GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. S. Rice, in answer to a question from Sir R. Peel, said he would take an early opportunity of stating whether it was the intention of Government to propose an alteration in the tea duties.

Colonel Leith Hay, in moving the Ordnance Estimates, stated that they had been prepared by the late Government, and it being found that the two grand points—economy and the efficiency of the service—had been consulted by those who formed them, were adopted by the present. The estimates amounting in the whole to £1,214,699 were then voted *seriatim* without a division.

Mr. O' Connell intimated that next month he would bring under notice a Bill which he had prepared for providing a poor-rate in aid of the destitute families in Ireland.

Ex-Chancellors.—Mr. Hume moved for a return of the several ex-Chancellors of England and Ireland, who now receive, or are entitled to receive pensions, as having been Chancellors, stating the names, the date of the appointment or several appointments as Chancellor, the time each actually held office, the dates of resignation or loss of office, the dates from which respectively each received or are entitled to receive their pensions, the amount of such yearly pensions, and from what fund paid; stating also the acts of Parliament under which they respectively receive their pensions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had no objection to the motion. The commission was temporary, and the salary would be divided among the commissioners.

Mr. Hawes hoped that the political and judicial functions would be divided.

Mr. Pease could not but take notice of the long list of high legal functionaries who were at present receiving large salaries from the state, and the number likewise who were receiving pensions. Lord Eldon, £4000; Lord Lyndhurst, £5000; Master of the Rolls, £7000; the Vice-Chancellor, £6000; one Puisne Judge, £5500; (and £10,000 a year divided amongst the three latter); Lord Brougham, £5000; Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, £8000, which, with £4000 additional to him as Speaker of the House of Lords, made £12,000. Surely, in times like the present, when every interest of the state was suffering, it became the duty of Parliament to curtail such expenditure.—Motion agreed to.

CANADA.

A question put by Mr. Roebuck to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether he had authorised Lord Aylmer to pay £31,000 either out of the military chest or out of the funds of Canada, after he had promised to him and to two deputies from Lower Canada that he would not do so, gave rise to a good deal of warm discussion.

At a subsequent period of the night, an address was agreed to, requesting His Majesty to lay before the House a copy of a despatch from the Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice to Lord Aylmer, authorising him to pay the officers of the civil government of Canada certain moneys not appropriated to that purpose by the Legislature of Canada.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Buxton submitted the following resolution, in lieu of the longer address, which he had withdrawn on the preceding night:—

"That a humble address be presented to His Majesty, to inform His Majesty, that this House has learnt with deep regret, from the documents which have been laid before it, that the traffic in slaves still continues to be carried on, under the protection of flags of foreign nations, particularly under those of Spain and Portugal, to an extent almost as great as at any former period of its existence, and attended with circumstances of additional cruelty and horror.

"That this House particularly calls the attention of His Majesty to the conduct hitherto pursued by the Governments of Spain and Portugal, who are bound, not only by the most solemn treaties, but by the payment of large sums of money, and the remission of debts due to this country, totally to abolish this nefarious traffic.

"That this House, with a view to put an end to this iniquitous and detestable trade, humbly beseeches His Majesty to enter into negotiations with His allies for the purpose of revising all the treaties having for their object the suppression of this traffic, in order to reduce the terms and stipulations contained therein into the solemn league between all the high contracting parties, and to introduce into such general treaty—

"First, an extension of the limit to the right of search to the whole of the western and eastern coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar, and to such distance from these coasts as shall ensure the capture of slaves, and an agreement that this right of search shall be reciprocal between all the high contracting parties.

"Secondly, that the right of seizure shall be extended to vessels equipped for the purposes of trading in slaves, although not actually having slaves on board.

"Thirdly, an agreement that all such vessels as may be condemned by the Mixed Commission Courts shall forthwith be broken up, or otherwise effectually destroyed; and

"Fourthly, a stipulation that the trade in slaves should be declared piracy."

Mr. Hume seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer fully concurred in the principle of the motion, and stated that no efforts had been spared, either by this or the late government, to carry into full effect the intentions of Parliament on this most important subject. Entertaining this conviction, he must beg to guard himself against being supposed to concur in that paragraph of the address which would lead the House to infer that there was not, at the present moment, every disposition on the part of Spain and Portugal to carry into effect the treaties into which they had entered for the abolition of the slave trade. The fact was, that treaties were now pending, both with Spain and Portugal, which he trusted would lead to the accomplishment of the object in view. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Connell and Mr Robinson spoke strongly in support of the motion.

Mr. Fowell Buxton begged to be excused for not receiving with any great satisfaction, the declaration of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, that Spain and Portugal were anxious to act up to the spirit of the treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, having heard precisely the same declaration twenty years ago. (Hear.)

The question was then put and carried, and the address was agreed to.

