THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 4, 1841.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Acadia* arrived at Halifax on Monday last, performing her passage in 11 days and 23 hours, bringing Liverpool papers to the 19th of May. The Mail reached this City at an early hour yesterday morning by the Maid of the Mist, from Windsor.

GOOD NEWS.—We feel great pleasure in announcing to our readers, and to the inhabitants of New Brunswick, that the Timber duties bill, by which our whole Colonial interests were so seriously affected, has no prospect of being carried in the British Parliament. Her Majesty's Ministers by attempting too much, have aroused such an union of opposition to their measures, that it amounts almost to an impossibility of their being able to carry any one of their propositions through the House of Commons. The Corn laws, the sugar duties, and the duties on timber, are the three great questions which now agitate the country: the protracted debate on the sugar duties give certain sure signs of the Ministers being beaten by a large majority on the amendment moved by Lord Sandon; and it was very generally expected that on their being left in a minority that a dissolution of Parliament would take place or an immediate resignation of Her Majesty's Ministers.

CHINA.—The preliminary arrangement made by Capt. Elliott, had not been accepted by the Emperor, and is disapproved of by Her Majesty's Government; Capt. Elliott is recalled and is to be superseded by Sir Henry Pottinger, who is now on his passage out; we may therefore expect that the Chinese war will be re-commenced.

HALIFAX, MAY 31.

The steam-ship Acadia, Captain Miller, arrived this morning in 12 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 18th and Liverpool to the 19th ult.

Trade in the manufacturing districts, we are sorry to see, continued very much depressed.

The debate upon the motion of ministers for a reduction of duty upon British Colonial Sugar commenced on the 12th, and had not terminated at our latest dates.

It was very generally and confidently believed that ministers would be defeated upon this question.

There having been nothing heard of the unfortunate Steamship President up to the sailing of the Acadia, all hopes of her safety had vanished.

The Eastern question appears to be at last finally settled. The news from Chiim is to the 12th of February: negociations were still going on between Captain Elliot and the celestial Government, who are stated to be acting with usual duplicity.

Captain Elliot has been recalled from China and Sir H. Pottinger appointed his successor.

Rear Admiral Thomas has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific.

A letter from Rome, of the 3d May, says that the King of Naples has reduced the export duty on Sulphur, from 29 to 5 dollars.

The 5th of May was the last day fixed by the French Government for deciding on the tenders for the line of steam Packets between Havre and New-York. Not a single tender had been sent in.

Dreadful Fire.—A fire has taken place in the city of Drouthiem, Norway, which destroyed 314 houses, and left 4,000 persons without shelter. It originated in the carelessness of a servant.

LONDON, MAY 16.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

This has been a week of anxiety and suspense for all parties in the city, whether connected with the Stock Exchange, the produce markets, or our manufacturing industry. The very important question before the imperial parliament absorbs attention above every thing else. Those whom from self interest are anxious to see our foreign trade carried on at a yearly decline, until at length we should be left in possession only of that traffic which they pretend so highly to prize, viz. with our colonial possessions, have spared no exertion to organize their party against the dreaded crusade declared by her majesty's advisers, not against monopoly in detail, but as a sweeping whole. No doubt the public have been taken by surprise at the co-operation of the shipowners' committee with the East and West India interests, but on the authority of the Shipping Gazette, a journal which must certainly better understand the sentiments of the great and wealthy body to which it owes, if not its very existence, unquestionably its entire support, we may confidently assert that the majority of the shipowners of the United Kingdom do not assent to the course pursued by the committee, which, in common fairness should have given all its members an opportunity at a special meeting, called for the purpose of declaring their sentiments on so important and novel a question. There may be a vast difference of opinion about the abolition of particular duties, but there are scarcely one hundred persons who profess to admit, that some alteration is imperatively necessary. Our whole tariff is, in fact, but "the light of other days."

Generally the produce markets have been rather unsettled, but as it has been all long conjectured, that the majority in the House of Commons would be against the ministerial measure, prices have generally improved. Tea has been the favourite article among the speculators, owing to the somewhat reduced stock, and prices are now 3d to 4d per lb. higher than when the overland mail last arrived.

