Imperial Parliament.

CANADA.

House of Lords, July 26.

The Marquis of Normanby, in rising to express a hope that their lordships would take into their consideration the order of the day for proceeding with the Lower Canada Government Bill, was anxious, while he made such observations as it would be his duty to offer, to confine them as much as possible to the object of the bill itself. The disadvantages which had been felt in that country from the want of permanent legislation were owing, not so much to the unconstitutional character of the Government, as to its inefficiency. Undoubtedly, the abolition of a constitutional form of government must be felt by all their lordships to be a great evil. It was an evil which could only be justified by the extraordinary circumstances of the case—an evil, the existence of which would only be tolerated at a time when popular opinion was found to be inconsistent with public safety. Whenever such a state existed, there was beyond a doubt disease in the political body. If, therefore, it was found necessary to suspend a constitutional government, it was most important to provide against the inefficiency of its successor. The bill for the temporary government of Canada was brought in last year under peculiar circumstances. It was brought in after the repression of one insurrection, and under the immediate apprehension of another. Under the influence of these apprehensions, it was the object of the Legislature to create a body who should act as assistants to the Governor under the peculiar circumstances of the times. With that view he thought it was that the execution of the powers vested in this body was made prompt and decisive, while it was tho't safer that their operation should be limited as possible. In the first place, then, the number of the councillors was limited to five. Secondly, the duration of their powers was limited to the 1st of November, 1842. In the next place there was a refusal of any power to levy taxes, or even rates of a local nature and afterwards it was provided that no laws should be passed by this body which were inconsistent with the acts of the British Parliament or of the local Legislature. These enactments had been found to work great practical inconvenience in Canada. If this act had not been introduced for a temporary purpose, the number of the special council would not have been so small. The first alteration, therefore, which he should propose would be that the number of the special council should in future not be less than 20, not less than 11 of whom were to form a quorum. The next alteration in the original bill would be to give a more permanent character to the acts passed by the Special Council. In making the recommendation he was supported by an authority of some weight. Sir J. Colborne, the present Governor of Lower Canada—who, in his despatch of the 31st of January, 1839, and again in a subsequent despatch, strongly enforced its necessity. He need only mention two instances for the purpose of showing the ill consequences which resulted from this want of power on the part of the legislature to pass permanent acts. For instance, the abolition of the feudal tenure of Montreal was an object of the greatest importance, and yet it had not been possible to more than pass a temporary provision on the subject.—The subject of a general registration had also engaged the attention of the local legislature of Lower Canada for many years, and there existed no difference of opinion as to the advantages which would be obtained by its institution. In the clause of the present bill there was a provision which would probably render it less liable to objection, for it was enacted that no law passed by the special council should partake of a permanent character until it had been laid before the two houses of Parliament. The next clause of the bill related to the subject of taxation and altered the enactment of the measure of last year. But there was a restriction on the Governor to prevent the imposition of any new tax except for the purpose of carrying into effect local improvements within the province of Lower Canada. It might, perhaps, be said that these improvements might be promoted out of the general funds of the colony, but he was sorry to say that the resources of Lower Canada were not in a condition to afford a hope that they could be applied to such purposes. The revenue had gradually fallen since the year 1833. At that period the net amount of the revenue was £147,000, since which time it had gradually fallen to £95,000. This was a lamentable picture of the result of the late disturbances, and therefore he thought it desirable that funds should be provided for the purpose of promoting local improvements, which would necessarily have the effect of restoring those habits of industry and regularity which had lately been so deplorably interrupted. The next alteration referred to the provisions for prohibiting the special council from interfering with any British statutes introduced into the colony.—He believed that the original intention of that provision was to prevent any alteration of the law of tenure, and any interference with the temporal or spiritual rights of the clergy of the church of England; but the enactment had been differently construed, and had been decided that under that statute the special council had not the power to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act. The clause in the present bill would enable the Governor and Council to make laws affecting the tenure of land, but it was here again enacted that such laws should not have effect unless confirmed by Parliament.—The Noble Lord then proceeded to bear testimony to the ability and industry with which the report of his Noble Friend was drawn up. The report was evidently founded on deep and accurate research into the state of the country which the Noble Lord had been deputed to govern, and must have occupied long and laborious consideration. At the same time he must state, with respect to a point which had produced general excitement, and on which he had the misfortune to differ from the Noble Lord—he alluded to the Noble Lord's application of his *theory of responsible government*. [Hear, hear.]—He so far agreed with his Noble Friend as to think that nothing could be more advantageous than that harmony should exist between the executive and the legislative body, wherever established; but he *concurred with his colleagues in thinking that it was not possible to hit upon any device by which that principle could be applied in the way recommended in the report.* [Hear, hear.] *He had some experience as a governor*, and he must say he should have felt himself placed in an awkward situation if, on the one hand, he had been responsible to the Government at home, while, on the other, he should have been able to act only by the advice of persons who were themselves responsible to another and conflicting authority. [Hear, hear.] Under such a plan too, the position of the Secretary of State would be very embarrassing, supposing he were called upon to send out instructions to the colonies in conformity with the opinions of Parliament, and at the same time to give orders to the governors to attend to the opinions of another body, who probably took a different view of the same question. If the principles laid down in the report were adopted, there appeared to be three modes of carrying it into effect. The first was to restore the old Assembly in Lower Canada, and with it the old French majority—a plan which their Lordships would admit to be impracticable. Another mode was, to establish a system of representation, but by means of a juggle, to make it an unfair one, and favourable to the Government. This was a plan too, which could not be adopted. The third course was to effect a union with Lower Canada with some other province. But if a union took place it ought to be founded on fair principles, such as would meet with the general concurrence of all parties. At one time the information received from Upper Canada went to create a belief that that province was willing to form a junction with the lower province; but it subsequently turned out that, on the meeting of the Assembly of Upper Canada, they coupled their assent to the union with conditions which would have deprived it of that fair character which it was indispensable to maintain.—But on the very day that his Noble Friend intended to propose that measure to the other house, a despatch arrived from Upper Canada forwarding certain resolutions of the House of Assembly, which showed considerable excitement existed, and that they were not in a state peculiarly calculated to ensure a fair consideration of any permanent measure. There was also received at that time from Sir G. Arthur an account that the excitement was not merely confined to the legislative body, but that it extended throughout the province, and the Government therefore felt bound not to proceed in urging on Parliament to come to a decision on this question. When they had not any decided appearance of support there, nor on the other hand, much support here—and when there was not that degree of information to give them a right to press it on the public, this was the course which under the circumstances they felt it necessary to adopt. But the Government had been much taunted with this, and it had been said, though he believed more jocularly than seriously, that there would be no legislation on the subject till 1842. That, however, had been explained. There never was any intention to postpone legislation; on the contray, it was thought that if this act were passed this year, it would be desirable, as there would then be some interval for local consideration, and the social condition of Lower Canada might become such as to make it easy to amalgamate it with Upper Canada. They had also been much taunted by some persons who cried out "Settle the question." [Hear, hear.] But what settlement did they propose? Some thought there should be a restoration of the Assembly of Lower Canada; others were for the annexation of the island of Montreal to Upper Canada; others endeavoured to persuade them to adopt such form of a representative government as should not give a real *bona fide* representation; and others were for the theory of a distinct recognition of a form of responsible government. He would leave it, then, to their lordships to imagine what would have been the result of any attempt to settle the question. It might have led even to the rejection of the particular scheme now proposed. Under these peculiar circumstances of very great confliction of individual opinion, the great want of accurate information as to the state of feeling in Upper Canada, and that not appearing to be such as was originally supposed, they thought no union could at this moment be proposed with that fair prospect of success which they had hoped it would have received, and for those reasons the Government had thought it better to withdraw that scheme for the permanent government of Upper Canada, and merely to call upon their lordships for the temporary government by the provisions of this bill, which would go to correct the deficiencies of the former acts with respect to the daily concerns of the province, the investment of capital, the promotion of instruction, and other matters of the same kind. He would only say, in conclusion, that he hoped their lordships would not prevent the speedy consideration of a more permanent settlement, which was for a limited period, and which rendered it necessary that the proposition of a permanent settlement should be made to Parliament early in the next session. The object of the bill was to make the social condition of Lower Canada such, that they might fairly participate in those advantages to which they were entitled under a representative government.

