



Summary.

FRESH VERSION OF THE HEREDITARY SOVEREIGNTY OF SYRIA.

The following extract from an article in the last number of the Revue des Deux Mondes, attributed to authority to M. Thiers' immediate dictation, will read with interest.

"During the existence of the Ministry of the 12th of May, England proposed a plan which consisted in leaving to Menemut Ali, the hereditary sovereignty of Syria, and the government of the Palestine of Acre, except the town of St. Jean d'Acre, for his life.

"The proposition could not be accepted. Even amongst barbarians it was not just to take away half his possessions from the Viceroy as the price of the victory of Nizib. The Ministry of the 12th of May refused the proposal. When the Ministry of the 1st of March took office, the negotiations were but feebly continued. It appeared as if all parties by common consent would all any feelings to subside, in order to reconsider the question more coolly.

"The present Ministry consequently refused this offer. They declared that it was reasonable to propose that they would endeavor to induce the Pasha to accede to them; but that if the great Powers only made proposals which could be regarded as desperate and compel him to march against Constantinople, and thus provoke the Russian to come there, that in that case France would resist.

"This happened in the month of May. The proposal to give Egypt and a portion of Syria was refused. Lord Palmerston appeared willing to concede something more. What private offers he made to him, that he was willing to accept or refuse it; but that he was to wait the result of an application that would be made to Menemut Ali to endeavor to gain his consent. It would be highly imprudent to make him accept that proposal at London, before it was known whether it would be adopted at Alexandria, because if France had agreed to this proposal, and the Viceroy refused to accede to it, the consequence would have been that France would have been obliged either to withdraw her consent or to join the other Powers to destroy Menemut Ali.

"France, however, did not intend to submit to the Pasha's conditions. A point at which she was determined to make a stand—this was when equitable proposals should have been made, and the entire of Syria, even for his life, would have been considered nearly as good as lost. After this hint from the Austrian Envoy, it was expected that the offer of the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt and the Government of the Palestine of Acre would have been made in London, or at least that the Pasha of Acre would have been again offered; but these notions were said. Lord Palmerston observed that he was almost obliged to make a concession contrary to his political opinion, whether erroneous or otherwise. The means then proposed consisted in offering Syria as a reward; he saw an opportunity of escaping from the difficulty; he assembled the commissioners; he showed them a method, until then unknown, of reducing the Pasha, and he agreed without France a treaty which up to that moment was considered inadmissible. He concealed in France for the purpose of concealing it more quickly, or perhaps to send orders to Admiral St. John, which remained eight days a secret, and which orders were not sent till, for the Egyptian fleet had returned to Alexandria.

"Upon this point, so lightly founded, of an invasion in Syria, Lord Palmerston has compromised the French alliance. France is excluded from a question which comprises all the interests of the Mediterranean. She is excluded, while Austria, which has no harbor, that sea, and while Prussia, which has no harbor, there, is invited to deliberate on it.

"What ought France to do under such circumstances? France ought to recollect, that even when she stood alone, she was able to defend herself against all Europe; she ought to recollect, that if she be revolutionized, she is threatened or her interests in the Mediterranean, she ought to prepare to defend them without noise or boasting.

"Every one says to her, 'We do not wish for war.' Be it so. France ought to answer, 'If you do not wish it, do not do what will infallibly produce it.'

well, but, according to this account, were all killed. Paris, Aug. 25.—Letters from Constantinople, published by the *Leprie Gazette*, relate that, at the last review of the troops, six musketeers were fired at by the Sultan, and that his cloak was pierced by two balls. It was accordingly, to all appearance, a vast conspiracy.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 6th, says: "Within this fortnight more than 1500 persons have been strangled and thrown into the Bosphorus. The Sultan is pleased on the throne the Sultan's brother, who is only nine years of age, with a Council of Regency, of which Choukour Pasha was to be the head.—*Gazette de France.*

London, Sept. 1.—Major Jemmett and letters from our correspondent of the 29th ult. have been received, but are totally devoid of interest. All the battalions of the National Guard of Madrid had rendered offers of support to the Municipal Council of that capital, and sequenced in its designation of the 13th ult. against the war municipality law.