The unusual depression existing in our manufacturing district, is evidently felt on that continent also. It is said, indeed, that the stagnation of business in France, and which has increased rather than diminished since the late events in the east, can scarcely be imagined.

The fluctuations in the English Stocks since our last review has been in consols for immediate transfer 89 5-8 to 90, and for the account 89 5-8 to 90.

THE EAST.—The Semaphore de Marseilles of the 13th inst. brings little news in addition to the intelligence from the Levant, published in our number of yesterday. Its letter from Constantinople of the 27th ult. states positively that the Sultan was ready to abide by the decision of the London Conference, in reference to mehemet Ali, and that the Eastern question might be regarded as completely set at rest.

The Paris journals of Sunday have reached us by our ordinary express.

The discussion of the budget in the Chamber of Deputies was fast drawing towards a close. The entire of the supplies of the finance department were voted on Saturday. The only interesting debate was that on the rate of postage, which M. Dugabee and several of his colleagues contended should be made uniform throughout the Kingdom. M. Humann, the minister of Finance, replied, that the example of England was nowise conclusive in favour of the adoption of such a measure, and that circumstances, moreover, was against any alteration being introduced into a productive branch of the public revenue, to seek after imaginary improvements.

MINISTERS.—Much speculation is indulged in by our metropolitan contemporaries as to the intentions of ministers after the result of the present protracted debate is ascertained. One of them, whose anticipations are usually well grounded, asserts that Lords Melbourne, Lansdowne, and Palmerston are all opposed to a dissolution, as well as Sir John Hobhouse, who expects a peerage. We are informed that the Sandwich election has produced a considerable impression on the Queen, and that reflection has rendered her far less disposed than formerly to support the ministry. There does not seem such an improbability of a resignation as existed a few weeks since.

The Morning Chronicle declares its sentence to be decidedly for *dissolution*; and as that journal is supposed to be very much in the secrets of ministers, we shall not be at all surprised to learn that, however desperate the expedient, it will be that to which they will have recourse.

SUGAR AND TIMBER DUTIES.—A very numerous meeting was held on the 6th of may, at the rooms of the Colonial, to take into consideration the best measures to be adopted in reference to the financial measures of her majesty's Government relative to Colonial Produce. The large room was crowded to excess. Among those present were observed the Earls of Harewood, and Mountcashel, Mr. Montgomery Martin, Sir F. Doyle, Sir Duncan M'Dougall and the hon. mr. Cunard. The Earl of Mountcashel having been called to the chair, briefly explained the object for which the meeting was called, and begged it to be distinctly understood that it was the wish of the meeting to enter upon the discussion of the subject free from any political or party feeling. The Earl of Harewood moved the first Resolution—"That the measures proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his budget, on Friday night, is fraught with the most disastrous consequences to the East and West India and the China interests."

The other speakers were mr. Maclean, M. P., Mr. Martin, and Mr. Matthew, M. P., and after a series of Resolutions, deprecating any interference on the part of government with the Sugar or Timber duties, a Petition to Parliament was agreed to, based on the resolutions.

HAVRE, May 10.—The Louis Philippe, N. York packet ship, has this moment arrived. Information having reached the town that some shipwrecked seamen were on board, the report became general that they belonged to the President, and the excitement was beyond all description. On the arrival in dock, however, a strong body of the gendarmerie were in waiting, and immediately took into custody the mate and eight of the crew of the ship William Brown, bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia, which was sunk by an iceberg in the latter part of last month, as far as yet I cannot give you precise dates for anything except that three men were taken from the Crescent, which vessel had picked them up in their long boat. But a tale of horror is to be told about them. It appears when the vessel struck thirty three passengers, the mate, and eight of the crew took to the long boat; the captain and three of the crew and eleven passengers, took the jolly boat; all the rest sunk with the vessel. The boats parted in the night. Some days after the mate and crew determined, as they say, in order to lighten the boat, to throw seventeen of the passengers overboard, which they accomplished, and some of the most horrible and revolting scenes took place. There were two brothers and a sister of one family; the brothers were thrown over, and the sisters jumped in after them. One fine boy prayed for a few minutes to say his prayers; they refused, and hurled him into the sea at once.—Some clung to the side of the boat, praying for mercy, but their hands were cut off, and they were pushed into the deep. Fifteen ladies and two men remained in the boat. *One hour after this massacre*, the Crescent fell in with the boat, and saved the survivors of this horrid deed. The passengers remained on board the Crescent, the crew arrived in the Ville de lyon; they are now under examination before the American Consul.

