Communications.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.]

SIR,—Our Authorities of late have manifested a praiseworthy zeal, not only in the improving and regulating our Markets, but also in their determination to enforce the standard weight of bread throughout the city. Yet it would appear that the method they have adopted to effect their purpose, is not only without a precedent in any city or corporate town in Britain, but is a positive violation of the rights of a British subject, and a just cause of complaint to the bakers and shopkeepers of the city.

That an operative baker should be privileged to weigh and report as he thinks fit, every other baker's bread, whilst himself is secure from any such intrusion; and not only so, but can go into every shop in the city—take a loaf perhaps four days old, pronounce the bread light, (if the shopkeeper be the customer of any other baker.) or if the bread be weight, pronounce it bad, and if a shopkeeper has no bread on hand, *he* says your Baker is afraid today least he be found wanting; all this has been done no doubt with the design of injuring others so that he might be the gainer.

Is it possible! that a disinterested person could not be found to fill so important an office, who would not be so liable to be actuated by selfish motives and personal animosities as an operative baker.

J. McL.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—In old times when the so called science of Astrology was in vogue which certainly as much deserved to be considered a science as many of the *elogies* in fashion now-a-days, it was an easy way of accounting for the good judgment displayed by persons in power, on some occasions, and the utter want of it on others, to attribute their conduct to the influence of certain luckey or unluckey stars. If that science were now in fashion we should assign the admirable judgment displayed by the Governor, when serving in a military capacity during the last American war to the ascendancy of his lucky stars: and the absolute lack of judgment which has marked the whole course of his proceedings since he has been in the administration of the government of this Province to the prevalence of his unlucky stars. That some malignant spell must be over him, and influences his actions is beyond all doubt; but as that cannot be attributed to the stars, it must be assigned to the wretched miserable Executive Council appointed to "*advise and direct*" his Excellency, by Lord Glenelg, under the powers of the *new and approved* constitution of August 31. and September 5. 1836, but since repealed by Lord John Russell's late *new and improved* constitution. It is undeniable that the whole of His Excellency's proceedings from his first conversations in St. John to his unhappy "Circular Memorandum," and even later still, to his speech on the opening of the Legislature, has been an uninterrupted tissue of *untoward events*.

Sir John Harvey's administration has been marked by conduct so different to what was to be expected from an officer who displayed such superior judgment in Canada, that every body, knowing that he was sent to this government to carry out the views of Her Majesty's Incapables, her destructive Ministers, and that those views comprised the placing of Her Majesty's representative under the "advice and direction" of an Executive Council, which was to be enlarged for the express purpose of admitting some of the most unworthy and incapable of our public men, have had no hesitation in attributing all this misgovernment, not to unlucky stars, but to the malignant advice and direction under which he is required by the Constitution at all times to act. Accordingly no hesitation was felt in ascribing to that pernicious service, the publication of his "Circular Memorandum." If, however, these *advisers and directors* of His Excellency, and their friends are to be credited, that document was issued without their *advice*, their *advice and direction* was not asked; that they never knew a syllable of the matter, till the Circular Memorandum in a printed shape was sent to them with a private note. They utterly condemn the whole thing, stigmatize the dispatch as iniquitous, and the Memorandum as outrageous; and declare that they are the Responsible *advisers and directors* of the Government, and are indignant that any irresponsible advisers should presume to direct His Excellency: Truly things are come to a fine pass indeed! What next?

In the course of the summer the responsible *advisers and directors* of His Excellency were pleased to order the Royal Gazette, to make a collection of all the *Editorials* furnished by themselves and their friends to the different newspapers in their interest, and publish them therein as the opinion of the press, *on the expediency of holding that Special Session of the Legislature*, which so unnecessarily took place in September last, at so much expence and inconvenience to the country. It would be pleasant past time for the *advisers and directors*, to make a similar collection of the editorials and communications on the subject of the "Circular Memorandum" which have appeared in the newspapers of this and the neighbouring Provinces. Such a collection would be worth publishing in the Royal Gazette.—The opinion of the Press would, I think, be quite as unanimous as on the former occasion. There is however this difference. Many persons who foresaw what the ultimate result of that expensive Session would be, did not think it worth their while to bestow the least notice upon it. They were satisfied that the Country would soon see through the humbug, and hold the actors in it, in the contempt they deserve.