THE GREAT SEAL.—In only two instances have, we believe, commissioners held the seal for much more than a year. First, in the year 1688, February 28, when Sir John Maynard, A. Kirk, Esq., and W. Rawlinson Esq., were appointed Lords Commissioners, who held the seal until the 3d of June 1690; and, secondly, from this last mentioned date, when Sir J. Trevor, Sir William Rawlinson, and Sir George Hutchins were made Lords commissioners, who held the seal till March, 1693, when Sir John (afterwards Lord) Somers was appointed Lord Keeper. The seal has not been in commission since the year 1792.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP.—The separation of the judicial and legislative functions of the Lord Chancellor, originally suggested by Lord Brougham, is, we understand, likely to be carried into effect. By the adoption of this wise suggestion, government will always be enabled to confer upon legal ability, without reference to party considerations, the rewards to which it naturally aspires; and to preserve to the Court of Equity (the most important in the kingdom) the advantages of continuous adjudication, uninterrupted by such changes in the ministry, as have, of late, created so much inconvenience. Another striking advantage will also accrue from this division of the labours of the great seal. Government, unfettered by the necessities of party, will be enabled to select the fittest man for the chancery bench, whether his politics recommend him to their attention or not. The judicial Lord Chancellor will then become what, with deference, his lordship ought always to have been, an independent judge, elevated above the control of party, and unlikely to be tainted by its prejudices. It is to be regretted, in the official transitions which are unavoidable under the present system that so experienced an equity lawyer, and so dispassionate a judge as Lord Lyndhurst, should be deprived of the means of employing his great talents with such signal advantage to the country. Lord Lyndhurst ceases to preside in the Court of Chancery because he thinks, with the Duke of Wellington, that church property is inalienable. What has that to do with the Court of Chancery? His lordship's opinions respecting the nature of tithe, or the propriety of the malt tax, or any other question coming within the consideration of a legislator, ought not, in logic at least, incapacitate him for discharging the functions of a judge. There is no man in England so well qualified for that arduous and important office: his extensive knowledge, his acute understanding, his calm temperament, and dignified bearing, eminently adapt him for a station which he has hitherto held with honour. In saying so much of Lord Lyndhurst, from whose opinions as a legislator we frankly dissent, we say no more than, we believe, will be admitted by all his honest adversaries. We should be glad to see him Lord Chancellor of England—if the office were divorced from its political duties. We are satisfied that the appointment—which would not, then, involve any difficulty of a personal kind—would give universal satisfaction to the country.—*Atlas.*

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.—The last person executed at the Old Bailey was convicted of the burglary in Bartlett's-buildings, and underwent his sentence April 23, 1833. It is therefore *two years* since the scaffold was erected in London and Middlesex. This lapse of time is without a precedent in modern days in a city where sometimes nearly 100 have perished by the executioner's hand in a single year.

Settlement of the Irish Tithe question.—The *Morning Herald* of Thursday gives the following as the gist of the new ministerial plan for the settlement of the Irish tithe question:—

"We have good reason for believing that, at a meeting of reformers and friends of the ministry, which was held at Lord Ebrington's on Wednesday, the plan of the government for the settlement of the Irish tithe question was announced by his lordship, and the following are the principal features of that plan:—

"The million loan is to be cancelled.

"Thirty per cent. is to be deducted from the present amount of tithe, and a new valuation to be granted in any parish where it may be called for.

"Our readers will recollect that in the plan of last year 40 per cent. was to be deducted from the amount of tithe. The reason for adopting a lower per centage under the present arrangement, was the objection generally felt by the English members against touching the consolidated fund. It is also to be observed that the Irish members object strongly to the present valuation of the tithe, which they consider as grossly exaggerated.

"An appropriation clause is to be engrafted on the bill, and, in order to prevent its being mutilated in the Lords, *it is to be introduced in the shape of a money bill, which will leave the Upper House no alternative but to accept or reject the whole measure.*

"We understand that the meeting was attended by Mr. O'Connell and about forty of the Irish members, and that Lords Fitzwilliam, Gosford, Rossmore, and Strafford, (late Mr. Byng,) were also present."

Bank of England.—The average of the month ending the 5th, as compared with the average of the month ending the 31 of June 1834, shows a decrease in the circulation of 435,000*l.*, a decrease in the deposits of 5,247,000*l.*, and a decrease in the stock of bullion of 2,544,000*l.* Wherefore it appears that there is a decrease in the liabilities of 5,682,000*l.*

Of this enormous decrease in the total sum of money, a reduction to the extent of 2,544,000*l.* has naturally been produced by the exportation of bullion, and the remaining reduction, amounting to the sum of 3,134,000*l.* has been produced by the operations of the Bank of England.