The revisions examinations in the affair of Prince Louis Bonaparte are carrying on without intermission. The Chancellor goes daily to the Concierge to interrogate either the prisoners or the witnesses. On Thursday the Concierge was examined on the subject of his letters, which it is said he has acknowledged to have been his. He is said to have admitted that he received from the Prince a sum of 140,000 francs for an express purpose, and that he had fully accounted for the disbursement of it. It was for the foundation of a journal, and other commissions equally legal and legitimate.

Prince Albert was presented with the freedom of the City of London on the 28th. Meetings are held in Ireland for the purpose of effecting a Repeal of the Legislative Union, at which Mr. O'Connell is the great agitator. A similar meeting has been held in Liverpool.

The London Globe of Aug. 29, says that an opinion given ground that the Bank of England has been operating upon the market so as to make money scarce, for the purpose of correcting the present depression in our foreign exchanges before it shall have proceeded to a dangerous length. The exchanges yesterday showed slight indications of improvement although the rates were quoted the same as on the previous post day. There was a brisk demand for bills to remit to France against London operations; but it is confidently anticipated that both these changes will be checked within a few weeks from this time.

The Queen has appointed the Right Hon. Charles Baron Sydenham, to be Governor of the Province of Canada. Admiral Sir John Ommanney, with the Donagh, has received sealed orders to proceed to sea directly, and was expected to land sails on the 26th. His destination is of course the Mediterranean. Disturbances had, it was reported, broken out at Braga and Portalegre, and similar occurrences were hourly expected at Lisbon.

A rumor is current in Paris, that a member of the Cabinet had made 20,000,000 francs by the panic he has contrived. The pretended investigation of these shameless offences has commenced, but can prove nothing but a farce, as the parties have no doubt taken excellent care to adjust their matters, so as to escape legal detection and punishment.

Animated preparations for war are going on throughout Europe, Asia & Africa. New Zealand.—The *Benham*, a fine ship, of 380 tons, has been chartered by the New Zealand Company, and is now lying at Greenock, from whence she is to sail on Monday for New Zealand, with about a hundred and fifty emigrants, comprising the Glasgow Colonial Society, and the passengers on Monday day, in Gaelic, and to present them with a Gaelic Bible each before sailing.

DARTMOUTH.—The proposed packet station, is a town of great antiquity, and in the time of Edward III. was one of the chief contributors to the armament assembled before Calais. A considerable Newfoundland trade was during a long period carried on by its merchants, which is now lost to England. Its prosperity, however, may be restored through the medium of steam ships; indeed, its inhabitants have an hereditary claim for consideration from its having been the birthplace of Newcomen, who in 1705, took out the first patent for a steam engine. Of its harbour nothing need be said after the able report of the commissioners, and its proximity to Torbay renders it a most important and interesting maritime district, the scene of activity in the naval wars of England.

or rather "the shaft," passes only once round the shaft. The engines, together, are one hundred and twenty horse power. A large spur-wheel upon the engine-shaft works a small pinion upon the shaft of the screw, which comes in at the stern of the boat, and extends along some twenty feet just above the keel. Revolutions of the engine 40—of the screw, 180 per minute.

There is no doubt that more power is required for the screw, than for the paddles, but the other advantages are thought to outweigh more than the loss. The action of the screw is always the same, whatever may be the immersion of the boat—not so with paddles—they suffer great loss at the commencement of the voyage, from their great displacement of water. I have been informed, that at the commencement of the British first trip her paddles made about thirteen revolutions, but on the last day they made nine per minute. It is difficult to judge of the steaming performances of the *Archimedes*, in consequence of the great advantages she possesses in sailing, but she has steamed more than four thousand miles at an almost unprecedented rate, and in a rough sea, or head to wind, has beaten every vessel she has yet come into competition with.