But general and almost universal as the displeasure is, which is felt at the "Circular Memorandum," it is totally eclipsed by the feelings which have been excited by Sir John's late speech to the Legislature on the opening of the Session. I have read many speeches delivered in this and in other colonies, but this beats them all. I have never met with one before this, in which there has not been some allusion to, and recognition of a superior power, by whose providence the world and its affairs are governed! How Sir John could possibly allow himself to be so badly *advised and directed* as to deliver and publish, a speech, from which there was so serious an omission, cannot be imagined! What his opinions and practice in religious matters may be, I know not. But he is the Representative of the Queen, who is the Head of the National church; and he himself as such is the ostensible Head of the Provincial Church; he is also Patron of several religious societies in it. One would therefore have been led to expect, that setting principle aside altogether, more good taste, and regard to appearances would have induced him to repell such advice and direction, and refuse the sanction of his own name to a document, which for its total silence upon the subject of a God and religion, is only suited to the meridian of France in the worst period of its Revolution. His *advisers and directors* cannot say in their justification, that they could not introduce the subject without giving a forced appearance to it; that it would not naturally and easily combine with the leading topics of the speech. Let us see how that is?

The first paragraph congratulates the country upon the "enjoyment of rational liberty," to what source is this blessing ascribed? not to the goodness of God, but to the "protecting power of our parent state," whose rulers have sent His Excellency here to govern us, under the *advice and direction of responsible councillors*.

The second paragraph congratulates us on the "actual condition of the Province," its flourishing trade, and revenue, and the "product of the harvest, "which leaves the agriculturists without any reasonable ground of complaint"! To what source does the speech attribute these blessings? to none at all! we must ourselves therefore attribute them also, to the possession of His Excellency as Governor under the *advice and direction of such religious responsible Councillors*.

The next seven paragraps afford, as the scotch proverb has it, "a dish of cold Kail, but agin"—they are designed to recall to the consideration of the Legislature, some of the topics referred to in his last speech;—all of them however far too important to allow his attention to be diverted for a moment, to such a trifling subject as divine providence.

Next we have a recommendation of the North American Colonial Association of Ireland and London. Their Agent being Mr. Moses H. Perley, we are at no loss for the reason of the *advice and direction* given to His Excellency, to introduce them to the Legislature. In the next paragraph, His Excellency informs them that he has incurred great expense in training some Frontier Battalions of Militia for which he hopes they will provide; and in the next promises them some Messages. He also promises the Assembly "full and detailed accounts" of the revenue and expenditure, and relies upon their making "all due provision for exigencies and probable contingences:" and concludes with a confident expectation of the "early, amicable and final adjustment" of the Boundary question. And thus the speech concludes without the slightest reference or allusion, even when speaking of the Harvest, either to God or his providence.

When Lord Melbourne was blamed by some persons who strange to say, are well wishers to Protestantism, and yet support this administration, for having omitted from the Queen's declaration of her intention to marry, all mention of Protestantism—he replied, "there is nothing to complain of in "that; for if we said nothing about the Protestants, "we said nothing about the Roman Catholics."—Sir John's *advisers and directors* may make a similar reply to this complaint, and say—"there is nothing to complain of in that;—"for if we have not acknowledged the existence of a divine providence, we have not denied it." There is however this difference in the two cases—there is in the British Empire some millions of Roman Catholics, but I do not believe that there is a single Atheist in this Province, or one individual who is not displeased with the ill advised, ill directed speech from the throne.

Gagetown, Feb. 1, 1840. V.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—As I understand the Legislature contemplate passing a law, providing for a more prompt and efficient mode of extinguishing fires in this City, I beg to submit thro' the medium of the press for their consideration the following arrangement, viz:

Let the Engines be put in the best possible repair, supplied with a sufficient quantity of hose, as also a wire strainer, (through which Ice-water may pass,) to prevent the pipe from being choked. Let them be kept in a frost proof place, and be always in working order.

Let ten strong sleds be kept in a frost proof place, with two puncheons of Water on each, ready to start on the first alarm of fire; make it imperative on the cartmen to repair with their horses in gears to the place of deposit, and start for the fire, with the Engines; Thus twenty puncheons of water will be on the spot before a well can be found, or a line formed, and in nine cases out of ten will prove successful. Give a premium to the first Cartman on the spot, and fine severely all who do not attend.

Tanks should be built in every wharf in the City, where it is practicable, as a supply when the tide is low.

In the Engine-house should be kept two or three kegs of gunpowder, fitted with slow matches for blowing up buildings when required.

The number of Engine-men should also be increased.

A Scow properly fitted for the purpose, should be kept near the steam ferry landing, for the reception of an Engine in time of fires.

Not less than eight or ten ladders on the principle of sliding gunters, should be kept, with twelve men attached to work them, and a first and second Captain to conduct their operation.