THE COLONIES.—WASTE LANDS.—MR. WARD'S RESOLUTIONS.

"That the occupation and cultivation of waste lands in the British colonies, by means of emigration, tend to improve the condition of all the industrious classes of the United Kingdom, by diminishing competition for employment at home, in consequence of the removal of superabundant numbers, creating new markets, and increasing the demand for shipping and manufactures. 2. That the prosperity of colonies, and the progress of colonization, mainly depend upon the manner in which a right to private property in the waste lands of a colony may be acquired; and that, amidst the great variety of methods of disposing of waste lands which have been pursued by the British government, the most effectual, beyond all comparison, is the plan of sale, at a fixed, uniform, and sufficient price, for ready money, without any other condition or restriction; and the employment of the whole, or a large fixed proportion, of the purchase money, in affording a passage to the colony, cost free, to young persons of the labouring class, in an equal proportion of the sexes. 3. That in order to derive the greatest possible advantage from this method of colonizing, it is essential that the permanence of the system should be secured by the Legislature, and that its administration should be intrusted to a distinct subordinate branch of the colonial department, authorized to sell colonial lands in this country; to anticipate the sales of land by raising loans for emigration, on the security of future land sales, and generally to superintend the arrangements by which the comfort and well being of the emigrants are to be secured. 4. That this method of colonizing has been applied by the Legislature to the new colony of South Australia, with very remarkable and gratifying results, and that it is expedient that Parliament should extend the South Australian system to all other colonies which are suited to its operation."

