bitants of Musquash, in the County of Saint John, praying that a new Bridge may be erected over the Musquash River, at or near the site of the present Bridge, near the residence of the said G. C. Carman; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Freeze, by leave, presented a Petition from John H. Ryan, Esquire, and 110 others, inhabitants of the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, praying that a grant may pass in aid of individual subscription, towards maintaining a Courier on the Line of Road between Lyon's, in King's County, and Pitfield's, in the County of Westmorland, to intersect the Great Road leading to Nova-Scotia; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee on Internal Communication, to report thereon.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a petition from George Salter, of the City of Saint John, Merchant praying that a grant may pass to him for Drawback on Loaf Sugar exported to Halifax, Nova-Scotia, in November last: which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Hill, by leave, presented a Petition from John Subattis and Peter Joseph, of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, on behalf of the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indians, praying that a grant may pass to enable them to purchase a tract of land at or near the River Saint Croix, for the benefit of that Tribe; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Hill, also by leave, presented a Petition from Cyrus C. Munger, of the United States, setting forth, that he had paid both the Parliamentary and Provincial Duties on a Camera Obscura or Magic Lanthorn, as well as on certain Diagrams or Views brought into the Province in the month of May last, for the purpose of assisting in the illustration of a course of Lectures delivered by him, and that at the close of the Lectures they were exported to the United States, and praying that the said Duties may be refunded to him; which he read. Ordered that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Hill, also by leave, presented a Petition from John M'Leaughlin, complaining of the manner in which the Ferry is now kept at Oak Point, in the County of Charlotte, and praying that the right to keep the said Ferry may be confirmed to him;

Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee on Internal Communication, to report thereon.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a petition from Thomas Sime and others, Commissioners of the Alms House at Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed amount of expenses incurred in the support of transient Poor during the past year; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Hill moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, to assess the Parish of Saint Stephens, in the said County, for the erection of a Wharf on the Public Landing at Salt Water, in the said Parish.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, The House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of a Bill to impose a Tax upon Wild Lands. Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair. The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, it was moved that the first Section thereof, which had passed when previously in committee on the said Bill, be reconsidered.

And upon the question the Committee divided as follows:—Yeas 10: Nays 12.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill, when the following was moved as an additional Section thereto:

"And be it enacted, That Timber Land, on which the owner thereof, or some person authorized by him, is from year to year in the habit of Lumbering, shall be deemed and taken to be improved Land, and not liable to taxation under the provisions of this Act, anything in the said Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

And upon the question for adopting the said amendment, the Committee again divided as follows:—Yeas 6, Nays 14.

Whereupon it was also decided in the negative.

That the following amendment was then moved, and to stand as the XIV. Section to the said Bill:—

"And be it enacted, That no part of this Act shall extend or apply to, or be construed to extend or apply to the Lands granted to or holden by the Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick Land Company.

And upon the question for adopting this amendment, the Committee again divided as follows:—Yeas 17, Nays 3. And so it passed in the affirmative.

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

"NEW BRUNSWICK

"*Message to the House of Assembly, 3d Feb.* 1841.

"J. Harvey, Lt. Governor.

"In communicating to the House of Assembly an extract of a Despatch from her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in answer to the Resolution of the House of last Session, relative to the payment of the Salary of the Master of the Rolls, from the Surplus of the Civil List Fund, the Lieutenant Governor feels that he cannot employ any language which could so forcibly convey the sentiments entertained by Her Majesty's Government, of the uniform conduct of the House of Assembly of New-Brunswick, as that contained in Lord John Russell's Despatch. "J H."

The Despatch communicated by the aforegoing Message being read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows:—

(Extract.)

[No. 44.] *Downing Street, 20th April*, 1840.

I have received your Despatch of the 20th March, No. 13, communicating to me the copy of an Address to yonrself from the House of Assembly of New-Brunswick, of the 9th of that month, respecting the application of the Surplus of the Civil List Fund, for the Salary of the Master of the Rolls of the Province.

In declining to acquiesce in this application, you will employ the most courteous and conciliatory style, which the occasion admits of; for the language of the House on the present occasion, and their habitual course of proceeding on all occasions, are such as to entitle them to the respect and confidence of her Majesty's Government, and it is right that those feelings should be distinctly indicated, in the terms selected, to convey a refusal of the present application, which they have perhaps made unadvisedly. I have, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

Major General Sir John Harvey, &c. &c.

