THE

Weekly Chronicle.

Terms—15 shillings per annum:] "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

VOL. V. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY MARCH 26, 1841. No. 30.

The Chronicle,

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ers sent out of the City must be paid for in advance.

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letters, communications, &c. must be post paid or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Weekly Almanack.

March.	R. Sun.	S.	Moon.	H. W.
aturday,	6 50	6 0	morn	2 21
day,	5 49	6 1	5 9	3 12
iday,	5 48	6 2	1 14	4 25
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Wednesday,	5 45	6 5	2 23	7 20
Thursday,	5 43	6 7	3 39	8 37
Friday,	5 42	6 8	3 55	9 31

First Quarter 29th, 9h 58m ev.

Public Institutions.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Thos. Leavitt, President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: C. C. Stewart, Esq.

ercial Bank.—Lewis Burns, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Chas. Ward, Esq.

of British North America.—(Saint John Branch.)—A. Smithers, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: Ratchford, Esq.

nswick Fire Insurance Company.— Esquire, President.—Office open (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. nications by mail, must be post paid.]

Bank.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.— hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

ssurance.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The Underwriters meet every morning at (Sundays excepted.)

Assurance Company.—Jas. Kirk, Esq. —Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

☞NOTICE.☜

Business heretofore conducted by John exander and James Alexander, Junior, under the Firm of John & James Alexander, will in be conducted by the subscriber in his own

JOHN ALEXANDER.

n, January 1, 1841.

☞NOTICE.☜

Business heretofore conducted by James xander, Junior, John Alexander, and John under the Firm of Alexanders, Barry & in future be carried on by the subscribers he Firm of Alexander, Barry & Co.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
JOHN H. BARRY.

hn, January 1, 1841.

☞NOTICE.

Persons having any legal demands against e Estate of Daniel Brundage, late of Carleton, ty of Saint John, N. B., deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, Twelve Months from the date hereof; and ebted to said Estate are required to make te payment to

HANNAH A. BRUNDAGE, *Adm'rx.*
WM. OLIVE, Sen. *Administrator.*
30th April, 1840.

K OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Branch is now prepared to grant Bills at ee days sight for any sum not less than Five Sterling, on the different Branches of the al Bank of Ireland, viz:

	Coleraine,	Ballymena,
	Kilkenny,	Omagh,
	Ballina,	Dungannon,
	Tralee,	Bandon,
rry,	Youghal,	Ennis,
	Enniskillen,	Ballyshannon,
	Monaghan,	Strabane,
	Banbridge,	Dungarvon,
rd,	Parsonstown,	Mallow,
	Downpatrick,	Moneymore,
	Cavan,	Cootehill,
	Lurgan,	Kilrush,
		Skibbereen.

A. SMITHERS, *Manager*

ohn, 1st Dec. 1840.

FOR blic Accommodation.

Subscriber respectfully informs his friends d the Public generally, that he intends running a commodious SLED, regularly once a week n St. John and Fredericton, immediately after lose of the River, for the conveyance of of all kinds, and will be happy to attend to mands of Merchants and others who may Goods and Baggage conveyed between ces.

trictest care will be taken of articles entrusted n, and punctuality and despatch may be relied on.—Charges moderate.

27th, 1840. W. H. WILLIAMS.

INT JOHN HOTEL.

Subscribers having leased the above named ablishment from the Company, and put le in a thorough state of repair, they re beg to intimate that the House will be on *Monday next*, the 17th instant.

determined that every thing which can to the comfort and convenience of those patronize them, shall be strictly attended ir part, and they confidently hope that their will merit a share of public support.

supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors onstantly on hand at the Hotel.

WILLIAM SCAMMELL,
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

hn, Feb. 15, 1840.

Miscellany.

NOTES OF A TOUR.

