produced the tranquil and refreshing slumber that laps the hard working farmer in its elysium; and that, but for the fetters they had forged for themselves, they would gladly go back to their original employment.

"There are hundreds and thousands of men, in narrow circumstances, yet clinging to a city life, dispirited and hopeless, who might obtain a livelihood, health and happiness for themselves and families, if they could but manfully shake off the trammels of prejudice and enter on a farmer's life. Good land varies, according to its location, from a dollar, or less to hundreds, and a very moderate capital will procure a freehold for a farmer in an eligible situation. With yet less capital to start with a man can obtain an advantageous lease, and with only a couple of hundred dollars he can commence the business by working on shares. In the vicinity of a populous city, a small garden, devoted to fruits and vegetables, will support a family handsomely. In one of the reports of the Agricultural Commissioner of Massachusetts, we find it stated that the sales of the produce of seven acres of land, in the neighborhood of Boston, amounted in one year to twenty five hundred dollars. As yet the exact capacity of production of an acre of ground, has not yet been ascertained—for agriculture is a progressive science, and each year witnesses some new discovery and triumph. The beginner in farming must of course expect moderate profits, and not look for an Eldorado in his lot or patch. In this as in other pursuits, patient toil is requisite for the production of great results. But happily farming differs from other pursuits inasmuch as its labor increases the capacity of labor, unlike the clerk, by toil which wastes the strength, hollows the cheek, and pales the brow. Many a sickly man who has vainly tried the panaceas and prescriptions of medical art has been restored to health by an active country life and pure air. Who has not heard of Lewis Cornaro who, with a constitution shattered at forty, restored it completely by a temperate life in the country, by his own labor brought under cultivation a considerable tract of land, and attained extraordinary longevity? To an enterprising man we know of no persuit which holds out so many inducements as agriculture, and we trust the day is not far distant when the prejudices which have prevented so many from pursuing the honourable life of the farmer will be all extinct.

TARIFF OF DEMERARA.

IMPORT DUTIES on the following Articles, not the growth, production, or manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland:—

Wheat Flour, per barrel, 196 lbs., paying Crown Duty,	$1 50
Wheat Flour, per barrel, 196 lbs., not paying Crown Duty,	2
Rye Flour, per barrel, 196lbs	50
Corn and Pulse per bushel,	30
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs.,	60
Rice, per 100 lbs.	1
Oats, per bushel,	20
Bread, as Pilot and Navy Biscuit and Crackers, per 100 lb.	50
Dry Fish, per quintal,	1
Salmon, per barrel, 200 lbs.,	2
Pickled Mackeral, per bbl. 200 lbs.	1 50
Pickled Fish of all other sorts, per barrel 200 lbs.	75
Barrels of Beef and Pork, 200 lbs.	3
Candles, Tallow, per lb.,	5
Candles, Spermaceti, per lb.	8
Soap, per lb.,	1
Butter, per lb.,	2
Lard, per lb.,	1
Tobacco, in packages not less than 800 lbs. per 100 lbs.	15
Tobacco, in packages less than 800 lbs., manufactured or otherwise, per 100 lbs.,	20
Cigars, per 1,000,	2
Tea, per lb.	25
Pepper, Sago, Tapiaco, per 100 lbs.	5
Cocoa, per 100 lbs.,	5
Chocolate, per 100 lbs.,	10
Sugar	
Pitch, Tar, and Rosin, per barrel	1
Crude Turpentine, per barrel,	50
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon	15
Spermaceti Oil, per gallon,	20
Other descriptions of Oil, per gallon,	10
White Pine Lumber, per 1,000 feet, board measure,	2
Pitch Pine Lumber, per 1,000 feet, board measure,	3
Red Oak Staves, per 1,000	1 50
White Oak Staves and Heading, pr 1,000	2
Clap Boards, per 1,000,	1 50
Shingles, W. P. per 1,000	50
House Frames, White Pine, per running foot, per story,	10
Ditto. ditto, Pitch Pine, per running foot per story,	20
Horses, per head,	7
Mules "	5
Cattle, (neat)	4
Potatoes, per bushel of 64 lbs.,	8
Import Duty on British Goods, 2½ per cent.	
On Foreign Goods, not enumerated, 7½ pr cent.	

Additional Duties to be levied on Goods not the growth, production, or manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland, or any possession of the British Crown, as soon as the Colonial Customs Bill, at present under consideration, or passed by Parliament, comes into operation:—

Wheat Flour, per barrel, 196 lbs., paying Brown Duty,	72
Dry Fish, per quintal,	1
Beef and Pork, per barrel,	75
Foreign Sugar, Refined, per 100 lbs.,	10
Muscovado, ditto, per 100 lbs.,	10
Lumber, W. Pine, per 1,000 superficial feet,	1 50
Ditto, Pitch Pine, ditto, ditto,	2
Red Oak Staves, per 1,000.	2
W. O. Staves and Heading, per 1,000	3
Clap-Boards, per 1,000,	50
Shingles, Cypress,	50
All other description of Shingles,	25
Hams, Dried Beef, Tongues, and Bacon, pr 100 lbs.,	5

ACCIDENTS AT NEW YORK ON THE 4TH JULY.