The Honourable Mr. Johnston, also by command of his Excellency, laid before the House—

Communication from Abraham Gesner, Esquire, Provincial Geologist, accompanied by a Catalogue of the objects of Natural History, contained in his Museum at Saint John, and recommending that the Mechanics' Institute at Saint John, should be enabled to acquire the same.

Thursday, 4th February.

Mr. Hill, by leave, presented a Petition from John Marks, of Saint Stephens, in the County of Charlote, setting forth, that in the year 1835 he purchased from the Crown a tract of five thousand eight hundred acres of land, lying between the waters of the Rivers Saint John and Saint Croix, upon which he paid the first instalment, and entered into a bond for the payment of the residue, that the bond has since been cancelled upon forfeiture of the instalment paid, and the relinquishment of the said Land, and praying compensation, either in Land or otherwise, for the amount so paid by him; which he read.

And upon the question that the said petition be received and ordered to lie on the table, the House divided—Yeas, 8. Nays, 13. Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The Honorable Mr. Johnston, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Report from Philip Palmer and John Jordan, Esquires, Commissioners for exploring a line of Road from Point Wolf, in the County of Westmorland, to Quaco, in the County of Saint John, accompanied by a Plan of such Exploration, as also an account of the expense incurred in performing the service.

On motion of Mr. Palmer,—*Ordered*, That the House do on Saturday next, the 6th instant, go into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to limit the duration of the Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Beardsley, The House went into Committee of the whole, on a bill to provide for the expenses of Grand and Petit Jurors in the County of Carleton, Mr. Wilson in the Chair of the Committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, praying further Legislative aid towards the House of Correction recently erected in that County; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, praying for reimbursement to the Overseers of the Poor of Saint John and Portland, respectively, for the expenses incurred in the support and relief of sick, distressed, and indigent Emigrants in the year 1840; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, praying a reimbursement of the expenses incurred in the support of the temporary Lunatic Assylum established in the said City, for the year 1840: which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Friday, 5th February.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to erect the upper part of the Parish of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, into a distinct Town or Parish: A Bill for the Naturalization of Aliens in this Province: A Bill to abolish the Fees of the Judges and Clerk of the Pleas in the Supreme Court, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof: and A Bill to regulate the office of Coroner in this Province.

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

"NEW BRUNSWICK.

"*Messages to the House of Assembly, 3d Feb.* 1841.

"J. Harvey, Lt. Governor.

"The Lieutenant Governor informs the House that a Petition has been presented to him by the Mechanics Institute of Saint John, praying for aid to enable them to continue, with success, the efforts, which have already been made, to effect the objects of their Institution—a measure to which the Lieutenant Governor is disposed to attach no ordinary degree of importance, and he therefore particularly recommends it to the fostering care and encouragement of the House, as one most intimately connected with the best interests of this rising Province.

"J. H."

"NEW BRUNSWICK.

"*Message to the House of Assembly, 4th Feb.* 1841.

"J. Harvey, Lt. Governor.

"The Lieutenant Governor submits to the House a Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire respecting improvements in the steamboat landing at Indian Town, together with an opinion of the Attorney General, and recommends that provision be made for carrying into effect the plan proposed. "J. H"

The documents, communicated by the last of the aforegoing Messages, are as follow:—

STEAMBOAT LANDING, INDIAN TOWN.

Report of Commissioners.

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. and K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

The Subscribers having been appointed to report on the subject of the improvement of the landing at Indian Town, in the Parish of Portland, County of Saint John, beg leave to state to Your Excellency, that they have caused a plan to be made of the shores and the erections and buildings now on the same,—which they herewith submit—on which plan they have marked in red such improvements as, in their opinion, will much benefit the public, and, as they think, without injury to the proprietors of property at the place, they recommend that the Road leading to the water be extended out into the River about one hundred and fifty feet; thence a pier or wharf to be carried down stream, nearly in a line with the bank, about four hundred and seventy-five feet in length by fifty feet wide, making a continuance of the road along the Wharf. They have also suggested that the slip now open between the north side of the Road and the wharf owned by Mr. Robertson be kept open for the accommodation of small market boats, and at the termination of the wharf, above alluded to, another slip, of one hundred feet wide be left for the same purpose, and from thence to Marble Point, a road way or wharf be carried a distance of about five hundred and eighty feet. These improvements carried out, in their opinion, would improve the landing, and provide accommodation for the public. At the same time they do not think it necessary that all the suggested improvements should be made at present—but the Wharf, if carried as far as the south side of Reynold's Wharf, would provide accommodation for many years. This, they think, from enquiries made and information obtained, would not cost over fifteen hundred pounds.

