crease in the cost of construction—in other words it balances itself—the treasury which receives the duty pays it out again to the Merchant for the purchase of the commodity: and again if the above maxim be true in this case, and I can see no reason why it should not, I think I have only to refer the merchant to sundry small sums at the footing of his "Bills rendered" in the shape of charges for '*packing cases*,' to shew that no mean share of the duties is actually paid by the Colonists themselves, and the other correspondents of the British merchant.

So much for the *wrongs* of the poor. It is now time to glance at the advantages he derives presently and prospectively from the *continuance* of Colonial prosperity. In the first place he is a gainer to a certain extent by the extensive wants of the Colonies which now find a supply in the British market, which would in case of failure in the trade, be satisfied elsewhere, and thus many would be thrown out of employ. Again, an extensive field for profitable employment is kept constantly open to him in the Colonies, where he may live in a state comparatively with that at home, like that of a prince. Here too when his strength fails and the end of his pilgrimage draws nigh, or when the blasts of adversity overtake him, he may find shelter in comfortable dwellings erected and supported by the charity of the colonist, and thus be *relieves his own brethren in the old country* of the expense, and no trifling one either, of his maintenance. Among these and many more arguments which might be adduced to shew the Colonies to be a source of good rather than of evil to the people of England, I contend that the amount of vice and depravity is lessened in Britain by means of Emigration—that the fewer mouths she has to fill, the less bread stuffs will Britain require, and consequently the more equal she will become to the task of feeding her population *from her own soil*, and the cheaper will be the necessaries of life arising from the diminished taxation on that article. And now I am prepared to hear it objected that 'The poor have not the *means* to emigrate.' Would they have greater facilities were our trade stopped? They might to *Russia*, but their hopes of reaching *America* in my opinion would be materially lessened. Better would it be to levy a tax for this purpose on the rich landholder and the large pensioner, the moths of England, than that whole towns and villages should be suffered, anomalously speaking, to live and starve on 5d. a week. Again it will be said "That the United States offer facilities for Emigration and would continue to do so, for all Great Britain could afford to throw off for many years to come." But how many I would ask can she thus afford to loose. Can she by allowing her sons to become citizens of another State *afford* to provide an *enemy* with the means of extending his power, of gratifying his rapacity by enlarging his territories at *her* expense? Can she *afford* to deprive herself, by the same act which adds strength and courage to an antagonist, of a fruitful source of recruiting her armies in times of great political excitement, without drawing, like Napoleon, on the artizan and the farmer for this purpose. I think you will agree with me, Mr. Editor, that the Colonies are the proper homes for the Emigrant; and that if it would not be judicious to afford *more inducement* to him to settle there, it would be decidedly impolitic to deprive him of the choice now opened to him, by contracting his means of advancement there.

I would willingly pursue this enquiry further, by shewing the benefits resulting to Great Britain in a *national* point of view, from the existence of the timber trade; but as I have already trespassed on your patience, I shall content myself by expressing an observation which all who have any knowledge of the trade of getting out timber in America must have made, but which may not be fully appreciated in England, viz—

That the British market could not be supplied with Colonial timber in case of a war with Russia breaking out subsequently to an equalization of duties, and a consequent stoppage of our trade, short, in some cases of a *whole year*.

It remains now only to call your attention to the *equivalent* promised the Colonist for the deprivation of his lucrative trade with Britain. He is referred to the restrictions on his intercourse with foreign nations; and is told that the withdrawal of these will operate as a compensation for any loss he may sustain in consequence of the contemplated change. Now were we as in years long gone by, limited by an arbitrary and tyrannical policy, to our track in the Atlantic ocean; were we now as then subject to British *monopoly*, and compelled to feed and clothe ourselves with the commodities of our parent land, to the exclusion of all others—and thus deprived of our rights as British subjects, merely because 3,000 miles of ocean break the force of our remonstrances, we might regard this promise as something like the dawn of a new day; as the snapping of a strong link in the chain of despotism; but now that we are in possession through the operation of modern enlightenment, repealing harsh and unconstitutional enactments; of quite as extensive a right of foreign intercourse; now that we already enjoy this privileдge to an extent equal at least to our means of cultivating it, we can regard such a promise as a political curiosity—as a thing invented with a view to gull a community of idiots. They would open our ports to foreign vessels and foreign commodities! but will they furnish us with the means to buy? They will give us a licence to roam at will to the extremity of the earth, but will they ensure us against a ruinous competition in the sale of timber? They point to our mines's and tell us to convert them into gold—but do we not all know that these are resources which can only be made available when the readier medium of commerce shall have furnished us with the means of turning them to account: when those who have embarked in the *timber trade* under the guarantee held out to them, and to all those who derive the means of livelihood from their successful exertions, shall have found this *practicable*. And this cannot be done in a *moment*. *Time* is required in the origin and perfection of the scheme; and if ever brought into successful operation it can only be after repeated difficulties, failures and losses, for "*Nihil simul inventum est, et perfectum*."