At the temperance celebration, forty-ninth street, a man named William Dubbs, residing in Ludlow street, near Essex market, was very severely injured in the spine by the fall of a staging on which he was standing. He was a member of the Ark temperance society.

At the same place, a boy, whose name we could not ascertain, was dreadfully injured, by running before a cannon at the moment when it was discharged. He was much hurt about the arms, and it is expected that he will lose the sight of both eyes. He had been driven away from the cannon several times previous to the accident. His parents reside at the corner of Tenth avenue and Fifteenth street.

A collection was taken up on the ground for the above mentioned sufferers.

Reuben Garrison, aged 11 years, residing at 135 Elizabeth street, was wounded in the calf of his leg by the premature discharge of a pistol.

Franklin Kasmira, another boy, was maimed in the left hand by the discharge of a pistol.

On the Battery, during the review, the wadding from a horse pistol, discharged by a boy, went through one side of a gentleman's hat and came out at the other, scaring the wearer not a little, though fortunately he escaped unhurt.

At Lansinborough, Mass., yesterday, a young man, a son of the clergyman of the village (our informant understood the name to be Lane,) was killed by the bursting of a gun which he was in the act of firing. A part of the barrel was driven through the door, near which he was standing.

FIRES.—There was but one fire, so far as we ascertained. That was in the building No. 175 Broadway, occupied by Clark and Saxton, Robinson & Humphreys, and others. It originated, it is supposed, from some of the fire works falling on the roof. But little damage was done.

NEW YORK, July 5th.—THE CELEBRATION.—The Great Anniversary passed off yesterday with splendour, and we believe to the satisfaction of almost everybody. Never has it fallen to our lot to witness a celebration in this city so brilliant, so enthusiastic, and at the same time so free from all the excesses and accidents which in former times have been such a serious drawback to the pleasures of the day. Our hopes in regard to the effect of the great Temperance Reformation were fully realized. There were not one quarter as many booths erected as usual; very few of those that were erected sold intoxicating drinks, and those that did were but poorly patronized. It was found by experience that rum and rioting were not necessary ingredients in a joyful celebration.

A melancholy accident took place at Chateauguay N. Y. on the 4th. Three men were horribly mutilated by the discharge of a cannon. Their names we learn from Dr. Nelson, are Mason, Hogeboom and Clark. The two first were engaged in loading the piece, when the charge took fire, and Mason had both his hands blowed off, and died, we understand, on Tuesday. Hogeboom lost three of his fingers, and is likely to recover. Clark was standing several rods from the gun and was hit by the ramrod, and is supposed to have sustained serious injury.—*Clinton County Whig.*

A DREADFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The St. Louis Republican extra, of July 3, contains the following melancholy particulars.

The steamboat Edna collapsed both flues of her larboard boiler, at a quarter past four o'clock, this morning, at the mouth of the Missouri river.

The Edna landed at the mouth about 1 o'clock this morning. The Iatan was lying there, and the Edna landed on the outside of her, and by in such a position that it was difficult for the Iatan to get away from the shore. However, after a little trouble the Iatan got under way, and had run three or four hundred yards, when the Edna, shoved out from the shore. Her bow could not have been more than one hundred feet from the shore when she collapsed her flues. Her engine had been working out of gear, full a half hour, and had not been stopped more than ten minutes at the very outside.

I was looking at the Edna when the casualty happened, and had observed her some time before the accident, and did not think she had unusually high steam. I am of the opinion that some obstruction existed either in the supply pipe, or in the force-pump which prevented the usual quantity of water from going into the boilers.

The number of wounded is sixty three mostly Germans. Some two or three were blown into the river and saved, and it is supposed that two or three others were lost. The cabins of the Edna and Iatan are filled with wounded, and they are receiving every attention from the passengers and others, that can be bestowed upon them.

As soon as the accident happened, the Iatan dropped alongside the Edna, and towed her to the Illinois shore, when the Annawan took her in tow, and the Iatan proceeded to St. Louis with the wounded.

N. J. EATON,
Master of the S. B. Iatan.

We were on board the Edna, and never have we seen such a sight. A number of men and women appear to be literally skinned. The whole force of the steam was thrown aft, over the deck passengers, as they slept.

Total killed and wounded—38 Germans, 12 Americans, 1 French, 1 Mexican, 1 English, 2 coloured people—55.

