sterling than fixed as the salary of the former officer was ample; and when his private practice and the costs he obtained by public prosecutions were considered, rendered his situation scarcely inferior to that of a Judge.

On the other hand it was contended by Mr. End that it would be wrong to refuse the appropriation, as the Attorney General was frequently called upon by the Magistracy of the country for his advice; and that in the County which he represented, he had given a most elaborate opinion when applied to for that purpose. Besides, he considered the vote as one of a kind of prescriptive character, having been in existence, with one or two exceptions, for upwards of twenty years.

Mr. Beardsley did not understand how the term prescriptive could apply; it meant time immemorial. He was opposed however to the recognition of vested rights, and he saw no necessity for the proposed grant.

Mr. Brown was also opposed to the grant, he had always voted against it, and should continue to do so.

Mr. Partelow said a similar grant had always been made, except in the year 1835, when it had been withheld from personal motives. He considered those officers as entitled to the honorary fee, as it had been very properly termed by the hon. member for Queen's—Col. McLeod.

Mr. Boyd wished to know whether the salary when it was fixed had reference to any particular service, or those generally which these officers might be called upon to perform.

Mr L. A. Wilmot explained in reply to the hon. member for Charlotte; he said that when the salary was fixed at the time of the surrender of the casual and territorial revenues, the vote of the House of Assembly was not contemplated, nor were the services for which it was intended as a remuneration He was opposed, however, to the continual discussion which took place; for the present he should vote for the grant; but he trusted before the House rose, the allowance would be permanently provided for.

Mr. End should oppose any permanent grant; the House had not much remaining; but he would hold fast whatever that was.

Mr. Woodward was satisfied if either of the officers alluded to would send in a statement of services performed, that the House would provide adequate remuneration. It was no reason, because money had been voted for years, that it was to be continued. He was opposed to the Resolution.

After some desultory remarks, the question was taken, and decided in the affirmative by a majority of 15—11.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Mr. Street moved for leave to bring in a Bill for more effectually preventing the profanation of the Lord's day.

Mr. End presumed this was a local Bill; he took a walk out last Sunday through Fredericton, and witnessed scenes of drunkenness far exceeding any thing he could have imagined.

The Bill was introduced and read a first time.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Road Bill, and when we entered the gallery the Committee were about reconsidering the second section of the Bill which had passed. Mr. Wilson was addressing the members upon the subject of statute labour, which he said was a measure of importance in itself, and rendered more so from its unequal operation. A person owning property to the amount of £200, having to work six days, and a man with property to the extent of £6,000, being required to work only twenty. It was impossible to tell upon what principle the Legislature acted in coming to such a result; by which a tax, for it was nothing else, was made to bear so unequally upon the subject.—This had naturally caused much complaint; the poor man who found it difficult to support his family having to perform statute labour for a greater number of days than his richer and more wealthy neighbour. Probably those who framed the law, might have been fearful of establishing a scale which would deter persons from acquiring property. But he had been thinking that a better plan would be established for regulating statute labour, and he would explain his views to the Committee. He had made a calculation, and was satisfied that it might be estimated at 100,000 days, which at 5s. per day, would cost the Province £25,000. It mattered not whether the individual worked or not, for every day a man was absent from his farm, a dollar was abstracted consequently every year there was at least £20,000 lost in this way to the Province. This he would propose to meet by a tax on tea.—Many persons might startle at this, but it would not reduce the consumption of an article which is a healthful beverage, and prevents to a great extent, the use of ardent spirits. The Committee would be surprised to learn that a duty of one penny per pound on tea, would produce £7000 annually, and he was satisfied that £10,000 expended on the roads in money would go farther than the entire statute labour of the Province, and this might be met by a duty, of three half-pence per pound. The average consumption of a family he estimated at from 25 to 30 pounds yearly, consequently the tax which would be paid would not exceed a dollar for any one individual; and there was not a man in the Province, but would rather pay that sum than perform statute labour. Then let Commissioners be appointed who should receive the proportion belonging to each county, and expend it in the same manner as is now done by the Commissioners of highways; but with much greater public advantage, and in a manner not liable to the objections which are now urged against the unequal operation of the scale that has been adopted. He merely threw out these ideas, but felt satisfied that a similar measure must ultimately be adopted.

Col. Allen said he had never approved of the scale that had been established, and which as had been stated did not operate equally; and a man of property would find it a less hardship to employ a labourer a great part of the year, than a poor man would sustain who must leave a destitute family, to perform his six days of statute labour. He despaired however of imposing a tax on tea, although he was satisfied it would bear it better than any thing else. It might be considered a luxury as at present used. The Bill could be so altered with a slight amendment as to substitute money for labour, and he was satisfied as had been observed, that £10,000 expended in money would be more productive, than the entire statute of labour of the Province. He feared however that it was out of the question to effect such an alteration as had been proposed, and that the present system would continue to be adhered to.