Alarming State of the Bank of England.—From the published accounts of the Bank, a correspondent calculates that on the 8th instant this was its precise condition:—Deposits, 10,726,000*l.*; Notes out, 18,542,000*l.*; Bullion and coin, 6,197,000*l.*; so that it had about 4s. 3d. in the pound to meet its demands! Well may it have been selling Exchequer Bills, and made money scarce in the Stock Exchange.

Canadian Affairs.—There is a strong feeling we find prevailing in the leading circles connected with Canada, now that Lord Amherst has resigned, against the appointment of any commissioners whatever, on the ground that, as the government have sufficient evidence at the present in this country, upon all matters relating to that colony, *pro* and *con*, it would only procrastinate the existing evils to send out commissioners to confirm that which is already known, or within the reach of the colonial department; in fact, they have sufficient information within their reach, if they choose to be informed by it, without resorting to any thing so like a job. We understand that Messrs. Neilson & Walker, the agents of the Constitutional party in Lower Canada, have presented one petition from Montreal to His Majesty, through the Colonial Secretary. The gross weight of the petitions brought by these gentlemen from Canada to the Crown and Parliament, amount, it is stated, to 15 cwt. They were detained at Liverpool for the paper duty, which has since properly been remitted by an order from the Treasury.

It is a curious circumstance that Lord Glenelg (Charles Grant) the Colonial Secretary, may spell his title either backwards or forwards.

Lord Belhaven has been re-appointed High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. O'Connell has declared himself a convert to the necessity of poor laws in Ireland, but he is anxious to have them very differently planned from those of England.

From the late returns, it appears that the number of curates in England is 5283, whose average salary amounts to only £80 per annum.

At a meeting of the London Missionary Society last week, a bag containing the contributions, in bank bills, promissory notes, &c. to the amount of about £600, was carried off by thieves.

It is rumoured that it is the intention of the Princess Victoria and her illustrious mother to visit Ireland in the course of the coming season.

A numerous deputation has waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject of newspaper stamps, and was promised that the matter would be considered before the meeting of Parliament.

IRELAND.—The Earl of Mulgrave's first levee was very respectably attended. The Roman Catholic gentry, who studiously absented themselves from the Earl of Haddington's court, appeared in great numbers. The Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishop of Kildare were the only Protestant prelates present, and Dr. Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the only one of his religion.

Death of Mrs. Hemans.—The highly gifted and accomplished, the patient, meek, and long-suffering FELICIA HEMANS, is no more. She died on Saturday night, the 16th May, in Dublin, and met her fate with all the calm resignation of a Christian, conscious that her spirit was winging its flight to another and a better world, where "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."—*Liverpool Journal.*

Rathcormac Tithe Slaughter.—The Court of King's Bench in Ireland has, we are grieved, but in no wise surprised to find, consented to the application of the venerable Archdeacon Ryder, and his auxiliaries in the affair of Rathcormac; and, upon some technical objections, quashed the coroner's inquisitions. This is a proceeding of the sort that maketh the heart of Capt. Rock merry within him: here is the judicial ermine of the highest tribunal in the country sheltering from enquiry a transaction where the blood was spilled of no fewer than 11 or 12 human beings. We shall have more to say on this subject.—*Exam.*

SPAIN.—The *ensemble* of the late Spanish intelligence is of a very grave character. From all quarters we learn that negotiation for a pacific arrangement between the Queen Regent and Don Carlos, is out of the question; and that foreign aid being now regarded by all parties as indispensable for the overthrow of the Carlists, and for the maintenance of the infant Queen on the throne of Spain, it had been, or was on the point of being formally demanded of France and England, and was actually under discussion in the French as well as the British councils.

It was reported in Paris that M. Jauge, the Carlist banker, had received a despatch, announcing an insurrection and the proclamation of a republic in Madrid, and that Don Carlos was in full march for that capital.—This report is believed to be, at least, premature.

This morning a panic prevailed in the foreign market, caused by the unfavorable accounts received from Madrid, by which it appears that disturbances have taken place in that capital, owing to the cartel between Zumalacarragui and General Valdez, and the troops were called out before it could be put down.

The panic in the foreign market still continues to that degree that the parties are selling out their accounts against each other, and the greatest confusion prevails to the present moment. The fall in Spanish bonds, since the leaving off price of yesterday, has been about 8 per cent.—*London, May 21—Evening.*

BELGIUM—Great excitement prevails in Brussels, in consequence of the sudden and abrupt prorogation of the Chambers by King Leopold, on the 14th May, without any cause or reason assigned, further than the King's good pleasure.—It is said that Leopold had adopted this plan, for the purpose of saving his ministers from being in a minority and retaining them in office.

PERSIA.—Letters from Persia bring information that the greatest anarchy prevails in that country. Mahomet Mirza has appeared before the gates of Teheran, at the head of 60,000 men and 60 pieces of cannon, where he proclaimed himself king. Prince Alli Schah, governor of the town, wished to oppose his entrance, but was obliged to retire, owing to Alli Yankhan, general of his army declaring in favor of Mahomet.

