

behold there was his lost Batteaux laying securely at anchor!—Without a moment's hesitation he boarded her, cut the cables, hoisted all sail, and bore away for his own fleet; but before he had proceeded far he was descried by the enemy, who gave chase and soon overhauled him. The hostile force came on, consisting of the Commodore in person in a log canoe, and a mixed crew of three men (one of whom was black) on board of another vessel, and the Admiral was commanded to strike his flag or they would board him. The Admiral, who saw that he must have a running fight for it, tacked about so as to run with the current, while he threatened the African, if he did not keep his distance, with the contents of—a broken oar! Upon this the Commodore's consort thought fit to sheer off, and keep out of range of the Admiral's fire-arms, and the Commodore alone had the courage to come to close quarters. The Admiral, although conscious of his superiority over his opponent single-handed, thought proper to pretend to fly, until he had drawn the Commodore away from his consort, and in this he succeeded. A gallant and hard-fought battle as was ever recorded in Naval History then took place, the Commodore constantly endeavouring to lay his ship alongside in order that he might board the enemy, and the Admiral as often—by the dexterity with which he managed his helm, and a variety of other manoeuvres—a description of which would only be intelligible to naval characters—avoided the dangerous contact, and threatened the other with his vengeance if he did not keep off. The Commodore at length, scorning the bulk of his adversary, laid his vessel as near alongside as possible, and then, setting his feet on the bulwarks, made a spring for the enemy's deck, when at that very instant (his helm being deserted and the vessel coming broadside to the current,) his canoe upset! The consequence was, that he fell short of his intended prize, fell overboard, and his vessel filled and went to the bottom. Here accounts differ, one version saying that the Admiral generously put up his helm and took the drenched and discomfited Commodore on board, while the other—and we believe the correct one—affirms that the Commodore's consort, standing in his wake, saw the catastrophe, and came up in time to rescue him from a watery grave. However, the Admiral bore off his prize in safety, and soon anchored her under the guns of his fort.

The engagement happening immediately in front of the town, had, ere its conclusion, drawn an immense crowd of spectators together, and never since the days of the Shannon and Chesapeake did excitement reach such a pitch. They were not all, however, like the crest-fallen Bostonians when they beheld the flag of Great Britain proudly waving over their champion; for while some bewailed the defeat of the gallant Commodore, there were others who exclaimed, "serves him right!" We hear that the Commodore has ordered all his ships of war to be prepared for sea, determined to attack the Admiral's fleet the moment they leave the harbour, so that we may expect soon to hear of a general engagement; but those who would witness it must—like our reporter—rise early in the morning!

THE 24th. OF MAY.—Her Majesty's birth day was celebrated in Fredericton in the following manner: About ten o'clock, A. M. the Volunteer Rifle Corps, commanded by Major Wilnot, turned out, with the band at their head and, after parading through the streets for some time, crossed the river in the Pioneer Steam Ferry-boat, and took up a position on the ascending ground, immediately opposite the Barracks. A few minutes before 12 o'clock the Royal Artillery and Left Wing of the 52nd. Regiment turned out on the bank of the River in front of the Barracks, and at 12 precisely fired a grand salute and *feu de joie*; The Rifles on the opposite shore returned the latter, when the troops gave three cheers in honour of Britain's Queen. This was also responded to by the Rifles (who were distinctly heard in town) when the troops returned to the Barracks, and the Rifles, being formed into parties, entered the woods and spent some time in skirmishing. On the return a match at the manly and healthy game of cricket wound up the sports of the day.

At St. John we understand that in addition to firing, &c. by the troops, and several of the houses, the ships in harbour, &c. being decked out with flags, the band of the 33rd spent the afternoon on the barrack square, playing popular and appropriate airs, and much to the delight of the lovers of music, King's square, was enlivened in the evening by the performances of the Amateur Band.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT CARDEN. 52nd. Foot.—We regret to have to record the death of this promising young officer, which occurred in the following melancholy manner: On Sunday the 19th instant he was proceeding in a carriage in the Stanley settlement a few miles from this town, in company with the Messrs Wigan of Stanley and an officer of the 33rd. On descending a hill, owing to the traces becoming entangled, the horses started off and pitched the four young gentlemen out of the waggon. The others were severely bruised, and one of them had his arm broken, but Lieut. Carden fell with his head on a stone, which caused concussion of the brain. He lingered a few hours in a state of insensibility and expired.

THE REV. DR. BURNS.—According to last advices this gentleman was in Halifax, where on Sunday the 19th inst., he preached in three several churches, and took up collections in aid of the funds of the Free Church. We are informed that he does not intend visiting this Province previous to his return to Scotland.

FRAUDS.—The New York Sun says that several gross frauds have been discovered in the mackerel imported from Halifax, a few fish being put in the head of each barrel, and the rest filled up with stones and sea-weed. Let it be filled up with a thousand kinds of combustibles, still we'll bet a yankee is at the bottom of it.