Mr. Fisher said the proposal by the honourable member from Westmorland had for its object to remove the burthen of statute labour from the men and place it upon the females. The proposition was entirely vain, although he was satisfied the public benefit would be best consulted by imposing a direct tax; there was an apathy prevailing which is indeed lamentable; and they should be taught to do something to improve their own property. He was satisfied the old first act was the best; the present scale was open to many objections, but it could not be amended so as to make the burthen bear equally upon all; something however could be done; probably the number of days might be reduced to three for a labouring man and be raised on others. The entire system however is bad, and the sooner a direct tax was substituted for statute labour the better for all parties.

Mr. Hanington had listened with attention to the debate upon a subject on which there had been a diversity of opinion ever since he had a seat in that House. The statute labour was very generally complained of, and he hoped the Bill would not pass the House without some amendment being effected. Persons living in remote settlements felt the hardship of leaving their homes to work at a distance to be greater, than if they were called upon to pay twenty shillings. He did not think however in the present state of affairs, that the Legislature could be induced to substitute a direct tax for statute labour; he hoped however that the Bill would be altered and pass in a shape that would give more satisfaction.

Mr. Brown had said but little when introducing the Bill under consideration, as his object was to bring under the notice of the Committee one of the expiring laws; he feared the amendment could not be carried; when the section regulating the question of statute labour came under consideration, members would act as they thought proper; still in his opinion nothing would be done.

Mr. Connell said the number of days was complained of in Westmorland; but he had not heard any difficulty with reference to statute labour in the County of Carleton which he represented, where a direct taxation would not be approved of.

The Bill was then read section by section, and some minor alterations were proposed and adopted; and when the section for regulating statute labour came under consideration, Mr. Brown said he was not disposed to alter it; although were monies raised by assessment, much trouble would be saved; but it was not the disposition of the people of this Province to submit to taxation, they rather wished to get rid of it altogether; although in Charlotte which he represented it would not be so much felt. He could not agree with the learned member for York, that the old act was the best which enjoined three days labour, and has been since altered to two, while the rich man pays twenty. He would be willing to increase that number to thirty; but such an alteration would not be approved of in another quarter. Let the law remain as it is for five years, when the altered state of the Province might sanction the substituting a direct tax for the present scale of statute labour.

Hon. Speaker said the performance of statute labour was a subject of much difficulty, and it is no where performed as it ought to be; the people rely too much upon the Legislature for aid, and it had been granting money in a way that had a tendency to destroy public spirit: and people consequently do as little as they can help, in the expectation that money will be voted to keep the roads in repair. There was a surprising apathy and indifference prevailing, and the Road Commissioners find great difficulty in getting work done, which should be performed cheerfully, and amounts to but three or four days as respects the population generally. At the same time, he would admit that the more wealthy classes of the community paid a small proportion, but he did not see how it could be increased. It was strange that where the claim for labour was so small, there should be so many prosecutions. The present system was a mere farce; for even in Portland, with a large population but little could be effected. The subject is an important one, and some mode should be adopted by which statute labour might be better performed, and the people would be taught that it is their interest to do more than at persent for themselves.

Mr. End said if His Honor the Speaker had been in the House when the Bill was introduced to the notice of the Committee, he would have been aware that the opinion he had expressed had been generally admitted to be correct, that the present mode by which statute labour is performed, was universally considered objectionable, and that five times the amount of labour would be obtained, were the present mode abolished. He would rather that six pence per day should be paid than a day's statute labour, and more would be effected by the payment of money than by work obtained in that way. At present the public lose the amount of labour, and the farmer loses his time, while he was acquiring idle habits and neglecting his business at home. If on the contrary a money tax were imposed, it would fall heavy on no one. At first the proposal might not be popular, but all objection would be removed, when it should be understood that when a man had no pecuniary means he might labour, and thus be relieved from difficulty. A tax such as was suggested would operate fairly, and would produce more benefit to the Province than could be obtained in any other way. He did not think with the hon. Speaker that the bye road money was wasted, or that persons depend too much upon such appropriations; many roads to back settlements could not be opened, if the public monies were not so appropriated. He had always considered money for such services as well applied, but the statute labour was a positive waste.

Mr. Brown said the observations which had been made with reference to the inadequacy of statute labour were substantially true; and if the people generally paid the tax in money it would be a great saving. The wealth of a country depends upon its productive industry; and a community must be proportionably benefitted as that is attended to. Were the present statute labour therefore commuted, not only would there be a great public and individual saving, but a uniform system of road making would be introduced, which at present could not be effected; and if he could indulge the hope that the scale could be altered, he would move that the chairman leave the chair, till the amendment could be prepared.