The subscribers are not aware in what manner the suggested improvements might interfere with private rights, but, in their opinion, the property of the proprietors on the bank would be improved and increased in value; neither do they presume to say what regulations or law should be made to carry out the detail of the said improvements, but they expect it will be necessary to pass some Legislative enactment to provide for carrying the recommendation, if it should be approved of by Your Excellency, into effect. The plan marked A, referred to and signed by the subscribers, and this report, are respectfully submitted by

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

I. WOODWARD,
JOHN M. WILMOT,
JOHN WARD, Jun.

Saint John, N. B. 11th January, 1841.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Fredericton, 4th February, 1841.

May it please Your Excellency,

Your Excellency having delivered to me the Report of the Committee appointed on the subject of the improvement of the landing place at Indian Town, in the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, together with a plan accompanying the same, for my consideration and any observations I might deem necessary to make relating thereto, I have to state, I am not aware of any serious difficulties to prevent the accomplishment of an object so very necessary and desirable for the public good.

It appears to me the course to be pursued will be for Your Excellency, by Message, to invite the attention of the Assembly to the subject, and the necessity of an appropriation of money being made to enable Your Excellency to carry the design into effect, when Your Excellency can appoint Commissioners to have the same completed, under such directions and instructions as may be given to them on the subject.

The land over which the projected improvement is contemplated to be made, belongs to the Crown, and can without much difficulty be appropriated for the purposes intended; and although a small part of it is in possession of individuals who have erected wharves thereon, yet they are intruders, and cannot, by such their unlawful act, be considered as having deprived the Crown of its rights. And I am quite satisfied that, by prudent management, their interests can be advanced in a way to afford them ample compensation for any injury they may, in the first instance, consider they will sustain.

When the work necessary to complete the landing shall be effected, it may be deemed proper by the Legislature to place the same under the control of the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, to make and establish necessary rules and regulations respecting the public use thereof.

All which is humbly submitted by Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

C. I. PETERS, *Att'y Gen.*

His Excellency Sir John Harvey,
K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

SHINGLE WEAVERS.

During the debate on the above Bill, Mr. Brown proposed as an amendment a section relating to the Shingle Weavers, and exempting them from a duty which has of late been levied on an industrious class of people. He said it was customary for those persons to follow the lumberers, and to make shingles from the butt-ends and other refuse wood which came in their way; and their conduct was highly meritorious. Instead of fiddling and dancing, as was the case up the River St. John, they work on their farms in the summer, and during the winter make shingles for the supply of the West India Market, and provide their families with the necessaries of life; and while others were suffering from their neglect, were converting that which would otherwise be useless into articles of food. Until recently this branch of industry had not been interfered with, but from some cause or other, during the last year they had been required to take out permits, and they had to make application for berths, engage surveyors, and pay a percentage upon the shingles they made, which was the conversion of a valueless article into that which was useful, and was in fact so much saved to the Province. He regretted that the government had condescended to notice the employment of those poor people in this way; and if he had any pledge from the members of the Executive government, that they would be relieved from this odious tax, which was insignificant and pitiful in the extreme, and they were allowed to go on as usual, he would not move the amendment.

Mr. L. A Wilmot was opposed to the amendment, as it would never do to give these shingle weavers a carte blanche such as was wanted; as instead of following the lumberers, they would take what they pleased. The subject however, was attended with difficulty, as at present there was a large trade carried on between the County of Charlotte and the West Indies; and he understood 40 millions of shingles had been exported during the past year from St. Stephen's alone. But if persons were not to be interfered with trees would be selected, and much injury might accrue to the revenue.

Mr. Street would support the amendment. It was of importance that the exportation of manufactured articles should be encouraged; and this was an advantageous application of the productive powers of labour, which should be fostered; the parties engaged in which are the consumers of dutiable articles. They should certainly be exempted from the tax that had been imposed, as after the explanation that had been given, it appeared the wood that was converted into shingles was unfit for any other purpose. The learned member for York was fearful that some advantage might be taken of the exemption, and that timber would be taken from crown lands; but it did not appear that such would be the result; yet even if that were the case, the Legislature would be giving encouragement to the export of a manufactured article.

Mr. Wilmot said the same remark would apply to logs.

Mr. Gilbert thought there must be some mistake, and that the wood of which the shingles were made must be good, the price at Portland being 20s. a thousand. And if these people were allowed to go into the woods without a permit, they might destroy timber without making such outlay as was made by those who were engaged in lumbering pursuits; and he did not see why the former class of persons should be exempted from a duty, which the lumberers was called upon to pay.