It has occurred to me that some apology may be deemed necessary, for thus obtruding on the public attention, after the petitions that have been forwarded to the Imperial Legislature on the same subject. But I think I need only observe that repeated agitation in the public prints may effect more by a candid submission of our cause to the justice of the British people, than the fiercest parliamentary debates could accomplish.

OMEGA.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MEMORANDUM RELATIVE TO PARISH SCHOOLS.

The Province should be sub divided into Districts—Each to contain a certain number of Schools, according to its extent, and the amount of population.

An Inspector, or Superintendant of Schools should be nominated to each District—He should reside in a central part thereof, and should at least examine each School under his charge twice at least in each quarter, at uncertain periods,—at such visits, the progress or deficiency of the Children in the respective branches taught should be noted.

A Return of the School (according to prescribed Form,) and Books, &c. used therein, with a detailed Report as to the mode of Instruction pursued, and state of its order and discipline, should be transmitted to such department as His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor may direct.

The Inspector should also examine the several Books used therein, and he should be most particular in observing that none of them are of a loose, or immoral tendency, or such as inculcate seditious, Revolutionary, or Democratic principles. The School Books published in the United States, (many of which are of this stamp) are too generally in use in our Schools. It must be recollected that this is a British Province, and the less we have to do with Yankee Notions, or morals the better—God only knows that we are bad enough, and radical enough already, and it is madness to add fuel to flame. It must be ever borne in mind, that "Education to be what it ought must be religious."

I have good reason to believe that in a certain Seminary, not one hundred miles from the Seat of Government, that many of the School Books used therein are American, and I have no doubt, but that in many of our Parochial Schools similar Books are used.

I have now before me a School Book entitled the "American Reader"—such a publication as this is highly objectionable, and totally unfit to be used in Our Schools. To comment on the vile article at page 198, would only be a work of supererogation. Indeed I am certain that many of the Books in use in our Schools, are in several respects as objectionable, as those formerly in use in the Irish Hedge schools. Our Youth might as well peruse the History of Moll Flanders, as read such worthless, seditious, and immoral publications—such should be committed to the flames by the Finisher of the law.