Two good fire hooks, with a sufficient length and strength of Chain, should be worked by twelve men and a first and second Captain, a wooden machine, like a sawyers horse, with a roller on the top, would greatly facilitate the raising of the hooks to the building.

Twelve Axe-men with each an Axe in a leathern belt to be worn round the body and one each in their hands, with a first and second Captain.

Twelve Saw-men with six Crosscut saws, and each a hand-saw in a leathern belt round the body, with a first and second Captain.

Twelve other men with a Crate on a Sled or wheels, the crate to contain Crow-bars, shovels, and coils of rope of various lengths, their application would suggest itself, first and second Captain to command.

A Fire Ward should be attached to each of the above departments, and no one should be allowed to quit his post. This arrangement would insure order. It would be very desirable that Iron "*hose-protectors*" should be had to prevent cart wheels from destroying the hose, when passing over them is unavoidable.

When the military attend, (which should be always,) they should be employed in working the Engines, and in no other way. Two companies of Militia should be ready to do military duty at fires, as they would know who to detain, and who to allow to pass with goods. The regular troops being strangers could not efficiently perform this duty.

I am not aware that any of the City Authorities, are vested with power to pull down a building to save others; this power should be given.

A Chief Engineer (being a practical mechanic) should be employed, and properly remunerated for his services, to see that the whole machinery of the arrangement works well, he being held responsible for neglect. The Chief Engineer should be empowered to call out the Fire-Brigade for a three hours drill once in every month, when they should be put through the same exercise, as would be required at an actual fire. The whole departments should be amenable to and under the direction of the Mayor of the City.

Should any of the above suggestions be considered worthy of adoption, the end will be gained, of your obedient Servant

JOHN HOOPER.

A CARD.

MONSIEUR HERRMANN POETTER intimates to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John, that he has taken lodgings at Mrs. WHITBURNE's, opposite Mr. SCOVIL's, Germain street, where he will be happy to receive Pupils; or give instruction in the French and German Languages at their own residence.

A Card or Note left at Mr. H. P.'s residence will receive immediate attention. *Jan.* 31.

Gifford's Juvenal, &c.

THE Person who borrowed the English Translation of JUVENAL'S SATIRES by GIFFORD, will please return them to the Subscriber, a long period of time since the loan having elapsed:—they are in two volumes bound in rough calf. The subscriber having also about 50 volumes of LAW BOOKS, and others missing from his Library for a long time past, would thank any person having one or other of the same in his possession to return them without delay, to J. JOHNSTON.

Jan. 31.

Church Society.

THE General Committee of this Society will meet on Wednesday, February 12, and the Anniversary meeting will be holden on Thursday, February 13, in CHRIST CHURCH, Fredericton:—it having been ordered at the last General Meeting, that the anniversary meeting should in future take place on the second Thursday, instead of the second Friday of February, in each, and every year.

GEORGE COSTER,
Archdeacon. & V. P.

Fredericton, January 28, 1840.

☞NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late Mrs. MARGARET A. HANFORD, will please render the same for adjustment; and those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same forthwith to the subscriber.

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, Jan. 14, 1840. *Administrator.*

☞NOTICE.☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN GALE, late of this City, deceased, are requested to hand in their claims, duly attested, for adjustment; and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment without delay. LUCY GALE,

St. John, Nov. 23, 1839. *Sole Executrix.*

Board and Lodging.

TWO Gentlemen of steady habits can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in a respectable family, in a central part of the city, after the first week in January, 1840. Apply at this office.

December 13.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEB. 7, 1840.

We have no later dates from Europe than those given in our last number.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—As far as the printed proceedings of the Session have come to hand, we have extracted the most important items for this day's Journal. The announcement of an overflowing Revenue, has caused some amusing and extraordinary Petitions to be presented for a share of the "*Loaves and Fishes*,"—among which is one from the wealthy County of King's, praying to be reimbursed from the public chest their expences for the late Special Court, held for the purpose of trying murderers placed in the County Jail!!! Another petition certainly affords a capital joke, it is from the County Northumberland, praying remuneration for expences incurred in *digging a well!* Next should come a petition from *the Printers, praying remuneration for losses sustained by non-payment of subscribers!*

SHIPWRECK.—We regret to state, that the melancholy shipwreck which took place near Cape St. Mary's, on the Nova Scotia shore, proves to be the Brig *Charles*, of this Port, and the body which was discovered, as that of her late Commander, Mr. JOHN WALKER, a native of this City. Mr. Walker was a young man much respected; his persevering industry marked him for advancement in his profession; and his untimely fate will long be regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintance.—His remains were brought to the City by the Digby Packet yesterday morning.