The resolutions were seconded by *Sir William Molesworth*, in an argumentative and powerful speech. On the first resolution being put from the Chair, Mr. *Labouchere*, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed the House. We have space for two extracts only:—

"During the short period of time which he had had the honor to be connected with the Colonial Office, it was impossible for him not to be forcibly struck with the circumstances that had been adverted to, that not only on the part of the labouring classes of this country, but also on the part of a class of persons who had hitherto shown a reluctance to leave their native country—many persons in the higher conditions of life and possessed of small capital, had shown a most remarkable desire at the present moment to seek in the other Colonies and in the most distant possessions of the British Empire, the means of acquiring an honest independence, which was not so readily afforded in the mother country [hear, hear] He agreed in the sentiment of his honorable friend, that so far from this being a matter of reproach to those persons, and so far from those persons being discouraged, it reflected the highest honour upon them, and he rejoiced in thinking that in leaving this country they did not estrange themselves from its real and permanent interests, but, on the contrary, they proved their attachment to those interests by trusting themselves to those distant possessions to which they were proceeding. He would say, therefore, that assuredly he had any thing rather than a prejudice against emigration; on the contrary, it always appeared to him, among the many glories and blessings permitted to his country, as a means by which Providence had allowed the English race and language to spread over so vast a surface, the manners, laws, liberties, and institutions of this country [cheers.] There could be no more solemn duty imposed upon them, than that they should avail themselves to the utmost of the vast means which Providence had been pleased to put into their hands, in order that they might effect the greatest blessings given to the human race, namely, wherever there were unoccupied lands affording the means of extending the influence of the British nation, that they should avail themselves of such opportunies. He must fairly confess to the house, that he could have wished, consistently with his duty, not to have been called upon to deal with this question so soon after his connexion with the Colonial Office, or to have addressed the house upon a subject of so much complication and difficulty, to which many gentlemen present had had an opportunity of paying much more attention than he had been able to afford to give it. At the same time, he felt bound to make some statement in reply to the motion of his honorable friend. His honorable friend began his speech by attacking the system of disposing of the waste lands of the crown, which before the last ten years had prevailed. He could assure his honourable friend and the house that of this system they should hear no defence or apology from him [cheers.] System he could hardly call that which would be more accurately described as a total want of all system [cheers.] It was really quite melancholy to see the mischief that had been done by that pestilent system of jobbing that existed [cheers.] It was impossible to read the Earl of Durham's account of the North American Colonies, and to reflect upon what had been done there under the old system, and what they might have done under another system, and what they were now, without the strongest feelings of indignation and regret [cheers.] He could therefore assure his honorable friend, that he would be disappointed if he expected that he (Mr. Labouchere) should in any degree defend that former system. But, like many other things, it was difficult to retrace their steps—

'Revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras
Hoc opus, hic labor est."

Immediately to return to sounder principles might be attended with very considerable difficulties, and a just and reasonable government must proceed with caution in a question surrounded by so many difficulties, and in which the rights and feelings of the people of the colonies and the legislatures, were so much involved [hear, hear!] *He could only assure the house, on the part of the government, that he should extremely rejoice if he found a disposition, as he had reason to believe existed, among the local legislatures of the North American Provinces, to take the most effectual means of getting rid of the existing abuses, and so far from throwing any impediment in their way, the government would be glad to assist them in getting rid of them.* As to the resolution of his honourable friend, in the first place, he was not prepared to deny what the honorable member called the fundamental principle of the dispositions of colonial lands. He quite agreed with his honorable friend, that free grants were altogether an abuse; and he altogether agreed with him, that the only just means for the disposition of the lands of the Crown in the colonies was by impartial sale [cheers.] But while he entirely assented to that principle, he found several details in his honorable friend's speech, from which he would not say that he entirely dissented, but upon which he confessed he had not sufficient means to give any decided opinion: but he did say this, that there was enough of difference of opinion among persons whose authority was great in that house—persons who had the best means of understanding the subject, and who had considered it impartially and closely—to induce him to think that it would be extremely unadvisable that that house should pledge itself, not only to the general principles of these resolutions, but to the details by which he sought to carry them into execution.

