectacle of Bunting's defeat, by an amateur rider, Lord Glamis of the 69th Regiment.—The Horses entered were Mr. Sands's *Napoleon*, rode by Lord Glamis, and Mr. Peters's *Young Tom*, rode by Master Rowland Bunting.

The contest for the City Plate took place on Saturday, between Mr. Sands's *Blucher*, and Bunting's *Fearnought*, which was won by the latter, taking the two last heats.

The last Royal Gazette contains the Governor's Proclamation proroguing the General Assembly to the fourth Tuesday in December next.

King's College, Sept. 7, 1840.

His Excellency the Chancellor has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Dr. Jacon to be Professor of Divinity, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Somerville, who, has resigned the chair.

In reference to a rumour copied into the Gazette of last week from another paper, we are informed on good authority that Her Majesty's Government certainly contemplate the erection of this Province into a separate Diocese ; a measure which all the members of the Church of England in the Province must earnestly desire, and which would be found, we trust, productive of great advantage to the interests of religion. With respect to the individual who may be appointed to the arduous and responsible office of Bishop, we have reason to believe that no decision has been formed.—*Royal Gazette.*

Halifax, September 5.

Departure of the Acadia.—On Thursday night, at 15 minutes of 11 o'clock, the Acadia left Cunard's wharf for Liverpool. The beneficial effects upon the entercourse, by means of steam packets, between Great Britain and her N. A. Colonies are already beginning to develope themselves. Comparing the present with former times, it is almost impossible to conceive the vast increase of business at our post office, which has been occasioned by these packets. But recently the mails from the neighbouring provinces were unavoidably suffered to accumulate in numerous instances much beyond a month, because the passage of sailing packets was protracted by contrary winds, and yet the largest mails transmitted by them were so small that no extraordinary efforts were required on the part of our Post Office Establishment to put them in order for their destination. The largest mail which was taken this year was that made up for H. M. Packet Seagull ; it consisted of 6 portmanteaus and 11 sacks of letters and papers, but then it was a two-months mail, the Spey having sailed on the 29th January with 3 portmanteaus and 9 bags. It must also be noted that these mails where swelled out by Canadian correspondence. We shall make no remark upon the bulk of those mails which were taken by the packets that were employed from the sailing of the Seagull till the Britannia was put in operation :—she sailed on the 4th ultimo. The mail this vessel carried required only 3 portmanteaus and 1 sack to contain it. Since her departure but one month has passed away, yet we apprehend the mail by the Acadia is large almost beyond former example, for she takes from this province and New-Brunswick alone, 3540 letters, many of which it is supposed contain more than one letter ; the Canadian mails were received on Thursday evening by the coach from Pictou, and they with the Boston mail, of which we can learn nothing, will surely bear us out in saying that the business of our Post Office has so rapidly increased, that an extensive building and several more individuals in addition to those who have hitherto labored in the establishment are even now required to do the duty of it efficiently.—*Acadian Recorder.*

Melancholy Accident.—It is our painful duty again this week to record a melancholy death by drowning. On the 28th ult. while John Martin, an apprentice to Messrs. Fraser, Masson & co. accompanied by one or two others, was in the act of rowing a scow to the opposite side of the river for the purpose of procuring fire wood, the oar with which he was rowing coming in contact with one of the stakes placed near the shore opposite Moorfields, struck his breast and precipitated him into the river, and before any assistance could be given him, he sunk to rise no more. In a few hours after, his body was found, and an inquest held thereon. He was a promising young man, between 19 and 20 years of age, and his untimely end has thrown an affectionate parent and relations in the deepest distress. *Miramichi Gleaner.*

Bank of British North America.—We learn that the Agency of the above establishment located in Miramichi has recently been erected into a separate and distinct Branch, not dependant as formerly on St. John. We are glad of this for two or three reasons,—first, that the branch will have a fixed and stated capital, which we are informed is ample :—secondly, that whatever pressure there may be in the money market at St. John, or elsewhere, as far as this institution is concerned, will not affect us, as heretofore ; and thirdly, as the notes issued by the Branch are to be responded to here, instead of St. John, as was formerly the case, an arrangement in all probability will be entered into with the Branch of the Commercial Bank in operation here, for an interchange of notes, which will prevent considerable expense and trouble, and enable both institutions to yield greater facilities than they have heretofore done to their customers, and the public generally.—*Ib.*

Montreal, Sept. 1st.—More Burnings on the Frontier.—On Friday night last, the barn of Mr. Garsh, about half a mile from Phillipsburgh, (Missiquoi Bay,) was consumed by fire, the supposed work of an incendiary. Investigations on the spot into the Chambly fires, are said to have resulted in the belief that they originated in personal malice against the owners of the property destroyed, wholly unconnected with the border miscreants.—(*Courier.*)

There was a strange occurrence at the Criminal Court, now sitting at Montreal, on Saturday last. One *Quin* was under trial for the murder of a child at St. Eustache, by shooting it with a pistol ; the principal witnesses, after relating the affair, was questioned as to the identity of *Quin*, when he declared that he was not the person, and being asked if he could point out any person in Court who committed the act he had testified to, he pointed out one *Johnson*, who was one of the witnesses of the Crown, on whose deposition *Quin* had been arrested. *Quin* was discharged and *Johnson* sent to gaol.