Mr. Street was glad to hear that some other system than the present, whereby statute labour ought to be performed, was about to be introduced; as the last law had not been found to answer the purpose which was designed, and the same complaints exist as were prevalent under the old road laws; and the evil of evasion still remains. He was convinced, from his observation as a Road Commissioner, and the remarks he had made when travelling that such continues to be the case, and people may be seen every where idling their time when called out to perform statute labour. The only way to effect a remedy is to adopt the system which prevails in the United States, where finding the same evils to exist, they had introduced assessment, and compelled persons to pay money according to their property and standing in society. There a man may perform work if he pleases, and will be paid for his labour; and he was satisfied that one shilling expended in that way, if placed in judicious hands, would effect more than a day's labour does at present. People at present refuse or neglect to perform statute labour. True, the law imposes a penalty; but it is difficult to get at it, and it is often neglected. All this would be remedied by a taxation system; many persons in the country wish it; and he felt satisfied that if the hon. mover of the Bill would postpone its further consideration, and would introduce a clause providing for assessment that a majority of the House would pass it, and that it would give general satisfaction; and altho' it might seem invidious when contrasted with the present system which contemplates days' labour, yet it would be found less onerous, and would be palatable to the country. The learned gentleman said he agreed with His Honor the Speaker that people depended too much upon the Legislature for the performance of road service; but the bye road monies had been well expended and had done good; and when the present state of the roads was contrasted with what it was formerly, there could not be a doubt that when expended in a judicious manner, it had been productive of benefit to the country, and the improvement of wilderness land.

Hon. Mr. Weldon thought it unnecessary to report progress, for the purpose of substituting a direct taxation, for one which had been in operation at least half a century. He believed notwithstanding what had been said of the practice in the United States, that the roads of this Province would bear comparison with those of the State of Maine. There was also this distinction, that there the people vote money and assess themselves for the amount that is required. He was not disposed to depart from the present system; the intended alteration might look well, and the proposed commutation of one shilling and six pence for a day's work might be considered an ample equivalent, yet there would be no great gain by the change. Besides money is too scarce in the Province, and it would be found that the commissioners would be without means when they came to let out road work.—There were many roads upon which no bye road money had been voted, that had been much improved; and although people employed to perform statute labour might idle away their time, yet it was not generally the case. The proposal to substitute money for work might do well among the rural population, but it would not answer for lumberers. It had been stated that the Commissioners at present do not perform their duty; under the new system probably the same persons would be appointed, and in all probability they would continue to neglect it, and might misapply the fines. He did not think the country was in a situation to advance money by the 10th of July, about ten days after the assessment would probably be made; nor did he think there would be found a majority to depart from the present system, and to substitute taxation. The plan might do for towns and villages, but would not answer for remote places; and he should be sorry to see it adopted, as he was satisfied it would not work well.—The present system he thought was as good as any they could substitute, and they should therefore adhere to it; nor should they substitute experiment for that which upon the whole had worked well in practice. With reference to the want of uniformity that had been alluded to,—he would admit it existed; but that was owing to the quantum of labour being insufficient; and Commissioners had to expend it in the best manner they could. It did not arise from any aversion and unwillingness to work. He concluded by saying, that if the Committee were to report progress as had been suggested, he was satisfied two days would be expended in debate, and they would be where they started from.

Mr. Jourdan was sorry to hear that so much complaint existed, and which he thought must be caused by the appointments that are made; as he was satisfied that where idleness and drinking were indulged in on the roads, there must be much corruption. He would not however sit still and hear those sweeping charges advanced without defending that part of the county in which he resided. Those who perform statute labour there do it with alacrity; they commence early in the morning and work faithfully during the day. The committee therefore, would except those whom he more immediately represented from the charges that had been made.

Mr. Hayward was willing to defer the farther consideration of the Bill, but not with a view to substitute the payment of money for the performance of labour. Probably more good might be done in that way, but he would not tax a poor man, who could much better afford to do a day's labour than pay a shilling per day; he thought the operation of the proposed plan would be productive of serious injury in remote settlements; and they had better continue in the old way. With reference to bye roads, as much had been done as was practicable. The money that had been expended in that way, was found to be of essential service in opening communications with back settlements. He should vote for the committee to report; but he repeated, not for the purpose of substituting the proposed scheme for the present system.