Symptoms of warfare now began to appear. The walls of the arsenal are shattered in many places, some of which have been repaired. The outer walls of the fortification are now nearly repaired. One angle was blown to shatters during the siege. A soldier was sent with me, to show me this formidable spot. It is apparently a mile or more in circumference, and, as far as we can judge, from its fosses, bastions, bridges, subterranean galleries, &c. must indeed be a strong place. The old veteran drew me a plan of the mode of attack with his stick on the sand; and explained at great length the operation of the siege. He spoke of General Chasse, as "un brave veillard," but candidly admitted, that 60,000 men were too many for 5,000.

In the afternoon went to the museum, which contains about twenty of Rubens' and several of Vandyck's best pieces. Wandered amongst paintings for two hours; took a parting look at the cathedral: numbers of persons were yet at their devotions—and really devotional many of them, especially the old, seemed to be. Numbers of the aged faces, with strong devotional expression, outstretched hands, and bended knees, would have been a fine study for a Raphael.

The railroad brought us, in less than one hour and three quarters, to Brussels—about 30 miles. This mode of travelling will do much to civilise the land. No cuttings worth mentioning; no embankments; no bridges, except one or two small affairs—the whole land may be covered with railroads, for three or four thousand pounds a mile. Leopold deserves well of the country, for having introduced such a splendid improvement upon the four miles an hour dilligences. All the hotels were full, and it was with no little difficulty that we could get taken in, which we were at last in the Hotel Brittanique.

The hotels in this sweet land are all good. The beds are most delightful, fitted up with exceedingly good taste, and are made of wool with a slight mixture of hair. The linen is sweet as the atmosphere, and of a whiteness which cannot be excelled. We always dine at the table d'hote, where we find plenty of everything, from the provisions on the table to the society around it. These table d'hotes are most abundant, and the ladies freely mix with the gentlemen. A person may dine here better and cheaper than he can do in his own room.

Sunday morning.—Rose early, and took a walk round the Place Royale, and past the palace of Leopold and that of the Prince d'Orange. After breakfast went to mass at the cathedral, which we should have thought very magnificent had we not seen Antwerp. The cathedral was well filled; the rich and the poor here mix together, for there are no pews; and every one who comes to worship hires a chair, for which he pays a sous. Many of the congregation seemed devout, but numbers seemed as thoughtless as if they had been in a tea-garden. All the shops were open as on any other day. Came round the great square to see the Hotel de Ville, where much carnage took place during the revolution. We could only hear of one Protestant chapel in the city, and that is principally, if not entirely, attended by English. After dinner we sauntered out into the park. It is truly beautiful. From the Place Royale a beautiful view is obtained. Its elevation is considerable, and you look over the older parts of the city to the country beyond. Before it is the park, enclosed with railing, and filled with large trees, which are laid out to form diverging avenues from the centre. This charming walk is filled with statues—beds of flowers—a large basin filled with gold and silver fish—and seats for the use of the public. No statue is defaced; no indecent writing is found on the well painted seats; no initials cut thereon; and the whole park is placed under certain regulations, to ensure order. The King's palace looks down the centre avenue, and at the opposite end is the beautiful building of the houses of parliament. The palace of the expelled Prince of Orange stands near that of the King, and round the park, which contains about 600 large acres, stand the mansions of the noble and the great. This beautiful spot was the scene of the struggle during the late revolution. Here eight hundred persons lost their lives—here artillery swept the place; and there is scarcely a tree standing that does not bear the mark of shot. Some have been almost stripped of their bark, and are covered with pitch to hide it, or promote the growth of the bark again.

Monday morning.—Dull and likely for rain, but cleared up afterwards. The palace of Leopold is a beautiful building, but it does not merit the epithet magnificent. We got through the whole of it. The furniture is good, but nothing like that at Eaton-hall. He possesses many good paintings, however, and the state apartments are, on the whole, suitable. The palace is too near the public thoroughfare, and the grounds behind are too contracted for a royal residence. The palace of the Prince of Orange is, however, truly princely, and is in most admirable taste, both as to its architecture and furniture. It is, without exception, the most splendidly conceived structure in the interior that I have ever seen. The furniture is in exquisite keeping with the building. One of the tables, which is of lapis lasule, cost 50,000. The palace and furniture are both new, and cannot have cost less than two millions. I have never yet seen its equal for chasteness of design, decoration, and furniture. Went through the houses of parliament—very beautiful.

