

## Great Britain, &c.

From Papers received by the Great Western, arrived at New York.

**THE BUDGET.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the annual budget, shows a great falling off of revenue. The amount of income for the year 1836-7 was £48,340,000, and for 1837-8 was £45,808,000, showing a difference between the two years of £2,532,000. Among the additional expenses of the year, are included £750,000 to provide for the interest of the West India Loan. The Canada item is also a large one. The Bills drawn, he said, and which would be due in the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, in consequence of the nature of the circumstances which had occurred in the two provinces, amounted to £467,546. There were further bills to the extent of £73,000. In addition to these there was a sum to be repaid to the commissariat, amounting to £100,000, and there had been dollars remitted to Canada from Vera Cruz to the value of £108,000, making a total of £680,000 to be provided for Canada. The expenditure for the year preceding had been £205,000.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Spring Rice admitted the deficit of the revenue would be from £200,000 to £500,000. The House made an estimate, which inferred from Mr. Rice's statements, that the Canada expenses would be a million sterling.

In the House of Commons, Mr. O'Connell has given notice of a motion for leave to bring in a Bill for the immediate abolition of female apprenticeship in the West India Colonies.

The London Gazette contains the following:—"Notice is hereby given, it is the particular desire of the Queen, that all ladies attending her Majesty's Drawing-rooms should appear in dresses of British manufacture."

The merchants, bankers, and ship owners of London, connected with the North American Colonies, had invited Sir F. B. Head to dinner on the 6th of June, at Freemason's Hall, "to be given in honor of the noble conduct of our Canadian brethren in preserving the Colony to Great Britain."

**PRINCE TALLEYRAND.**—This veteran diplomatist died at Paris on the 17th May, aged 87 years.

The blockade of the port of Buenos Ayres by a French squadron, continued up the 14th April.

**STEAMER WIND.**—The Sirius, Steam Ship, sailed from the Cove of Cork on the 4th of April, and the George Washington, packet-ship, from Liverpool on the 26th of March, for New York. The ship reached that city on the 22d and the steamer on the 23d April; a difference (striking off two days for the distance between Liverpool and Cork) of 7 days only in favor of steam. The packet-ship South America, which sailed from Liverpool on the 3d of April, and was passed by the Great Western on the 9th, reached New York on the 2d of May; the Sirius coasting her (after deducting the allowance of 2 days) by nine and the Great Western by thirteen days. The packet ship United States sailed from Liverpool on the 8th of April and reached New York on the 6th of May; giving a somewhat similar advantage to steam over wind in transatlantic navigation.

The packet-ships North American and Sidons, which sailed in company with the Sirius, reached Liverpool on Thursday morning, in 23 days from New York. The steamer, it will be recollected, arrived at Falmouth on Saturday evening, and it would have taken her another day to reach this port. So that the advantage of steam against wind amounted, in the case of the Sirius, to only 4 days; in the case of the Great Western, however, which sailed six days afterwards, it amounted to seven, or one-third of the average time of the passage of sailing vessels to the eastward.

The average passages of the packet-ships to the westward have occupied about 31, to the eastward, 21 days, the Great Western did both passages in 30. So that, by means of steam, three clear weeks will be gained in the voyage to and from New York; an important gain, which may reasonably be expected to produce to increase the number of travellers between the old and the new world.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

The new steam ship British Queen was launched on the 24th May, the birthday of Queen Victoria, and was afterwards visited by immense multitudes. She is to be commanded by Lieut. Roberts, late of the Sirius.—The building of another ship, called the President, has been contracted for by the Company.

The Company have also invited contracts for building three vessels of greater size and capacity than the British Queen—one for the London and two for the Liverpool trade. Those for the Liverpool trade are intended to carry from fifteen hundred to two thousand bales of cotton.

The Liverpool people have also their projects of navigating the Atlantic by steam. Sir John Tobin's steamer, the Liverpool, is expected to be ready by the first of October; and in the mean time, some of the vessels of the Dublin and St. George's Companies are to be chartered and dispatched across the Atlantic.