St. John, Feb. 22. W. M. D.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—As we live in an age of signs and wonders—of fears and alarms in all their horrors,—when every man is on the tip-toe of expectation to hear and see what is going on in this our goodly city, and how its affairs are managed, whether for the benefit of the public or not; when that all engrossing topic, the Petition of our Common Council to His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke and the House of Assembly, about an intended Loan to pay off the debt of our Corporation and commence anew, and to effect this object the Mayor and Aldermen purpose to mortgage the Corporation property and all its resources, and as it were to make beggars of the rising generation: I say when all this is going on in secret, is it my wonder that these vigilant guardians of the public rights—I mean the free and independent Press, would raise the war cry against such underhand work being carried on in the dark, and lay this much talked of Petition before the public in all its most hideous forms, with criticisms and witticisms innumerable. And what is all this fuss and commotion kicked up for? why because the Common Council had the hardihood to petition His Excellency and the House of Assembly that through them they might negotiate a Loan in England at a less rate of interest and on more favorable terms than they can in this country; and for doing this without debating the measure in council, or asking the advice of every man, woman and child in this city, how and in what manner they could get money to pay off their debt and make things easy—I say because they have not done all this, they are set down one and all as knaves, rogues, and swindlers, or men without principle, that are not worthy of being guardians of the public purse.—But we may be permitted to ask the question, whose fault this is? Are they not men of our own choosing? Do we not put them in their situations, and have we not the power to put them out again, if we are only good and true men, and men that will look to our own interest, or the interest of the Corporation, for its interest is ours? Well then, on the first Tuesday in April, let every man go to the poll and lend his aid to turn the members of the present Board adrift. They are too long in their situations—indeed some of them think the office is, or ought to be, hereditary; and that it is equal to sacrilege to turn them out; but let no such men work on your feelings: tell them, if they ask you for your vote, that they have committed themselves and signed their death-warrant by their knavery and former proceedings, and that you with others will do your endeavours to cast them off. Be as good as your word: do not let them get in again; they cannot or will not make up their accounts, and the Chamberlain follows suit: he cannot or will not make up his, and there the business stands. Altho' all our Aldermen and Assistants are business men, yet I believe there is scarcely one of them that knows how matters matters stand between them and the Chamberlain, and he will keep them as long in the dark as possible. But let them once start the question of getting His Excellency to negotiate a loan for them, and you will soon find his Excellency will have the accounts made up by both Aldermen, Chamberlain, and every one connected with the city affairs—for from the firm and straight-forward manner in which his Excellency has conducted his Administration since his arrival in this Province, we may expect something good will arise out of this Petition that there is so much noise about. Do you think, sir, his Excellency will recommend the prayer of the petitioners so long as there is such hidden mysteries in their proceedings—I think not; he will at once demand the Blue Book, as it is termed, of Civic affairs, so that he can see with his own eyes whether he would be justified in recommending the measure or not. Yes sir, you may depend upon it, that his Excellency will at once state to his Worship the Mayor and Aldermen—Gentlemen, I want a full and detailed account of your affairs—a fair statement of your liabilities and assets of whatsoever nature, and how your financial affairs have been conducted for some time back; I also want to see your Chamberlain's bonds, and who are his Bonds-men for the faithful discharge of his duty; this I want in the most clear and explicit manner: this I will have without any evasion or subterfuge whatever; and until I can get this, I cannot nor will not recommend the measure.—Now, as to this petition that is looked upon with so much horror and dismay by many in this City, it is one of the greatest boons that could be conferred upon it or its inhabitants. I may venture to say that all the prescriptions or nostrums that have been applied by both state and quack doctors for the last twenty years, would fall far short of this petition—it will be the means of getting our city affairs put to rights—it will stop all that financing that our Chamberlain is so proficient in; it will prevent him 'robbing Peter to pay Paul;' in fact it will make him keep his books in such order that he can tell our Civic Body at any time their liabilities, and what means there is to meet them, when called for. This sir, in my opinion, is the effect the petition will have, and if so, it will be the saving of the city.

RALTA.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, February 10.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from James Whitney, praying aid to enable him to keep up a weekly Steam communication between Saint John and Boston, in the United States; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

FRIDAY, February 11.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Eaton Menins, Lieutenant Colonel commanding Her Majesty's 69th Regiment, praying for a return of Duties paid on Wines, &c. for the use of their Mess during the past year; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. M'Leod moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to authorize the Justices of the Peace in and for King's county, to raise a sum of money for paying the Contractors for building a Gaol in the said county. Leave granted. The said bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Street moved for leave to bring in a Bill, in addition to an Act for the better regulating the Office of Sheriff in this Province. Leave granted. The said bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from John Pollock, Esq. and others, of the parish of Portland, in the county of Saint John, praying aid to enable the labouring poor to be employed in improving and widening a certain Street in that Parish; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee appointed on the 24 instant, to take under consideration a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Saint John, praying for aid in consequence of the distress occasioned by reason of the several calamitous and destructive conflagrations and other causes, to report thereon.

Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Saint John, praying the interposition of the Legislature with Her Majesty's Government, to enable them to effect a Loan in Great Britain; which he read. Ordered, that this Petition be received, and referred to the same committee, to report thereon.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12.

Mr. Jordan, by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the city and county of Saint John, praying that a grant may pass to reimburse the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Simonds amount expended in the relief and support of sick, distressed and indigent Black Refugee during the past year; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. End moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to incorporate sundry persons for the purpose of erecting and completing a Building in the city of Saint John, to be used as a Public Warehouse, Custom House, Provincial Treasury and other public purposes. Leave granted.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from William Babcock, and 40 others, of Saint Andrews, in the county of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate a company under the name of "The Saint Andrews Marine Assurance company", which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from William Dongan and Lucien L. Copeland, praying that a grant may pass to aid them in running a stage between Saint John and Saint Andrews; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee on Internal communications, to report thereon.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from Walker Tisdale and Son, of the city of Saint John, Merchants, praying for a return of Duties paid on Goods destroyed at the Great Fire at that place in November last; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee for taking Petitions of a like prayer into consideration, to report thereon.