MAY 13.—The American ship Crescent, Captain Bell, arrived here yesterday evening with the remainder of the passengers of the William Brown, who were saved in the long boat. The arrival of this vessel has confirmed all the horrid details given of the dreadful scene which took place during the night of the 20th and 21st of April. Of the sixteen passengers who were thrown into the sea fourteen were men and two women: of the seventeen saved fifteen are women and two are men. One of these men was seized for the purpose of being thrown overboard by the crew of the boat. He cried out to the mate to save him, and not to hear him from his wife. The mate told the men not to separate man and wife if it were possible to help it. He fell into the bottom of the boat, and was saved. A boy of twelve years old was thrown overboard. He caught hold of the boat, and, favoured by the darkness of the night, crouched under the bows and was saved. All the women saved are young, except the mother of a scotch family from Dumfriesshire, who with her five daughters and a servant girl was saved; her name is Edgar. Her husband and son are settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia.

A young woman, with her infant at the breast, succeeded in getting into the boat with her husband; they are amongst the survivors. His name is Patrick, from Cook's town, county Tyrone, the property of Colonel Stewart. Several persons from that gentleman's estate or neighbourhood have met with a watery grave. One family of the name of Leyden (sixteen in all) sunk with the vessel; another family, named Corr—father, mother, and five children, sunk at the same time; the little boy that was thrown from the boat was one of that family. He had not a soul left belonging to him. They were also from Colonel Stewart's property. A Mrs. Anderson, with three children, who was going to join her husband, a medical gentleman settled at Cincinnati, sunk with the ship. Miss Anderson and a miss Bradley were thrown into the sea from the long boat. The tales which the survivors relates are piteous, horrifying. The crew and passengers have been examined by the British and American consuls this morning, and the impression is that this dreadful act of throwing their fellow creatures overboard was of imperious necessity; but it is to be hoped the two consuls will give publicity to the examination, in order that the public mind may be satisfied on this point. Truly the circumstance must be made out in the clearest way to palliate such an act. We have emigrant ships sailing every week, and if it is held as law that 'might is right,' it had better be declared so, and that the crew are justified under extremities in throwing overboard who and as many as they think right, without casting lots, or making any choice than their will.—*Post.*

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—MAY 29.

The anticipated defeat of the ministerial plan of reducing the duty on foreign Sugar, has given more confidence to buyers, and the importers having supplied the market freely, the business done has been considerable. Of Plantation, 1,000 hhds. have found buyers at the annexed rates; besides which we have to report 9,000 bags East India at higher prices, and 9,000 bags East India at higher prices, and 2,000 bags Mauritius at 65s. 6d. to 68s 6d per cwt. for middling to fine yellow. In foreign the sales are confined to 50 cases dry brown Bahia at 19s, and a few boxes yellow Cuba at 23s. per cwt.

Nothing has been done in molasses. The sales in Rum comprise 100 casks Demerara at fair prices, and 200 hhds Bengal 26 to 32 per cent. overproof, at 1s 9½ to 1s 10d per gallon.

Another conservative member, Mr. Lindsay, has been returned for Sandwich, against all the exertions of the ministerial candidate, Col. Pox; he took his seat on the 12th; Sandwich was considered by the Whigs as a sort of appanage to the Admiralty.

Lord James Beresford, of the 10th Hussars, brother of the Marquis of Waterford, committed suicide on the 27th April, while on his return to England from India, in the ship Tigris, by cutting his throat from ear to ear: the deed was perpetrated under the influence of brain fever.