The Germans, were chiefly from near Dusseldorf on the Rhine, Prussia;—and what renders their case one of peculiar hardship is, that this accident, so fatal and serious to them, should have occurred when the hour of seperation from their friends and kindred passed, the ocean and its storms, and were within about a hundred and fifty miles from their new homes.

Further Particulars.—Yesterday morning forty of the unfortunate victims of the explosion on board the Edna were followed to the grave by a large number of our citizens. There was but one additional death yesterday, though it is the opinion of the physicians in attendance that eight or ten of those who have thus survived the effects of this horrible disaster, cannot recover.—*St. Louis Republican, July 5.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

To the Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick.

May it please your Excellency—

Private injuries, and a sense of the protection which is due to myself as a loyal subject of the British Empire, compel me thus publicly to address your Excellency, and to ask security from that law which your Excellency is sworn to administer with impartiality to every individual in the state. In the first place, I lay it down as an established *principle*,—a principle as incontrovertible as the laws of the Medes and Persians—that the poorest of Her Majesty's subjects, so long as he conducts himself in obedience and with respect, is entitled to the preservation of life and property. Now, that this protection has been withheld from me—that I have been grossly assaulted, and received personal and severe injuries—that my property has been damaged and destroyed—my family terrified and threatened, five hundred persons can bear witness. And for what reason? Simply for exercising my own independence.

The case is briefly this: have I the right or not, to wear a coat of any colour or pattern I choose:—have I the right to grow what kind of vegetables in my garden I fancy best; or am I to be subject to the control of worthless and lawless individuals as to my actions? If the affirmative of these questions be true, then the law ought to protect me; if the negative, the sooner that our vaunted name of "liberty" is erased from the page of history, the better. On the 12th instant, I thought proper to commemorate the glorious memory of the immortal Prince of Orange *on my own premises*, giving offence to no one, but wishing to be peacable with all men: the consequence was, as the public prints will have informed your Excellency, that I was treated in the brutal manner before mentioned.

I shall wait patiently to see if this matter is traced to its source.

Your Excellency's obedient servant,
M. J. LOWREY.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. DURANT,—I cannot refrain from noticing a communication in the Chronicle of the 1st instant, over the signature Ezekiel C. Wilson, which goes far to substantiate the verity of Pope's remark—"A little learning is a dangerous thing." If the author had not known that a circle of the earth contains 360 degrees, he might still pass for a philosopher, and be similar to another brother of the faculty of whom—

"Still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew."

But now the die is cast, and he has exposed his ignorance to the world in all its naked deformity.

I shall take the liberty of hazarding a few remarks relative to the subject he has chosen to exercise his genius on, namely, Astronomy—not like the gentleman in question to enlighten the whole civilized world from the gross errors palmed on it by that impostor Newton, but to touch on a few mistakes Mr. Wilson has unavoidably fallen into.

He first enters on the subject with all the formality due to such an important occasion, by representing that on the morning of the 24th of May 1842, he got up at four o'clock, (and of course put on his clothes,) he then made a great number of sapient calculations, which concluded by his discovering that the diameter of the sun is exactly 69 miles.

Here indeed is an important discovery! that body which was erroneously supposed to be some hundred thousand miles in diameter, and to be the great centre of attraction to numerous bodies revolving round it; our Planet, which is amongst the smallest, having a diameter of 7970 miles, has diminished almost into a dimensionless point in the creation; the whole theory first asserted by Capernicus, a Galileo, and now supposed to be fixed on the firmest basis by Sir Isaac Newton, is overthrown by Mr. Wilson before breakfast; certainly his breakfast would be the feast of reason and the flow of soul, and he had indeed earned it this morning after making one of the most important, sublime, and interesting discovery ever propagated by mankind.

But he will not certainly stop here, and leave us apparently deeper in the dark than we were before, we were perfectly satisfied with the old theory of supposing the sun to be such a large body; the whole phenomena of the Planets revolving about the sun is thus perfectly reconcilable to the senses, for we know that a pebble fastened to a millstone by a string (just the same as the Sun and Earth are kept together by gravity) the pebble may be made to go round the millstone without either flying off, but you cannot force the millstone to revolve about the pebble without both flying off. He also makes a slight error in his calculation of finding the Sun's diameter—he does it by his watch in the horizon; it could have been done a great deal easier and more correct by taking it with a Quadrant when it is near the meridian; it will not be found near so large as he makes it; he finds it to cover a degree of the Earth, and therefore concludes that the Sun is just a degree in breadth; he overlooked that ALL circles have 360 degrees, and consequently are proportional to the Radii. Now it is by the parallax of the Sun and Moon that their distances are found—and because the Moon is comparatively near to us; by her horizontal parallax her true distance can be found almost to a mile; but the Sun cannot be calculated so easily, the distance being so great and consequently the parallax less; the parallax of the Moon is 57 minutes 18 seconds, which is more than 300 times as great as the Sun's and is very perceptible, and therefore the true distance can be found by any one who can work a case in plane Trigonometry; but the Sun's cannot be found to within a million of miles—however the distance is about 82,000,000 of miles; so that a degree of the Earth with a radius of 4,000 miles will be very different from a degree of the Sun at a distance of 82,000,000 of miles; and if he calculates in that way he will find that he has unconsciously made him a great deal larger than he really is. As for his ridiculous and unphilosophical ideas of light they are beneath notice, and I trust he will not make any more such bold assertions, unless he has them fixed on a more solid foundation than he has those. I shall therefore say no more, but give my best respects to the perceptive faculties of the honourable board of education for King's County.