UNITED STATES.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

On Friday afternoon, about five o'clock, the town of New Brunswick, New Jersey, was visited by a most destructive Tornado, which levelled part of the town, and by which three persons were killed, and from a hundred to a hundred and fifty wounded.

The storm commenced at Middle Bush, about four miles from New Brunswick, where much damage was done: it thence extended to Piscataway, a village on the Raritan, about three and a half miles from New Brunswick, containing about twenty houses, all of which were destroyed. It entered New Brunswick by Church, Neilson, Scureman, and Burdnett streets, carrying destruction before it. It went the entire length of Scureman street, into the river, leaving scarcely a house standing. About fifty houses were destroyed, and a vast number injured.

The names of the killed are, the widow Van Ardle, Henry Boerum, Esq. an officer in the Navy, son of Judge Boerum, and a youth named Bayard, son of Dr. Nichols Bayard.

Capt. Fisher, of the steam boat Napoleon, saw the storm approaching as he was going up the Raritan, and so portentous did it appear, that he stopped the boat and brought her to under the lee of a bank. He says the scene was indescribably terrific; fragments of buildings were whirled into the air at a height of 5 or 600 feet, and then dispersed in every direction.

A small lad about 7 years of age, who was passing in the street, was taken off the ground, and carried through the air to the wharf, a distance of nearly three hundred yards, and there lodged in safety.

A gentleman was riding in a wagon with a pair of horses, and when the storm reached them, the horses refused to proceed. The gentleman, perceiving the danger, sprung from the wagon, and as soon as he reached the ground, the wagen was torn loose from the horses and broken to atoms.

The Methodist Church was greatly injured, and the roof of the Bank was blown off.

Tornado at New Brunswick.—The New York Gazette gives a more full account, than we have met with elsewhere, of the tornado which lately swept over the city of New Brunswick, in New Jersey, and of which some particulars have been already stated. It first appeared, accompanied with hail, in the township of Amwell. Its approach to New Brunswick was from the northwest; when near the city it became fixed for a moment, presenting the appearance of a pillar of fire, whose base rested on the earth, while its top was enveloped in a mass of black clouds. Its fury appeared to be spent at Staten Island. We copy the following from the Gazette.

From the details, we feel safe in stating that the number of buildings destroyed and injured cannot fall short of *one hundred and fifty*, and that the loss of property may be estimated at *one hundred thousand dollars.*

Besides those who lost their lives, as before recorded, several persons were seriously injured, and many others slightly. Among the former were, Nicholas Wyckoff, master mason; a son of widow Harrison, aged about 12, severe contusion on the head; son of widow Norman, aged about 10, thigh broken, and a son of Otis D. Stewart, about 6, arm broken.

Among the extraordinary occurrences which took place on this melancholy occasion, the fate of the son of Wm. G. Dunham (a small lad) was the most singular. He was taken off the piazza of the house corner of New and George streets, carried in the air a distance of 300 yards, and landed on the wharf at Burnet street, having only sustained a slight injury in one of his arms. On being questioned as to his feelings, he stated that he recollected passing through the top of a willow tree, and that the sensations produced by being carried up in the whirlpool was like that of being pulled in contrary directions.

A bedstead was taken from the third story of a house in Schureman Street, carried a distance of 200 yards, and landed in Burnet street, without having sustained the slightest injury. A carpet bag and some bedding were carried from the garret of Dr. Janeway's house to the river, a distance of nearly half a mile. Some of the roofs were conveyed across the river and canal into the woods, where they were collected together by a party of Penobscot Indians, who were living there, for the purpose of erecting shanties. A cow was killed in the street, which a woman had been milking a few seconds before.

After leaving New Brunswick, the tornado passed *down* the river a short distance, then took a course across the river and passing over the farm of James T. Dunn, tore up several trees by the roots, laid all his out buildings in ruins, without doing the slightest damage to his dwelling. It then passed down to the farm of Joel Randal, and carried away part of the roof and gable of his dwelling. Thence its course was over Piscataway, a small town, containing about a dozen houses, situated two miles from New Brunswick. Here, every building, except two, in the place, including the Episcopal Church, was demolished. We regret to add, that Mr. Thomas W. Harper, of New York, was killed by being struck on the head with a beam.

The tornado then passed on towards Perth Amboy, where one building was destroyed, and spent its fury on Staten Island, as stated above.

When the intelligence of the disaster reached Princeton, several of the Professers of the College immediately proceeded to the scene of devastation. They made a minute examination of the spot visited by the tornado, and will doubtless furnish the public with an interesting scientific statement on the subject of this occurrence,—the like of which has never before occurred in this latitude.