LONDON, MAY 18.—*The Timber Duties.*—On Thursday a special meeting of the Greenock Chamber of Commerce was held in the Town Hall, to consider what steps ought to be taken in reference to the proposed alteration of the duties on timber. Robert Kerr, Esq. president of the chamber was in the chair. The chairman read the requisition calling the meeting, and also a minute of the meeting of the directors. mr. Kerr proposed a series of resolutions, condemnatory of the proposal contained in the budget for raising the duty on colonial timber. The motion was carried by a majority of seven votes, 33 voting for an amendment, and 40 for the motion. —*Glasgow paper.*

London, May 17.—The activity which prevailed in the markets all last week seems likely to continue again this, judging from the very fair proportion of produce announced for public competition. In the Tea market there has been very little siness doing to-day. Auctions of about 20,000 packages are announced for to-morrow. Last week the deliveries were 524,000 lbs. Company's Congou was rather lower this afternoon, viz. 1s 9d pr lb.

WAR OFFICE, May 18.—36th Foot—Captain J. Maule, from the 26th Foot, to be Captain, vice J. M. Home, who retires upon half-pay Unattached, receiving the difference, may 18.

37th Foot—D. Davenport, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lambard, who retires, may 18.

THE CAPE.—Papers have been received from the Cape of Good Hope, the dates from Cape-town being to the 23d February, and from Graham's town to the 18th. The most important of their contents refer to the Dutch emigrants to Natal. At Cape-town the rumours, to which, however, but little credence is attached, are that the boors have confiscated the property of all the English within their reach, and even that the English themselves had been detained as hostages, to be used in the event of an attack from the military. The emigrant farmers had in December attacked some of the aborignes, and an expedition was sent on the 28th of January to the Amopondo country to protect Faker, the king of that country, from any attack which the farmers might premeditate. The expedition marched under the immediate inspection of the governor, and the final rendezvous, before crossing the Keeskamma, was to be at Fort Peddie, where the lieutenant governor was to review the whole. All this preparation seems, on the spot, to be considered as preliminary to the extension of British jurisdiction, and in the journals, the occupation of Natal is strongly recommended.

THE ARMY IN BRITISH AMERICA.

The following freight-vessels sailed from Cove, in Ireland, on the 8th ult. with detachments from the depots of the respective regiments hereafter enumerated, viz.:—

The Orbit, 679 tons, with the following drafts: —43 Light Infantry—6 ensigns, 2 buglers, and 6 rank and file. 68th Light Infantry—2 officers, 4 sergeants, and 124 rank and file. 70th Regiment—Captain Taylor, Lieut. Carew, Ensigns Hopewood and Macdougall, 4 serjeants, and 120 rank and file. 89th Regiment—Capt. Daly and Alymer, 3 subalterns, 3 serjeants, and 100 rank and file.

The Enterprize, 413 tons, for Nova Scotia;—8th Foot—Capt. Liston, Ensigns Leslie and J. Johnston, 2 serjeants, and 81 rank and file. 36th—Captain Horne, Assistant Surgeon Sheils, M. D., 1 serjeant, and 60 rank and file. 37th—Lieut. Maubett, Ensign Lawrence, 1 serjeant and 60 rank and file.

The England, 425 tons, for Nova Scotia:—64th —Major the Hon. G. A. Browne, Capt. Draper, Lieut. Cumberledge, Ensign Handfield, Assistant Surgeon Brownson, M. D., 100 rank and file, and 5 boys. 69th—3 officers, 2 serjeants, 80 rank and file, and 5 boys.

Drafts belonging to the following regiments are now at Cork and Spike Island, awaiting conveyance for the service companies. For Canada, in the Earl of Durham, freight Ship, burthen 401 tons, shortly expected to arrive at Cove from Deptford —1st Royal Regiment, 2d battalion—Lieut F. Nicholson, Ensign Andrew Anderson, 1 serjeant, and 12 boys. 74th—2 captains, 6 subalterns, 3 serjeants and 170 rank and file. 67th—1 quarter master serjeant and 8 lads. 83d—3 subalterns, 1 serjeant, and 35 rank and file.

The Royal Mail Steamer Britannia arrived hence at Halifax on Thursday evening, 27th ult: and sailed for Liverpool on Saturday morning, with 98 passengers, among whom were Sir John Harvey and suite.