The king's throne is in the Commons, and not in the Lords' chamber, as with us. The noblesse here are not hereditary legislators, as with us, but have to be elected. Their chamber is small, but suitable. The Hall of Deputies is similar to that of Paris.

Took a voiture, and set off for Waterloo, in company with Mr. Buck, of Liverpool, and captain Wyatt, whom we accidentally met at Calais, and again at Brussels. I could not help picturing to myself, as we went along the road, the scenes that took place previous to and after the great battle. Many a gallant heart beat high, which a few hours afterwards was never to beat again! Every cottage, for miles round, was converted into a hospital, and the wretched peasantry dispossessed of their all. Immediately after quitting Brussels, we passed the residence of the late Madame Malibran—a pretty spot. Descending a slight hill, the road turns to the right, and, after half an hour's ride, enters the forest of Soignes. This forest is about two and a half or three miles in length; and soon after leaving it we passed the house, where the Marquis of Anglesea had his leg amputated, and saw the spot where "that same" fraction of his lordship has its resting place. Half a mile further stands the village of Waterloo—an insignificant place in itself. We went into the church, to see the monuments erected to our valiant countrymen. They are very numerous, and all of them very simple. It brought the tears into my eyes, to read that many of them were erected by "affectionate mothers and sisters."

About two miles beyond Waterloo we put up the carriage at an estaminet, at Mont St. Jean, the landlady of which was obliged to quit her house during the battle, and remain some days in the fields. She has, however, done well since; for, I understand, she has made a fortune by the number of persons staying at her house. Procured Jaques de Ligne, the guide, who was in the farm of Mont St. Jean during the battle, and was obliged to assist in the making of lint, and binding up the wounds of the soldiers. Mont St. Jean is a large farm, with spacious outbuildings; and many hundreds died in the barns and stables after the engagement. The field of Waterloo, as it is called, (most improperly, in my opinion, for Waterloo is two miles off; but the Duke having dated his despatches from that place, has been the means of giving that name to the battle, which ought to have been the battle of Mont St. Jean,) is a large collection of land, similar to many of the fields of Oxfordshire, without hedges, and a spacious valley runs through the whole, having small ridges here and there within it. No better place could be found for an engagement—if such hideous massacres must be. Our guide pointed out to us everything connected with it in a most accurate manner; and most assuredly the Duke of Wellington was in the thick of it the whole day. The doors of La Haye Sainte are yet in existence, perforated with bullet holes. It was in this farmyard that eight hundred Germans were massacred, their ammunition being all expended, and the British being unable to furnish them with any. Walking along, I discovered a rib bone, and afterwards a part of a human skull, which I brought away with me. Forty-five thousand dead were interred on the field, and the bones are being continually ploughed up. The land produced double crops for four years after the battle, manured as it had been with human blood. Ascending the mound built by the King of Holland, we had a bird's-eye view of the whole country. It is now sweet and peaceful, waving with corn, and we can hardly fancy such a sweet spot could have been defiled with the spilling of human blood, and its quietness disturbed by the roaring of cannon and the roll of musketry. The man must have a hard heart, who can view Waterloo and not weep at the carnage, when he reflects that he is standing above the corpses of nearly fifty thousand of his species, of all ranks—rich and poor, old and young, distinguished and unknown—huddled, without respect of persons, in one vast sepulchre, not by the act of the Divine wisdom, who gave man life, and which man has no right to destroy,—but by the intemperate folly of one ambitious man, whose thirst for blood no holocaust could suffice, and who paid any and every price to gratify his insatiable pride.

Returned to Brussels, which is distant ten miles, and visited the Museum, Picture-gallery, Ecole des Modelles, Boulevards, and Botanic Garden, and prepared to quit.

Tuesday morning.—Left Brussels at six o'clock, for Paris. Passed through Halle, which was took possession of by the Allies during the battle, to prevent Napoleon despatching any of his troops by that road to Brussels. The whole of the country is rich beyond description. The straw of the wheat averages five feet high. Buck-wheat, barley, rye, oats, hemp, mustard, poppies, beet root, and potatoes seem the principal produce of the agriculturists; and as there are few hedges a large extent of ground is covered with these articles in various shades, giving all the colours of the rainbow to a vast extent of country.