TOM PLAIN.

St. John, July 1842.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 22, 1842.

The English July Mail, with dates to the 5th, arrived here by the land Mail at 9 o'clock this morning. A summary of the intelligence we have given below.—The mail arrived at Halifax on Monday night, in the steamer Acadia.

The most extraordinary passage ever achieved by steam navigation across the Atlantic, has just been accomplished by the Royal Mail steam-ship Columbia. Her voyage from Boston to Liverpool, including a stoppage of six hours to land and take in passengers and mails at Halifax, has been performed in eleven days and six hours; a more rapid run than was ever before made by any vessel.

The ordinance for augmenting the duties on linen and linen threads fully justifies the anticipations that had been formed respecting it. France having imposed a duty of 10 per cent. on linen yarns in 1841, has increased it by the present law from 20 to 30 per cent.; and this enormous duty has been extended to linen cloths, "in order that the balance between these two branches of industry should remain undisturbed." This measure amounts, in fact, to a prohibition of both classes of goods. The distinction drawn between Great Britain and Belgium, is sufficiently explicit as to the motives of its authors. A trifling decline took place in the funds, occasioned, it was said, by the apprehension that this ordinance might possibly lead to a misunderstanding between France and England.—*London Standard.*

NEW REGIMENT.—The authorities contemplate raising a new Regiment, to be designated the 100th Foot, and Winchester has been named as the place where it is to be organized. The arrangements for this addition to Her Majesty's land forces are expected to be completed by the end of next month.

We regret to announce the failure of the house of E. F. Green, a firm of some importance, engaged in the West India trade; likewise the house of Hentey and Co. at Hull, chiefly connected with the foreign corn trade.—[Morn. Chronicle].

The expense of taking the census of the population of Ireland last year, amounts to £3500.

A few days since, sir John Paul, of the Bank of Strahan & Co., Strand, sent £1000 in notes to the Bank of England for 1000 sovereigns; on getting them home and weighing, 27 were found deficient in weight; they were sent back with a request that they might be changed for gold of proper weight. The Bank refused. Sir John Paul immediately ordered his solicitor to serve the Bank with a notice of action, upon the receipt of which the Bank sent and arranged the matter.

That which engages every man's attention at present, is the calamitous failure of the firm of Hay and Ogilvy, merchants and bankers. No event of such a nature has yet happened here. On account of the several ways their business flowed, as merchants and private bankers, no correct information beyond the fact of failure, has transpired. Their liabilities are large, and the bank deposits numerous and heavy, involving many individuals in ruin and embarrassments, which cannot yet be felt.

STATE OF TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—Everything still continues in a very gloomy and unsatisfactory condition at Manchester. The demand for all descriptions of goods is very limited, and prices are generally lower than during the few last weeks. At Leicester there is no new feature to notice; the glove branch continues much depressed, and very many are unemployed. In Leeds there is some improvement in fancy cleaking, but in goods but little is doing at very low prices. Both English and foreign wool remain unchanged. A fair business is doing in the Bradford piece market. The business done in yarns and wool is very limited. There was a steady demand for flannel at Rochdale, at low prices, and in wool we cannot report any material change. There is no improvement to report at Huddersfield; trade is in a fearful state, and the prospect of any amendment more distant than ever. Trade is in a wretched state at Blackburn, both shopkeepers and operatives complain of the deplorable state of trade. The woollen cloth trade at Saddleworth is very dull. The fancy hankeen, ticking, and other trades, at Eccles, Barton, &c., are in a miserable condition; nothing is doing. The factory hands at Bacup are moderately employed, but still great distress prevails. Silk printing is very dull, and weavers have less employment every day. On the whole the state of the manufacturing interests continue very unpromising.

DUBLIN, June 29.