We find in Poulson's Philadelphia Advertiser of yesterday, the following extract of a letter from Washington, dated the 16th inst.:—

"The arrival of the Constitution is looked for with great anxiety; no doubt at present appears to exist in the minds of many that a rupture with France will take place, as the President says he will not make any explanations, which report says will be required previous to paying the money. The President visited the Navy Yard on Wednesday—when about firing the usual salute, he requested it might not be done, as they would soon require all their powder. Orders were expected to have all the armed vessels fitted out—and inquiries made, in how short a time they would be ready. I sincerely trust Mr. Livingstone's despatches will do away all this excitement, and that matters will be amicably adjusted."

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, JUNE 17.—The following statement of the number of Emigrants arrived in the Port of Quebec, during the present and the three last years, to the 15th June, inclusive, in each year, is copied from the returns of the Chief Agent for Settlers. The comparative statement of Ships and Tonnage, to the same period, is taken from the register of arrivals kept at the Quebec Exchange:—

	Emigrants.	*Ships.*	*Tons.*
1832,	28,316	455	108,450
1833,	6,623	339	92,758
1834,	14,137	400	108,450
1835,	3,985	365	111,821

Many of the vessels which have arrived during the present year are of a larger class than generally frequent this port.—*Mercury.*

We have undoubted authority for stating, that a despatch from Lord Glenelg, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Downing Street, May the 6th, 1835, has been received by the Governor in Chief, signifying to His Excellency, that Lord Glenelg, having availed himself of all the resources at his command for becoming fully acquainted with the state of the public mind in Lower Canada, and with the position in which circumstances of peculiar difficulty have placed the Governor in Chief in relation to the House of Assembly, the result has been to convince him (Lord Glenelg) that he shall best consult the public interest, by apprizing His Excellency that his administration of the affairs of Lower Canada must be considered as finally terminated.—*Neilson's Gazette, June 19.*

There appears now a great probability that no Royal Commissioner will be sent out to this Province, but that the new Governor will receive such instructions, and be aided afterwards by such enactments of the Imperial Parliament, as shall allay the differences which have lately interrupted all our public business. This, at least, is quite likely if the Melbourne Ministry remain in for a few months longer. It seems also probable that the successor of His Excellency Lord Aylmer will arrive in a very short time, and perhaps be the bearer of his own appointment. The Governor in Chief and his suites will return home, we suppose, in the vessel of war which conveys his successor to Quebec.—*Ibid.*

JUNE 22.—We were informed to-day by a medical gentleman, of extensive practice, who supports the opinion that the cholera is generated in the country, that the city was unusually healthy, and that he had this year observed none of the symptoms which preceded the late attacks of that disease at Quebec.

THE GALE.

The warm weather in the day time has been great during the last two weeks, but it was remarked that the nights were generally cool, and the thermometer down to 40, and even near the freezing point. On Friday afternoon the wind blew fresh from the Eastward, but it soon increased in the night to one of the most violent gales we have had for many years past. On shore, palings and trees were torn up every where, and probably several buildings were razed. On the river, the water was driven into huge waves, and the tops drifted away like snow during the gusts. Early on Saturday the water was covered with loose timber of every description. The vessels in the stream opposite the lower wharves, chiefly held their ground, but lost many of their boats and some spars. At the wharves most of them suffered in their hulls. We have collected the following information respecting the losses:—

The ship Dochfour, of Bristol, at the India Wharf, drifted astern during the gale in consequence of her windlass giving way, and came in contact with the Favorite, lying in Jones' slip, carrying away the latter vessel's figure head, and doing other damage. The Dochfour has had her stern nearly beaten out, and has suffered considerable damage.

The Mary Laing, at Hunt's Wharf, received much damage from being in contact with one of the steamboat barges, a stancheon of the latter going through her stern.

Mr. Maconider's schr. Emily, employed as the hired Quarantine station vessel, lying at the King's wharf, had her stern posts broken off and was otherwise considerably damaged in her after works.

The barque Bernard, Wells, of London, at Reynar's wharf, lost her main top mast yard and other rigging.

The schr. Alexander, of Halifax, lying at Fraser's wharf, had great part of her stern stove in.

At Hunt's wharf, the steamboat barges, No. 3, 12, and 13 have received damage in their upper works.

At Buteau's wharf, (St. Paul's Street) a large bateau loaded with deals has been sunk. Two of the same, partly loaded, are also filled near Taylor's and at the adjoining slip, two are totally wrecked, one loaded with lathwood; another is completely wrecked on this side of Munn's ship yard, St. Rock's.

The larger number of vessels lying at the wharves on this side of Pres-de-Ville have received some damage, losing, as well as those which were in the stream, a number of their boats. Of the boats at the wharves many are filled and broken up.