From the Morning Post, Feb. 1.

CHANGE OF POLITICS.

The leading Minister of the Crown in the House of Commons found it expedient to wind up his elaborate speech at the opening of the session with a formal expression of Conservative sentiments. We regard this as gratifying evidence of the *decisive ascendency of those sentiments in the country.* Lord J. Russell is not to be suspected of any personal predilection for Conservatism, or any forgetfulness of the effect likely to be produced upon some of his supporters by any declaration in its favour. He knows how nearly upon the verge of defeat his Government stands, and if an additional degree of support could be obtained by the exhibition of increased Radicalism, we think experience warrants us in saying that increased Radicalism would have been exhibited. If there were any doubt as to which side the public wishes, and the political strength of the country tended, lord John would have given his least trusty friends the benefit of that doubt, and would have refrained from vexing them with a repetition of his Conservative belief. But he shrewdly sees what way the danger lies. He is afraid of those movings off to Sir Robert Peel's side of the House, now one, now another, and then a third, as described by that curiously candid person Lord Howick early in the last session; and therefore, Lord John takes the very earliest opportunity of assuring those Whigs who are coming round to Conservatism, that they ought not to be afraid of continuing in his ranks.

Beholding this, the old steady Conservatism, (with whom the Morning Post has firmly stood, through good report, and through bad report,) have reason to rejoice and be glad in their calm and prudent perseverance. If eight years ago, when they numbered but between one and two hundred of their friends in the House of Commons, they had fallen into the inaction of despondency, or rushed into the rashness of despair, where would now have been the old institutions of the country?—where the constitutional monarchy of Great Britain?—They would all have been swept down by the revolutionary tide. That they are not, is mainly owing under Providence, to the prudence, the energy, and above all, the hopeless springing from conscious rectitude of the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, and the politicians who were led and cheered on by these distinguished men. They never despaired—they never faltered, even when the revolutionary storm raged at the highest. When the Reform Bill passed they coolly looked at the means which it still left for establishing Conservative influence in the House of Commons, and they told their followers diligently and honestly to apply themselves to those means. They counselled no desperate methods, nothing calculated to disturb the peace of society or to shake the public security. They recommended active industry and zealous exertion, in conformity with the altered state of the constitution, and the new regulations of the law. Their steadiness and hopeful views gave confidence to their followers, and in spite of all adverse influences, in spite of the patronage of the Government and the blandishment of the Court, all used to the discouragement of the Conservative party, it has grown strong in honesty and powerful in numbers. The yell of the Ministerial revolutionist has been hushed through very fear; the Conservative party has become the most powerful that ever stood in opposition to the Government since England was a monarchy, and Government itself checks those who sit on its own side of the house of Commons, in order to render homage to the principles of the Opposition.

"I will not," said Lord John Russell, when reproving his radical supporter, Mr. Grote, on Tuesday evening last, "I will not mistake institutions for abuses, and attack them as if they were vices in our political system. I wish to maintain the institutions of this country, and I wish not to undertake any reform—improvement though it be called—which is incompatible with those institutions. I wish to maintain an Established Church—I wish to see an hereditary House of Peers—I wish to maintain an hereditary monarchy. If there be any plans proposed which I think hostile to those institutions, they shall have my decided opposition. I do not wish in the least to disguise my views. If there be any plans proposed which, as I think, would tend to a *Republic—to overturn the Church, or to the destruction of a hereditary Peerage*—I shall, as I have always done, state my sentiments to the House, and explain the ground of my opposition. But it is not just to confound the resistance to innovations of this kind—resistance to changes of this nature—with resistance to improvement. I think that, in the present state of this country, the safest improvements will be those which can be gradually carried, without offering disturbance to our political system."