Hon. Speaker said, members were opposing the assessment, as though it were introducing a new tax upon the people, whereas it is merely a commutation. It would be a lighter burthen, they would have to pay less, and it would afford relief. The people of the Province were sufficiently intelligent to understand that, and would approve of the change. The roads of the country belong to all, and they should feel an interest in their improvement, and aid in promoting it. At present no interest seemed to be felt. By the proposed alteration in the system more work would be done, and it would be more permanent in its effects. Many persons would gladly pay the commutation; and if they had not the means, they could be employed by the road commissioners. He hoped the system would be adopted; more benefit would result where five shillings should be paid, than is at present obtained from statute labour amounting to twenty. He hoped the alteration would be adopted, as it was in every way preferable to the present practice.

After a few words from Mr. Brown in favor of reporting progress, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

February 8.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from William Scovil, Robert W. Crookshank, John Lawton, George Waterberry, William A. Robertson and 33 others, of the Burnt District, in the city of Saint John, and recommended by a number of the Magistrates and other Citizens, praying for an amendment to the Laws passed at the Session in September last, for the widening of the Streets in the said City, or for such other relief as to the house may seem expedient; which he read.

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

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from George Raymond, Samuel Nichols, and William Peters, Overseers of Poor for the Parish of Kingston, in King's County, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in the support and maintenance of John Carew, a named transient Pauper, up to the period of 1st May, 1839, including a sum paid for medical attendance; which he read.

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

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

We have been informed of one or two transactions of one of our Banks, which certainly reflects small credit on the Institution.

Shave the first.—A gentleman the other day offered two notes for discount, stating at same time that he wished to apply the proceeds in purchasing (from the Bank) a Bill of Exchange on England; the notes were discounted, but before he got his Exchange had to lodge his own note with a good indorser for the same amount, as collateral security, and then receive his Exchange at 11 per cent premium, being a *dry shave* of two per cent. more than Bills are worth at either of the other Banks.

Small Shaving.—One day this week, a highly respectable merchant presented a cheque on the same Bank, and wished it passed to his credit; on reference to the date it was found to be five days before it would be payable.—The gentleman was told that the funds were there for the cheque, and if he was anxious for the money, they would pay it by allowing the bank (how much do you think gentle reader,) why *one shilling* discount, which the gentleman agreed to, rather than have the trouble to call again, but afterwards discovered that they had shaved him out of Fourpence, the legal interest being 8d. How thankful the Stockholders of this Institution ought to be who have got such a saving President.

Query.—Are these extra per cents and groats charged to the Customers of the Bank to enable the Directors to vote the President his *promised Thousand.* CITIZENS.

February 13, 1840.

Mr. Editor,—I am not ignorant of the strictures made upon my Hotel by the "Boston Traveller," who visited our Village last autumn. From the character professed by the whole of that lady's singular effusions, I did not anticipate any injury to my Establishment, concluding that her attack upon me would not be deemed a solitary truth, amidst so many false statements and glaring exaggerations as are contained in that new Romance; nor can I think that the fretfulness of the splenetic, the ill nature of the malicious, or the acuteness of the satirist, who fires his shots but only to show his wit, does weigh aught against the character of my Hotel in the estimation of the Public. As all persons in similar situation with myself are expected to contradict reports discreditable to their Establishment, I beg to inform the Public, that if any of them are the least undecided as to which side they should give their evidence, I shall be most happy to do the "honour of my Hotel," whenever they may call to ascertain the truth.

Mr. Editor, I am menaced with an injury from a quarter unexpected by me. I am charged with being a "Party man"—To this charge I give a direct denial, which to make good I will give you the facts.

Mr. Brown being under contract with the Post Office to transport a Mail, daily, from here to Woodstock, conceived it would be advantageous for him to fit up his conveyance for the accommodation of travellers—Having done this he called upon me with the request to leave a Stage Book at my office—To this I consented; telling Mr. B. that he must be punctual in calling at my Hotel every time he left Fredericton, so that persons who might have "Booked" themselves, would not be disappointed in their passage. Now Mr. Editor, would you infer from a particular "Stage Book" being at a Hotel, that the Proprietor of that Hotel had a share, or was at all interested in the stage? Is it not my duty as a Hotel keeper to receive "Stage Books" from any and every Stage that may be running to and from the Place? I conceive it is; and for that reason a Stage Book of Mr. Brown's remains at my office. Yet sir, report has connected me with Mr. B's stage, and as a consequence imputed to me the wish to injure the "Woodstock & Fredericton Stage Coach Company," which has been running the same rout for several years. The number of persons connected with that Company, residing in the upper part of the Province, exert an influence over the mind of Travellers from this part and the neighbouring States respecting the character of the different Hotels in Fredericton; and the report having been circulated that I am interested in Mr. B's stage, must induce persons to represent my establishment not in its true colours, I am led to believe that this has materially affected the number of visitors, that might otherwise have given me the benefit of their custom.

Mr. Editor, I beg to assure the Proprietors of the Stage Coach Company and the Public, that I am *not interested in any Stage running from this Place*—my business is to keep a Hotel, and my business I do understand.