The schr. Youngest, lying off the port, drove from her anchor, and is now inside Currie's booms, with her stern stove in, laden with flour, outward bound for Arichat.

The schr. Seaflower, bound in, from Montego Bay (Jam.) with loss of both anchors, came up and threw herself ashore in the Cul-de-Sac, without calling at the Quarantine Station. She is not damaged; application was made to prevent her from going back.

The only vessel arrived in port on Saturday, was a brig, with loss of bowsprit.

We have not visited the Coves, but we learn that it is estimated that about 500,000 feet of timber have been set adrift, the greater part of which belongs to lumberers and not to merchants. A number of rafts were also on their way down from Three Rivers, and must have suffered, but no certain intelligence has yet been received. The rumours of many lives having been lost, are not founded, though they may be true of several lives.

The merchants estimate the damage done to the shipping in port and the loss of timber in the Coves at £20,000 to £30,000 at least.—*Neilson's Quebec Gazette.*

The gale of Saturday was from the north-east and cold; and yesterday and to-day, the wind from the west and north-west was still colder, and fires in the houses were common and required, the thermometer descending to between 45 & 55, and the high wind making the weather much chiller. The rain which has fallen was considerable, but wanted for the crops, which still look well, though they have suffered, we learn, on the South Shore, from the grub and other insects.—The hay crop will be abundant.—*Ibid.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR,—A letter is prepared for transmission to the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, respecting my new theory of navigation. A testimony concerning me is appended to this letter, and intended to be warranted by suitable signatures—some of which have been promised. I have privately stated, and here confirm the statement, that the letter above alluded to, with the annexed testimony, must be published, for which a satisfactory reason is, that I *deserve* a public recommendation, and will accept no other. Not wishing to obtain any signatures by surprise, I beg you to publish here the form of the testimony.

I am, Sir, &c. JOHN LEE.

"TESTIMONY.—We, the undersigned, are acquainted with Mr. John Lee. We believe him to be well informed in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English languages; and also moderately well versed in the French language, and possessed of a just and accurate French accentuation. We consider him skilled in the science of Logic, and, in Mathematics, we are assured and convinced, he may justly claim the credit of extensive information and superior genius. We regard him as an individual of gentlemanlike habits and feelings, and inculpable moral character. So far as we can judge from the circumstantial evidence which has hitherto attended the promulgation of his discoveries, we should conceive that his researches yet unrevealed, may be well worth attention."

MR. EDITOR.—I observe by your last paper, that some person, under the signature of *Vindex*, has taken upon himself to reply to my communication, and has evidently made it his aim to compel me, if possible, by his intemperate language, to depart from the character which I still think I have a right to assume, that of being no party man. But, Mr. Editor, I am not to be frightened by so terrific an *avenger* as your new correspondent, nor should I have again addressed you, had it not been for the mistake Vindex is lying under as to who I am. I can only repeat that I am not a Stockholder in the Bank which he himself seems to admit, and therefore the questions he has put to me are certainly misdirected, as his own *legal* knowledge must have informed him that no one but a Stockholder can vote as a proxy. If Vindex is desirous of getting an answer to his *plain* questions, I have no doubt that should he put them in his real name to the individual he appears to allude to, he will receive an answer perfectly to his satisfaction. As my sole object in addressing you before was to state facts, as none of the facts I then stated have been denied by Vindex, and as all his remarks shew too plainly the sort of character I should have to deal with, were I to reply to them, I will refrain from doing so. By this conduct, perhaps, I may convince Vindex, as I know, Mr. Editor, I shall you, that I ever have been and still am

NO PARTY MAN.

St. Andrews, 24th June, 1835.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1835.

London and Liverpool papers to the 23d of May, have been received by arrivals at this port since our last: the principal items of interest will be found among our extracts.

No important measure, upon which the strength of the Ministry could be tested, had been brought forward in Parliament.—Lord John Russell, who had been returned, without opposition for the Borough of Stroud, took the oaths and his seat on the evening of the 21st.—Mr. O'Connell, it will be seen, has given notice of his intention early in July to bring in a Bill for providing a poor rate in aid of the destitute families in Ireland—a measure, we believe, he has heretofore strenuously opposed.

☞ POSTSCRIPT.—By the Halifax Mail, this morning, we received Liverpool dates to the 27th, and a London paper of the 29th, brought by Captain M'CREADY, of the *Athol*, (wrecked on Cape Sable,) has since been handed us. A few paragraphs are subjoined.

We learn that private letters of the 26th, state the important fact, that Mr. *Poulett Thompson's* motion for a committee to inquire into the existing state of the Timber Duties, *has been dropt.*

The papers contain the most flattering accounts of the state of trade and manufactures throughout the kingdom.

The Marquis of Conyngham is to be Lord Chamberlain, in the room of the Marquis of Wellesley, and the Earl of Lichfield Postmaster General, in the room of the Marquis of Conyngham.