**Dimensions of the British Queen.**—Extreme length from figure head to transom, 275 feet; length on upper deck, 245 feet; length of keel, 223 feet; breadth within paddle boxes, 40 ft. 6 ins.; breadth, including paddle boxes, 64 ft.; depth, 27 feet; tonnage, 1862 tons; power of engines, 500 horse; diameter of cylinders, 77½ inches; length of stroke, 7 feet; diameter of paddle wheels, 30 feet; estimated weight of engines, boilers and water, 500 tons; ditto of coals for 20 days' consumption, 600 tons; ditto of cargo, 500 tons; draft of water with the above weight and store, 16 feet.

**ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.**—During her voyage home she encountered head winds nine days out of the fifteen, and on one occasion a severe gale, yet she accomplished seven and a half knots during its greatest severity, with the wind directly in her teeth, and completed her voyage to King-road in 14 days and 7½ hours, her engine averaging from 17 to 19 strokes a minute, and with a consumption of less than a ton of coal per hour.—*British paper.*

## FATAL RIOT NEAR CANTERBURY.

TEN LIVES LOST AND SEVERAL PERSONS DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

The following particulars are derived from various sources; there are several repetitions in the details, and some trifling contradictions, but we give the whole that has reached us of this melancholy affair up to the time of our going to press.

It will be recollected that a person representing himself as Sir William Courtenay was tried at Maidstone Assizes some years since for perjury. He was found guilty, and sentenced to seven years transportation; but some doubts having afterwards arisen as to his sanity, the sentence was commuted to confinement in the lunatic asylum at Barning Heath, where he remained about three years.

Subsequently it was thought that he might with safety be liberated, since when he has been living with Mr. Francis at Boughton, until within a week ago, when he left that gentleman's residence, and for the last few days has been living amongst the peasantry, gaining subsistence at several houses, in return for which he made long and inflammatory speeches to the mob of the neighbourhood, and promised them that if they would follow his advice they should have good living and large estates, as he had great influence at Court, and was to sit on her Majesty's right hand on the day of the coronation. These harangues rendered him very popular and he summoned a large assembly to meet him on Wednesday, at Bleamwood, about four miles from Canterbury. This came to the ears of the local magistrates, and yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Poore, of Sittingbourne, and Gen. Goslin, of Ospringe, sent three constables to notice the proceedings, and if necessary to arrest Courtenay. On their arrival they found an assemblage of about 100 people under great excitement, when one of the constables, named Myers, went up with the intention of arresting Courtenay, but the latter immediately fired a pistol at him, the ball of which entered the back of the unfortunate man, and immediately after stabbed his victim with a dagger, which caused immediate death.

The two other constables, seeing that it would be madness for them to interfere against so large a gang, immediately rode back to the magistrates and mentioned the facts when a despatch was forwarded to Mr. Halford and Mr. Haddock, of Pettam, requesting them to send a detachment of the 45th regiment (then stationed in the town) to Bleamwood. The request was immediately complied with, and two companies were despatched in carriages and vehicles of various descriptions. On their arrival at the scene of bloodshed the magistrates entreated the people to disperse; and on their positive refusal the Riot Act was read. Lieut. Benmet, by order of the commanding officer, went to where Courtenay was, in order to arrest him, when the latter fired a pistol, and the officer in a moment lay dead at his feet. The soldiers, on seeing their officer fall, immediately attacked Courtenay with their bayonets, and killed him on the spot. This caused a general affray with the mob, who assaulted the military with sticks, &c. and the result was, that 11 of the ringleaders were killed, and many were severely wounded, amongst whom we regret to say there were some Canterbury people who were attracted to the spot by curiosity. Several of the rioters were arrested, and when our informant left Canterbury the greatest excitement prevailed in the town.