It has frequently happened that persons arriving at my Hotel from different quarters, have expressed some surprise at my being able to afford them accommodations, saying "they had been informed that my Hotel was full, but from having been here before were determined to see for themselves;" and in many cases have persons who formerly "put up" with me during their stay here, been induced by such reports to seek other lodgings.—From the enlarged state of my Hotel, and which has been elegantly furnished at a very great expense, I am enabled to afford accommodation to almost any extent. Gentlemen and Ladie's travelling, who take Fredericton in their rout, may always be sure of finding good rooms at "Jackson's Hotel," where every luxury of the season is provided, and all attention paid to to ensure their comfort.

Persons wishing to give Parties of any description, can always be furnished with Dinner or Ball Rooms, and suitable accompaniments to order.

I am sir, yours, &c.
H. JACKSON.

Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton,
February 10, 1840.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEB. 14, 1840.

European dates this week are to the 26th of December, by way of New-York.

The manufacturing districts of Great Britain are labouring under great depression, and hundreds of artisans are unemployed. The general stagnation of trade in the several districts, was so great as to lead to the belief, that a restoration of business and confidence would not soon take place.

Halifax Legislative Council.—On our first page will be found the commencement of the *Report* of the *Delegation* from that body to the Colonial Minister, which will appear weekly until finished.

CITY APPOINTMENT.—At a meeting of the Common Council held yesterday, Mr. THOMAS M. SMITH was appointed to superintend the running of the Carleton Steam Ferry Boat.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—This troublesome subject, is again occupying the attention of the British Minister at Washington:—some pertinent correspondence, between Mr. Fox and the American Secretary of State, Mr. FORSYTH, will be found in this day's paper. The tenour of Mr. Fox's correspondence, will, we think, give great satisfaction to the British Colonists, by his apparent determination to have the settlement of this great question left to the two general governments, and not permitting the State of Maine to again exercise her presumed right of jurisdiction, with *armed posse's*; without remonstrance, and also of intimation, that such attempts in future will assuredly meet with an effectual check by the Queen's authorities in the Provinces.

FIRES.—Incendiarism seems to progress; two attempts at this horrible work of destruction, were made a few nights since in the village of Woodstock; happily, however, for the inhabitants, the fires were discovered in time, to frustrate the evil designs of the perpetrators.—Active exertions are now being made to discover if possible the wretched miscreants; we hope, they may prove successful in bringing them to justice.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, FREDERICTON.—We are informed that this establishment, is in complete order, has excellent accommodations for transient or permanent boarders; good Stabling & Coach houses, Horses, Sleighs, Carriages, &c. constantly on hand for hire. The choicest Wines and other Liquors: and the dinner table invariably furnished with the best dainties of the season;—Travellers and others, report this establishment as the best supplied of any now open in the Province.

MR. FOULIS' Lecture and Experiments on the Oxy-hydrogen Blow Pipe, &c., takes place this Evening.—For particulars see advertisement.

THE ARMY.—It is stated in the London Courier of the 13th December, that the 23d Regiment, now in Halifax, is to proceed to the East Indies.

The Hon. JOHN W. WELDON, one of the Representatives in the House of Assembly for the County of Kent, has been sworn in a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, and has taken his seat at the Council Board.

From the Royal Gazette.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

William Hunter Odell, Esquire, a Notary Public in the Province.

The Honorable John Simcoe Saunders, Thomas Odber Miles, Stephen Peabody and Nathaniel Hubbard, Esquires. Justices of the Common Pleas for the County of Sunbury.

Charles Peters Wetmore, Esquire, Clerk of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Sunbury.

John Ambrose Street, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court.

The Honorable John Simcoe Saunders, Surveyor General, in the room of the Honorable George Shore.

David S. Kerr, Esquire, (in the room of G. F. S. Berton, Esquire, deceased,) to be Reporter of the Decisions in the Supreme Court.

February 11, 1840.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFCE,
12th February, 1840.

All Deputy Surveyors and other Persons who have communications to make on business to the Surveyor General's Office, or Crown Land Department, are requested to address them to the Surveyor General.

JOHN SIMCOE SAUNDERS,
Surveyor General.

SUPREME COURT,
HILARY TERM, 3RD VICTORIA, 1840.

Upon the Justices taking their seats on the Bench at this Term, His Honor the Chief Justice observed, that he should take this opportunity on behalf of himself and the rest of the Judges, to express their great regret at the loss the Court, the Profession and the Country have sustained in the death of the late George F. S. Berton, Esquire, late Clerk of the Crown in this Court, and that he expressed the above as a just tribute to the memory of that Gentleman.