BLOCKADE OF ST. JUAN DE NICARAGUA.—The Savannah Republican States, on the authority of Havannah papers, that St. Juan de Nicaragua has been declared to be in a state of blockade by Sir Charles Adams, vice Admiral of the whole of Her Majesty's squadron stationed on the Coast of North America. Work for the British Navy seems to be accumulating in the western topics.

GUANO.—An enterprising shipowner of St. Stephen fitted out a vessel at his own expense, which proceeded to the coast of Africa, took a cargo of this valuable manure on board and carried it to England, on which it is said he realized £4,000 profits. Notwithstanding all that has been said about the extraordinary qualities of Guano, the farmers on the river St. John have not yet had not an opportunity of becoming practically acquainted with its effects. We understand they will not be able to make this plea much longer, for we are informed that Mr. Scovil of St. John is about to fit out two vessels for the coast of Africa to obtain cargoes of Guano. This information, however, is not direct, and if we have been misinformed we shall be glad to be corrected.

TESTIMONY TO THE LATE REV. JOHN GRAHAM.—We cut the following paragraph from the *Fermanah Farmers Journal*: and must observe that while it evinces the gratitude of the Ulster Protestants to one who so long and so ably battled in their behalf, it is a novel and substantial method of testifying the same, and one which we are surprised is not more generally adopted:—

"A memorial Fund is being raised, by contributions, to purchase a small landed estate to be handed down in the family of the late Rev. John Graham, as a testimony of the high honour in which Protestant Ireland holds his memory."

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

When the news was received by the Irish labourers on the Lachine Canal of the Philadelphia riots, great excitement ensued, accompanied by a disgraceful and unparalleled outrage. A Mr. Secar, one of the American overseers, was shot in the open day, and so severely wounded that amputation of the arm was necessary, and for some time his recovery was doubtful; a reward had been offered for the apprehension of the villain, but up to last advices he had not been apprehended. Other American gentlemen connected with the works had also been threatened, and placards had been posted up, of which the two following may serve as specimens:—

"Yankees, take notice and clear off the line of the Lachine Canal, as Captain Daylight is still on the ground, and a number more as good marksmen as he, with plenty powder and ball, so clear off the lines without further notice, as here is your coffin."

Here a coffin is introduced, with a man in the act of shooting, accompanied by the words "we will send you to Hell."

"Ye God dam Yankeys Clear off to the states While ye ar able to go For ye have Burned the catholick churchis Belonging the Roman Catholick persuasion If yo dont clear out of this country you will loose the Right arm and left leg."

Secar, the wounded man, had rendered himself obnoxious to the labourers because he discharged a man on the preceding day. Some of the Canada papers state this as the sole reason of his being shot. The Montreal Times commenting on this says:—

"People are asking themselves whether such things can possibly be real; they find it impossible to realize the almost incredible truth, that one foreman has been shot in broad daylight, because one of the workmen was discharged, and that others are living in daily dread of being murdered, while written denunciations of the massacre of a whole class are posted in the midst of hundreds of men. * * * * * What is the remedy for this state of things? There is but one remedy—stop the whole works from one end of Canada to the other, and discharge the present workmen."

The Executive and public offices are to be removed from Kingston to Montreal on the 1st proximo. A report was circulated in the Montreal Times that Mr. Pollock, the Physician sent out by Her Majesty, had found it necessary to perform a surgical operation to remove the cancer from the face of Sir Charles Metcalfe. This statement has been officially contradicted. The medical attendants of Sir Charles states that the ulcer in his face is not the cancer, that no surgical operation has been performed, neither is any necessary, as there is every prospect of a speedy cure.

Nothing of importance is taking place among the political parties. We perceive, however, that the Kingston Chronicle is severe upon the Toronto Patriot for withholding its adhesion to the Government of Sir Charles Metcalfe until the Executive vacancies are filled up. We rather suspect the Patriot is right—time enough then.

A letter has appeared in the Montreal Pilot—Mr. Hinck's paper—from Mr. Howe of Nova Scotia, on the present position of the "Responsibles" in the North American Colonies. We shall probably offer a few comments on this epistle next week.

NOVA-SCOTIA AFFAIRS.

Halifax is fast becoming a port of rendezvous for Steamers.—The regularity and expedition of the *North America's* trips to and from Newfoundland is the subject of much praise in the Nova-Scotia papers. Newfoundland, which a short time since seemed altogether out of our world, is now—thanks to the powers of steam—brought within four days' travel of us.

We perceive a visible improvement in the *Nova-Scotian* since Mr. Howe has resumed the editorial charge—not in principles do we mean, but in talent. What a pity such talents should be misapplied!

The *Post* says that the brig Hector has arrived at Halifax with a cargo of tea direct from China. The same journal says that the *Illustrious*, 72, with some of the other ships of war then in Harbour, were about to leave Halifax for the West Indies.—Coupling this with the blockade of Vera Cruz, we should not be surprised to hear ere long of Sir Charles Adams assisting the Mexican Navy into "blue water."

NEWS BY THE BRITANNIA.