ACCIDENT TO THE MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.—With feelings of the most poignant regret we have to announce the occurrence of a serious accident, which befel the noble marquis and his amiable bride late on Saturday evening, while driving through the magnificent demesne of Curraghmore. The marquis and marchioness were driving in their phaeton unattended, with a splendid pair of grey horses, which his lordship had purchased only a few days previously for one hundred and fifty guineas. One of the horses got restive, and on the whip being applied pretty smartly, he became completely unmanageable, and in one of his plunges he fell and upset the carriage, when the noble pair were thrown out. Her ladyship's head came in contact with a tree, and it is feared she had received a slight fracture; she has also received rather a severe contusion on the hip and along the left side. The marquis escaped, most providentially, unhurt. Immediately after the sad accident the marchioness was conveyed on a litter to Curraghmore-house, and messengers at once despatched to Portlaw, Carrick, and Waterford for medical aid. Shortly after the melancholy occurrence two medical gentlemen were in attendance, and everything calculated to give relief to, and assuage the pain of the noble and truly amiable sufferer, was done.

LATEST ACCOUNTS.—A communication from Curraghmore-house which reached town this day announces the arrival of Mr. Cusack, the celebrated surgeon, from this city, as well as that of Mr. Smyly. In order to allay the painful anxiety of the thousands of inquirers who flocked round the house to ascertain the extent of the accident, and the state of the noble sufferer, the following bulletin was issued yesterday:—"Curraghmore, Tuesday, 12 o'clock. Lady Waterford passed a tranquil night, is sensible of all surrounding objects, and is progressing as well as can be expected." The injury sustained by the noble marchioness is a concussion of the brain, and not, as stated, a fracture of the skull; but it is to be hoped the concussion is not of any serious nature.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.—The Government evening paper (the *Packet*) contradicts, apparently on authority, all the romours circulated respecting the retirement from his high office of the Earl de Grey. The *Packet* also states that his Excellency will not leave for Germany until the arrival of Lord Eliot in Ireland at the close of the parliamentary session.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON THE QUEEN'S LIFE, &c. &c.

[*From the Liverpool European, July 5.*]

The British Parliament is at present occupied with a discussion on the appalling and increasing distress throughout the country, Mr. Wallace having, on Friday, moved, as an amendment to the order of the day for going into a committee of supply, a series of resolutions to the effect that parliament should not be prorogued without an inquiry being instituted as to the extent of the distress and the best means calculated to afford relief. This has re-opened the question of the corn-laws and the trading and financial policy of the late and existing governments, and there is no knowing when the debate will terminate. Mr. Bannerman has a notice of motion on the books for empowering the crown to open the ports of Britain to a free importation of foreign corn, in case of necessity, before the re-assembling of parliament. The bill incorporating the tariff has passed its third reading in the House of Commons, and it will probably not be delayed in its passage through the House of Lords. it will soon take its place among the statute laws of the land, along with the Income Tax Act.

Considerable inconvenience has arisen amongst the trading community by the government having issued their proclamation for cutting and defacing light gold, as the greater part of the sovereigns in circulation and all the half sovereigns have lost weight by friction. The indisposition of the people to render themselves liable to the loss, occasioned for some time a scarcity of silver; but the currency is gradually recovering itself. The minister explained that the act was adopted at the present period from a consideration of the state of the exchanges, and that it would have led to abuses had notice been given of the intention.

The convict Francis, who fired at the Queen, has been reprieved. There does exist a doubt that the pistol was loaded with a destructive substance. He still asserts that he had not intended to injure her Majesty, but did it with a view to get provided with a home for life similar to that of Oxford. He will be transported for life to a penal settlement.

The announcement of his reprieve had scarcely been made known when the public were alarmed by a report that another and exactly similar attempt had been made upon her Majesty's life. The details are almost too farcical for notice. It appears that as the Royal cortege was returning on sunday from the Chapel Royal, in St. James's, to Buckingham Palace, a deformed youth presented and snapped an old rusty pistol at the carriage in which her Majesty was seated. He was seized by another youth who wrested the weapon from his hand, but the policeman in attendance refused to take him in charge, believing it to be a hoax, on which he was permitted to escape. He was apprehended in the course of the day, when it was discovered that he had recently and repeatedly been heard to say that he admired the conduct of Francis, and regretted that he had not succeeded in his attempt; that Francis was a brave fellow, and he wished he had been in Francis's place, for he would do for the Queen; that he had a prime air-gun and pistol, and he would use them in the same cause. The pistol, had an old flint, lock with screw and rifle barrel. Upon detaching the barrel, which was done with some difficulty, from the screw having become exceedingly rusty, owing to its long disuse, they were found in it a portion of very coarse powder, a piece of tobacco-pipe, and some paper wadding. His motive is supposed to be the same as that of Francis.

Meetings of the shopkeepers of Manchester, Wolverhampton, Leicester, and other large towns have been held to consider the prevailing distress. The Chartists continue active in the manufacturing districts. The Anti-Corn-Law Association has not relaxed its agitation.