From the Yarmouth Conservative.

"The place where this ill-fated vessel was wrecked, was at the base of a precipice, rising abruptly from the sea, many feet higher than her topmasts, so as to conceal her entirely from view. As the country in the immediate vicinity is destitute of inhabitants, it is probable she might not have been discovered for several days; but a French Acadian having dreamed on the previous night, of seeing a vessel wrecked at that place, was struck with its singularity, and being a little superstitious withal, he determined to make a search along the shore, which resulted in the discovery of this vessel. The persons who found her could only get on board by fastening ropes to the trees on the brow of the cliff."

FIRE.—Yet another Fire! the positive work of Incendiaries, took place about ten o'clock on Wednesday night last, in the new house erected by Capt. THOMAS RAWLEIGH, in Orange street. Happily for the neighbourhood, it was discovered at a sufficiently early period to be extinguished before the horrid work of destruction had made great progress.—It will be well if our Citizens arouse themselves in time to devise some regulated plans for the better preservation of life and property.

Mayor's Office, St. John,
1st February, 1840.

SIR,—I have the honor to communicate the inclosed Resolution, passed at the first meeting of the Common Council since the Fire took place, and to assure you that I join most cordially in the sentiments therein expressed.

The exertions of yourself and the Military both at the Fire on the 21st ult. and at that on yesterday morning tended in a very great degree to arrest the progress of the flames, and save the adjoining Buildings from destruction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient humble Servant,
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Mayor.*

Major Brookes, 69th Regt. Commandant,
St. John, N. B.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1840—

Resolved, That this Board do acknowledge with much satisfaction the obligations the Inhabitants of this City are under to Major BROOKES, and the Officers and men of the Garrison, for the prompt and efficient services rendered by them at the fire which broke out on the night of the 21st January, instant.

And further resolved, That His Worship the Mayor be requested to communicate the above Resolution to Major Brookes.

REPLY.

Barracks, St. John, February 2d, 1840.

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st instant, enclosing a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Common Council holden at the Council Chamber on the 30th ultimo, expressing their acknowledgments for the prompt and efficient services rendered by the Officers and men of the Garrison, at the Fire which broke out on the night of the 21st January. Deeply as I regret the calamitous events which have called for the services of the troops, it affords me peculiar gratification (and this feeling, I am persuaded, will be shared by all under my command,) to receive, for the second time, such handsome testimony from the Representatives of the Community, of their satisfaction with the manner in which they have been directed and employed; and I venture confidently to assure you Sir, that, on all occasions, where our efforts can be applied for the benefit and protection of the Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, they will be most readily and cheerfully exerted.

To yourself Sir, as the medium through which this communication has been made to us, I beg to express my best thanks for the kind manner in which it has been conveyed, as also, for the acceptable terms in which you have been pleased to testify your own sense of my exertions, and those of the Military, on the late occasions of their being called out.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very faithful and obedient humble Servant,
ROBERT BROOKES.
Major 69th Regiment, Commanding.

The following is a record and testimony of the high estimation in which Sir George Arthur is held by the Legislative Council of Upper Canada.

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*—That the Administration of the Government of the Province having been assumed by His Excellency the Governor General, this House cannot allow a Session, which may be the last of this Legislature, to close without recording its deep sense of the eminent judgment and ability displayed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor Sir George Arthur, in the Administration of the Government during a period of great difficulty—his conduct on all occasions exhibiting the most unwearied exertions, while dispensing justice in mercy, to maintain the public peace, and to advance the prosperity and happiness of the people of this Province.

Truly extracted from the Journal of the Legislative Council, of Saturday, the 18th day of January, 1840. J. JOSEPH, Clerk.

Legislative Council, 18th January, 1840.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency by order of the Legislative Council, a Resolution of that house passed unanimously, recording its deep sense of the eminent judgment and ability displayed by Your Excellency, in the administration of the Government of this Province, during a period of great difficulty—and of the conduct of Your Excellency, on all occasions, exhibiting the most unwearied exertions, while dispensing justice in mercy, to maintain the public peace, and to advance the prosperity and happiness of the people of this Province.

It affords me the greatest satisfaction, to be the medium of communicating this vote of the Legislative Council to Your Excellency.

I have the honour to be, Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

JONAS JONES, Speaker.

His Excellency Major-General Sir George Arthur,
Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, 20th January, 1840.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 18th instant, transmitting, by order of the Legislative Council, a Resolution of that House which had been passed unanimously on that day,

I request you will do me the honour to make known to the Legislative Council, that I most highly appreciate such a testimonial; and that the sentiments of the House could not possibly have been embodied in terms more entirely gratifying to my feelings.