The Bishop of Nancy, in France, a celebrated preacher, has arrived at Montreal.

A Naval Court Martial is a novelty at Quebec. We understand that the Court for the trial of Capt. Drew opened yesterday on board H. M. S. *Vestal*, Capt. Carter presiding, and Mr. Woodman, Secretary to Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, acting Judge Advocate.

Capt. Drew is tried, it is said, at his own request, in consequence of some charges of irregularity and breaches of discipline preferred by the Superior Officer on the Lakes, Capt. Sandom.—*Quebec Gazette.*

We regret to learn that the report of the melancholy deaths of Mr. Simpson, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and two of his companions, have been corroborated in a letter from Mr. Martin M'Leod, dated from St. Peters, Fort Snelling, 21st July.—It appears evident that the dreadful tragedy was caused by the deranged state of mind under which Mr. Simpson was labouring at the time. *Quebec Transcript.*

The Quebec correspondent of the Morning Courier, gives an account of the interesting ceremony of creating Mr. Seguin, the celebrated vocalist, a Chief of the Huron Tribe, at the village of Loretto, near Quebec, by the name of *Wach-n-wachn*, signifying an aquatic bird of passage, possessing a strong and harmonious note called *The Great Diver*. It is only on rare occasions, and for some service rendered them by the White Man, that the Hurons ever confer this, the highest honour they have it in their power to bestow, and in this instance it was conferred on Mr. Seguin in grateful remembrance of the kindness and hospitality to the principal chiefs of their village when in London in the year 1825, shewn to them by himself and father. Mr. Seguin returned thanks in French for the honour conferred on him ; and with Mrs. Seguin and Mr. Horncastle, who were present, sang God Save the Queen, with the most thrilling and soul-stirring effect.

The *Toronto Colonist* states that Mr. Eaton, a Commissioner of Bankrupts in England, has arrived at Toronto, for the purpose of examining into the state of the Public Departments.

We copy the following paragraph from the *Niagara Chronicle*, of the 20th instant, but we believe that the Court alluded to, has not yet assembled. As to the brave and gallant officer about to be put upon his trial, we may safely say, that the whole sympathies of both Provinces are eagerly enlisted in his favour for a safe and honourable acquittal :

This day commences at Quebec the long talked of trial of Captain Drew, on charges preferred against him by Captain Sandom. A number of witnesses have gone down from this vicinity, as well on the part of the prosecution as of the defence. The Vice Admiral of the station has come to Quebec from Halifax, in order to preside at the Court. As, unlike a Military Court, the sentence in this instance needs no confirmation, and will be pronounced before the Court rises, we shall soon know whether Captain Drew has done anything worthy of censure.

Seat of Government.—We believe we may state as a fact, that Kingston is to be the Seat of Government, for the Upper Province ; or rather we should say, the Military Head Quarters. Troops in the Upper Province, will be commanded by an Officer, with the local rank of Major General ; who in addition to his pay, as such officer ; will receive from the Colonial fund, the sum of £1,000 sterling, a year,—he will administer the civil Government, as Lieutenant, or Deputy, to the Governor of Canada. Montreal is to be the seat of the General Government—a very improper selection, in more respects than one.—*Brockville Statesman.*

A Reform Wanted.—We are great friends to an easy and rapid communication through the British Provinces, and are grateful for the establishment of the Halifax line of Mail steamers : but we are sorry to learn, by a letter from a respectable gentleman of Quebec, who was going to Boston, with his lady, and preferred going to Halifax by the new mail line, that although he had availed himself of the earliest conveyances, he had been 18 days in getting to Fredericton, at an expense of £45 to reach Boston, which he could have effected in five days by way of New-York, at an expense of £15 or £20, with much better accommodation. We hope all concerned will hasten the necessary reform.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Fire.—The extensive premises in Fabrique street, opposite the Upper Town Market, for many years known as 'Macnider's,' were completely destroyed by fire at an early hour on Saturday morning. The premises were divided into two shops and dwelling houses, all under one roof, that to the eastward being occupied by Messrs. Robt. & Richard Atkins grocers, and the other by Mr. Arch. Macnider, dealer in dry goods. Dr. Dill was likewise a tenant of the building, occupying a suite of apartments on the first flat. Shortly before one o'clock flames were discovered issuing from Messrs. Atkins' shop and the alarm was raised, not, however, in a very effectual manner, for a considerable time elapsed ere any assistance of much moment was obtained ; and the flames had then increased to such strength that it was evident that any attempt to save the building must prove abortive. Attention was therefore turned to the adjoining buildings in the front and rear, and the removal of such articles as the persons present could lay their hands on. The result was that a considerable quantity of goods was conveyed to places of safety and the fire confined to the premises on which it originated.