Earl De Grey is about to visit Bohemia for the benefit of his health, but will resume the administration of the Irish government on his return.

The accounts from all parts of the country respecting the prospects of the harvest are of the most cheering description. The rains have been moderately copious in every direction, and vegetation, which on the light soils was in many places feeling the effect of the drought, with some severity, has already got an extraordinary stimulus. If the weather continues equally propitious, we shall have the wheat harvest on the average a fortnight to three weeks earlier than last year.

There is no essential difference in the complexion of the commercial accounts compared with those received by the June India mail. The average quantity of all the leading manufactures appear to have been bought for consumption; but the stocks by fresh arrivals were kept up so full that the purchasers may be said nearly to make their own prices. Freights had fallen materially, and many vessels could not, even at the low figure of £1 15s. to £2 per ton, obtain half cargoes. There was no change in the character of the trade carrying on in the province of Canton, except that dollars having become less abundant, goods had been substituted in barter for tea and silk to somewhat greater extent

The long-expected ordinance for an increase on the importation of linen and linen threads has at length been published by the French Government. A new Ministry has been formed in Spain.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—INDIA AND CHINA.

The Indian mail arrived at Marseilles on the 20th of June. The following telegraphic despatch reached London on Friday:—General Pollock had joined Sir R. Sale at Jellalabad, re-establishing on his march the authority of Thomas Khan Sullpoora. He was to march on Cabul as soon as he was joined by Colonel Boulton General England had reunited troops, forced the passes, and joined General Nott at Candahar. Captain M'Kenzie had arrived at Jellalabad, with offers from Akbar Khan to release his prisoners on conditions. The answer was not known. General Elphinstone died on the 23d of April.

The accounts from China are interesting. On the 18th of March the Chinese, 10,000 or 12,000 strong, tried to retake Ningpo, while another force attacked Chinghae. In both instances they were repulsed with considerable loss.

The details have since been received:—The mail is despatched from Bombay on the 23d of May, ten days earlier than usual, in order to avoid the monsoon. The Chinese were allowed to enter Ningpo without opposition, but upon reaching the market-place were attacked on all sides by the British troops, and instantly routed. When they got within 100 yards of the British guns, a terrific fire of grape and canister was poured down upon them. They fled in confusion, leaving about 250 dead. The 49th regiment was then sent in pursuit, but up to the last accounts had not yet returned. A simultaneous attack had been made upon Chingbae. The enemy were again routed. The British did not suffer a single casualty at either place.

This appears to have been only part of a concerted attack, as at the same time fire-boats were launched against the ships.

The mandarins also contemplated an attempt upon Chusan, for which purpose they had collected a considerable force on the island of Taisan. Their intentions were, however, frustrated, by the Nemesis having been sent to reconnoitre, and ascertain the extent of their preparations. A boat having been despatched from this vessel, was fired on by the Chinese, when pulling into a creek. The steamer's crew were immediately landed. They succeeded, after killing many of the enemy, in captuning 30 junks, supposed to have been intended to convey troops to Chusan.

It was remarked that all the Chinese soldiers left dead at Ningpo and Chinghae had a few dollars about them. It is supposed from this that a gratuity was issued to them immediately before they attacked the city, in order to induce them to advance. It is said that the Emperor has ordered that the provinces which are the seat of war shall defray the whole of its expenses. We may conclude, therefore, that the Cabinet of Pekin do not conceive it necessary to make a great national effort against their foes. The inhabitants of the invaded provinces are naturally disinclined to bear the whole of the heavy pecuniary charges necessary for carrying on hostilities. The consequence is, that the Chinese army to the south of the Hangchow river is in want of pay and destitute of supplies, from which cause the troops were in such a state of insubordination that it was expected they would shortly disband themselves.

Several skirmishes had taken place along the coast, but with no decisive result, although in each the enemy had suffered considerable loss. More vigorous measures were, it is said, in contemplation, and a movement to the northward was intended upon the arrival of the expected reinforcements.

The death of Shah Soujah, is also confirmed; he fell by the hand of Zemaun Khan, brother to Dost Mohammed. The most satisfactory intelligence had been received of the Cabul prisoners; Captain M'Kenzie, one of their number, had been permitted by Akbkar Khan to visit the camp at Jellalabad on parole, as the bearer of a despatch from Major Pottinger, and to treat for the ransom of his companions. He brought news of the death of General Elphinstone on the 23d of April. The other prisoners were doing well, and had been treated with considerable kindness. It is said that an enormous sum had been demanded for their ransom, but the terms were not known, although Captain M'Kenzie had returned to the Affghan camp with the answer to the proposals with which he had been entrusted.

India itself remained in the most profound tranquility.