All this might have been spoken by Sir Robert Peel. They are, in fact, the same sentiments which he expressed as Prime Minister.—He also was for the removal of proved abuses, and the enactment of practical improvements, but he was opposed to all changes which tended to revolutionize, either wholly or in part, our political system. Lord John's present theory is quite Conservative.

How different are these sentiments from what we used to find but a few years ago in every Ministerial Journal. They did not hesitate to call the hereditary House of Peers "*a proved abuse.*" The House of Mischief was one of the mildest terms by which they chose to distinguish it. Mr. O'Connell wondered why we hadn't hereditary tailors to make our coats as well as hereditary lords to make our laws; and all the Ministerial journals were in admiration of the argument and joyful at the joke.—The Ministers did not go quite so far in the Houses of Parliament; but they neither reproved nor checked these sallies of their supporters. The tide ran against Conservatism, and they floated gaily on the surface. Lord John Russell's speech, above quoted, shows how great is the change. In this change of the public mind, and in the prospect which it affords of security to the monarchy and tranquility of the people, the Conservatives have their reward. They have not office, but they have something far more important—the national confidence and approbation; and that so palpably displayed, that even the Whig Radical Ministers find it expedient to consult the national mind and to avow Conservatism in Parliament.

We confess that we attach no importance to Lord John Russell's declaration of political principles, except in so far as it is an evidence of the political state of the nation. He is an ultra expediency man, who turns about like a weather cock as the popular gale happens to blow. The time was when he published in a book that to disfranchise Old Sarum would be as decided an act of revolution as was the expulsion of James the Second. Nevertheless when the popular will ran in favour of disfranchisement, he busied himself in disfranchising Old Sarum, and many other places more worthy to retain their privileges, and he called it a necessary renovation, and restoration of the constitution! For the last two or three years he has shown symptoms of Conservatism at the beginning of the session, has grown almost Radical towards the middle of it, and has ended by consenting to all the Conservative emendations of his ill constructed measures. As he has commenced the present session rather more Conservatively than usual, we may, perhaps, calculate that just after Easter he will be more than usually Radical. Should his station by that time be upon the Speaker's left, which is rather more than a possible contingency, he will doubtless have become quite oblivious of the Conservatism which he now so carefully puts forth.

But, wherever he may be, or whatever he may say, he will not be able to erase the sentiment he has expressed, and which owes its force in the country to no good will nor good work of his, viz., that for the *welfare of this nation the Established Church, the hereditary House of Peers, and the hereditary Monarchy ought to be maintained, and all republican plans tending to the injury of those institutions, ought to be opposed.*

Curious Relic.—It will be remembered that on the capture of the Chinese island Chusan in July last, that were taken by the British among the spoils of war, a brass cannon, a six pounder, bearing an inscription showing it to have been made in 1601, by Richard Phillips. It is supposed that this gun was sent to China by Queen Elizabeth as a present. It appears from certain record that Richard Phillips was one of the royal gun founders during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, and a record has been found of a casting of a gun by Phillips 1601, which answers to the description of that taken at Chusan. No other gun of the kind is known to have been cast in the year.—It is supposed that the gun is the oldest of its kind in existence.

Tom Dibdin had a cottage near Box-hill, to which, after his theatrical labors, he was delighted to retire. One stormy night, after Mr. and Mrs. Dibdin had been in bed some time, Mrs. Dibbin being kept awake by the violence of the weather, aroused her husband, exclaiming "Tom! Tom! get up!" "What for?" said he. "Don't you hear how very bad the wind is?" "Is it," replied Dibdin, half asleep, but could not help punning. "Put a peppermint lozenge out of the window, my dear. It is the best thing in the world for the wind."