The Hon. Mr. Byng, the candidate for Poole is to be Comptroller of the Household, in the room of the Hon. H. L. Corry.

Mr. Gipps, of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed Private Secretary to Lord Auckland, the first Lord of the Admiralty.

It is said that the Tories mean to start a Mr. Montague Bere, for Tiverton, in opposition to Lord Palmerston.

Death of the Earl of Longford.—We have to announce, with regret, the death of the Earl of Longford, in Portland Place. His Lordship expired yesterday, after a few days' illness, of a boil in his throat.

Parliament has voted £8,000,000 from the consolidated fund, for the service of the present year. The Army and Ordnance Estimates have been agreed to with but little opposition.—£109,558 has been voted for maintaining the Yeomanry Corps for the current year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question put by Mr. Hume, said it was his intention, without delay, to revive the Commission for enquiring into the practicability of amalgamating the civil and military departments of the Ordnance.

The subject of the Newfoundland coast Fishery has been brought before Parliament, by Mr. Robinson.

In the House of Commons, after a debate on the case of Mr. Childs, of Bungay, confined for non-payment of church rates, Lord J. Russell said that it was the desire of the present government that church rates should be as speedily as possible abolished, at the same time providing for the proper service of the church establishment. This announcement was received with cheers. At the same time, pursued his Lordship, it was necessary to await for the report of the church commission appointed by Lord Grey and the late government. While he said so, he feared time would not allow of any measure during the present session, particularly as the government were determined during the session to carry on the corporation reform measure, that for the commutation of tithes, and the bill founded on the appropriation resolution. (Loud cheers.) The house was left sitting.

We do not observe any thing further from France, relative to American affairs. The Chamber of Peers was still engaged with the state trials, with regard to which public excitement was increasing in Paris.

LONDON, MAY 29.—The current report of yesterday, that the Spanish Government had applied for assistance to France and England, in terms of the quapruple treaty, is this morning confirmed by the fact that despatches to that effect from our Minister at Madrid have been yesterday received at the Foreign Office.—There is no truth, however, in the rumours current to-day in the City, of expresses having reached our Government, announcing immediate military operations on the part of France separately in execution of the quadruple treaty.

It is true that the consideration of active measures in pursuance of the objects of that treaty is now forced upon France and England; but no step will be taken, unless jointly, by the Allied Powers.—*Globe.*

CITY, *Twelve o'clock.*—Consols for account, after being at 90¼ ⅛, are 90½ ¾; and for money they bear the former prices. Exchequer Bills have fallen to 16s. premium.

In the foreign market a scene of confusion exists which is without parallel on the Stock Exchange. Several failures have already taken place, and there appears no prospect of any adjustment of the differences.

We can give no quotation at present for any description of foreign security. Money is not to be obtained, and the utmost dismay prevails.

Half-past One.—The English stock markets present a firmer appearance. Consols for the account, after being quoted at 90¼, have advanced to 91. Exchequer Bills have been considerably depressed, having been at 5s. but have since rapidly advanced to 18s. premium. India Bonds have been at par, and are now 2 premium.

We congratulate the Country on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's having dispensed with the Drill and Inspection of the Militia for the present year—the Companies being only required to assemble at their usual place of muster, for the purpose of ascertaining the present effective strength of the Province. This is as it should be; and is all that ought to be required in times like the present. We cannot but feel gratified to find that His Excellency has at length been induced thus far to comply with the general wish of the inhabitants of New-Brunswick: as a Soldier, and a tried and good one, he must have seen the utter inutility of calling 15,000 men together, *without arms*, three days in the year, for the purpose of going through the manœuvres of 'right about face', and 'quick march.'—Some of our Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, and the like, may, indeed, feel disappointed, in being prevented from cutting a figure in the annual display; but the reflecting, industrious part of the population will applaud this wise act of the Executive, which allows them to attend to their necessary and indispensable avocations, instead of being compelled to travel fifteen or twenty miles, (which is actually the case in some parts of the country,) to witness scenes of dissipation and disorder.

THE CUP, which has been twice won by our townsman, BUNTING, with *bona fide* New Brunswick horses, at the Halifax Races, is, it will be seen by a notice elsewhere, to be exhibited to the Public at the Masonic Hall, on Monday next.—We understand it was made for one of the English Race Courses, and is a splendid article.—It is seldom such an exhibition is afforded to our citizens, and that circumstance, together with the credit which *the Province* generally must take in possessing so distinguished a token of superiority on the turf, will, we think, induce many to examine it.

☞ BUNTING made his appearance to-day in the new equipment presented to him by his friends.