The military, as usual on these unfortunate occasions, rendered good service, a strong party of the Coldstream Guards, with the Commissariat Engine being stationed in front of the burning building, and the Royal Artillery, in full force, with the powerful Engine belonging to the Ordnance Department directing their efforts to the preservation of property in the rear. The Alliance and Captain Cazeaus engines also did as much as the lamentable scanty supply of water would permit. His Honour the Mayor and several of the Aldermen and Councilmen of the city were present, and active in their efforts, as were also the Reverend gentlemen of the seminary, who were to be seen carrying heavy loads to their own premises, which immediately on the alarm being given were thrown open to serve as a place of safety for moveables.

The building destroyed belonged to the Estate of Macnider, and was insured for £1500, we understand, at the Quebec Fire Assurance Office. Messrs. Atkins, who had but lately commenced business, were insured for £750, which we regret to learn will not cover more than half of their loss. Mr. Macnider, we hear, was insured.—Dr. Dill was uninsured and lost his libra-

ry ; the principal part of his oth
saved.

We have not heard any author
ment touching the cause of the
the fire.

The fire commenced, it appea
rear of the shop, but from what
mains a question to the Messr
themselves, we have since been
The following particulars of
rances on the property destro
since been handed to us :
A. Macnider, on stock, loss a
000, ins. £2,000 at the Alliance.
Atkins, ins. £750 at the Allia
Carwell, loss £300, ins. at the
and Quebec.—*Quebec Mercury.*

We are requested to state tha
sustained by Messrs. R. & R.
the late fire, is not so consider
mentioned in the *Quebec Mercur*
turday evening last. Messrs. A
their loss will not exceed £250.—

Neapolitan Indemnity.—The
of the Treasury has given notic
Seventh Instalment of the Neap
demnity, amounting as now com
$212,351 61, will, be paid to t
ants on application to the Bank
rica, at New-York, on or after
of September next and at such o
ces as that Bank may designat
rate is supposed to be 11 83-100
on the amount awarded.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Messrs. Editors,—The announcem
departure of the Rev. Mr. Carey from
has occasioned deep regret to a numer
the Established Church. His sincere,
vent, and highly talented preaching sinc
in this city, has gained for him the es
most respectable portion of this commun
affection and liberality of Churchme
quently been exhibited in this City
Clergymen of their Churches—subsc
presents have been numerous ; and I t
humble but sincere admirers of the Rev.
will not allow him to depart from the sh
Brunswick, without affording him a
lasting token of their christian feeling
ship.

An Old Member of Trinit

☞ We are requested to state that an
Whitney & Co.'s steamers will start f
on Monday next.

MARRIED

On the 2d instant, by the Rev. I. W
Rector, William Jack, Esquire, of this
ter at Law, to Emma Carleton, daughte
Capt. Kenah, of the 104th Regiment.

On Sunday last by the Rev. Mr.
Mr. Benjamin Hunt, to Jane Elizabeth
ter of the late Mr. William Peters, all o

On the 31st, by the Rev. R. Shepher
nelius A. Phillips, of Wakefield, to Fra
line, second daughter of Mr. John Ste
dericton.

At Weymouth, N. S., on Tuesday e
instant, by the Rev. W. H. Snyder, Sam
bell, Esq., of Her Majesty's Customs
daughter of Cereno N. Jones, Esquire.

At St. Andrews, on the 22nd ult. b
Dr. Alley, Mr. Andrew Morrison, of Sa
Miss Catherine Gilland, of St. Andrews

At St. George's Church, Halifax, on
by the Rev. Mr. Uniacke, Captain P
Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, to S
daughter of Hon. Samuel Cunard.—O
stant, by the Rev. Fitzgerald Uniack
Montague Battye, Esquire, Royal Artill
to Catherine Ann Drawwater, daughter
ford, Esq. H. P. 72d Regiment.—On
by the same, Mr. Wm. C. Silver, M
Margaret Ann, seventh daughter of the
min Etter, Esq.—Same day, James Sco
Esq. Barrister at Law, to Charlotte M
daughter of the late Francis Knowles,
the 5th inst.