Mr. Boyd said the manufacture of shingles kept a number of persons employed in all directions in the County of Charlotte: some of whom go into the woods with provisions and cattle. The quantity exported during the past year as far as he could ascertain, was about 22 millions from St. Stephens, 15 from St. Andrews, and with what was sent from Magaguadavic, might be estimated at nearly fifty millions.

Mr. Hill explained that the shingles were made of refuse stuff and timber of an inferior quality. If a good description of trees were to be found, others would apply for permit to make timber. But all that was in for that purpose, had been hauled long ago. In fact any kind of soft wood answered the purpose. The shingles fetched about 10s. a thousand, and were carried sometimes twenty miles to market. Sometimes perhaps these people might come across a solitary tree which would make laying shingles. If any objection existed to the amendment in its present shape, he had no objections that pine and spruce should be excepted. The injury which the revenue would sustain by exempting the shingle weavers, would be very trifling, while the loss to the people engaged in the manufacture, by the imposition of a tax, would be very considerable.

Mr. Wilmot thought there was a discrepancy between the hon. member for Charlotte, who introduced the amendment, and the learned member who spoke last. There must be many persons who were desirous of becoming settlers; and those who might be inclined to purchase, would want the description of wood that is used to manufacture shingles, for rails: so long as individuals were permitted to cut on crown lands, they would not interfere with their own. The duty after all was a mere title, being ten per cent. on the manufactured article.

Mr. Brown explained: he had said the shingle weavers followed where the lumberers had gone before, probably some time since; but where the supply of good timber has been exhausted. As to any evils such as had been alluded to, none had ever been complained of before; and there was one uniform expression of regret throughout the county at the proceedings of the Crown Land Department. Before these took place, parties having exhausted the means of their own lands, went into the woods, and procured hemlock and cedar, the wood used chiefly in making shingles. The difficulty complained of was this. Parties were required to take out licence for a certain quantity, they must pay a percentage on the article manufactured, and they must make agreement with the merchant for the purpose of obtaining advances. He hoped all this would be prevented; and that the members of the Executive would say these people should be exempted.

Hon. Speaker said this was the first time he had heard of the exaction; which must have originated with the Deputy Surveyors. Perhaps it would be better to bring the subject under the notice of the Government in some other way.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

Saturday, 6th February.

On motion of Mr. Palmer, that the house do now proceed to the order of the day to go into committee of the whole on a bill to limit the duration of the Assembly: and upon the question the house divided, Yeas 9, Nays 16.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—I think the Fredericton and City Newspapers generally did in June last, announce to the public, that "His Excellency the Lieutenant "Governor had received the Queen's most gracious "permission to accept the increase of his official income from the Legislature of New-Brunswick."

Now sir I wish to know why those papers in June last, omitted the latter part of Lord Russell's despatch, wherein he says, "I cannot doubt that as "the Assembly thus feel the inadequacy of the sa"lary assigned to the Representative of the Sove"reign in New-Brunswick, they will hereafter dis"play a similar spirit of liberality towards your suc"cessor."

It is quite evident that the source from which the papers were furnished with the first part, could have also supplied the latter, which to the public, is by far the most important. Lord Russell's permission of acceptance, implies, that it is given solely in the expectation, that the same increase of £500 per annum will be given to the future Governors of New-Brunswick!! P.

PORK & BEEF.—Received per schooner Nile, from Halifax:—30 Barrels Prime BEEF; 30 do. PORK, for sale by the subscribers.

Dec. 11. CRANE & M'GRATH.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 12, 1841.

China.—The war with China, appears to be over:—it is stated that the Emperor has agreed to pay to Great Britain, the sum of Three Millions sterling, which is to include indemnification for the loss of Opium to the British merchants, and also the expences which the British Government has incurred in prosecuting the war. This intelligence so unexpected in England, has had the happy effect of already lowering the price of Teas throughout the British markets.

India.—The news from this quarter is also gratifying, it shows the continued success of the British arms, and the unconditional surrender of that crafty and subtle warrior *Dost Mahommed*, to the British Commander-in Chief Sir W. McNaughten.

REVENUE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The abstract of our Province Revenue for the year 1840, exhibits Total Receipts £110,047 15 3: Expenditure £168,749 0 3: Province Debts £49,584 18 9: The Assets, including Bonds, Cash, &c. £50,000. Excess of Expenditure over the total receipts is £58,701 5 0.