Mr. End pursuant to leave granted, brought in a Bill, relating to the Mines and Minerals in the county of Gloucester; which was read a first time.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from James Bradley and James Green, praying that a grant may pass to aid towards running a line of stages between Fredericton and Saint John, on the Nerepis Road; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee on Internal communications, to report thereon.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Raymond, of the city of Saint John, Merchant, praying to be reimbursed Duties paid on Goods destroyed at the Great Fire at that place in November last; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee for taking Petitions of a like prayer under their consideration, to report thereon.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Daniel Leavitt, Stephen Wiggins and Son, and 14 others, Merchants and ship owners, of the city of Saint John, praying that Bread from Foreign Countries may be imported free of duty; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of Trade, to report thereon.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from James Hewett and John Winters, praying that a grant may pass to aid them in running a daily line of stages between Fredericton and Saint John, by the River route; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee on Internal communication, to report thereon.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Solomon Vail, praying that a grant may pass to aid him in running an accommodation stage on the new line of Great Road between Fredericton and Saint Andrews; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee on Internal communication, to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from the Commissioners of the Alms House for the county of York, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in the support of distressed Emigrants and transient Paupers in the said county during the past year; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Fisher, by leave, presented a Petition from Asa Coy and Zebedee G. Gabel, Trustees for the Baptist Meeting House in Fredericton, praying for return of Duties on an Organ imported from the United States in October last; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from George P. Peters, Esq., M. D. of the city of Saint John, praying to be remunerated for extra services performed in attending upon sick Emigrants at that place during the past year; which, he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

TUESDAY, February 15.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from William Hammond, Peter Besnard, Ralph M. Jarvis, Edward L. Jarvis, Thomas L. Nicholson, George D. Robinson, John Walker, William H. Street, John Robertson and Charles Hazen, obligors on the Bonds to the Government as collateral security for the repayment of the Loan to the Saint John Bridge Company, praying to be relieved from legal proceedings now pending against them for the recovery thereof; which he read. Upon the question, that the said Petition be received, and ordered to lie on the Table, the house divided—Yeas, 7.—Nays, 16.

Mr. Barberie, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert H. Montgomery and Robert Ritchie, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Addington, in the county of Restiguoche, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in the support of Sick and Emigrant Paupers for the years 1840 and 1841; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from George A. Bedell and John D. Beardsley, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Woodstock, in the county of Carleton praying like remuneration for expenses incurred in the support of distressed Emigrants and transient Poor during the year 1840; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Ratchford and Brothers, of the city of Saint John, Merchants, praying for a return of Duties paid on Goods destroyed at the Great Fire at that place in November last; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee for taking Petitions of a like prayer into consideration, to report thereon.

Mr. Allen, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Henderson, Color Sergeant of the Thirty Sixth Regiment, praying pecuniary aid in consequence of a severe injury received when employed in transporting Militia Arms to Saint James, in the county of Charlotte, in the month of September last; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. End, pursuant to leave granted, brought in a Bill, to incorporate sundry persons for the purpose of erecting and completing a Building in the city of Saint John, to be used as a Public Warehouse, Custom House, Provincial Treasury and other public purposes; which was read a first time.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from Noah Disbrow, James White, Charles Ward, Robert W. Crookshank, Esquires, and 2032 others, Magistrates and other Inhabitants of the city and county of Saint John, praying that measures may be taken to obtain a repeal of the Parliamentary Duty on Wheat Flour imported into this Province; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of Trade, to report thereon.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from George Bolton Watson, of the city of Saint John, praying that no further aid may be extended to the Mechanics' Institute in that city, until an alteration takes place in its constitution; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee appointed on the 31st January, to take under consideration a Petition from that Institute for aid, to report thereon.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Payne, James Gallagher and Jacob Allan, Esquires, and 72 others, Inhabitants of the city and county of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass for the further protection of the Salmon Fisheries; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee on the subject of the coast and River Fisheries, to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Johnston moved for leave to bring in a Bill, relating to Debtors and Creditors. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Wilson, by leave, presented a Petition from Isaac Grace, John Steeves and Daniel Steeves, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Hillsborough, in the county of Westmorland, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in the relief of one William Baillie, a transient Pauper; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Resolved, that there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a sum not exceeding £1,750, to be applied by such Commissioner or Commissioners as His Excellency may be pleased to appoint, for the purpose of affording relief to the suffering labouring Poor in the city of Saint John; and a further sum of two hundred and fifty pounds toward employing the distressed labouring classes in Portland; the same to be expended under the direction of commissioners to be appointed by His Excellency.