Pekin.—The capital of China stands in a corner of this vast empire, about forty miles only from the great wall. It consists of two distinct parts, the Chinese and Tartar cities, in the latter of which is the Imperial Palace. It is about twelve miles in circumference, and completely surrounded by lofty walls. According to the most creditable accounts, the population is about 2,000,000. It is divided into regular streets, the principal of which crosses the whole city, and is about 120 feet wide, unpaved, but carefully watered, and nearly three miles long.—The streets are much crowded, as the Chinese spend much time in the open air. Its position renders the climate comparatively cold, and the frost and snow prevail generally for three or four months every year. The palace also, is surrounded by a wall, with a few sentinels at the gate. It, in fact, forms a small town, inhabited by the great officers of the state, and numerous mechanics in the service of the Emperor. Nankin, the ancient capital, is a very superior city, but has greatly declined since the seat of government and the courts of justice were transferred to Pekin. It is the first town in the empire for manufactures and learning. It is situated on the Yangtse Kiang near the mouth. Nankin is remarkable for its pagoda, or porcelain tower. It consists of nine stories, ascended by 884 steps. The galleries are filled with images, and set round with bells, which jingle when agitated by the wind. To the south of Nankin, along the Great Canal, stands the beautiful city of Son-chou-fou, which the Chinese extol as their earthly paradise. Here all the classes, whose functions are to minister to pleasure, are trained to their respective vocations—comedians, dancers, jugglers, and females destined to fill the harems of the great. The females here are reckoned to be fairer and more gracefully attired than those of the southern cities. The adjoining province, Tche-Kiang, is the finest in China. It produces vast quantities of mulberry trees, and it is distinguished by containing the great city of Hang-tchou-fou, situated at a point where the Great Canal joins the river Tcheentang, which here spreads into an ample salt water lake. This is the city described by Marco Polo, as the capital of Southern China, and as the most splendid he ever saw.—Even in its present decline, it still rivals Pekin. The varied beauties of its lake, the numerous pleasure parties which cover its surface, the gilded barges, with floating streamers, and the ærial mansions with which the margin of the lake is studded, form a magic scene which fully bears out the glowing description of that celebrated traveller. In the adjoining province of Kiang-si is the Poyang Lake, surrounded with numerous and populous cities: one of the most remarkable is Kan-than-fou, said to contain 1,000,000 of inhabitants. It is in the centre of the porcelain manufactures, and like some of our best inland manufacturing towns, its site is marked by the clouds of flame and smoke which rise from it, and make it appear at night like a great city on fire. No foreigner has been admitted into its precincts, lest he should discover the secret of the processes carried on. The southern frontier of Kiang-si is bounded by a lofty and naked barrier of mountains, which interrupt the communication between Pekin and Canton.

Reward of Humanity and Daring.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of the governors and other supporters of the Royal Humane Society was held at their new offices in Trafalgar square, to receive the accounts for the past year, for the election of officers and to make awards of medals, &c. to individuals who had exerted themselves to save the lives of others. After several rewards for saving life from drowning had been given, without a moment's hesitation a silver medal was voted to Mr. Charles Duncan, of the Royal Mail Steam Company's ship Britannia for saving two lives in Kingston harbour. The accident by which the lives were endangered occurred in July last, when the steam-ship President of which he was then second officer lay in Kingstown. The young gentleman had, on a former occasion, gallantly aided in saving the life of another fellow creature who had fallen overboard from the steam ship Liverpool in the Atlantic.

London Paper.

During the year just ended, the income of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, from voluntary contributions amounted exclusive of legacies, to upwards of £41,000, and 40 additional clergymen have been added to the missionary list.