New and Popular Works.—We would recommend our readers to the perusal of Mr. Graham's advertisement of New Books.—Families and others can be accommodated on easy terms by application to Mr. Graham.

Extraordinary Travelling!—David Caldwell the Eastern Postman, left St. John on Saturday evening last, after six o'clock, proceeded to Amherst in Nova-Scotia, a distance of 146 miles; and returned here again with the Halifax Mail on Monday afternoon at 15 minutes after 3 o'clock.

Militia Ball.—It is with much pleasure we notice the Militia Ball given by the Officers of the several Battalions of this City and County, on Wednesday evening last, at the St. John Hotel. The Company assembled about 9 o'clock to the number of nearly three hundred, and a more brilliant assemblage it has seldom been our good fortune to witness. The room was well lighted, the decorations tastefully arranged, and the bursts of Music which at intervals came from the well organized Band of the 69th Regiment, which Colonel Monins had kindly allowed to be in attendance, were felt electrically by all. Some of Strauss' celebrated Waltzes were beautifully performed. The union of so many Battalions brought together a great number of young and beautiful women, whose bright eyes and radiant smiles lent additional lustre to the scene; but there certainly was one fault, tho' in this case without a remedy—the room itself was infinitely too small, and much both of beauty and effect was consequently lost. Col. Monins and Lady, Captain Battersbee and Lady, the Officers of the 69th Regt., and of the Garrison generally, with several from Fredericton, were present as Guests, and appeared much to enjoy the novelty and gaiety of the evening. Unanimity and good feeling are almost as essential to the army as discipline, and the *esprit du corps* manifested by the Officers of the Militia on this occasion, is not only creditable to themselves, but augurs much for their efficiency in the field, should their services be required.

Alms House, Work House, &c. for the City and County of Saint John."—We observe by the Journals of the Assembly, that Mr. Jordan one of our County Members, has presented a Petition from the Parish of Saint Martins in the County of St. John, praying that that Parish may be relieved from the operations of the Act. 1st Victoria, cap. 17, intitled "An Act to provide for the erection of an Alms "House and Work House, and to establish a Pub"lic Infirmary in and for the City and County of "Saint John."

This Act also provides for an assessment to be made, if necessary, for defraying the expenses thereof, and to be paid by the inhabitants of the City of Saint John, and the Parishes of Portland, Saint Martins and Lancaster in the said County. We therefore hope that Mr. Jordan's Petition will not be allowed to pass the Legislature. In common justice to the citizens of St. John who pay generally nine-tenths of all the County taxes—and in justice to the Parishes of Portland and Lancaster, such a petition ought not to be entertained; the farmers and land owners in the Parish of St. Martins, sho'd not be exempted from bearing their just proportion of the County expences. If there be benefits to be obtained for the County, Saint Martin's is sure to step in for a share:—let there be bounties for grain, or for fish, St. Martins will press for their claims. If an unfortunate Lunatic be found in their Parish, they will be sure to bring him to the city, and if thieves or rioters be taken among them, they also are brought to the very building which Mr. Jordan's petition *prays to exempt them from supporting!!*

It will give pleasure to the friends of the Rev. Mr. Harrison, of St. Luke's Church, Portland, to learn that he was inducted to the Rectory of that Parish on the 23d ult. on the presentation of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, and the recommendation of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.—*Gazette.*

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following Resolutions, passed at a meeting of the friends of Agriculture, held at the St. John Hotel.

At a Meeting held on the 10th February, 1841, by the Friends of Agriculture, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming an Agricultural Society for the County of Saint John, N. B

Ralph M. Jarvis, Esquire, being requested to take the Chair, and Mr. Geo. Younger to act as Secretary—it was

Moved by Dr. R. Bayard, and seconded by A. Wedderburn, Esq

That the present state of Agriculture in this rapidly improving Province, would be promoted by the establishment of a County Society in Saint John, and that this Meeting deeply impressed with the necessity of such an establishment, call upon the friends of Agriculture throughout the County, to aid in its formation—which was carried unanimously.

Moved by Geo. G. Gilbert, Esquire, and seconded by Mr. James Dunn,

That the President and Directors of the St. John Mechanics' Institute be requested to allow the use of their Hall, for a Public Meeting on Thursday next, the 18th instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M., and that Dr. Robert Bayard be requested to deliver an Address on Agriculture that evening. Carried unanimously.

[Dr. Bayard stated to the Meeting, that it was his great desire to see the cause of Agriculture prosper, and that he should comply with the above request with great pleasure.]