It is Ordered, That the Solicitor General, Mr. W. B. Kinnear, Mr. D. L. Robinson and Mr. Wright, be appointed the Barristers for conducting the examination of persons who may make application for admission as Attornies of this Court, during the year ending with the next Hilary Term.

WARD CHIPMAN,
W. BOTSFORD,
J. CARTER.
R. PARKER.

Martin Bent Palmer, Esquire, one of the Attornies of this Court, is called to the Bar and admitted, sworn and enrolled a Barrister.

Charles Duff, Charles Ansley, Edward Baker Peters, A. B., James Fraser Berton, A. B. and Robert Keech Gilbert, Gentlemen, having produced the necessary certificates, and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, are admitted, sworn and enrolled Attornies of this Court.

The friends and supporters of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be gratified to learn that, His Excellency Sir John Harvey has voluntarily requested his name to be placed on the list of subscribers to that Society, for *Five Pounds annually.*

High handed proceedings of the Americans.—We can state on the very best possible authority, that Mr. PAUL BEARDSLEY one of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province, was arrested at a lumber camp near Presqu'Isle, by the Maine authorities, and thence conveyed to Houlton and there committed to custody to take his trial (a bill of indictment having been previously found against him) for having participated in the arrest of the Land Agent of Maine last winter—an act which was sanctioned by the Provincial magistrates, and government at the time—as it is well known that the Land Agent was only released on parole. We have just heard that Mr. Beardsley has given bale for his appearence next Session at Houlton.—*We look with the fullest confidence to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's taking the most active steps to have our fellow subject discharged from his bonds, and having ample redress afforded him.—Woodstock Times.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—On Tuesday last the House went into Committee of the whole on a motion made by Colonel Prince for granting a sum of money to indemnify persons for losses arising out of the late rebellious invasion of this Province.—After some discussion, the question was carried without a division—the sum being raised at the Speaker's suggestion, to £50,000, instead of £40,000 as originally proposed by Col. Prince.—*Toronto Patriot.*

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The packet ship Patrick Henry, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Friday, bringing London papers to Dec. 26. The British Queen arrived out from New York on the 24th, in a passage of 22 days. Her delay was occasioned by long continued storms and head winds. Her non arrival caused great anxiety. Her next trip was to be omitted, and she will not leave London again until March 1. The Liverpool, which is the boat next due, was advertised for Jan. 20.

There was little change in the money market, or the corn market, or even the cotton market. In the last article there was a slight decline of prices. The whole of the U. S. Bank loan had been subscribed, and the scrip it is stated under date of Dec. 21, had been sold at 1 per cent. premium. The payments were to be made 22 per cent. Dec. 17, 35, Jan. 15, 1840, and 35, Feb. 14; in all, 92 per cent. Accounts from the manufacturing districts are said to be of an unfavorable character.

The steam packet Brilliant, coming from Leith, was lost off the harbor of Aberdeen, in a strong gale, the captain having been previously washed overboard by a heavy sea, and lost. The passengers, and most of the cargo were saved, but the vessel was lost.

The British Parliament was to meet Jan. 26, and the Queen's marriage was to take place early in February—some of the papers say on the 4th. It was reported that Lord Normanby was to succeed Lord Auckland as Governor General of India.

The health of the Empress of Russia had so far improved, that she had appeared at the theatre.

Insurance on the British Queen was effected at Lloyd's Coffee house on the 24th at 4 and 5 per cent; and it was said that should her arrival be much longer delayed, the rates would be increased to 15 or 20 per cent.

U. States Bank shares were quoted at £19 British 3 per cents. Dec. 24, 90 5-8. For the opening Jan. 15, 91 7-8 a 92.

The London Gazette of Dec. 20, announces that the dignities of Baron and Earl of the United Kingdom had been granted the Right Hon. George Lord Auckland, by the names and titles of Baron Eden of Norwood, in Surrey, and Earl of Auckland.

Also to Lieut. Sir John Keane, that of Baron of the United Kingdom, by the name and style of Baron Keane, of Gushnee, in Affghanistan, and of Cappoquin in the County of Waterford.

The French Chambers had assembled, and the King's speech gives on the whole a flattering picture of the state of the Kingdom. The following are the most interesting passages.

"Our flag, in concert with that of Great Britain, is faithful to the spirit of this union, so advantageous, to the interests of the two countries, has watched over the independence and the immediate security of the Ottoman Empire. Our interests are always to secure the preservation and integrity of this empire, whose existence is so essential to the preservation of the general peace.

"Our efforts have at last succeeded in stopping those hostilities in the East which we had wished to have prevented; and whatever may be the complications which may result from the diversity of interest, I hope that the agreement of the Great Powers will soon end in an equitable and pacific conclusion.