The Honorable Mr. Weldon, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Messages to the House of Assembly, 11th February, 1842.

"W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, *Lt. Governor.*

"The Lieutenant Governor lays before the Assembly, a Report which has been prepared by Lt. Webber Smith of the Royal Artillery, with a Plan and Estimate, recommending the erection of an iron Suspension Bridge at the Great Falls.

"From this Report, and the observations of Captain Battersbee of the Royal Engineers, which accompanies it, it is apparent that a Survey by a competent Engineer must necessarily be made before the work can be undertaken. The Officer who may be employed on this Survey, might also execute the Survey of the Royal Road from Fredericton to the Great Falls, which has been recommended by the Supervisor, whose Report has been recently laid before the House." "W. M. G. C."

Mr. H. T. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Andrew M'Gowan, of the Parish of Hampton, in Queen's county, Contractor for making a certain part of the Great Road between Fredericton and Miramichi, setting forth that the Supervisor of the said Road had retained in his hands a part of the sum due him, upon the ground that the work was not performed agreeably to the Contract, and praying relief in the premises, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee appointed yesterday to take into consideration a Petition from Daniel Brockway, to report thereon.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander Wedderburn, Emigrant Agent at Saint John, praying that a grant may pass to reimburse him for extra expenses incurred in the discharge of the duties of his Office; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

The Honorable Mr. Johnston moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to provide for amending the Laws of the Province, relating to the building and repairing Gaols within the Province, and the establishment of Prison Discipline within the same. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Boyd moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to incorporate the Saint Andrews Marine Assurance company. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time

☞ The Chronicle Office is in the Brick Building at the corner of Prince William and Church streets, near the Market Square.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEB. 25, 1842.

OUR latest news from Halifax is to Saturday evening last, at which time the English Mail, then 15 days out, had not arrived.

OUR House of Assembly appears to be in a glorious state of confusion. The *harmony* that reigned during the Harvey administration hashed the house, and it is next to impossible to get hold of the right end of their proceedings: the votes in Supply passed one day are reconsidered and disallowed the next—the contingencies of one public office are allowed and denied to others, and so they get along: they have been five weeks in session and done almost nothing. We should not be at all surprised to hear of their having reconsidered and passed the Government measure for initiating Money grants, as the only means of compelling themselves to act honestly. It is evident the day of dissolution is near at hand with them; but we hope they will not separate without granting *us* some substantial memento as an acknowledgment to the public of their transgressions, and a desire to repair the injury inflicted on our establishment by an unrighteous prosecution.

CIVIC AFFAIRS.—The Public Meeting which we gave notice in our last, would take place on Saturday, was the largest ever collected in this City—the Court House was crowded to excess, and T. L. NICHOLSON, Esq., was called to the Chair; but the meeting was a failure as far as regards the immediate objects for which it was called. The following Resolutions which were prepared for the occasion and read excited much discussion:

"Whereas the Corporation of the city of Saint John, notwithstanding the possession of a large property, is now in a most embarassed state, and its credit utterly destroyed, and a large amount of valuable property belonging to the Corporation has been seized and is now in the hands of the Sheriff of the city and county of Saint John, under an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court against the Corporation; and whereas other suits have been brought against the Corporation for debts that they are unable to pay, and whereas the Citizens of Saint John have been kept in total ignorance of the real state of corporate affairs. *Therefore Resolved*, That this meeting have no confidence whatever in the present management of civic affairs"

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the present embarassments of the Corporation have been the result either of great mismanagement on the part of the persons having the direction and control of Civic affairs or of some radical defect in the city constitution, or both, and that the time has now arrived when it has become absolutely necessary for the safety and welfare of the city that a most searching investigation into the causes which have led to such ruinous results should take place."

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the monetary affairs of the city should be taken out of the hands of the Common Council for such period as may be necessary, and placed under the direction and control of commissioners to be appointed by the Executive, who shall have power to investigate the affairs of the city—ascertain what the debts and liabilities of the city are—how these debts have been contracted, and for what purposes, and how the public money has been expended, and the causes which have led to the present difficulties—what the assets of the corporation are, and what the real state of the city now is; and who shall make enquiries, hear evidence and report what changes, if any, it would be desirable to make in the City Charter."

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting that until such an investigation is made and such information obtained no remedy can be safely applied."

"*Resolved*, That a petition be prepared to His Excellency, embodying the foregoing views, and praying His Excellency to take such steps as will lead to the accomplishment of the views entertained by this meeting."