The Government are now fitting up a vessel, at Woolwich, upon this principle. MARINE INSURANCE.—SEAWORTHINESS.—An opinion of much importance to the commercial world was pronounced by the Court of Admiralty in the case of "Castles v. Irving." The action was brought against the Alliance Marine Assurance Company, for the loss of the ship *Health*, and cargo of £200 on her freight, from Liverpool to London. The ship was lost in December 1829. Her cargo included ninety tons of soda ash, and the ground her was oil. The defence set up was that the vessel was not seaworthy, according to the terms of the policy, and that the cargo was not properly stowed. It was contended that the vessel was not seaworthy, and that the cargo was not properly stowed. It was contended that the vessel was not seaworthy, and that the cargo was not properly stowed.

There is at present at Southampton, a large man-of-war steamboat, which keeps her steam up night and day. The crew is not allowed to go on shore, and armed boats are placed around her, to prevent strangers from approaching. It is supposed that she is prepared to carry despatches to the British fleet, in case of hostilities commencing.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND THE AMBASSADORS.—The following curious statement is published by the *Univers*: "On arrival at St. Cloud, from the Chateau d'Eu, the King gave audience to the diplomatic body; the ambassador of Prussia addressed his Majesty as follows:—'Sire, the King, my master, charges me to express to you the hopes that no change will take place in the amicable relations existing between France and Prussia; he is desirous of preserving the sentiments which so animated his predecessor.'

"Louis Philip replied, 'The King, my master, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, takes a singular manner of giving me proofs of amity, in signing a treaty which is an outrage on France. He places himself at the direction of a madman, like Lord Palmerston, to disturb the peace of the world, and all your consular German journals are striving to represent me as decided to submit to peace, at no matter what price! Well, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, I charge you to tell your master that my sentiments are strangely misunderstood, and that I will show Europe that I am King of the French.'

"The ambassador of Austria was presented in his turn, and also underwent the ill-humor of the King, who applied to him, among other words, the following:—'I thought Europe was too prudent to expose the peace of the world for a mere whim. I find that I was in error. Tell M. de Metternich, Mons. l'Ambassadeur, that I had hitherto considered him the first statesman in Europe, and that he forces upon me to acknowledge that my opinion was far too flattering. I had reckoned on him to assist me in saving the peace of the world, but I now trust but in the sword of France. . . .'

"This scene made a deep impression on all present at the audience. M. Rothchild was present in his quality as Austrian Consul. 'Unhappy at the King's language he went to the Queen, expressed to her his astonishment at the King's irritation, and begged her to intervene to bring his Majesty back to more peaceful dispositions.

"When the King replied the Queen, 'has a line of conduct firmly fixed, I never seek to divert him from it, and, besides, I share all his sentiments. Europe has paid no attention to all our sacrifices, to all our sufferings for the maintenance of peace, and now she insults us by endeavoring to represent us as decided on peace cost what it may. This will not be the case. Do not reckon on me, baron, for intervening with the King.'

"If we have not reproduced the very words pronounced by the King & Queen, we are positively assured that the above is their spirit.

through which it winds its devious and beautiful course. "Pool a poolon," i.e. dark waters, "Faites pas de bruit pour rien." "Quietude, I guess. But the doggerel throughout is so vile and fulsome, that it is equalled only by the sheer effrontery of the writer. Mr. Barnes, certainly the best English editor of the *Obser*, the "Tein old man," is accused by G. B. Watson of using bad Latin. (Quid si non estiam) twice quoted by him. I merely say with that glorious writer of *Lycée*, old Horace, "O scriba studentium." To waste any further through G. B. W.'s silly periphrase, would indeed be a sacrifice of time and patience, that might have been better spent in proving the misdoings of the poet, and his erudition as a poetaster, is, I presume, obvious to any unprejudiced reader.

Yours, sincerely, &c. E. FITZGERALD. THE CHRONICLE. SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 2, 1840. No later European dates have been received since our last. The news by the Royal mail steamer *Caledonia*, which was to leave Liverpool 19th Sept., will most probably arrive this evening in the steamer *Nova Scotia*.