* * * * * * *

The first important principle in these resolutions was that contained in the second resolution, in which it was stated 'that amidst the great variety of methods of disposing of waste lands which have been pursued by the British Parliament, the most effectual beyond all comparison, is the plan of sale at a fixed, uniform and sufficient price.' This plan obtained at the present moment in the colonies, where the mode of sale was by auction to the highest bidder, with a minimum price. He found many of the most intelligent persons with whom he had had communication—some of them governors of Colonies, who had the amplest means of forming an opinion—all believed that it would be unwise to act on the principle recommended by his honorable friend, namely, that all lands, however different in situation and soil, however, circumstanced, as to convenience of rivers and towns, should be sold precisely at the same price. He found a different scheme more generally recommended, namely, setting on a sufficient minimum price, and then throwing the land in market, leaving it to competition to determine by auction whether a greater price ought not to be given. His own impression was certainly in favour of selling by auction [hear, hear!] He thought that under the new system proposed, there would be extreme difficulty in guarding against jobbing and unfair preferences, where there happened to be valuable land [hear, hear!]"

Lord Howick answered Mr. Ward. In speaking of the past system pursued in these Colonies, for the disposal of the Crown Lands, he thus casts the responsibility upon the local Legislature:—

"As to the second resolution, it appeared to him to be expressed in terms too absolute and general to all the British Colonies. He would mention in particular our North American Colonies, which had attained considerable wealth, civilization, and importance, having legislatures of their own, with whose rights and proceedings the adoption of those resolutions would most inconveniently interfere.—It had been stated truly, that there had been great abuses in regard to emigration in these colonies; but he could not agree in attributing those abuses to the misconduct of the government in former times. In the government of those days he (Lord Howick) had no share; but he considered it only justice to those who had, to say that those abuses arose farless from interested or improper motives than from real honest mistakes—mistakes in which the colonial legislatures were certainly as much to blame as the government. It was a popular doctrine in the colonies, that it was impossible they could even do too much to facilitate the disposal of grants of land, never thinking that by such practice it was impossible to prevent large tracts of land from falling into the hands of the adventurers. Such had been the case, and every thing of late years been done to prevent grants from being made except for *bona fide* settlement. Rules and conditions of the most stringent character had been drawn out to regulate the transfer of grants of land, but the greatest difficulty had been experienced in their efforts to enforce such regulations. He believed the system was altogether unsound, and that the true way to overcome the difficulty would be to give the land, without such restrictions, to any one who could pay the worth of it, and leave it to the purchaser to make what use he might think fit, and most likely to turn his purchase to profit.

LONDON, July 23.—The country will not be surprised, although all will regret the necessity of the measure, that the government should have found it necessary, in the present state of our manufacturing districts and American colonies, to apply to Parliament for an increased military force. Lord John Russell last night in the House of Commons stated it to be "the intention of the government to lay on the table of that house immediately an additional estimate, to allow of an increase of our infantry regiments from 739 to 8000 men. This estimate would provide for an increase of the numerical force of our army to the extent of about 5,000 men. The sum which would be required for the maintenance of this additional force up to April next would not exceed £75,000. The constant call for military aid from various parts of the country, especially from the North of England, and the impossibility, at all events the extreme danger, of diminishing our military force in the colonies, especially in Canada, made it, in the opinion of government, a duty incumbent on them to ask for this additional force before Parliament separated."

His lordship also gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to enable the Treasury to advance £10,000 to Birmingham by way of a loan, for the establishment of an efficient police force for that town; and another bill to enable the county magistrates to establish a constabulary force in counties, for the better promotion of the peace and tranquillity of such counties and districts. Magistrates have at present the power of swearing in special constables, when any apprehension is entertained of a breach of the peace. They have not, however, the means of defraying the expences of any such increased force; and the bill will provide these means.

These communications will tend to give assurance to the well-disposed inhabitants of the disturbed districts that no precautionary measures will be wanting on the part of government to afford them security against the madness of the victims of their own delusions, or the ignorant dupes of interested reckless demagogues, who inflame the passions of their suffering countrymen to further or accomplish their own base designs.

A firm but prompt administration of the law, visiting the guilty with punishment, according to their proportion of activity in the outrages which have been perpetrated, whether as instigators or as actors in those offences, together with the presence of such a force as will deter a repetition, will ensure a speedy return of tranquillity. The folly of attempting to obtain redress for real or supposed defects in legislation by a recourse to physical force, is so obvious, that we believe it is not indulged by any but the most ignorant or the most depraved of our countrymen. Among the former the delusion will speedily vanish, if the well informed and well-disposed are not wanting in their duties toward them; while the latter will either retire from the combination and seek safety for themselves in obscurity, or will be involved in the punishment their evil deeds have deserved.

The Port Admiral has, very properly, ordered a portion of the *Hasting's* crew (which vessel is being returned to her sea-going trim, by the erection of the usual bulk heads, &c.), to assist in fitting the *Revenge, Lily*, and *Clio*. The men will receive extra pay, agreeably to the regulations of the service.