R. M. Jarvis, Esq. being requested to leave the Chair, it was taken by George G. Gilbert, Esquire, when the thanks of the Meeting were given to Mr. Jarvis, for the able manner he had conducted himself therein.

Resolved, that the Editors of the City papers be requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

GEORGE YOUNGER, *Secretary.*

The President and Directors of the Mechanics' Institute have kindly agreed with the above request, and the doors of the Mechanics' Hall will be open to the Public at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening next, for the purpose of their hearing Dr. Bayard's Address, and attending to matters connected with the formation of an Agricultural Society, for the County of Saint John

Those favourable to such an important measure, are particularly requested to attend.—*Gaz.*

☞ Those who take an interest in the cause of Agriculture in the country, are requested to meet at the Office of Dr. Bayard, Germain street, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, on special preliminary business, relative to the formation of the Agricultural Society as noticed above.

We have again to apologize for the diminutive size of the sheet on which the Chronicle appears, nor shall we be able to produce a larger sheet until a supply of Printing paper shall arrive from Europe.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE CIRCUITS FOR 1841.

Honourable Mr. Justice Botsford.

Kent,	Tuesday,	31st August.
Carleton,	"	30th September.
Charlotte,	"	2nd November.
St. John,	"	11th January, (1842).

Honourable Mr. Justice Carter.

Sunbury,	Tuesday,	23rd February.
Queen's	"	2nd March.
Charlotte,	"	27th April.
St. John,	"	3rd August.
King's,	"	13th July.
Westmorland,	"	7th September.

Honourable Mr. Justice Parker.

Restigouche,	Tuesday,	31st August.
Gloucester,	"	7th September.
Northumberland	"	14th September.

Government Emigrant Office,
Union Street, St. John, 8th Feb. 1841.

Sir,—Have the goodness, through your paper, to make known to Emmigrants resident in the Province, and to others interested in Emigration from the United Kingdom, that an arrangement has been made, through the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration, that whenever a sailing vessel having Emigrants on board has been cleared at H. M. Custom Houses at home, a duplicate list will be forwarded by the Government Agents to this office by the Mail Steam Packets—whereby I shall be always in possession of the names of those on board, several weeks before the vessels can arrive, and thus be enabled and ready, at all times, to furnish information to inquirers, and to receive any instructions they may have to offer for the future guidance of their friends to join them in the Country. Farmers, families, builders, or contractors for public and private works, can also ascertain, upon inquiry, the amount of manual labour expected to arrive, and on arrival the parties wanted will be directed to their intended destination within the Province.

The Lists will be filed in this office,—so that in the event of partial or total losses, missing vessels or deaths at sea, parties interested either by kindred feeling or succession to property, may learn something of the Emigrants fate.

A. WEDDERBURN.
Government Emigrant Agent for N. Brunswick.

Mr. A. McLeod.—We refer our readers to an extract from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, containing an account of the lawless doings of an armed band who, after Mr. McLeod had given the bail required by the authorities at Lockport, seized and re-lodged him in the prison from which he had just been lawfully released. Such acts must meet with the reprobation of all men, who desire to see the laws enforced. Mr. McLeod was committed on a charge of being concerned in the destruction of the Caroline—the evidence as to his participation in that act is conflicting—the case against him is Ex-parte—no jury has yet investigated it—bail to the amount of $10,000 was required—it has been given, and he was discharged from custody—and then, without any lawful authority, he is seized and again immured in prison.—*N. Y. Emigrant.*

THE CASE OF MR. A. MCLEOD.

Bailing of McLeod.—We understand that the required bail in this case was given yesterday by Messrs. Brotherton, of Queenston, and Buell, of Lockport, and McLeod was forthwith discharged from custody. We learn in addition that no sooner was he released, than a very numerous band of armed men—one account says two or three hundred—interposed and forcibly re-conducted him to jail, where he is yet confined. The avowed object of this disorderly and unlawful proceeding, is to afford the owner of the Caroline an opportunity to arrest McLeod for the destruction of that boat, and thereby detain him this side of the river. We hope this account will prove to be exaggerated, but if true, no time should be lost in asserting and enforcing, in a proper and ample manner, the supremacy of the laws. The propriety of admitting McLeod to bail at all, under the circumstances, we will not stop to discuss, but the proper legal authority having decided in favour of so doing, and bail having been legally entered, those who have restrained and re-imprisoned him by lawless violence, should be promptly and severely punished.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

Jamaica, December 1.