## United States.

**ANOTHER STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.**—Loss of 180 Lives.—The steam packet Pulaski, Captain Dubois, which left Charleston, S. C. on Thursday, the 13th inst., with about Two Hundred passengers on board, bound to Baltimore, was lost on the following Friday night, about 40 miles to the southward of Wilmington, North Carolina, in a heavy gale, in which her boiler exploded. Eight persons were killed by the bursting of it.—The boat sunk an hour after the explosion. Previous to the sinking of the steamer, a boat with 21 passengers left her; in approaching the shore five of that number were drowned.

A new and elegant steam boat called the Washington, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 16th inst., on Lake Erie, off Silver Creek, and about fifty lives are estimated to have been lost. It appears the fire caught near the boilers, and had made such progress when discovered, as to defy every effort to extinguish it.

The steamer Muscogee, of Columbus, S. C. was wrecked in a gale of wind and went down about 40 miles to the N. of C. Florida, on the 23d ult.

A Bill to provide for a survey of the N. E. Boundary, was brought in the U. S. Congress on the 25th.

A large body of American troops had arrived at Sackett's Harbor, on the frontier, and more were expected in a few days. An expedition, or flotilla, consisting of steam and other boats, are fitting out there for the purpose of suppressing and capturing the banditti, headed by the notorious Bill Johnson.

The Great Western was to sail from New York on the 25th. She had no less than ninety one passengers engaged, and about one hundred tons of merchandise, on freight.

Her days of sailing have been altered as follows:—From Bristol, 21st July, 8th September, 27th October; from New York, 16th August, 4th October, 22d November.

The Sirius leaves New York for London at 4 p. m. on the 30th.

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Express, states that the loss on the first voyage of the Great Western has been estimated at \$6000; and on the Sirius at about half that sum.

## Colonial.

From the Old Quebec Gazette, June 25.

A passenger arrived at Quebec, who left Niagara on Thursday last, the 21st inst. states that a piquet of Capt. McGrath's troop of volunteer cavalry on the frontier, had been surprised in the night by a party, supposed to belong to Bill Johnson's gangs, and one man

killed, eight taken prisoners and 12 horses; the piquet consisted of 10 men. Those taken were released after being stripped of their accoutrements.

It is also stated that the Attorney and Solicitor General of Upper Canada, have been removed from office.

We have no means at present of verifying these reports.

The following is from our Montreal correspondent:—

"Montreal, Saturday evening, 23rd June.—The only news to day is the arrival of Mr. Lafontaine, and the liberation of 15 state prisoners, fourteen of whom were discharged by the government, and the other discharged himself by escaping from prison. His name is Lussier, the murderer of Lieut. Wier. I have not heard the names of the others."

From the Quebec Mercury, June 26.

Letters are in town announcing the arrival of General McComb at Sackett's Harbour, and of his commencement of preparations for the most active and extensive scale for the suppression of any further piratical movements on the frontier. Colonel Grey, we understand, was treated with the utmost courtesy, and with the distinction due to his rank and mission, by Mr. Van Buren and the officers of the American Government at Washington. He was fully successful in the objects of his mission; and there is reason to believe that in any future negotiations or transactions between the Earl of Darlin and the Government at Washington, much good will flow from the intercourse which has already taken place through the medium of Col. Grey.

It affords us much satisfaction to be enabled to state, that the long account of the wreck of a transport, which we copied on Saturday from a Sunderland paper, is utterly destitute of truth. Some "Penny-a-liner" probably, whose imaginative powers exceed his feelings of probity, earned a few miserable shillings by the fabrication. The London Morning Herald of the 24th ultimo, on this subject, says:—"It is with great satisfaction we are enabled to announce that the statement which has appeared in a Sunderland paper relative to the loss of a transport, under the head of 'awful shipwreck,' is entirely destitute of truth, as, on inquiry we have found that there is no such vessel as the Margaret of Newry, employed in the transport service, and furthermore, we understand there is none of that name on Lloyd's Books."

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JULY 4, 1838.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.

Director this week.....OLIVER SMITH.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Bank of Fredericton.