Nothing can more strongly evince the necessity of some alteration in the present system of paying wages to our men-of-war seamen, and of the still further necessity of instituting such a system of pensions as will make it the interest of the seamen to enter and steadfastly continue in the Queen's service, than the fact, that while the *Cornwallis* was at Halifax, she lost 60 men in a fortnight from desertion; nor can we wonder at it, for few or none of these men had 40s. due to them, their wages having been nearly all engrossed by slops, monthly pocket money, and allotments; and the tempting inducement was held out to them in all the ports of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by the timber-laden ships, of £15 each for the mere run home.—The bait was too strong to be resisted by men who must serve 20 years before they could obtain a pension; and at all times the love of change is stronger in a seaman's mind than in that of any other class of men. While this high rate of wages was offered by our merchant ships, the Americans were willing to give seven pounds a month to good hands, so that a prudent as well as a good seaman may, in a few years, be enabled to lay by as much as would make him comfortable in his declining age. It appears also that, during the last summer, not less than 500 merchant seamen died at Demarara; and the consequence was that £25 to assist in working the ships home to England was freely offered, and not only sailors jumped at such a present prize from the men-of-war, but soldiers also deserted to obtain the boon. Would it not be better to dismantle a man-of-war or two on foreign stations, lend the crews to assist in navigating the ships home, and return them immediately by steamers; of course charging the owners with all the expenses of the accommodation, including a reward to such men as were so lent, for the extra work they thereby performed? It is not our business to fashion out plans to remedy these inducements to desertion, but we shall be happy to promulgate any scheme in the shape of a remedy. Our wish is to support the entirety of the commerce of the country, and yet to maintain a warlike marine for the protection, in time of need, and of that commerce, which is so essential to the welfare of the country.

Hampshire Telegraph.

POWERS OF MACHINERY.—In one branch alone (the cotton trade) some spindles, which before the new improvements were projected used to revolve fifty times in a minute, now perform six, seven, and in some cases 8,000 revolutions, in the same short space of time. In one establishment at Manchester there are 136,000 spindles kept in incessant motion by steam power, by which they are enabled to spin 1,200,000 miles (not yards) of cotton thread per week. The weekly produce of this article, when the machines are in full work, is about 400,000,000 of miles or enough to encompass the earth 160 times.

Boots and Shoes sewed with Brass Wire.—A patent has been secured in France for sewing boots and shoes with brass wire. It is said that they do not admit moisture nor dust, nor do they rip when sewed in this manner. The sewing is done with as much ease as with a waxed thread, nor is it more expensive.

The report of the special committee on the state of crime in Ireland was laid before the Lords on Friday night, the 19th. It extended over 1400 folio pages.—The committee offered no opinion, but recommended the evidence taken to the earnest attention of the House.

Lord Brougham gave notice that he should submit a motion on the administration of justice in Ireland, as disclosed in the report. Some of the ministerial peers urged delay, but Lord Brougham said he would not be driven over to the next session. Lord Normanby said he was ready to meet any inquiry into his conduct.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir.—It is a melancholy fact that many of our industrious Merchants whose Stores were destroyed by the late disastrous Fire, are for the present unable to obtain suitable places of business, and consequently cannot raise cash sufficient to meet the whole of their engagements; they must therefore either get some little indulgence from their creditors or at once discontinue business. It is true the Banks are disposed to do as much as can be reasonably expected of them in the way of renewing for those parties, yet they still continue to receive notes for collection, and this in many instances operates very severely against the sufferers, as such Notes must be paid in full, or the promisers and endorsers will be deprived of any further accommodation until they be taken up. An instance of this kind occurred with myself lately, and the facts respecting it are these:—A Note of my promising was put into a certain Bank for collection, and as I was not then prepared to meet it I went to the unfeeling *shaver*, who put it in the Bank and requested him to take one third of the amount and a Note endorsed as before for the balance; but although I offered the interest usually charged by the iron hearted usurer my request was not granted, and the consequence was that my endorsers were obliged to pay the full amount of their Notes which since then fell due at that Bank—He is the *conscientious* man, who when he was asked a few days since to discount a Draught of about £70, very generously offered to do so on being allowed to dock off a small sum in the shape of commission, interest, &c. which when calculated, was only a trifle over *one hundred and fifteen per cent. per annum*: surely then, the man who would decline taking discounts on such *easy terms* in a private way, must be dead to every feeling of gratitude, and may expect to be treated as he deserves should he apply at a certain Bank for discounts.

A MERCHANT.

5th September, 1839.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—My neighbours inform me that if I make application to you, I may probably get assistance from the Funds, said to be collected for the poor sufferers by the late awful fire:—I am also informed, that the Committee who are intrusted with those funds, will feel it their duty to seek out those who were thrown houseless on that night, and give immediate assistance to the suffering families; without compelling poor people to call at offices at office hours, to be then told that they are busily engaged and must call some other time: those people at Eastport, Halifax, Miramichi and elsewhere who generously subscribed money for us, intended it for our immediate relief. If Mr. Editor you can help me, you will oblige.