"A great change has been effected in the situation of Spain, and, if I have to regret not being able to announce to you that the civil war which has so long desolated this kingdom is entirely at an end, still this war has lost its character of gravity which would give rise to alarming apprehensions for the stability of the constitutional throne of Isabella the Second. The greatest part of the Northern provinces is pacified, and we are allowed to hope that those of the East will not be long behind hand"

In relation to Africa the king says that their brave soldiers and agriculturists, had been treacherously attacked, in consequence of the progress of the establishments in the provinces of Algiers and Constantine, and these hostilities called for a decided suppression. A fresh supply of troops had already arrived in Africa, and every possible means had been employed to carry on the war with vigor, and to shorten its duration—"that hereafter the inhabitants of Algiers, and all those tribes who shall remain faithful to France, may every where find sure protection."

The annexed telegraphic despatch, published in the Moniteur, shows that the arms of Abdel Kader had been defeated in two engagements, and that the reinforcements sent to Africa by the French government were beginning to arrive.

"Marshall Valee to the Minister of War—Algiers, Nov. 16.

"Two engagements have taken place near Blihah. The regular infantry of the Emir was cut to pieces and dispersed. The enemy has not approached either Kolea or Sahel.

"The Algier and Neptune ships of the line are in sight, and will arrive to day at Algiers."

It was reported that the Duke of Orleans, and Gen. Sckamm, were to be appointed Lieut. Generals, to command in Africa under Marshal Valee.

The Moniteur of Saturday contains the following despatches from Marshal Valee, dated Algiers 13th.

"A sharp engagement has taken place between the camp of Arba and the Aratch, in the province of Algiers. Colonel Lafontaine, on his return from the camp, where he had been with a moveable column, was met by about 1,000 or 1,200 mounted Hadjoutes, supported by a detachment of infantry. A combat ensued, in which the 62d of the line, and a squadron of the 1st chasseurs, fought with great spirit. We had four men killed, and several wounded. The loss of the enemy was very considerable. Major General Dampiere, who was in front of the Maison Carree, brought down his column, the approach of which induced the enemy to disperse. On the 11th a detachment of 400 foot and 200 horse passed the Ouad Kadara, and fired upon the camp of Cara Mustapha.—The firing continued for an hour and a half, and then the enemy retired. We had one man killed, and one wounded. The Arabs had 3 men and 1 horse killed. None of our posts have been seriously attacked. The above are the only engagements we have had. The Bona and Oran steam packets have arrived. At their departure both those provinces remained undisturbed. No act of hostility has been committed in the neighborhood of Oran. Abdel Kader was in the province of Titeri. The tribes of the west, little inclined to a war which they know would deprive them of their commerce, and produce nothing but disasters, hesitate to declare against us. The Emir, it is said, has moved towards the west. His declamations have excited the religious fanaticism of the people, and ere long, in all probability, hostilities will commence. The province of Constantina is perfectly tranquil. The most influential chiefs, on being made acquainted with the declaration of war, have written to General Galbois, repeating their protestations of fidelity to France. The Kabyles have not received the emissaries of Abd-el-Kader with any favour, and have refused to take part in the war. Our establishment at Setif is consolidated. The Arabs have carried there, all the wood necessary to form lodgments for our troops. Fort Orleans is in a perfect state of defence. The sanitary condition of Constantina is improved. The building of barracks and a hospital has been commenced, and are going on with great activity. The same is doing at Philippeville, where the engineers have engaged 150 masons."

The private accounts from the colony are still more unfavorable, but they do not contain any striking fact which need be separately recorded. Great exertions are made at Toulon to send out reinforcements and, according to the official prints, it is the resolution of the Government to attempt a campaign of extermination against Abd-el-Kader in the spring.

From the Morning Post.

UNITED STATES BANK.—We alluded a few days since to a proposition sent out to the United States for the consideration of the legislature at Washington, the object being to consolidate the numerous States' debts under one general national arrangement. The proposition in question has been submitted in the annexed form by the eminent house of Baring Brothers & Co., of this city:—