ASA COY, President.

Director this week.....CHARLES FISHER.

Discount Days.....Mondays and Thursdays.

Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Savings Bank.

Trustee for next week.....JAMES WILLOX.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted, from 10 to 2 o'clock.)

B. WOLFFERT, President.

Committee for the present month.

W. D. HART and THOMAS T. SMITH.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

MORRIS PICKARD, ESQUIRE.

KING'S COLLEGE.

On Sunday, June 24th, the Annual Sermon was preached before the University at Christ Church by the Reverend the Professor of Divinity, who selected for his subject the question, Job XXXVIII. 36. "Who hath put wisdom in the inward parts? or who hath given understanding to the heart?" At a Convocation held on the Tuesday following, the thanks of the University were unanimously voted for this excellent discourse.

The Examination of the Collegiate School was held at the College Library on Monday, June 25th, the Venerable the Archdeacon presiding. The several classes were carefully examined in the Greek, Latin, and French languages, the elements of the Mathematics, and the established routine of the English department. The number of Scholars has increased to upwards of seventy, and the proficiency which many of them discovered evinced the ability and assiduity with which they have been taught.

On Tuesday, June 26th, when the Annual Meeting of the College Council should have been held, the members attending being insufficient to satisfy the provisions of the Charter, the important business which the Statutes require to be performed at this Meeting was necessarily omitted. The Terminal Examination however took place as usual, the Archdeacon presiding in the unavoidable absence of His Excellency the Chancellor. The Students were examined during five hours, in the Classical authors recently read; Geometry, Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Intellectual Philosophy, Chemistry, and Historical Geography. The Principal presented his annual Report, as follows:—

"The notoriety of almost every thing which has occurred in the College during the past year renders it scarcely necessary for me to make a formal report on the present occasion."

"The addition made to the corps of instructors has perfectly supplied the deficiency noticed in my last Report; and I need not repeat, what I believe generally acknowledged, that the means of scientific, as well as literary, in-

formation, are now furnished in abundance to the Students of this College.

"The number of Students has remained nearly the same; and, although some have not given all their instructors the degree of attention which could be regarded as satisfactory, in certain departments all may be said to have done well. I would trust that in general real improvement has been made, which may be expected to advance with accelerated progress in future Terms."

The Students in recent attendance at the College have been:—Bachelors of Arts, keeping Term for higher degrees, four; Undergraduates, seventeen. The names of the Undergraduates entitled to the highest distinction for Classical proficiency were:—in the first class, G. M. Robinson; in the second W. B. Chandler; in the third, H. N. DeVeber, and E. J. Jacob. For proficiency in the corresponding three classes of the Mathematical department, G. M. Robinson, W. B. Chandler, and J. R. Jacob; and for excellence in written exercises, E. Wilmot. In Chemistry, for general proficiency, G. M. Robinson; and, for the most correct notes of the Chemical Lectures, W. Shore. The same names which obtained distinction in the Classical and Mathematical departments, with the addition of E. W. Harvey, appeared to have best deserved creditable mention from the Professor of Divinity, and Metaphysics.

At the appointed hour an adjournment was made to the College Chapel, where Mr. George Lee, A. B. delivered his Commemorative Oration in praise of the founders and benefactors of the University. For this Oration the author received the unanimous thanks of the Convocation, with their request that he would allow it to be printed. To the Historical Lectures nearly all the Students were commendably attentive.

The Douglas Medal for an Essay on the subject proposed at the last Encenia, viz. "The peculiar excellence of Monarchical institutions," has not yet been adjudged; the examiners appointed by the Statutes having been unable to satisfy themselves that any Essay had been presented to them, which they could pronounce worthy of so high a distinction as this Medal ought to be esteemed. They found however matter for commendation in the compositions submitted to their perusal; and, as an appropriate reward to one of the competitors, W. H. B. Usher, recommended the Council to present him with a copy of Russell's History of Modern Europe. The great importance of the subject of this Essay to the rising youth of British America may probably induce the Chancellor to renew the proposal, when the Students of the College may be supposed to be better prepared for the investigation.