For the marked courtesy with which you have carried into effect the orders of the House, I beg you will accept my best acknowledgments.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

GEO. ARTHUR.

The Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Council, &c. &c. &c.

QUEBEC, Jan. 29.—Toronto papers of the 23d inst. were received this morning. Mr. Pringle, one of the *attaches* of the Governor General, had left Toronto for New York to go to England in the British Queen with the re-union measure, and it was expected that the Clergy Reserve Bill would reach him in time.

It was reported that the Legislature would be prorogued on the 3d Feb.; but the reports from Toronto are so contradictory that there is little dependance to be placed on them.

Toronto papers of the 15th instant, were received yesterday. We have made some extracts indicative of the political feelings among the several parties.—The measures of the Governor General seem to have caused some division among the self-styled Reformers; and their adversaries appear also to have lost confidence in each other. The next general election will probably give a new classification of parties, all of whom have apparently lost something in the opinion of the electors.

The Clergy Reserve Bill passed the Assembly on the 15th, and we are informed by a member, (to whom as well as to several members of the Legislative Council, we are indebted for several documents,) that "the bill being but slightly altered from the original introduced by the Government, may be expected to pass the Council."

The debates and proceedings on this Bill were somewhat irregular, shewing an unsteadiness of purpose, among the members. The final division was 28 to 20.

TORONTO, JANUARY 21.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Clergy Reserve appropriation Bill passed its third reading yesterday without amendment, and will most probably receive the necessary formalities from the Governor General immediately, so as to ensure its being transmitted by the Steam Ship British Queen, to be laid on the table of the Imperial Parliament, in conformity with the Act 31st, Geo. III.

We forbear expressing our opinions on this threadbare subject. The question is now out of our hands, and further legislation on this standing dish of agitation will be before a tribunal where judgment will be deliberately and imperatively pronounced.

A Message was yesterday sent down to the Legislature from His Excellency the Governor General, stating that Her Majesty had been advised not to allow the act passed last session affixing a certain value to British gold and silver in this Province.

We are surprised to see our distant cotemporaries announcing so positively that His Excellency Sir GEORGE ARTHUR is immediately about to depart. It is not so, His Excellency is not likely to leave us till *after the Union*, which is not *yet*. We shall perhaps know a little more about some matters of consequence after the arrival of the Queen which is in all probability now in New York.

Two Bills have passed the Assembly, and have been read a first time in the Legislative Council, which, from their importance to the safety of the people of this Province, we have much satisfaction in noticing. The first enacts, "That any person being a subject of a foreign state at peace with Great Britain, who shall after the passing of the act, BE, OR CONTINUE TO BE, in arms against Her Majesty, or, shall commit hostilities, or enter the Province to levy war, or shall commit any felony, shall be tried by *General Militia Court Martial*, and if found guilty, suffer death;" and also, "that any British subject, who shall be in company with the before mentioned, shall in like manner be punished. The second provides, "That any persons (enlisted soldiers), who shall by words, money, or any other means, directly or indirectly, prevail upon, procure, persuade, or encourage, (or endeavor so to do,) soldiers to desert, shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary, for such a period as the Court may award, besides paying a fine at the discretion of the Court; and also, that the harboring, concealing, receiving, or assisting soldiers after desertion, shall be considered a misdemeanor, and be punishable in the same manner as the foregoing offence.

It is confidently to be hoped that the first mentioned act will become law; and, that under its provisions, any future invaders—from a country professing to be at peace with our Sovereign—will be promptly brought to trial, and meet with that summary punishment, by the sure infliction of which, in every case, the loyal inhabitants on the frontier can alone be protected from the bowie-knife and the firebrand of the border brigands. By the latter amendment to the desertion act, it is also to be expected that the seducers from their allegiance of our gallant soldiers, will not be able any more (as in the case of the Orrs) to evade, by the ingenious special pleading of a learned counsel, that punishment which such nefarious conduct justly merits.—*Toronto Patriot.*

The Hon. James Stuart, Chief Justice of Lower Canada, is now in Toronto, it is said, by express desire of His Excellency the Governor General.

Mr. Reuben A. Parker, brother of John G. Parker, was arrested on Sunday, and is now in gaol, on suspicion; and on Monday night, two persons from Whitby were brought in and lodged in gaol, on a like charge. Their names are, Achains Moody Fairwell and William Fairwell. They are brothers. We understand the authorities are in pursuit of some others.