The United States ship *Public*, Captain Beecher, arrived in the harbour on Sunday last, and on Monday at noon, exchanged salutes with this Garrison.

The approaching departure of the Rev. John Carey, A. B., T. C. D., from this Parish being made generally known, a numerous and highly respectable body of his friends, members of the Established Episcopal Church, and comprising a majority of our most influential citizens, desirous of marking their respect and esteem for his pious, benevolent and unflinching character; and of affording their testimony to his unremitting and faithful exertions in the discharge of his duties during his short residence among us as Assistant Missionary, having assembled for the purpose, proceeded to his Lodge, and presented the following Address, to which the Reverend Gentleman returned the subjoined reply.

Reverend and Dear Sir—The undersigned Members of the Episcopal Church in this City, have heard with deep and sincere regret, your intention of departing from St. John, and of your consequent retirement from the duties of Assistant Minister to this Parish. Although your residence amongst us has been of short duration, it has nevertheless been of a character to gain for you our just esteem and respect, and we feel we should be wanting in the discharge of a necessary and pleasing duty, were we to permit your departure without conveying to you an expression of sincere regard—also generally and deservedly entertained throughout the Parish.

The calm and faithful manner in which you have as one of its zealous ministers, advocated and upheld the tenets and doctrines of the Episcopal Church, the constant and increasing efforts you have so benevolently devoted to the spiritual as well as Temporal wants of the more destitute of its members, and the anxiety at all times evinced by you to fill and efficient discharge of the arduous duties attached to your late office, will be long and gratefully remembered; and, while they testify our acknowledgments, tenderly your separation from amongst us a matter of deep concern and regret.

Accept, Reverend and Dear Sir, our best thanks for the pious instructions received at your hands, for the deep interest you have in all occasions taken for our spiritual wants; and in taking our leave permit us to express our sincere wishes, that you may prosper in your future labors, and that you may be able to give us a faithful Minister of Christ's true and Apostolic Church, you have commenced so pious a career; and with sincere wishes for your welfare and happiness, and with great truth and regard.

We are, Reverend and Dear Sir, To the Rev. James Curran, A. B. D. D. the Assistant Missionary at St. John N. B. William Black, Mayor, James W. Peters, James Peter, Junior, G. Hamilton Smith, W. H. Street, H. Bowyer Smith, J. Gilbert, L. B. Rossford, M. D. W. P. Kenney, G. Watkinson, Alex. Lawrence, N. S. DeMill, A. S. Perkins, W. W. Curtis, J. Kirby, John Kerr, James Robertson, W. H. Rowland, W. McCannan, Thomas B. Thompson, Robert W. Crookshank, Charles Ward, Geo. G. Gilbert, J. Morris, E. DeW. Ratchford, E. Barlow, Edwin Kenningham, E. L. Thayer, Capt. Coote, 20th regt. Alex. McAvoy, M. Holdsworth, John Walker, Sr., George Sears, Edward Sears, J. M. Sears, Peter Benson, Stephen, Charles Patton, David Waterbury, M. J. Jarvis, T. L. Nicholson, J. Donaldson, G. Wheeler, H. Porter, J. W. Whiteley, James W. Boyd.

ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS. St. John, 20th September, 1840. MY DEAR AND RESPECTED CHRISTIAN FRIENDS, The very flattering address with which you have presented me, on my resignation of the duties of Assistant Minister to this Parish, and the circumstances under which you have done so, are to me sources of no ordinary gratification. To have received such a testimonial, and to have been so graciously attended with very great responsibility, in securing the approbation of a many distinguished and intelligent members of the congregation amongst whom it has been my lot to minister, is a privilege of which my own ought justly to feel proud; and which is the more highly valued by me, when I reflect upon my own unworthiness, inefficiency, and the unfavorable circumstances (particularly as regards the injurious influence of this climate upon my health), under which I have amongst you, so long and so faithfully ministered. The very favorable terms in which you allude to my discharge, of the duties attached to the situation which I have held, must be attributed to your partiality towards me. Though sincerely desirous of pressing your minds and those of all my hearers with the true importance of the truths and doctrines of our holy religion, as regards faith, hope, charity, and the like, and of attending to the spiritual and temporal concerns of our humble and less favored brethren, I was nevertheless at the same time perfectly conscious of my own short-comings, and of not having done