The Charter of Liberty.—A tall carroty Spitalfields weaver named Montford, was summoned before the commissioners of the Tower Hamlets Court of Requests by a Marine store-shop keeper for the sum of 12s. 6d. "Please yer Lordship," said the proprietor of the rag shop, "this ere good man comes to me and engages the 'Charter of Liberty' for which he was to pay me 5s., and I never seed it arterwards nor yet the 5s." Commissioner: The "Charter of Liberty is not a very expensive commodity, if 5s. is the value of it; but I don't exactly understand what you mean, is it anything to eat or what (laughter)?—Plaintiff: Oh no my Lord: it's a flag with the "Charter of Liberty" in gold letters, upon it. "Some of the Chartists seem to be fully aware of that," exclaimed one of the commissioners. It appeared that the plaintiff in addition to speculating in rags, old iron, bones and the like, had an assortment of flags bearing various devices, which he was in the habit of letting out for hire to societies, processions, &c. During this Christmas a few discontented weavers attempted to get up a chartist "demonstration; to that end they engaged the flag or "Charter of Liberty," with the view of making the affair go off with more eclat; but the party at the head of whom was the defendant, all got drunk and fought with each other, and in the row the "Charter of Liberty" got torn to shreds, the value of which he estimated at 12s 6d., which sum he sought to recover of the defendant, as he hired the flag, and appeared to be the prime mover of the concern.—Commissioner: Have you applied to him at all for payment?—Plaintiff: I've called upon him three or four times for the money. The last time I went there he doubled his fist in my face and told me to cut off, or he'd show me the last "new hit." So, finding I could obtain neither money nor the "Charter of Liberty" I took out a summons against him,—Commissioner (to the defendant): Pray what do you call yourself:—Defendant (with an air of importance): Vy, I'm cheerman in the "Spitalfields Political Regeneration Society" and a weaver by trade.—Commissioner: I think you had better stick to weaving, and leave political regeneration to other people, yourself and family would be all the better for it.—Defendant: Its a werry bad state o' things jist now, sir, and the sooner we alters 'em the better. The People's Charter's the thing.—Commissioner: Well, how will you pay the money?—Defendant: No how at all. Vy don't he summons the whole lot on em'? Vy am I to be made the wictem?—Commissioner: You hired the flag; and are therefore, the responsible person.—Defendant: Vell this here's a pretty go; this ull be a werry expensive consarn, this "Charter o' Liberty."—The chartist patriot was then ordered to pay for the "Charter of Liberty" at 2s. a-week.

A Rich Spinster.—The will of the Miss Jane Innes, spinster; formerly of Picardy place, Edinburg, but late of Stow, in North Briton, has just been proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Doctors' Commons, by George Scott and John Thompson, Esqrs. the executors. The deceased was possessed of upwards of £800,000 in the funds, and property in different parts of Scotland to the amount of £1,000,000, making together, the enormous sum of two millions, the whole of which the testatrix has bequeathed to be equally divided amongst all her relations who can be found, without respect to the nearest of kindred. About five years since, the testatrix became entitled to £500,000, upon the death of her brother, he having died intestate, and she being his only next of kin. It is a most extraordinary fact that, notwithstanding the immense wealth of the deceased lady, her habits were very penurious; and, as proof of it, it is only necessary to mention one fact. One dark evening she had occasion to go up stairs, but would not even light a candle, and, in consequence of her advanced age, (nearly eighty) she slipped down and broke her leg, which accident ultimately caused death. The amount of probate duty alone will amount to a princely fortune, and the supposed wealthiest spinster in the world (Miss Burdett Coutts) was entitled to that appellation until the present time. There is every reason to believe that the property of the deceased is the largest ever proved in Doctors' Commons.—*London paper.*

The Count de Mirabeau and his Valet.—The Count de Mirabeau, brother of the celebrated orator, one morning called his valet to him. 'You are faithful,' said he, you are zealous; in short, I am satisfied with your services; but I give you your dismissal.' 'On what account?' naturally inquired the valet. 'Notwithstanding our agreement, you get drunk on the same days as I do,' said Mirabeau. 'It is not my fault,' replied the valet; 'you get drunk every day.' The Count found nothing to reply to this judicious argument, and he kept his *Valet de Chambre.*