We have since learned, that Parker and the two Fairwells were before the Executive for examination yesterday, and were afterwards discharged.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SLAVER.—On Thursday last, her Majesty's schooner Skipjack, Lieut. Wright, brought into this Port the Portugese brigt. Ulysses, slaver, with 529 slaves on board, which she captured off the Isle of Pines, on Sunday last, after a chase of twelve hours, from 3 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. The slaver made to the shore with an intention of running her high and dry, in which she partly succeeded, and tore the copper from the bows in several places. An attempt had also been made to cause the masts to go by the board, and the mainmast was so much cut and injured, as to cause the captors to fish it near the deck. Several marks of the hatchet also appeared on the foremast, but the time did not serve for this purpose. The master, Fernandez, a Portuguese, it seems, escaped with 13 passengers chiefly Captains of captured slavers, and six negroes. It seems Fernandez had taken with him about 8,000 dollars, which was ascertained by Bills of Parcels, and other documents left on board. We fear, that should recourse be had to feeding those captured slaves in the way the last were fed, not only will disease, but death be the consequence in the town. There is a very little flour in the market, and as they have been accustomed to farinaceous food, any richer diet, or any substitute for vegetable, will operate most perniciously on their constitutions for a time, as it did on the former cargo brought into this port. It is astonishing how simple the diet of the human species might be made, with perfect advantage to themselves. Those 500 slaves are all healthy, and many of them plump-looking people. Their stature is small, in general, but some of them are robust and muscular. We observed that great kindness was evinced to them by the officers in command, as well as the men who were on board, and perfect docility and obedience was the return for their kind treatment. The commander of the Skipjack with the Collector of the Customs superintended the landing of these people yesterday, and they were taken to the Barracks, which are at present unoccupied by Military, and they could not have selected a more commodious or salubrious habitation.—*Cornwall Chronicle, Dec.* 7.

From the Bangor Courier.

☞Soon after John Fairfield became Governor of Maine it was ascertained that a few plunderers were upon the disputed territory, and measures were taken to remove them by a civil process, in doing which the officers concerned became —— *satisfied that there was an awful and blood thirsty gang of them!* and so reported to the Governor when the militia was called out to drive off the invaders, and under the rose to reap glory to the newly elected Governor and his party.

In 1839 the case stood thus;—*cause*—British marauders upon the disputed territory:—*effect*, the troops called out to drive them off and maintain the dignity of the State!

In 1840 the case stands thus;—*cause*, British *troops*, under orders, are upon the disputed territory and this fact known to this same Governor:—*effect*, a letter is written to the Lieut. Gov. of New Brunswick, land another to the President asking the one what it means, and the other to stop it! The valor of the man oozes out at his finger ends now, and why?

We present two causes and if the locofoco party are not satisfied with either, let them give a better one.

1st—Because the Governor found he was a little before his reckoning last spring in yielding the rights of Maine in his famous or infamous "back out" to a portion of territory belonging to her, and therefore he cannot act, or,

2d—That Martin Van Buren has signified to him to keep quite until after the next Presidential election, or his prospects of re-election to the Presidency are mildewed and blasted!

Patient, enduring people! thus to suffer themselves to be humbugged and duped by the galling harness of party. Freemen! can ye breath freely when your chosen men thus desert your rights, and to advance their personal ends, or from personal weakness turn a deaf ear to your voice, and a blind eye to your interests? If so, ye are freemen no longer!

North Eastern Boundary.—The National Gazette of Tuesday says in relation to this subject, "that an express from the Governor General of Canada, with despatches for the British Minister at Washington, arrived in this city last night in the very short time of five days from Toronto, U. C., and proceeded to Washington in the rail road line, at 8 o'clock this morning."

Our Washington correspondent give us the gratifying intelligence that our Senators in Congress are turning their attention to the important subject of our Northeastern Boundary, and the peculiar position of the question at the present moment, both by negotiation with Great Britain, and by the occupancy of our territory by British troops. Mr. Williams has moved a Resolution, calling for all the correspondence between Maine and the General Government, and between the United States and Great Britain, and Mr. Ruggles has moved an amendment to Mr. Williams' resolution. He proposes to add the following:

Resolved, further, That the President be requested to communicate to the senate, so far as may not be incompatible with the public interest, whether any, and if any, what measures have been taken under the act of March, 1839, or otherwise, to cause the removal or expulsion of the British troops which have taken possession of a portion of the territory of Maine, claimed by Great Britain; and especially whether since the last session, any military posts have been established in Maine, or any other military measures adopted, preparatory to a just vindication of the honor and rights of the Nation and of Maine, as connected with the persevering claim made by Great Britain to a portion of that state.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM JOHNSON.—At a late adjourned session of the Circuit Court of New York, in the Northern District, Judge Conklin presiding, William Johnson was tried for a violation of the neutrality laws, in setting on foot a military expedition against the province of Upper Canada, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the county jail, and a fine of *five* dollars.