A POOR WIDOW.

St. John Mechanics' Institute.

THE regular Monthly Meeting of this Institute, for September, will be held at their Rooms in Germain Street, on the 9th day of September next, at the usual hour.

S. J. SCOVIL,
R. Secretary.

August 30.

Slates, Slates, Slates.

THE subscribers, Agents, have ordered from one of the most extensive Quarries in Wales, a large assortment of ROOFING SLATES, best adapted for the covering of Buildings in this City, as recommended by respectable Mechanics here, a supply of which may be expected in a few months; and from calculations made, will cost but little over the price of shingles when on the roofs, laid and finished.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

August 30.

Steam Notice.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The Steamer Nova Scotia

WILL, on and after Monday, 10th inst. run to Eastport, St. Andrews, and St. Stephens, returning on Tuesday.

Tuesday Evening—To Windsor, leaving St. John two hours before high water, returning on Wednesday.

Friday—For Digby and Annapolis, returning on Saturday.

For further particulars, apply to Capt. REED, or at the Office of

7th June. E. BARLOW & SONS.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 6, 1839.

No later European intelligence has been received during the past week.

CONCERT.—We are informed that MRS. GIBBS, the justly *celebrated vocalist*, has been solicited to make her appearance in Fredericton, and in compliance therewith, she has announced her intention of giving a Concert at Fredericton to-morrow evening, which will be under the patronage of Colonel Maxwell and the Officers of the gallant 36th regt., The fine Band of the 36th, is generously offered for the occasion, and several amateur performers have also volunteered their assistance. The ladies and gentlemen of Fredericton, will indeed experience a rich treat, in the enchanting powers of music under Mrs. Gibbs, and we have no doubt but a full and overflowing house will be in attendance.

The Concert will take place in the Long Room of Jackson's Hotel.

It will be seen in our advertising columns, that Mrs. Gibbs, takes her farewell Benefit at St. John, on Monday evening next, when her respectable and numerous admirers will have another opportunity of repeating their liberal support.

We believe it is the intention of Mr. PRESTON, to take his company to Halifax, for a short season.—Mr. Preston has latterly been at great expence in procuring additional performers, and has now an efficient company, which we think will command success.

Carleton, City of St. John, 5th Sept.

ORDINATION OF THE REV. GEORGE BOND.

On the evening of Monday 26th ult., George Bond, Esq., Alderman of Guy's Ward, in this city, was solemnly ordained, and set apart for the Ministry. The Rev. Mr. Wells of the Baptist Church, presided at the ordination service, which was performed in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Eaton, Rev. Mr. Estabrooks, &c. After the ordination the Rev. Gentleman was declared Pastor of the "Fourth Baptist Church in the City of St. John." The accession to the Baptist Church of so zealous, talented and respectable a Minister as Mr. Bond, should be matter for serious congratulation.

The Rev. Mr. Andrew, M. A., of the Established Kirk of Scotland, Minister of St. Stephen's Church, preached in the Rev. Mr. Bond's Church, at Sand Point, Carleton, on Wednesday evening last; and it is expected, therefore, that the Rev. Mr. Bond will preach in St. Stephen's Church on the morning of Sunday next; and that Mrs. Bond will preach in the afternoon of that day.

THE BOUNDARY.

(From the Saco Democrat.)

We understand that Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, has transmitted to Governor Fairfield, the communication of Mr. Fox to the Government of the United States relating to the mission of Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, by which it would seem that the object is substantially what has been alleged in the English papers. The British Government apprehending that the negotiations respecting the establishment of a joint Commission for running the line might not be terminated until near the close of the present year, it was thought the mean time might be profitably spent by that Government in making a topographical survey, and in acquiring a more intimate knowledge of the territory in dispute.

Still further—since writing the foregoing, we have obtained copies of the following Correspondence which has taken place between Sir John Harvey and Gov. Fairfield—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Fredericton, New Brunswick,
August 10th, 1839.

Major General Sir John Harvey has the honour to acquaint Governor Fairfield that Col. Mudge of the Royal Engineers and W. G. Featherstonhaugh, Esq. have been sent from England for the purpose of making a Topographical examination of part of the disputed territory for the use and information of Her Majesty's Government—and Sir John Harvey dare not allow himself to entertain any doubt that the Executive of Maine will willingly co-operate with that of this province in doing what may depend upon them respectively, not only to prevent any interruption being offered to proceedings of a character so entirely amicable and so purely scientific, but also to ensure for it any assistance which may be required by a commission, the result of whose inquiries may have so material an influence in expediting the decision of the pending negociation, and which most therefore be regarded with an equal degree of interest by both parties.