many things which I ought to have done. If I have been a humble instrument in the hands of God in promoting the spiritual welfare of even one of my fellow sinners, to Him who redeemed me and gave himself for me, be the glory and praise ascribed. In all our doings and undertakings we should constantly have God and direction, for without Him we can do nothing.

The course you have taken to pursue for the purpose of securing more distinctly your approbation of my conduct, was, I confess, altogether unexpected on my part; particularly as the period of my ministerial amongst you has been a very short duration—you will, I trust, do me the justice to believe, that I entertain a deep sense of this additional proof and solid token of your esteem, and shall always regard both these expressions of your approbation and kindness, with feelings of pride and gratitude.

In conclusion, I beg to say, that I sincerely appreciate your kind wishes, &c. for my welfare. I am led to hope, that I may be enabled at no distant period, to become once more a resident amongst you. But whether present or absent, be assured that I shall not fail to pray constantly, that all temporal blessings may be your portion, and that of every number of our pure and devoted Christians in this City—let me especially, that you all may be found within the blessed Restorer's blood, ere you appear before the tribunal of a great and glorious Being, in whose hands we are committed. I am very dear and respected Christian friends, with sentiments of sincere regard, your obliged humble servant, J. CAREY.

Mr. White gave his farewell Medical entertainment on Monday and Tuesday last, at which he was very respectfully and numerously attended.—The high talents and gentlemanly manners of Mr. White has secured for him the esteem of every intelligent citizen of this City, and he takes with him his best wishes for his success.

NEW-BRISBANE READER'S-ARTILLERY.—The Annual Drill and Inspection of the three Companies of this Regiment, consisting of St. John District, took place on Monday and Tuesday last. They made a good appearance, and manifested a variety of evolutions in a highly creditable manner. After the Inspection on Tuesday, the Companies proceeded to the lower ground in front of the Barracks, and exercised with a few rounds of service Cartridges, which excited much interest among themselves and a large concourse of persons who had assembled to witness the effect of the firing. This being the first time of their practice, the firing was considered good; out of eighteen shot fired, four went through the target (which was at the supposed distance of 400 yards), and three more struck in the immediate vicinity.

The exorbitant price at which the Pews in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this City have been always sold, in addition to a high annual rent, has long constituted a grievous and oppressive burden upon the community who are bound to the Establishment, and far from the observance of other religious duties; and far from the opening of the Church for evening service, even if liable to none of the objections which have been urged against it by no means affords an adequate relief.

The population is rapidly increasing, and daily spreading over a more extensive tract of land, the labour of two Clergymen not equal to the ordinary duties.—The necessity of meeting the exigencies of the case, is, therefore, not evident to require demonstration. We are, as usual, a Bill will be introduced at the next meeting of the Provincial Legislature, as has been suggested by many, for the abolition of the present system, and as we are assured that means will not be wanting for the speedy erection of a commodious new Church, where the sittings will be rare and the pews open to the public without distinction of rank, it means the invaluable services and high talents of the Rev. J. Carey might well be continued among us.—As the Bishop of Nova Scotia is soon expected on a visit to this part of his Diocese, we doubt not his Lordship will give his personal assistance in effecting this laudable and important design.