FROM CANTON.—A letter from the U. S. Consul at Singapore, dated Sept. 28, states that the latest advices from Macao were to Aug. 27. The British had all retired to the shipping for safety, the Chinese striving to possess themselves of some British subjects, to punish for the death of some Chinese killed by the opium smugglers.

FACTORY BURNT.—The Portland Argus states that a Cotton Factory, in Lisbon, Me. was wholly destroyed by fire, 20th instant. Loss estimated at $30,000.—Whether the building was insured or not we are not informed.

SERIOUS DISASTER.—The Ohio River at Pittsburg has broke up by the rising of the waters, 7 feet, carrying off the ice, and thus crushing, on Tuesday, fourteen coal boats, which went down with their cargoes. Also the two steamboats, Beaver and Ontario, were sunk; besides other steamers damaged.

"ST. MARKS, FLORIDA, Jan. 8.—The hammocks you have read so much about, are all they are said to be. The trees, bushes, palmettos, and palm leaves are so thickly set that one can scarcely see the distance of six yards among them,—a good hiding place for Indians.

"The Spanish blood-hounds arrived here yesterday from Havana or Matanzas. Instead of 'five hundred,' there are but forty of them. They cost *three doubloons each*, with the exception of one hound which cost $125! The dogs are under the management of two Spaniards who accompanied them from Cuba."

From the Wilmington Advertiser, Extra.

GREAT FIRE AT WILMINGTON, N. C.—*A Hundred and Fifty Buildings Destroyed.*—Wilmington, Jan. 17th.—With a heavy heart we sit down to the task of making a brief record of one of the most disastrous fires with which our devoted town has ever been visited. At about 2 o'clock, this morning, the alarm sounded, and proved to proceed from the store occupied by John Dawson, at the northeast corner of the Court House. The Court House itself was soon on fire,—as were also the buildings adjoining Mr. Dawson's. The flames progressed thence, with terrific fury, in an easterly and northerly direction of the square in which the fire originated, and in a few minutes caught the buildings across Front-street, in a westerly direction. The progress of the fire was then in every direction, from a common centre. South, however, nothing was burnt but the Court House. In other directions indicated, no barriers could be interposed until the two squares immediately northwest and northeast of the Court House were entirely destroyed, with the exception of the Bank of Cape Fear, and two small houses next north of it, on the former square, and three brick buildings on the northwest angle of the latter. The whole number of buildings destroyed is about one hundred and fifty, including the offices of the Advertiser and Chronicle, the Custom-House, and the Clarendon and Reston's hotels.

A Wilmington letter, which we find in the Charleston Patriot, says the buildings destroyed constituted "about one third of the town, and that in the very centre of business."

ANOTHER DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.—Binghampton is a doomed village. At 2 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in Rexford's drug store, on the corner of Court and Franklin streets, which extended with fearful rapidity down Court and Franklin streets.

On Court street, it was finally arrested at Jarvis' Hotel, and on Franklin street, at the law office of John A. Collier, Esq. The clerks in Mr. Rexford's store barely escaped with their lives by leaping from the roofs, after climbing out of the scuttle.

The loss of property is immense; but we have only time to mention the principal sufferers.

Commencing at the corner of Court and Water streets;

Mr. Jarvis is a great sufferer. Although the building was saved in a very damaged state, his furniture is much broken to pieces.

Next to Mr. Jarvis, the three story brick building, occupied by Newton & Powell as a dry goods store. Goods principally saved.

Following up the street in order, H. M. Colliers, drug store, three story brick building. Loss heavy. Page & Bailey, dry goods, three story brick store. O Cone, three story brick variety store. C. Eldredge, dry goods, three story brick store. Bard & Titus, three story brick building, occupied as a tailoring establishment. Hazard Lewis, three story brick dry goods store; upper rooms occupied by E. H. Prince, tailor. Wm. Pratt, boot and shoe store, two story wood building. J. B. Abbott & Brothers, boot and shoe store, two story wood building. L. M. Rexford, drug store, where the fire originated. Total loss. Law office of Wm. M. Waterman, Franklin street. D. Tulley, grocery store, two story wood building. Mr. Gaines, grocery store, two story wood building. The next sufferer, Ira Corby. Messrs. J. R. and I. Bartlett, gunsmiths two story wood building. Thomas Allen, saddle and harness establishment, two story wood building. Robert Bartlett, dwelling house, furniture partly saved.