The first Resolution having been read for the purpose of trying the question, WM. WRIGHT, Esquire, offered the following amendment:

"*Resolved*, That although in the opinion of this meeting the members of the Corporation would have done wisely to have laid before the public a statement of their accounts, and thereby prevented the present excitement, there is yet nothing which affords just grounds for public alarm."

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of every citizen to attend the Hustings at the ensuing Municipal Elections, and to vote for no man who will not pledge himself to use his best endeavours for retrenchment and reform in public abuses."

After which, GEORGE WHEELER, Esq., proposed an Amendment to the Amendment, which was carried by a large majority, and is as follows:

"*Resolved*, As the opinion of this Meeting, that the Common Council of the City, as at present constituted, have forfeited the confidence of the community; and with a view to a reformation, we pledge ourselves to exert all our influence at the next charter election, to effect a thorough and a sweeping change."

Mr. John Hooper submitted the following resolution, which being seconded, passed also by a large majority.

"*Resolved*, That with a single eye to retrenchment in the impoverished state of the Corporation, every person offering himself at the next election, shall pledge himself to use his endeavours to reduce the Chamberlain's salary to £300.

Much contariety of opinion appeared to pervade the Meeting, but as far as we are able to judge of the wishes and feeling of the persons assembled, we think we are correct in stating that altho' they were not prepared to go the whole length contemplated in the original Resolutions, by giving the power out of their own hands into that of Commissioners, they are still impressed with the necessity of a reform in our Civic system; they require that the Charter should be revised by competent persons, and made more in accordance with the wants of the city and the altered state of society since it was given. They require that all the officers of the Corporation should be placed on SALARIES, instead of being paid in that obscure way which has been the custom, by commissions, fees, &c., and such salaries to be put at the lowest possible rate consistent with the dignity and responsibility of the office. It is also the wish of the citizens that no further responsibilities should be incurred by the Corporation on the credit of the city, (except such sums as may be necessary to meet the present urgent demands against them,) until a full, fair, and explicit statement of the City's liabilities, and of their income, is laid before the public—and these things, for our own part, we should like to see the Corporation set about immediately and vigorously to accomplish. Should the people find that a sufficient change was not made last year to effect the reform so loudly called for, then we say, go again to the Polls, and make still further improvement, by electing such men of respectable standing and talents, as you shall feel full confidence in trusting the affairs of the City to their keeping.

We learn that the body of Mr. JOHN WOODLEY, Pilot, (whom we noticed as having been missing after a gale of wind a few weeks since,) has been picked up at Pisarinco, and brought to this city. Mr. Woodley was much respected in the community, and his loss will fall extremely heavy on his sorrowing widow and several young children.—His funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence in Prince William street, near Reed's Point.

NEW SHIP.—A splendid ship of 700 tons, called the *New Zealand*, was launched yesterday from Mr. Smith's ship yard, Courtney Bay, she is stated by judges to be a superior vessel in every respect. The New Zealand is owned by Mr. Wm. Carvill.

Good coming out of evil.—We are pleased to find that on the applications from this City and the Parish of Portland, the Hofise of Assembly have liberally granted the additional sum of £2000 in aid of the employment of the poor people in those places. We also learn that a large portion of it will be expended in macadamizing the Marsh Road—a work much needed.

We observe by the American papers, that the gale which was so severely felt here on the 17th instant, extended along the whole American coast, and did much damage to the shipping. The schr. *Teazer* from this port fortunately arrived at New York, just in time to escape the gale.—Such disasters as occurred at the time in this quarter, as have come to our knowledge will be found under the marine head.

DR. LARDNER, ON THE PRESERVATION OF ANIMAL FOOD.

"I believe the pyrotigneous acid (Essence of Smoke) is more generally made use of in the curing of *fish* and *flesh*, as a substitute for wood or turf smoke, than the public are aware of; and perhaps it acts to the full as well, if not better, for communicating *flavour*, and acting as an antiseptic. Many striking facts have been stated on this subject, at different times, which ought not to be lost sight of. Hams intended for smoke-drying, are usually cured with a less quantity of salt, even one half the quantity is often made use of. Were such hams attempted to be preserved without being subjected to the smoking process, or to some equivalent, they would not long keep sweet: but it has been found that by mixing about an *ounce* measure of pyroligneous acid, (essence of smoke,) in the pickle, containing the half proportion of salt, and intended for a ham of ten or twelve pounds, and *brushing the ham over once or twice with the same acid before it is hung up, it will keep and taste as well as if exposed to smoke for two months: besides that, the meat will retain more of its natural juices.* Tongues may be similarly treated with equal effect."