Why is a man ruled by an ugly old woman, like a piece of meat awkwardly carved? Because he is axe-led.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 12th March.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, The House went into committee of the whole, in further consideration of supplies to be granted for the public service. Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the chair. The Chairman reported, That the committee having the business referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of resolutions: and he having read the same, handed them in at the clerk's table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £50 towards paying Stephen Burpe the balance due for building a Public Wharf or Landing in the Parish of Sheffield, County of Sunbury.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £3500 to improve the Road from the Grand Falls to the Little Falls of the Madawaska, and to build a bridge at the Grand Falls; and the further sum of £1500 for the same Road, so soon as the amount due from the Disputed Territory Fund is paid over to the Treasurer.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £2,500 for the Road from Saint John to the Nova Scotia Line, to be appropriated as follows:—For that part of the road leading from Saint John to Hayward's Mills, £1,150—of which, £200 to be laid out on the Saint John Great Road, and £250 from the Marsh to Hammond River Bridge:—From the head of the Marsh, near Ellison's, to Hammond River, near Beattie's, £100:—And for the Road leading from Hayward's Mills to the Nova Scotia Line, £1,250—such part of this sum to be expended on the Tantamar Marsh (Old Road) as may be necessary to keep the same in repair.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £1,200 for the Great Road from Saint John to Saint Andrews, and for new Bridges necessary to be erected on said Road; a sufficient sum to be applied in making Draws in the Bridges at the mouths of the Digdeguash and Musquash Rivers.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, the sum of £1,200 towards the Piers and Landing Places on the East and West sides of the Harbour of Saint John, in connexion with the several Great Roads, by the establishment of Steam Ferry Boats for the safer and speedy conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails and Passengers across the said Harbour.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £1000 for the improvement of the Great Road from Fredericton to Saint John via Nerepis.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £200 for the Great Road from Gagetown to the Nerepis road.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £3000 for the road from Fredericton to Bend of Petitcodiac; one half of which to be expended from Fredericton to Salmon River, and the remainder thence onwards.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £750 for the road from Oak Bay to the Bridge at Eel River.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £750 to open and improve the new line of road between the Grand Lake and Richibucto river.

To His Exbellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £409 to enable His Excellency to defray the cost of building a Bridge across the Magaguadavic River in the year 1840, under the superintendence of the Honorable Thomas Wyer, the commissioner appointed for that purpose; and the further sum of £25 as a compensation to the said commissioner for his services.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, the sum of £200 for one year in aid of a line of Stages between Fredericton and Newcastle, Miramichi, to be paid semi-annually by Warrant on the Provincial Treasurer, under the hand and seal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to such person or persons as shall be appointed to run such Stage or Stages, by two or more commissioners to be appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who is hereby authorized to make such appointments, on its being certified to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, by such commissioners, or the major part of them, that the person or persons who shall be so appointed by such commissioners as aforesaid, to run such Stage or Stages, have well and faithfully performed that duty, and run a good, safe and commodious Stage or Stages, well adapted for the accommodation of travellers, twice a week during the year, for which such commissioners shall so certify as aforesaid, unless prevented by the badness of the road or unavoidable accidents, and that the person or persons so employed and running such Stage or Stages have not less than five changes of good horses on the road.

And the chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask leave to sit again. *Ordered*, That the report be accepted, the Resolutions engrossed, and leave to sit again granted.

Saturday, 13th March.

The Hon. Mr. Johnston, by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:—

"NEW-BRUNSWICK.

"*Message to the House of Assembly, 12th March 1841*

"J. Harvey, Lt. Governor.

"The Lieutenant Governor submits to the house, an Extract from the Minutes of the College Council, in answer to the Address of the House of the 5th instant, on the subject of proposed modifications of the Charter of King's College. J. H.

The following is the Document communicated by the aforegoing Message:—

Extract from the Minutes of a College Council held at Government House, on Thursday the 11th March 1841.

Resolved, That while the Council adhere to the proposed modifications of the 18th February, 1840, generally, in regard to the Constitution of the College Council, yet in token of their sincere desire to meet the wishes of the Assembly, they are willing to agree that the Constitution of that Body be so far altered as to dispense with the provisions requiring that two of their Members be Professors: and they are further willing to agree that the number of the Council be enlarged to fifteen instead of thirteen; and further

Resolved, That in regard to any alteration in the present Charter, in respect to degrees in Divinity, the Council leave the decision of that point to Her Majesty's Government; and further

Resolved, That His Excellency be requested to communicate the foregoing Resolutions to the House of Assembly.

G. F. STREET, *Registrar.*

The Honorable Mr. Johnston, also by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:—

Message to the House of Assembly, 12th March, 1841.

J. Harvey, Lt. Governor.

"The Lieutenant Governor acquaints the House, that by a Despatch which he has recently received

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