Here the fire was arrested.

The furniture from several houses below, on each street, was removed.

We will not attempt at this time to compute the loss.

It was owing to the spirited exertions of our fire companies, and the citizens generally, and to a heavy fall of snow during the time the fire was raging, that the flames extended no further.

In the above list, we have only mentioned the names of the occupants. Many of the buildings were owned by other persons and we have reason to hope were generally insured.—*Broome Repub.*

COMPENSATION FOR LIBERATED SLAVES.—It appears from the following paragraph from the London Courier of Dec. 14, that Mr. Stevenson has brought his negotiation for the compensation claimed for slaves carried into the Bahama Islands by stress of weather, and set at liberty by the decree of the local tribunals to a successful issue. The British Government, in their negotiations with foreigners as well as with their own subjects recognize the principle that slaves are property where they are made so by law, and that individuals divested of this property, as well as any other by the act of the government, are intitled to indemnification. The same principle was recognized by Judge Judson in the case of the negroes of the Amistad. He ordered one to be given up to his owner, it having been proved that he was lawfully a slave by the laws of Cuba, and refused to give up the others, on the ground that they were not slaves, legally acquired by the claimants under the laws of Cuba.—*Boston Messenger.*

"His Excellency Mr. Stevenson, the American minister, attended yesterday at the Treasury Department and the Bank of England, and closed the negotiation which has been pending so long between the Government and that of the United States, relative to the number of slaves claimed by American citizens as their property, and which having been shipwrecked some eight or nine years ago in the Bahamas, were liberated by the authorities of Nassau. The amount of compensation which we understand her Majesty's Government finally agreed to pay, and was yesterday received by the American minister, amounted to between twenty and thirty thousand pounds sterling.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Jan. 30.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for King's County, setting forth, that certain persons, residents of the City of Saint John, and all having property therein, were during the past year charged with and tried and convicted at Kingston, of the murder of Bernard Coyle; that one of the parties having made his escape to the United States, was there pursued, arrested and brought back, previous to the trial; that the whole expense, from the time of the arrest to the execution of the sentence, has been borne by the said County, and praying remuneration towards relieving them from this heavy charge.—He having read the Petition, *Ordered*, That it be received, and lie on Table; and on motion of Mr. M'Leod, *Resolved*, That the said Petition be referred to a Select Committee, to report thereon. *Ordered*, That Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Brown and the Honorable Mr. Crane, do compose the Committee.

Mr. End moved for leave to bring in a Bill, relating to Wills and Legacies and the distribution of the Estates of Intestates. Leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Johnston moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to continue an Act to prevent disorderly riding on Streets and Highways in this Province. Leave granted. The said Bill being bro't in, was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Johnston also moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to continue the Act for prohibiting and suppressing of Lotteries in this Province. Leave granted. The said Bill being bro't in, was read a first time.

Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to continue the Act to regulate Pawn Brokers within this Province. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Fisher moved for leave to bring in a Bill, relating to Crown Debts. Leave granted.

Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to continue the Act to provide for the payment of Interest on Warrants. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Johnston moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to continue an Act to provide for the services of the Clerk of the Circuit Courts in this Province. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Fisher. *Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a statement of all Lands sold or granted within the last ten years, in Lots exceeding two hundred acres, to individuals or Bodies Corporate, together with the amounts realized to the Revenue from such sales; which statement to include any and whatever grants have been made to retired Naval or Military Officers. *Ordered*, That Mr. Fisher, Brown and Gilbert be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Jan. 31.

On motion of Mr. Freeze, The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill for erecting a part of the Parish or Township of Sussex, in King's County, into a separate and distinct Parish or Township. Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair. The Chairman reported, that the Committee having gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask leave to sit again. *Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and leave granted.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, pursuant to leave granted, brought in a Bill, to amend the Charter of King's College; which was read a first time.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter the time for holding the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of York. Leave granted.

MONDAY, Feb. 3.

Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from William Brown, Junior, and others, Branch Pilots, of the County of Northumberland, and William Salter and 58 others, inhabitants of the said County, praying an amendment in the Militia Law, by exempting Branch Pilots from Militia duty; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from Jeremiah Harrington, of the Semiwagan Ridge Settlement, in the County of Northumberland, praying to be reimbursed expense incurred in digging a Well; which he read.

Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to continue the Act to provide for the collection of County and Parish Rates. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Partelow also moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to continue several Acts for the establishment and regulation of Boards of Health in the several Counties of this Province. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Johnston moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to continue the several Acts now in force relating to insolvent confined Debtors. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Partelow stated to the House, that a document from the Crown Land Office had been put