## CORONATION OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Thursday being the day appointed for the Coronation of Her most gracious Majesty, it was celebrated here in a suitable manner. At noon the troops in garrison, consisting of the 65th Regt. about 600 strong, with a detachment of Royal Artillery, together with the Troop of Cavalry, the Artillery and Rifle Volunteer Corps, were formed in brigade on the open space near the Church; Lieut. Col. SENIOR, commanding. At twelve o'clock the brigade fired a feu de joie three times in succession, commencing with the Artillery on the right, and terminating with the Rifles on the left. This was followed by a general Salute, when three cheers were given by the troops under arms, and a large concourse of spectators who had assembled in honor of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA. After which the troops marched past the Field Officer commanding, in ordinary and quick time.

The ground selected by the Committee for conducting the sports of the day, was next the scene of attraction; where ample refreshments consisting of Bread, Roast Beef, Cheese and Beer, were provided for the public. About two o'clock attention was called to the repast, by the excellent band of the 65th Regt. which had arrived on the ground, and numerous applicants were supplied with the cheer that had been bountifully provided; and the repast was enlivened by the performances of the Band.

The plan which had been adopted, by which refreshments should be delivered, prevented that confusion and waste, that must otherwise have ensued.—A space of about 40 feet by 20, was enclosed by a strong barrier fence, within which upon shelves facing the four sides of the barrier, were placed the articles that had been provided, and at each corner was a cask of beer on tap. Within the barrier were the Committee and their assistants, who handed out the provision; and the parties who received it, went away and made room for others who successively appeared, until every thing eatable had vanished. Previous to commencing operations, the Band struck up the "Roast Beef of Old England," and three cheers were given for our beloved Queen. Various appropriate mottoes were displayed at the different tents, adapted to the occasion, and expressive of those feelings of loyalty, by which Her Majesty's subjects in this Province are actuated.

Various races, games, and other sports, occupied the attention of the populace till near dark; when they separated, apparently much gratified with the entertainments of the day; and as no liquor had been brought for sale upon the ground, there was a general prevalence of sobriety.

In the evening we believe there were several parties; and at the County Court House, which had been hastily fitted up for the occasion, there was a Soirée conducted upon strictly temperance principles, which was enlivened by the Band of the 65th, until half past seven, when the large and respectable party who had assembled separated, well pleased with this novel and rational mode of enjoyment.

A number of members of the Wesleyan connexion, assembled in their Vestry Room, and took Tea together, in a manner more retired and in accordance with their feelings.

The weather became wet about dusk, which prevented the Fire Works from being displayed with which it was contemplated to conclude the rejoicings of the day. This was the more to be regretted, as Lt. Col. Hayne and the two Volunteer companies of Artillery

at Head Quarters, with much trouble and at considerable expense, had procured a supply from the United States. We are requested to state however, that another opportunity will soon be chosen for their display, of which the public will have due notice. It was intended to have discharged the fire works from a vessel, to be anchored in the river opposite the Court House.

The ROYAL GAZETTE OFFICE, which is situate in the vicinity of the principal public buildings, was illuminated in the evening, and presented a most brilliant appearance from the exhibition of upwards of three hundred and eighty lights in different sections of the building, with appropriate mottoes suitable to the occasion.

The Committee upon whom the task devolved of regulating its amusements, acted with singleness of purpose, and a desire to promote general hilarity and fun.—In this feeling all classes seemed disposed to participate. There was during the afternoon, a few moments of intense anxiety on the part of the spectators: two men in the eagerness of playing at foot ball, had followed it into the river, and swam a considerable distance from the shore; at length one of them who became much exhausted, called several times for a boat to come to his assistance. There was one at a short distance, but the persons in it seemed too much confused to afford help. Fortunately a boat which had put off a few moments before, reached the spot in time to rescue the men from drowning; and nothing occurred to mar or disturb the pleasure of the day.