The Commissioners who are now here purpose to commence their journey about the 20th inst and proceed in the first instance to the Great Falls, and thence perhaps in a Westerly direction

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saco, Aug. 16, 1839.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 10th inst. informing me of the appointment, by the British Government, of Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh for the purpose of making a topographical examination of part of the Disputed Territory for the use and information of her Majesty's Government,' &c.

Being fully convinced, that the difficulties supposed by the British Government to be involved in the pending question of boundary would vanish before a correct topographical knowledge of the territory, I shall not only offer no interruption to the proceedings of the Commissioners which you describe as entirely amicable and purely scientific, and the result of which you apprehend may have a material influence in expediting the decision of the pending negotiations, but will, with great pleasure, afford the Commissioners all reasonable facilities in my power, for the prosecution of their design.

I have the honour to be,
Very respectfully,
Your Excellency's ob't serv't.
JOHN FAIRFIELD, *Gov'r of Maine.*

His Excellency Maj. Gen. Sir J. HARVEY,
Lt. Gov. Prov. of New Brunswick.

PILLARS FOR THE NEW YORK EXCHANGE.—These immense columns, of Quincy granite, eighteen in number, are nearly completed at the quarries in Quincy. They are the largest that have ever been obtained; each weighing about thirty-three tons—They are fluted, and finished in the most perfect manner. Nothing can surpass the beauty of the carved capitals. The work is equal to chiselled marble. The grist of the columns will be moved this day, from the quarries to Long wharf at Quincy Point—a distance of three or four miles. The carriage which has been built for the purpose is truly a solid affair. It weighs between eight and nine tons, and cost fifteen hundred dollars. Seventy oxen are to be employed in drawing the load. Cost of the Pillars four thousand dollars—estimated expense of the Exchange, one million and a half.—*Boston Trans.*

SEIZURE IN BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore Post of Saturday says—A seizure of a number of bales of broadcloths, the aggregate value of which is estimated at $30,000, was made yesterday by William Frick, Esq. Collector, and Colonel Mosher, Surveyor of this port; the seizure was made at two of the principal establishments in the city. The goods correspond with, and are doubtless a part of the same importation, from which seizures have been made in New-York and Philadelphia. The ground of the seizure is an alleged importation in violation of the revenue laws.—*Boston Courier.*

DEATH OF COMMODORE PATTERSON.—The National Intelligencer of Monday says—"We regret to announce that our esteemed fellow citizen, Commodore Daniel T. Patterson, of the U. S. Navy, and Commandant of the Navy Yard and Station in this city, expired on the morning of Sunday, the 25th inst., at a quarter past eight o'clock, at his residence in the said yard, after a short but severe illness of about thirty hours."—*Ib.*

Capture of the Pirate Schooner.—By a passenger in the New Haven boat this morning, we learn that the schooner that has been hovering around the coast for a week past was captured in Gardener's Bay, where she had put in for water, by the U. S. Surveying Brig Washington, Lieut. Gedney. We did not learn that she made any resistance. The schr. had no person on board that understood navigation and had been drifting about at the mercy of the waves.

A part only of the crew were on board, the remainder having been taken on board the Experiment, by Capt. Gedney, for the purpose of bringing them to New-York.

It is stated, that of the whites on board only an old man, a planter, the owner of the slaves, was spared, the rest having been murdered by the slaves, instigated by the creoles.

Another report, which strikes us as more probable, is that the slaves, when the schooner was two days out from Havana whence she sailed, rose upon the master and the other white men on board, amounting it is said to nineteen, and threw them overboard, saving the life of one man, who acted afterwards as Captain and navigated the vessel.—The schooner is said to have several hundred thousand dollars in specie on board, which accounts for the display made by the blacks in hanging strings of coins on their persons.

BRAMPTON, August 6.

Examination of the Coloured School at the Lane.—There were 70 coloured children present at the Examination which took place on Monday evening, the 29th ultimo, at the School in this Parish in connexion with the Established Church. The Rector, the Reverend Joseph F. Lightbourn, and the Rev. Mr. Wood, Missionary, attended. The several classes went through their elementary exercises with much facility. Their accurate repetition of the multiplication and weights and measures tables, was very striking. Some of the Pupils could parse the easy sentences appended to Lindley Murray's small English Grammar. The handwriting of many was very neat. A few were advancing to the higher rules of Arithmetic. It need hardly be stated that as religious and moral instruction, in accordance with the doctrines and principles of the Anglican Church, is the basis of the Education afforded in this School, the Examination chiefly took that direction.

Of all the examinations holden in this School, the one now being reported, was the best conducted.—The children appeared to be under strict discipline, and great order consequently prevailed. It was truly an interesting scene—as interesting to the mental, as ever was the promising verdure of the reclaimed marsh or swamp to the bodily eye. The Teacher, Mr. Augustus Swan, a colored man, has earned for himself much credit, and has evinced his competency to the charge. But the success of the School is mainly owing, under God's blessing, to the regular and unwearied attention paid to it by the Rev. Mr. Wood, under whose judicious and benevolent superintendence it has been placed.