We regret to find that the Baptist fraternity have again commenced another course of agitation, by attacks against Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Moravians. We suspect, however, that the boldness of the attack will defeat the design, and that the Baptists will have to repent their presumption and folly. In their dingy sheet of last week, we observe an article of great length, the introductory part of which is an attack on the Assembly, for having liberally provided for additional places of worship, which they assert will fall as a heavy burden upon the shoulders of the Baptists. *Par parentheses* we may reply, that it is a specimen, according to O'Connell's phraseology, an enormous lie.—Because it is notorious, that the Baptist congregations are taxed to a very trifling amount, and that if heavy exactions are made upon their purses, they have only to thank Baptist Parsons for imposing upon their ignorance and credulity. The politico-religio journalist asks, "how are these taxes to be enforced?" and answers, "by the carnal weapons of the law of pains and penalties—of constables and distraints!" The word "carnal," is improperly applied here, though to the proceedings and conduct of Baptists, it is a most happy expression! No doubt, however, that laws to restrain rebellions and unruly demagogues, are absolutely necessary; and pains and penalties, constables and distraints, to punish the disobedient, especially those who live on the fat of the land, and yet refuse to contribute to the public exigencies.

The Baptist journal then concludes, by charging the Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Moravians, with being *persecutors* of the people, because they have thought proper to appeal to the liberality of the house for assistance—this is certainly a rich joke: For if we are to judge of persecution, according to the moral standard or test of the Baptist fraternity, then we should say that the Baptists are the greatest persecutors, for every movement they make, is with the view of taxing the labourers; they print tickets to get maes—they hold periodical meetings to raise the wind; in short, their sole and whole object is to fill their pockets at the expense of their several congregations. Having attained that object, like Cowhait, and many others of the same kidney, they desert their darling flocks, and cross the Atlantic to enjoy their ill-gotten gains.—*Despatch.*

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The Messager, the official evening paper of Monday evening, contains the following telegraphic despatch:—

"Marseilles, Jan. 2.
"Malta, Dec. 28.

"THE CONSUL OF FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"Kurruck Sing, King of Lahore, died on the 5th of November. During his funeral, his successor, Now-Nebal Sing, perished by accident. Shere Sing succeeds the throne.

"The affairs of China are on the point of being terminated. The English are to receive three millions sterling as indemnity.

"Dost Mohammed has definitively surrendered to the English."

In these three pieces of intelligence, brought no doubt by the Indian Mail, are comprised, the settlement of the China quarrel, the termination of the Cabool war, and the menaced hostility of the Seiks removed, for the prince, announced as having died during the funeral of his relative, was he who was considered likely to make use of his power against the English.

AFFGHANISTAN.

Brigadier Dennie's victory over Dost Mohammed at Syghan, though a most splendid one, did not, it seems, entirely destroy the hopes of the persevering chieftain. He was soon again at the head of several thousand men. Our forces in Affghanistan were most anxious to meet him, and as the Wullee of Khooloum had subscribed terms of treaty with us, it seemed probable that the next battle would be altogether decisive. Major General Sir Robert Sale succeeded in capturing three forts, and the town belonging to Ali Khan and Rajub Khan, the two principal Kohistan chiefs. These men had inv[illegible] Dost Mohammed to repair thither, so that this [illegible] an important seizure. The victory, however, [illegible] clouded by the death of Captain Conoly, aide [illegible] camp to the Major-General, who was shot thro[illegible] the heart by his side. The chiefs themselves es[illegible] ed with the greater part of their followers. [illegible] Mohammed continued moving from place to pl[illegible] with his army; but his two sons, who had s[illegible] time previously made their escape from their c[illegible] finement at Ghuzni, were unable as yet to ga[illegible] their followers together, or to join their fat[illegible] Having arrived at the Heibuck, Lieut. Rattray, [illegible] sistant to Dr. Lord, the political agent, was sent [illegible] offer terms to the Dost; but, before he could re[illegible] the place, the Ameer moved on to Goubund, scar[illegible] ly thirty miles from the camp of Sir R. Sale. [illegible] was compelled to retreat from this place, and [illegible] took up his position at Nidgrow. He was [illegible] there, by the last accounts, and one of his sons [illegible] reported to have arrived in the Goubund with [illegible] infantry and 200 horse, when the news of a g[illegible] and decisive battle having taken place near [illegible] meean, between our forces and those of the D[illegible] was received at Bombay, from Sir W. M'Naugh[illegible]

Dr. Lord was killed in the action. The D[illegible] fled to Cabool, and there delivered himself up [illegible] Sir William, whom he met taking his morning ri[illegible] No particulars have yet reached us, and the det[illegible] of this most satisfactory engagement are of cou[illegible] anxiously looked for. It is to be hoped the dist[illegible] bances in Affghanistan will now entirely cease.