"The following experiment evinces that the effect of pyrotigneous acid (essence of smoke) as a preservative, are considerable. Two specimens of meat were cured by this acid: one was sent to the West Indies, to try the effects of the climate on it, and brought back on the return of the ship: the other had been hung up at home. Both specimens were then compared, and were found to be perfectly and equally sweet, although FIFTEEN MONTHS had elapsed since they had been cured."

The Pyrotigneous Acid, or Essence of Smoke, of a very superior quality, is manufactured in this Province, and sold in several shops in this city.

From the Royal Gazette, February 16.

On Saturday, last, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor received, by appointment, at Government House, the Archdeacon, and those of the Clergy who were then in Frederecton, who presented the following Address:—

May it please Your Excellency—

The Clerical Members of the Church Society of this Archdeaconry, now assembled in Fredericton, are desirous to add *their* tribute of respect, to those which Your Excellency has already received from so many quarters; and to assure you that, by no class of Her Majesty's Subjects in this Province, are the great objects, which are understood to occupy your constant attention, regarded with greater interest, than by the whole body of the Clergy.

Our prayers are continually offered up for all Schools and Seminaries of sound learning and religious education, and gladly will we give such aid, as may be within our province, to the improvement of such institutions of that kind, as may exist in our respective districts.

We pray likewise for concord, order, and security, among all classes and conditions of men, and shall be always found striving to promote them in every way consistent with the duties of our sacred calling.

We are anxious to see the industrious emigrant judiciously assisted in the commencement of his arduous undertaking, as a settler in the wilderness; and that he should not be cut off from the benefits and comfort to be derived from social worship, pastoral superintendence, and religious instruction.

And, being given to understand that all these are objects which Your Excellency is labouring with exemplary earnestness to promote, you have our most cordial wishes for success, and our prayers that the blessing of the Great God of our Fathers may attend you and your family.

To which His Excellency was pleased to reply as follows:—

Reverend Gentlemen,—

I have derived very sincere gratification from the Address which you have presented to me, and, as a member of the Church, I return you my cordial acknowledgements for the interest you have taken in the objects which I hope to see accomplished for the benefit of the people of this Province.

I appreciate highly, the aid which you are prepared to afford, in the improvement of the Schools and Seminaries, and I concur with you in desiring that they may be rendered the medium of imparting sound learning and religious education to the rising generation.

Your anxiety for the preservation of concord, order, and security, among all classes and conditions of the people, will, I hope, be justly estimated by them, and that these blessings, under Providence, may be perpetuated to this Christian community.

In promoting the settlement of the Province, I should indeed lament if social worship, pastoral superintendence, and religious instruction should fail to be the primary object of attention with all who are engaged with me in this undertaking.

Your prayers and good wishes for the success of my humble exertions in such a cause, are truly acceptable to me. I am well aware that they must be unavailing without the protection which you have invoked, and on which I implicitly rely in all that relates to the duties of my station, and the welfare of those who may nearly or remotely be dependent on me.

MONTREAL, February 8.

The first explanation of the principle on which it is the intention of his Excellency the Governor General to conduct the Government will be found in the following answer to an address presented by the citizens of Hamilton.

GENTLEMEN—I have much pleasure in receiving this Address from the inhabitants of the Gore District, containing as it does the assurance of their attachment to the British constitution and Her Majesty's Person and Government.

The Public Works to which you call my notice; the development of the vast resources of the country; the promotion of Emigration, and the settlement of the Wild Lands, are subjects of the greatest importance, and will engage my early attention. But above all these is the obligation of promoting peace and good will among the great mass of the people—of doing away with party distinctions—of soothing down past dissensions; and thus of preparing the way for that prosperity and happiness for which this Province is by nature so well fitted. This is the great task to which I shall most anxiously devote myself, and in the performance of which I shall endeavour by an even-handed and attentive consideration of all Her Majesty's subjects, without distinction of origin or party, to earn their common assistance and approbation. I therefore accept with satisfaction the assurance of your support and of your determination by every means in your power to labour in the same cause, and I claim your cooperation with me in my efforts. You have truly said that the attention of the British Empire is fixed on this important portion of Her Majesty's dominions, and I sincerely pray that providence may so guide our conduct, as that we may carry out to a successful issue the intentions of the Imperial Parliament and of Her Majesty, in the Constitution which has been established by Law within this Province, and may become a united, a prosperous, and a powerful people.