It cannot but be always pleasing to see persons of superior education and accomplishments take so much pains in the intellectual and moral culture of those who are of "low estate" in the different grades of society.

We confess ourselves pleased with the progress of the Colored Children, as stated in the above Report, handed us by a Friend, and in the one lately sent to us from Southampton, and we know not how any can feel otherwise, who value the expansion of the human intellect, and have at all considered the high destiny of an immortal soul. We reflect with much satisfaction on the degree of gratification Archdeacon Spencer must experience at the success which has so far crowned his efforts, put forth for many years, and through all the various aspects of "good and evil report," for the mental and moral instruction of this class of persons, as well as of every other order of the rising generation.

It would afford us much happiness, if we had something of the sort to publish respecting the poor *White* Children of this Parish. We are well aware that we are touching upon a subject, which has excited great individual concern, and involves much difficulty, as a Legislative question. We are emboldened, however, to look forward to a favourable change in this matter. The talents and experienced judgment—perhaps of greater avail in such cases, than even talents—of the Committee of Education, will, we have no doubt, be enabled to strike out some plan, that will meet the exigency. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—a Society by no means sufficiently encouraged—has out of its scanty resources granted a small salary for the establishment of the required School. This Society is aware that Knowledge is Power; but it is aware, too, that Knowledge is not always wisdom, and may be employed as the means of destruction and not of conservation, if devoid of the bias of counteractive religious and moral restraints. To supply this bias is always its eager object. None will deny the happy effects of Christianity upon social intercourse. Even upon this ground, which to many will appear low ground, we would speak a word in favour of this Society.—To the resident English we would recommend it by the following statement of its strong and ancient claim upon their notice; and in order to solicit the increased patronage of the Natives of these Islands in its behalf, we would remind them of its uniform humble endeavors to do good for years past, and point their attention to its present willingness to be useful in the emergency and difficulty above alluded to.

"A century ago when the Education of poor children *was little talked of or heeded by the world at large*, the efforts of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, had founded upwards of 2000 schools, for the Religious education of the Poor."—Extract from a Sermon for the National Society, in the Christian Remembrancer.

We have only to add to this that it has been the honored means of originating another Society—which, on the improved system of Dr. Bell, educates no fewer than 516,000 children in the Parent Country.—*Bermuda Royal Gazette*

DOWNING-STREET, July 11.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Chas. Theophilus Metcalf, Bart. and G. C. B. to be Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the island of Jamaica, and the territories depending thereon.

WAR OFFICE.—36th Foot.—Lieut. P. L. McDougall from 79th foot, to be Lieut. vice H. Kepple, who retires upon h. p. unattached.

THE ARMY.—We learn from a private letter from England, that the 1st Battalion of the Royals, the 25th, and two Regiments in the West Indies, are under orders to replace the 11th, 15th, 66th and 73rd now in this country. It was stated to our correspondent by an officer, that a countermand had been received, owing to the disturbed state of England, but he still thought that the troops would be embarked this fall.—*Montreal Gazette.*

To Correspondents—"Truth" and several others have been received; want of space and other causes, prevent their appearance this week. Our correspondents must be aware that charges published against individuals, however *true*, do not prevent their being prosecuted as libellous, and although we shrink not from publishing the truth, we at least expect, that the authors of such communications will favour us with their true address, that we may be fully sustained in the event of a prosecution for their communications: if such persons are afraid to give their names, they surely cannot blame the Printers for omitting to publish.

BIRTH.—On the 24 July, in St. James's-square, London, the Countess of Lovelace, (the late Lord Byron's daughter "Ada,") of a son.

MARRIED.

Last evening by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. JOHN HARDINBROOK to Miss JANE ALLAN, both of this city.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. Robert Golding, to Frances, fourth daughter of Mr. John Harbell, all of this city.

At Carleton, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. Thos. Perkins, to Miss Jane Crawford.

On 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Sydney Smith Chase, to Mrs. Mary Blizzard, both of this city.

On Monday, by the same, Mr. George N. Colburn, of the State of Maine, to Miss Margaret Cooper, of the Parish of Lancaster, county of St. John.—same day, by the same, Mr. William Chateley of the Parish of Kingston, (King's County,) to Miss Catherine Stewart, of the Parish of St. John.

At St. George, on the 15th August, by the Rev. Mr. Goire, Mr. John Jordine, to Miss Margaret Kelly.—Aug. 20th, by the same, Mr. Daniel Frowley, to Miss Mary Hayes.—On the 24 Sept. by the same, Mr. Michael Hare, to Miss Ann Wilson, all of the Parish of St. George.