By a notification from the plenipotentiary, it appears that the Chinese will be suffered to use their own discretion in fortifying the banks of the river between Whampoa and Canton; but that if they venture to erect new works below the former place, hostilities will be immediately resumed.

The state of trade at Canton had improved, many sales having been effected during the latter part of the month of March. Opium was sold at very low rates.

Trade had been carried on as usual, but, with the exception of cotton, not upon remunerating prices. Barter was the only means of commercial intercourse.

Sir Henry Pottinger continued at Macao.

The destruction of the garrison of Ghuznee is confirmed. Colonel Palmer left the citadel on the 26th March, and took up his quarters in a portion of the town. There, as in the case of Cabul, the Ghuznees, apparently without orders, attacked the troops, and a frightful slaughter ensued. The leader of the insurgents Shumshooden, interfered, and took the officers under his protection, and they are described as now living as prisoners in the citadel About 100 only of the sepoys are supposed to have escaped.

Nothing further has transpired respecting Lord Ashburton's mission; but the American papers continue to affirm that an arrangement will be made.

☞ We are requested to state that no Collection will be made at the opening of St. Paul's Chapel on Sunday next, as previously advertised.

FAIR.—The Fergusontown Fair takes place on the 17th of each month. That on Monday last was attended by a number of persons from the city, and a good number of sales took place. New milch cows sold low, but at quick demand; some exchanges were made, and some sold at auction. The Fair in August is expected to be well supplied with live stock.

ST. JOHN MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held on Monday, 11th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:—James Kirk, John Wishart, John V. Thurgar, William Walker, William H. Scovil, Frederick A. Wiggins, John Duncan, John Ward, jun., and Thomas Leavitt Esquires.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, James Kirk, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected President of the Board.

The Belgian steamer British Queen was to leave Antwerp on the 7th July, and Southampton on the 10th, for New-York. The price of passage in this vessel to Southampton or Antwerp, meals not included, is $70; steward's fees, $2 62½; and meals are served on the plan of the best continental hotels, at fixed and moderate prices—passengers being charged only for which they have partaken. The price of passage, with meals and steward's fees included, is $97 62½, exclusive of wines.—A passenger from this city may thus enjoy the pleasure of a trip to New-York by the steamers, and thence to England, for considerably less money than by the Cunard line—having over $40 to spare.

We have inserted Mr. Lowrey's communication in another column, but at the same time think he should have addressed it to His Worship the Mayor instead of the Lieutenant Governor. To his Worship is intrusted the conservation of the peace of the city, and it is alone his duty to take measures for speedily putting down such violations of good order as have of late occurred.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

A meeting of the WESTMORLAND AGRICULTURAL AND EMIGRANT SOCIETY, was held at Sackville on Friday the 1st July, at which three English Bulls were exhibited, which had been selected and purchased by the Hon. WILLIAM CRANE, during his visit to England. Two were of the short horn Durham breed, and the other a mixture of the Hereford and Durhrm: they are fine animals and in good condition, considering they had just landed after a long voyage.

The thanks of the members were tendered to Mr. Crane, for his gratuitous services in making and forwarding these purchases, and for the judgment he has shown in his selections.

This is the fourth importation from England of Neat Stock into this part of the County of Westmorland within the last twelve years, and the improved character of the stock belonging to the Members of this Society is an evidence of the advantages which flow from the application of its funds to this object.

The Society determined that a Ploughing Match and Cattle Show should take place on the 20th October ensuing, and have offered the following premiums for competition, for the best Ploughmen, in their order:—

1st Prize,	£2 0 0	4th Prize	£0 15 0
2d Prize,	1 10 0	5th do	0 10 0
3rd do.	1 0 0		

Premiums for Cattle as follows:—

1st Prize,	Yoke Working Oxen,	£1 10 0
2nd do.	ditto ditto.	0 15 0
1st do.	for Milch Cows,	1 0 0
2nd do.	do. do.	0 10 0
1st do.	for Two Years Old	0 15 0
2nd do.	ditto	0 10 0
1st do.	for best Bull Calf,	1 0 0
2nd do.	second best,	0 10 0
1st do.	for best Heifer Calf,	0 15 0
2nd do.	second best,	0 10 0
1st do.	for best Ram Lamb,	0 10 0
2nd do.	second best	0 5 0
1st do.	for Best Ewe Lamb,	0 7 6
2nd do.	second best,	0 5 0

The following premiums are offered for the Best Butter. No competitor entitled to receive a premium for a less quantity than two firkins, weighing not less than 60lbs. each, viz.—

1st Prize,	£1 10 0	4th Prize,	£0 15 0
2nd Prize,	1 5 0	5th do.	0 10 0
3d do.	1 0 0		

A Committee of Management was appointed to superintend the destribution of the above premiums, and instructed to prepare rules of competition, consisting of George Julion, Richard Boswer, and A. E. Botsford, Esquires.