A Coroner's Inquest was held yesterday, on the body of JOHN DONNELLY, a Seaman, belonging to the Ship *Wakefield*, who accidentally fell down that ship's main hatchway on Thursday afternoon, and received such injury as to cause his death in a few hours.—Verdict accordingly.—The deceased was a native of Newry, Ireland.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter to the Secretary of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, from the Assistant Foreign Secretary of the parent institution:

"In reference to the Funds of the Society, the following is a pretty correct statement of its receipts for last year, whereby it will be observed, that although the money paid in on account of the negro fund forms altogether an extraordinary item, yet the amount of free contributions from Auxiliaries is more than the previous year, by nearly a thousand pounds.

Free contributions, - -	£29,184	13 7
Negro Fund, - - - -	15,007	18 7
Legacies, - - - - -	13,629	13 6
Donations, - - - - -	3,709	8 4
Annual subscriptions (individuals,)	1,907	12 6
Sales of Scriptures, - -	39,941	10 7
	£107,926	1 9

The total of nett payments made by the Society last year, amount to £84,249 13 4; but its present engagements, which I am unable to specify with correctness, are unusually heavy.

With regard to the issues of the Society, during the past year, the following appears to be the result on making up the Books of the Depository, namely,

Issued from London—		
Bibles,	£141,881	
Psalms & parts of O. Testaments,	98,753	
		240,634
N. Testaments,	276,979	
Parts of N. T.	7,909	
		284,888
		525,522
Issued from depots on the continent, chiefly in Paris, Frankfort, Stockholm, Christiana, &c.		
Bibles,	19,594	
Psalms & parts of O. T.	915	
New Testaments,	107,573	
		128,082
Grand Total,		653,604

"As to the channels which are open for enlarging the work of the Society, I fear I must, for want of room, refer you to the next Report, but it may still be interesting to you to know that the number of Testaments and Psalters, voted at different times within the last year for the use of the emancipated negroes able to read, is between 90 and 100,000: a large number, indeed, and more especially deserving of notice, when it is considered that, previously, but few copies, (comparatively speaking) had found their way into the hands of the oppressed negroes in the West India and other Colonies."

Extract from a Letter, dated

"Bend of Petitcodiac, 25th June.

"The ship Industry, belonging to Mr. Alexander Yeats, and commanded by Capt. Harkness, was lately loaded here by Mr. George Scoullar, of this place, in 12 days; she carries about 600 tons; and considering that square rigged vessels must necessarily labor under some disadvantages in a place like this, it may be said that she had *quick despatch.* The wind was adverse for some days after she had completed her loading; but when it came fair, she was taken out of the creek, without the least difficulty, and went down the river in fine style, and before half ebb she was at Grindstone Island, where she put on all sail, and stood down the bay. I am happy to learn that she has since arrived at Saint John, without having sustained any damage.

"A few accidents have happened in this river, (and where do they not happen?) which have given it an indifferent character. The *affair* of the Dædalus is too ridiculous to comment upon.—The creeks and rivers are blamed for all. Now I know that the Solway, Severn, and others in England are much worse than this is, but in those rivers there are experienced pilots, and yet for all, numerous shipwrecks occur with loss of life. But even in those places vessels are not taken out at low neap tides, accompanied with strong head winds.—It is otherwise here: the elements must not, cannot be a hindrance with some;—whenever a ship is loaded, she must be off, fair or foul; hence is the cause why an accident happens at all, for I will venture to affirm that if a vessel waits a few days for a fair wind, that she cannot do otherwise than go down the river in safety.

"By not waiting for a fair wind and opportunity, one Brig has been upset this season, and nearly caused the loss of life. The Industry would have shared the same fate, had she been taken out when they commenced kedging her, but fortunately for the reputation of the place, she grounded more than once, in spite of all their efforts; finally she went out, as I have already remarked, in gallant style, having the hearty good wishes of the whole community for her safety.

"The resources and capabilities of the country on the banks of this river are just being developed. Agriculture is improving, and its dairies have been long celebrated. It contains numerous veins of coal, and abounds in mineral springs.

"The spirit of enterprise is encouraged; numerous saw mills have been erected, and many others are erecting, for the consumption of which there is an inexhaustible supply of the necessary timber.

"The timber trade has been carried on for many years to a greater or lesser extent; but last winter has exceeded any preceding it, in quantity and quality—in the last respect it is materially improved in size and manufacture—indeed, beyond expectation; and if no alteration in the duties takes place in Great Britain, we may confidently look forward to the period, when this section of the province will be as happy and flourishing as any. That such may be the case, is the hope of a well wisher to Petitcodiac.

"N. B.—The Brig Matilda, Hardy, is at present loading here for Messrs. Mackay, Brothers, & Co.: she is the third which has arrived this season, and more are expected.

"At our last Court of Sessions held at Dorchester this month, men have been appointed as pilots; they are such as are considered to be efficient."

We are requested by the Commissioners of