We shall merely add, that the shops were closed, business was everywhere suspended; and the entire population, freed for a time from toil and the corroding of care, seemed determined to participate in an event, which probably to none of them will ever return—the celebrating the coronation of a beloved and youthful Queen.

From the Courier of Saturday last.

CORONATION FESTIVITIES AT SAINT JOHN.

Thursday, the 28th of June, will long be remembered in this community, as a day conspicuous above all others in this year's calendar, for a scene of universal rejoicing and enjoyment. So novel and inspiring an occasion, as the coronation of a Virgin Sovereign of the vast Empire under British dominion, was eminently calculated to excite every well disposed subject, to exert his utmost efforts for the promotion of both private and public festivity; and well established as is the undeviating loyalty of the inhabitants of New-Brunswick, there needed no further impulse, to animate every bosom on this joyous occasion. Accordingly, by general consent, all business was suspended on Thursday last; the shops were closed, the vessels in the harbour were decorated in the gayest manner with numerous colours, and many parts of the city were also similarly adorned; several of the banners displayed having been painted expressly for the purpose. The sun arose in all his summer splendour on this festive day, and shone on as cheerful a scene and on a people as determined to be thoroughly and joyfully, as could be found in any part of our lovely Sovereign's wide-spread dominions. Preparations had for some time previously been on foot, for celebrating the day in a suitable manner; three fine oxen had for two days been roasting whole in the different squares of the city, on both sides of the harbour, and other arrangements had been matured, to give as much *clat* to the occasion, and to diffuse happiness as generally as possible. At a very early hour in the morning, (soon after day break,) the rejoicings of the day were commenced by a royal salute of cannon fired from Peter's Wharf, which was answered from the heights of Carleton and at various intervals repeated at Fort Howe in Portland, on some of the Wharves in the City, and at Queen's Square. About eleven o'clock, the population of the city, with the addition of great numbers from the surrounding country, seemed to be pouring in one vast throng towards the Barrack Parade Ground, where the troops in garrison, (consisting of three companies of the gallant 11th Regiment of Infantry,) were reviewed by Colonel Goldie, Commanding Officer. The troops went through a number of intricate evolutions in admirable style, accompanied and animated by the harmonious strains of their splendid band; and at 12 o'clock precisely, a royal salute was fired by the Artillery, alternately with a feu de joie of musketry by the Infantry, the standards of the regiment displayed, a hearty hurrah shouted by the troops, and the whole military display was concluded with the national Anthem, played in beautiful style by the band. During these transactions, the three oxen, the roasting of which had been completed early in the morning, were laid upon immense tables in the open air, cut up and distributed to the populace, together with proportionate allowances of capital plum-pudding and ale; and very speedily were all vestiges of the feast utterly obliterated by the eager multitude. The next point of attraction was the shore of the Harbour at Reed's Point, and at every neighbouring spot where a view could be obtained, to witness the gay and animating Regatta, which was announced to commence at half-past two, p. m. Accordingly, the Military Band were stationed on board a small schooner, anchored off Reed's Point, in which vessel were also the directors and umpires of the sport; and at the starting and return of every set of race boats, the enlivening strains of the Band delighted the assembled multitudes, and animated the contending parties. No part of the festivities of the day was more thoroughly enjoyed, or better conducted than the Regatta. No accident marred the sports; the sun shone cheerily on the sparkling waves; the race boats and their eager crews looked gay and merry with their varied fanciful decorations; the immense assemblage of boats of all kinds, filled with spectators, flitting about the scene, the shipping also thronged with visitors, the ponderous steam boats, slowly gliding around, their decks literally crammed with human beings, including a large number of the fairest portion of creation, and the bold activities of the shore thickly covered with people, in gradually rising tiers, like an immense amphitheatre, altogether presented a spectacle of animated gaiety and universal happiness which it would be difficult to describe, but which inspired every breast with