The Society authorized the Executive Standing Committee to purchase from any person now a member of the Society, any quantity of Timothy Seed, from one to ten bushels, at the rate of twenty five shillings per bushel, of the finest and best quality, well cleaned and free from sorel, the same having been raised by the applicant, and to be ready for delivery by the 1st day of March ensuing.

Joseph Avard, jun., and Hazen Botsford Esqrs., were added to the Executive Committee.

The members of the Society felt the great importance which attached to the encouragement of the objects connected with the premiums thus offered, and were disposed to increase their number and amount; but having applied so great a proportion of their funds to the improvement of the Stock of the County by the importation of Bulls and Sheep of the most approved breeds from the mother country, the Society is unable at present to hold out any greater encouragement to these highly important branches of Agriculture.

A. E. BOTSFORD, *Sec'y.*
Westmorland A. & E. Society.

CIRCULAR TO MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

Fredericton, N. B., 27th June, 1842.

SIR,—After an attentive consideration of the several answers with which I have been favoured by the Members of Assembly to whom my Circular of the 3rd instant was addressed, I take the earliest opportunity of explaining to you the circumstances in which the Government has been placed, and which I apprehend will render it impracticable to meet the wishes which have been so generally expressed for the immediate application of funds to the improvement of the Roads, under the appropriations of the last session.

No provision having been made by the Legislature for raising funds to meet the liabilities of the Province, it was ascertained at the close of the session, that an arrear of more than £80,000 had become chargeable on the Revenues of the current year, and as in the pressure on the money market, the Banks, already largely in advance to the Government, were unable to afford a further accommodation to the extent of the appropriations, without curtailing their banking accomodations to the country, at present so urgently required, an attempt was made to relieve the pressure by the issue of Warrants, on which the legal interest would be payable half yearly.

In the last year the Warrants were issued under a pledge to priority of payment, whereby the Revenue of the current year was anticipated, and as no such pledge could again be given it was considered just that the payment of Interest on the future debt should not be deferred.

From the state of the public credit, however, the measure has altogether failed, and as no capitalist has been willing to come forward where there is no provision for the redemption of the debt, it has become necessary to suspend these issues, which without the consent of the holders of the old warrants to relinquish their claim to priority, could not be taken in payment of Revenue and thereby cancelled.

To explain to you the difficulties in which the Government has thus been involved, I shall remark that where, from the nature of certain grants, warrants were issued at the close of the session, with a claim to priority, difficulties were experienced in obtaining on them the funds necessary to meet the temporary advances which had been made on emergency, even to the extent of the cash credit held under contract with the Bank of New Brunswick.

I am well aware that the present depression of the public credit is in no measure attributable to any doubt of the resources of the Province amply to meet its engagements and to provide for the public service, but is attributable solely to the large amount of advances already made by the Banks at a period of commercial pressure, precluding further accommodation from that source, and to the objection of capitalists to invest in public securities without a Legislative provision in the nature of a guarantee fund, arising from the general or local Revenue, for payment of interest and gradual redemption of the principal.

With respect to the appropriations for Public Works, I regret that the difficulties thus experienced in rising funds for the ordinary services will render it impracticable to provide for their execution at present. In the last year, the Warrent for the Road appropriations was cashed by the Bank of New Brunswick, the advances of which Bank have already been obtained to the full amount of its ability and the claims of the Government under its contract.

The injurious consequences that would result, and which, indeed, have already resulted, from a traffic in the public securities, under such circumstances, will occur to you, an evil which would seriously aggravate the financial difficulties of the Province, without affording any effectual relief to those who may have depended on public employment.

In respect to the Main Roads, it has already been found necessary to defer contracts where advances of funds for payment of the wages of labourers could not be obtained on Warrants.

In entering into these details, I have wished to account to you for the unavoidable postponement of the intentions of the Legislature.

I observe that much difference of opinion prevails in regard to the preliminary enquiries I had suggested, but I am of opinion that much advantage would be derived if an inspection of the roads in each County could be effected by competant persons, and I should therefore be desirous of accomplishing it in the present season if practicable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obediant humble servant,
W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—The following clergymen have been nominated to the newly formed colonial bishoprics:—The Rev. John Russell Nixon, M. A., late fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to the bishopric of Van Diemen's Land; the Rev. Thomas Parry, M. A., late fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, to the bishopric of Barbadoes; the Rev. John Davies, M. A., to the bishopric of Antigua; the Rev. William Piercy Austin, M. A., to the bishopric of Guiana. The name of the bishop-elect of New Brunswick is not yet announced.

WOODSTOCK, July 16.—From all the information we can get from various parts of the country, we learn that the crops look remarkably well. The grass, which is the first of the season looked rather unpromising has, owing to the constant refreshing rains that fell for some time back, improved