From the Bengal Hurkaru, Extra, Nov. 16.

The troops of Chusan have been suffering seve[illegible] ly from sickness—the deaths, since the occupati[illegible] of the island, being, Europeans, 69—natives, [illegible] H. M.'s 26th had particularly suffered. Want [illegible] fresh meat had caused dysentery to break out [illegible] mong the troops, and the bazars were ill suppli[illegible] The navy, at sea, had also suffered severely fro[illegible] dysentery, but few casualties had occurred.

Captain Shean, of H. M.'s 55th, was the only o[illegible] ficer that had died at Chusan. The sudden tran[illegible] tion from heat to cold had caused much sufferin[illegible] among the troops, who were forthwith to go in[illegible] winter quarters at Chusan, and supplies of fresh pr[illegible] visions were expected from Manila and elsewhe[illegible] There seems a strong disposition on the part of th[illegible] Chinese to sacrifice Commissioner Lin, who has be[illegible] come very unpopular.

At Amoy the Chinese attempted to Capture H. M. ship Alligator, and a few days after to cut o[illegible] three of her boats, but failed on each occasion, su[illegible] fering very considerable loss, though the Alligato[illegible] has only small brass guns. Captain Anstruther, [illegible] the Madras Artillery, and his assistant, whilst walk[illegible] ing in Chusan, were kidnapped and carried off [illegible] Ning-po, where they are detained, but treated wi[illegible] kindness.

The armed brig Kite, a vessel taken up for the service, and employed in surveying the mouth of th[illegible] Yangtze river, had either been wrecked or captur[illegible] ed, and her commander and Lascar crew were als[illegible] detained at Ning-po, and treated kindly likewise.—The news from Macao is, that affairs remain in sta[illegible] *tu quo*. Mr. Stanton was detained at Canton, an[illegible] no further collision had taken place between th[illegible] Chinese and our forces.

The revenue of Great Britain for the year ending the 10th of October has fallen short of the expendi[illegible] ture by over £1,560,000. On the year ending Jan[illegible] 5, 1841, there has been a decrease in the revenue [illegible] to the amount of £254,000.

A correspondent of the London Mercantile Journal, writing from Bombay, after giving the intelli[illegible] gence from China referred to above says:

"Nothing farther is known; but it is generally [illegible] believed that the Emperor had agreed to send Ke[illegible] shan to Canton, for the purpose of conducting the negotiations. The Emperor is stated to be willing to permit a renewal of commercial intercourse, provided we evacuate Chusan and confine our trade with Canton as before. He is also willing to give us an island near Lintin, and to pay for the opium. Lin is said to have exceeded his instructions, and to suffer whatever punishment the English shall think fit, if it shall be proved after an investigation into the circumstances, that the representations of his conduct contained in the admiral's letter are correct. He says, however, that Lin gives a very different version of it.

Important from China. The following is an extract from the London Mercantile Gazette of the 6th of January:

"The intelligence from China is as gratifying as it is important, and it is especially satisfactory because it bears with it this great zest—it was unexpected: so little importance had been attached to the progress announced by the last overland mail to have been made by the Chinese expedition. It appears, however, that the Chinese question is thoroughly settled—that the occupation of Chusan, and the proceedings of Admiral Elliot has brought the Emperor of China to his senses, and that he has offered to send plenipotentiaries to Canton or Ningpo, for the arrangement of all matters in difference with Great Britain.

Now all these professions are regarded *as a mere pretence* on the part of the Emperor to get rid of our force, which is in unpleasant proximity to his capital. The general opinion appears to be that no good can be done until the Bogue forts are destroyed, and that the admiral and Captain Elliot have allowed themselves to be completely overreached by the Chinese, and that an indefinite period will be consumed in negotiations. Mr. Astell, formerly of the company's factory, is of opinion that affairs cannot be settled amicably. Mr. Clark differs on this point."

The blockade of the Coast of Syria has been raised by official proclamation.

It is said that the anger of the Divan against Napier's Treaty, leads to the fear that it will even hesitate to accept Stopford's also, a hesitation that would much complicate matters.

Circassia. The Circassians have lately gained some more triumphs over the Russians. They have taken and razed to the ground the fortress of Ghelinjik. The only place they now possess is the stone fort of Toapa, and the Circassians are now making preparations to attack it.

Shortly after the capture of Chusan, Admiral Elliot, in proceeding to the Pec