CASELATES.—An Inquest was held on the 23rd instant, before James T. Hanford and Henry Taylor, Esquires. In the absence of the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace of Daniel M. Parland, a Labourer employed at excavating the rock for Mr. Walker's new economic building, when a verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

It appeared in evidence that the deceased had incautiously, (while searching for one of his sons to whom he had been ordered to go) approached too near the spot where a blast of the rock was just being off, when a piece of timber, that had been used as a support to prevent the falling of the rock, and which was thrown with such violence against him as to break through his ribs, and caused death to ensue a few hours after. The unfortunate man had left a wife, with a large family of children, to sustain him, and to whom he had been ordered to go. Although in this particular instance there can be no doubt but ample warning had been given to those in the vicinity, yet it is a matter of notoriety that the persons employed at the blasting of the rocks for the foundation of the building, are extremely negligent in charging as well as covering the intended explosion, and it is only a matter of astonishment that no similar casualty has before occurred; but, it is not only instances above stated, that the public have been exposed to great danger, (and in this case fatally so), from the reckless manner in which blasting parties of the rock are carried on, it is concluded, which may in a great measure be attributed to the fact of the persons employed to cover and charge the blasts having no means of support but their own strength, and that they are unable to pay the fine to which they are liable for any neglect of the Corporation Law.—*Corier.*

An inquest was held on the 15th inst. before J. T. Hanford, and John Hanford, Esquires, in the absence of the Coroner, on the view of the body of Thomas Pearson, when a verdict was found, "Deceased by the visitation of God." The deceased was a stranger here, and had only arrived two days previously from Digby. It is said his occupation was that of a schoolmaster, and that he had left a wife, with several children, at Newport, Nova-Scotia.—A small sum of money was found in his possession, which his relatives could obtain by making a proper application to the above named Magistrate.—*Id.*

REGENT.—An Inquest was held at Nelson, before M. Croomey, Esq., Coroner, on the remains of the body of Margaret Ryan, whose bones were discovered a few days ago. The deceased was living at James Forester's, as a servant, in 1837, when she remained only seven days. At the expiration of that time, she left, for the purpose of coming on to her husband, and had only arrived at the place, when she was discovered by a party of men working on the road, in a bucket of water, at the Esplanade.

On examination of the bones, it appeared that the skeleton had been observed on the forehead and ribs, and the large bone on the right arm was broken in several places. The Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict, "That the deceased came to her death by violence from blows inflicted on her head, arms and ribs, by some person or persons unknown."—*Nova Scotia.*

QUEBEC, 23d Sept.—M. M. Meep with Sapphires, from Plymouth on the 21st Aug. arrived yesterday morning for the Lakes, and we understand, will take home the 6th.—*Quebec Gazette.*

We are informed that the Court Martial, which was held on board Her Majesty's ship *Terrible*, in the harbor, elapsed yesterday, when Capt. Drew was acquitted of the charges produced against him.

HELVETIA, Sept. 29. A Public meeting of the inhabitants of the Town, will be held at 12 o'clock this day, at the Exchange Coffee House, to make arrangements for presenting a Petition to His Majesty's Ministers, in relation to the Administration of the Government of the Province, and to the Department for England in the Royal mail steam ship *Britannia*. A subscription list

FOR THE CHRONICLE. [FOR THE CHRONICLE.] ANDERSON PARTON. Though aware in that kind of anxiety obtained by the "Chronicle" Editor, I am compelled to break the silence I had imposed upon myself, in consequence of the wanton, unprovoked, and unprovoked attack of G. B. Watson, upon the editor of the *Obser*, P. F. White, a gentleman endowed with great talents and erudition; the Novationist of the 22d ult. containing the article.

It is a matter of extreme congratulation to the citizens of St. John, that the *Chronicle* connected with the Press of our City, have, in this instance, pursued a very laudable course by rejecting G. B. Watson's venom, thereby maintaining that courtesy due to every stranger, even to one less gifted than Mr. White, who has respected "golden opinions from all sorts of men, in the Province." That he is "great in months of wiles; oceans," his enthusiastic reception at Head Quarters and elsewhere is sufficiently convincing to the most sceptical. But let us return to the article of the 22d ult.—"I've enclosed lately—let verse—let's transcribe each alone." How poisonous "after the numbering" he permits us to search for a meaning; vain was the search; in the 2d he tells us that the *Obser* is impudently—that Mr. Editor, is certainly something new; the "Boyer water"

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