Montreal, Feb. 8th.—The following is a short account of the public improvements, which His Excellency the Governor General has decided shall go into operation immediately; as well as of those which probably will be proceeded with, in the course of the ensuing summer.

The work on the feeder, tow path, now in progress on the Welland Canal, will be satisfactorily completed previous to the opening of the canal.

The TECUMSEH Road has been opened throughout.

The LACHINE CANAL—All fixed bridges, with the exception of the stone one at the Montreal end, to be replaced by swing bridges; six inches of water to be added to the depth along the whole line, by raising the present levels: the upper entrance to have an increased depth: and the basin for firewood, entering from the canal, west of Wellington Street Bridge—all to be completed previous to the opening of the navigation.

ST. ANN'S LOCK AND DAM—A contract entered into to be completed by the first of October next, in the mean time, the contractors will be obliged to tow up all boats past the locks, at such rates as the Board of Works shall decide upon, which will be just sufficient to cover the cost.

ST. LAWRENCE CANAL.—The Cornwall part to be completed this season: contracts entered into with Messrs. Crawford, Harvey, and Wilkinson, and the work now in progress. Continuation below COTEAU DU LAC—the survey will be commenced as soon as the weather permits, and the work likely put in progress this season.

Deepening *Lake St. Peter* and the erection of lights between Montreal and Quebec, will be proceeded with.

The examination of the Harbours and Light Houses on Lake *Erie* and *Ontario*, commenced last fall, will be continued as soon as the weather will permit; and *Burlington Bay* Canal will probably be commenced, and completed previous to next winter.

A Bridge, which was much wanted across the GANANOQUE, has been commenced, and those upon the main road from Montreal to Quebec, including the large one across the *St. Maurice*, and at *Bout de l'Isle*, will be proceeded with this year, as soon as arrangements can be made for the purpose.

PLANK ROADS.—Hamilton to Port Dover, on Lake Erie. London to Port Stanley, &c.—Materials have been advertised for, to be supplied by contract, among which will be between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 feet of plank. The roads will be commenced immediately. Gosford Road, (Quebec to the Eastern Townships) will likewise be completed this year.

Surveys are now making of a Road from Toronto to Lake Huron, London to Chatham and Amherstburg—Windsor Harbour (Whitby,) to the Sengeg Lake, thereby connecting Lake Ontario with the great chain of inland waters of the Newcastle District. Those roads will be made this year, as well as the plank road from Rice Lake to Lake Ontario.

Altogether the Board of Works will it is calculated, expend this year a sum not less than £300,000.

Montreal, Feb. 9th.—It is gratifying to known that the Temperance Reform is rapidly spreading among the gallant soldiery in this country. Many of the Regiments have Temperance Societies connected with them. The 70th, at Laprairie, is distinguished in this way. Many of the non commissioned officers and privates are members of the society, which cannot fail to add to the respectability of their calling, and the esteem in which they are individually held.

On the 1st instant, a frightful lesson was read to those who are not members. In the evening a private of the 70th, having gone out to amuse himself, as usual, before returning to his quarters, got himself intoxicated. In this state he was turned out of the tavern where he had been supplied with the liquors. He was shortly found by the picquet, and taken to the guard room. He was totally insensible. Medical assistance was brought to him, but in vain,—he was dead. In the morning, the spectacle his body presented was literally hideous to look upon—he was in the prime of life, and an excellent soldier, very little given, as far as we have heard, to indulgence in the madness of intoxication.—(*Messenger.*

THE ARMY.—His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has lately sanctioned the following changes in the stations of various Regiments in this command.

Of the corps now doing duty in Montreal, the 23d Fusiliers will proceed to Kingston, the 74th Regiment to Laprairie and Isle aux Noix, and the 85th Light Infantry to St. Johns. The head quarters of the Royal Canadian Rifle Corps will be at St. Helens, but it will furnish garrisons for Three Rivers and Philipsburgh, at the latter station replacing the 1st Provincial Regiment, which is to be disbanded on the 30th April next, when its term of service expires.

The 14th Regiment, now stationed at Kingston will take the place of the 89th, at Amherstburgh the latter corps, with the 1st Royals, constituting the Garrison of London.

The 43d Light Infantry, (now at Toronto and Kingston), the 70th Regiment (now at Laprairie and Isle aux Noix