Since our last publication the arrival of the Britannia has put us in possession of the first May mail, the items of interest we here condense for the benefit of such of our readers as may not have had an opportunity of reading any other journal.

In Ireland the Counsel for the Conspirators were "arguing the point" whether they (the conspirators) were entitled to have a new trial, and although there is not the slightest probability that their demands will be complied with, they will obtain their object, namely—delay. It is supposed that they will argue until the term expires, and consequently occasion the sentences to be withheld until another term.

In England Commercial affairs and the money market were both in a prosperous state; full employment was given to all the manufacturing classes. Timber also held its price, St. John, pine fetching from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d.; ditto birch 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d.; ditto deals from 2½d to 3½d.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has produced his annual budget, in which he states that the income of the past year has exceeded the expenditure by the sum of £2,095,427. In consequence of this surplus the deficiency of the preceding year has been cleared up, and a surplus still remaining of £1,400,000. The Ministry propose the following reduction of duties:—Flint Glass, from 2d. to 0½d per lb.; vinegar, repealed; Marine insurance to be reduced, and levied from a different scale; some minor duties on stamps of a particular class to be reduced; currants, from 22s. to 15s. per cwt.; foreign coffee from 8d. to 6d. per lb.; wool, repealed altogether; British Colonial sugar is to pay a duty of 24s., and foreign sugar 34s.

The House of Commons has been, through the ill-advised conduct of Mr. Roebuck, who charged Mr. Ferrand with what had fallen from him at an electioneering meeting—the scene of a complete "hubbub." It appears that Mr. Ferrand charged Mr. Hogg, chairman of the Nottingham Committee which unseated Mr. Walter, with having returned a false report to oblige Sir James Graham. Mr. Ferrand admitted to have made use of the expression, but refused to apologize or explain. When, after two or three night's debate, on motion of Sir Robert Peel, the matter was brought to a close by the House voting the accusation "false and calumnious." During the progress of this debate another personal 'affair' arose. Mr. Smythe attacked the conduct of Ministers, whereupon Mr. Roebuck in turn attacked Mr. Smythe, insinuating that his hostility arose from disappointed expectations. Mr. Smythe denied the charge, and at the close of a speech replete with well-aimed sarcasms and stinging reproofs, made use of the following language:—

"I have seen him attempting to deceive, by covering servility with a show of spurious patriotism, and by masking his real designs under the appearance of liberality. I have seen him aspersing all men in hopes of securing the favour of one man, perpetually allowing us clearly to understand that, were he not the Diogenes of Bath, he would be the Alexander of Tamworth—(Cheers and laughter from all parts of the House.) The whole of this mischief—the whole of this ill feeling—is, I believe, owing to the hon. member for Bath. He took the hon. member for Knaresborough (Mr. Ferrand) by surprise—(hear)—he has taken the House by surprise—(cheers)—he has taken the country by surprise, and I doubt not that people out-of-doors will feel great sympathy with the hon. member for Knaresborough, especially when they see the House postponing the consideration of the condition of the poor, postponing the discussion of the poor-law, in order, at the instance and instigation of the hon. member for Bath, to entertain this paltry personality—(Loud cheers). Nor, let me add, will their surprise be abated because they see in the person of the hon. member for Bath the remarkable antithesis of a rebel's agent and a Queen's counsel, a panegyrist of Papineau an champion of a Secretary of State—(Continued cheers)."

Mr. Smythe did not stop here, but next day sent Mr. Roebuck a letter, demanding an explanation or a meeting. This letter the "Rebel's Agent" brought before the House, which interfered, and compelled the parties to promise the matter should proceed no further.

The foreign news by this mail is not important. Lord Ellenborough is recalled from the Government of India, by the East India Company (this privilege being allowed them in their charter,) and against the wishes of Government. Sir James Graham or Earl de Grey will, it is said, succeed the noble Lord, although Sir Henry Pottinger, and Sir Chester Metcalfe has each been talked of as his successor.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We invite contributions from those who feel themselves qualified—without any regard to their political bias—upon the subjects of domestic economy and agriculture. As these are subjects of paramount importance, and but yet imperfectly understood in this colony, we shall devote a considerable portion of this volume to their development.

"One of the Public's" effusion (in answer to the *Morning News*) is received, and shall appear in our next. Our correspondent is severe, but we have no tenderness for a mean contemptible fellow like Fenerty.

Married.

At Prince William, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. J. W. Dibbrow, Mr. William Jamieson to Miss Mary Welch, both of the Parish of Dumfries.

At Dumfries, on the same day, by the same, Mr. Henry McFarland to Miss Mary Jane Stairs, both of the Parish of Southampton.

At Government House on the 18th inst., By the Rev. John M. Brooke, of St. Paul's Church, Mr. Alexander McKilligan to Miss Martha Braine, both of Fredericton.

At St. John on Friday the 17th inst., By the Rev. Mr. Wishart, Mr. William Brookbank of Milkish, to Miss Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. James Ferguson, of that city.