"The late loan made by the United States Bank for about two years, and for £800,000, on deposite of Pennsylvania and other states' stock, at a price which gives 10 per cent. annual interest to the subscribers, shows what rate of interest must be paid to obtain any amount of money on the best American securities, and serves, therefore, as a guide to capitalists here for their purchase of State stocks. We quote the last prices of the principal securities at which business has been done, but must add that, even at these rates, only small and occasional sales are practicable. The continued fall in their value destroys speculation, whilst many years will be required for real investments to absorb all that is at present in our market.—We do not doubt but that such gradual purchases will continue of the stocks of well known states which do not over-issue, and which faithfully meet their engagements to their creditors, as the confidence in the resources of national honor of the United States remains undiminished in this country, as well as the conviction that by such investments England employs her annual surplus of capital both safely and profitably, encourages her best customers, and binds more closely the ties of mutual interest between the two countries. But if the old scheme of internal improvements in the Union is to be carried into effect on the vast scale and with the rapidity lately projected, and by the means of foreign capital, a more comprehensive guarantee than that of individual states will be required to raise so large an amount in a short time. A national pledge would undoubtedly collect capital together from all parts of Europe; but the forced sales of loans made separately by all the individual states, in reckless competition, through a number of channels, render the terms more and more onerous for all, lower the reputation of American credit, and (as reliance is almost exclusively placed on the London market) produce temporary mischief here, by absorbing the floating capital, diverting money from regular business, deranging banking operations, and producing an unnatural balance of trade against this country. It would seem, therefore, as if most of the states must either pause in the execution of their works of improvement, or some general system of combination must be adopted.

"All corporation stocks are neglected, nor do we hear of any transaction in Bank shares, excepting those of the United States Bank.

"We have the honor to be your obedient servants,
(Signed) BARING BROTHERS & CO."

LISBON Dec. 16.—"By advices received yesterday from Angola, the Government has been informed of the commission of an *outrage*! by a British naval officer, in which it is difficult to decide whether insolence or madness was most shown.

"By virtue of the convention of the 29th of May, 1839, between Vice Admiral Noronha, the Governor of Angola, and Capt. Tucker, of the British navy, Capt. Elliot, commander of her Britannic Majesty's brig Columbine, entered the river Zaire, and there captured some vessels which, perhaps, had contravened the decree of the 10th of December, 1836 (for the total suppression of the slave trade throughout the Portuguese dominions;) but he found no reason or pretext to proceed in like manner with regard to the Portuguese brig Neptune, of Lisbon, or the schooner Angerona, of Angola, which were in the port. In a few days after, however, the Neptune was boarded during the night, and taken by the boats of the Columbine, which soon afterwards, having been fired upon by the blacks, likewise took possession of the Angerona. After the commission of some other acts of violence the Columbine sailed with the two captured vessels, and having met with the Leander packet at sea, obliged her to delay for twenty-four hours, during which time the crews of the Neptune and Angerona were removed into her; after which the Columbine, in order that the packet should witness the affront, in her presence ran between the two other vessels, in one of which the Portuguese flag was flying, and fired upon them till they both went down.

"This fact, which is but the act of an individual and, as much, only shows the brutal insolence of its author, is nevertheless so scandalous from the cowardly outrage done to the Portuguese flag, that her Majesty's Government, in vindication of the national dignity, cannot but demand full satisfaction from the British Government. Her Majesty's Government hopes that such satisfaction will be given, not only from the confidence it has in the rectitude of its ancient ally, but also because the dignity of the British Government itself requires that such an offence should not pass unpunished, committed as it was by one of its own subjects against the flag of a friendly nation, and in violation of all principles of justice, and the faith of conventions and treaties."

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The following is the recent correspondence between the Secretary of State, and the British Minister, in relation to military movements in the Disputed Territory, communicated by the President to the Senate on Wednesday last. On motion of Mr. Williams, 5000 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1840.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has the honor to acquaint Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, that, since the date of his last official note of the 12th instant, he has been furnished by her Majesty's authorities in North America with more correct information than he then possessed respecting certain reported movements of British troops within the disputed territory, which formed the subject of a part of that official note, as well as of the two official notes addressed by the Secretary of State to the undersigned on the 24th of December, and on the 16th of the present month. The same reported movements of troops were referred to in a recent message from the Governor of Maine to the Legislature of the State, and also in a published official letter addressed by the Governor of Maine to the President of the United States on the 23d of December.

It appears, from accurate information now in the possession of the undersigned, that the Governor of Maine, and, through him, the President and General Government of the United States, have been misinformed as to the facts. In the first place, no reinforcement has been marched to the British post at the lake Temiscouata; the only change occurring there has been the relief of a detachment of her Majesty's 24th regiment, by a detachment of equal force of the 11th regiment; this force of one company being now stationed at the Temiscouata post, as it always has been, for the necessary purpose of protecting the stores and accommodations provided for the use of her Majesty's troops, who may be required, as heretofore, to march by that route to and from the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick. In the second place, it is not true that the British authorities either have built, or are building, barracks on both sides of the St. Johns River, or at the mouth of the Madawaska river; no new barracks have in fact been built any where. In the third place, her Majesty's authorities are not concentrating a military force at the Grand Falls. The same trifling force of sixteen men is now stationed at the post of the Grand Falls, which has been stationed there for the last twelvemonth.—It was perhaps, however, needless for the undersigned to advert to this last matter at all, as the post of the Grand Falls is beyond the bounds of the disputed territory, and