A NEW ORGAN.—A New Organ was on Sunday last opened for the first time in St. Luke's Church, Portland. It was sent for by Mr. Harrison, the Rector of the Church, at his own risk, and selected by Mrs. Ansley, from the manufactory of Bishop, Organ Builder, of London. Mrs. Ansley has made a most judicious selection, as the instrument is of superior quality. The freight was given by the kindness of WM. HAMMOND, Esq. free of expense, in the ship British Queen. Upon its arrival the Parishioners immediately resolved to purchase it from the Rector for the Church; the subscription being now in progress or probably the sum completed, being £250. The case is of solid mahogany, polished, and handsomely ornamented, of Grecian pattern, and contains the following stops:—Op. Diapason, stop do. Principal, Fifteenth, Sesquialtra, Dulciana, and Trumpet, with three composition Pedals and an Octave of Pedals connnecting the lower Octave of the Keys—the whole enclosed in a case with Venetian Swell—one row of Keys of the Compass from F in Alt to GG.

The Organ was taken from the ship on Friday, under the superintendence of MR. CARD, the celebrated Organist from London, who caused it to be erected, arranged, and tuned for playing by the following night, and on the Sunday Mr. Card performed on this beautiful instrument to the great delight of a large and respectable audience. Such expedition in landing and fitting up an Organ to be so completely ready for service, was never before displayed in this quarter: Mr. Card's superior playing has gained for him a good name.

We understand that an order was forwarded to England by the last mail for a new Organ which is to be placed in St. John Church, in this City, to cost about £300 sterling.

CONTINGENT FUND—*One thousand pounds.* Our readers will no doubt recollect our animadversions on this extravagant grant made to Sir John Harvey the late Lieut. Governor,—our opponents told us, "we were in error, that Sir John Harvey had no "thing to do with this one thousand pounds; but "that the sum was granted for the contingencies of "his successor until the Session of 1842." What say our Radical opponents now; the one thousand pounds *has already been made use of by the late Governor*, and *nine pounds* more than the sum granted by our precious House of Assembly.

It appears that our present Governor, Sir WM. COLEBROOKE, has not one farthing Contingent money left at his disposal: and although His Excellency arrived at Fredericton in the month of April, a few days or a week or two only after the close of the Session, he finds on subsequent inquiry, that the whole of this extravagant grant had been entirely consumed!!!

Will our brother cotemporary of the Courier please copy the above truth into the columns of his paper, with the fiery assertions of Capt. Owen, M. P. P.

Will the Editor of the Courier also please inform us, what Member of the Council, during the last two or three years, has drawn from the Contingent funds, the sum of "*six hundred pounds.*"?

NEW COLORS.—A splendid set of silk Colors, and beautifully wrought with needle work, arrived by the last steamer from England for the First Battalion City Militia. They are said to have cost £35 sterling,—the amount was subscribed by the Officers of the battalion. This is highly creditable to the Regiment.

WE would refer our readers to an advertisement in this impression, relative to the CIRCUS which is expected to perform in this City on Monday next. It is spoken of by those who have witnessed its performances, as rivalling all establishments of its kind in the western world, both as to its number of performers, and extraordinary feats.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—John R. Partelow and Charles P. Wetmore, Esquires, to be Commissioners to examine and inspect the state and condition of the several Savings' Banks, and report thereon, under an Act farther to amend the Act to encourage the establishment of Banks of Savings in this Province, Chap. 33, passed 19th March, 1841.

Thomas Miller to be associated with John Henry as a Bye Road Commissioner in the County of Gloucester, for the expenditure of the several sums for which the said John Henry was Gazetted on the 19th of May last.—*Royal Gazette.*

An extensive fire has occurred at Antigua, destroying property to an amount which has been variously estimated from one hundred and twenty thousand, to two hundred thousand pounds. The Legislature voted one hundred pounds as a remuneration for the laborers who had exerted themselves to put out the fire.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to two requisitions addressed to the Sheriff, a public meeting "for the purpose of giving the public generally an opportunity of expressing their sentiments with regard to the conduct of their Representatives, in the General Assembly of the Province during the last session of the Legislature, and also as to other matters of public interest, was held in the Court House at St. Andrews, on Saturday, the 22d instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Thos. Jones, Esq., Sheriff, having stated the object of the meeting; Colin Campbell, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Thomas Sime Jun. appointed Sect'y.

The following Resolutions were then offered to the meeting, moved by R. M. Andrews, and seconded by Robt. Thomson, Esq.:—

"Whereas there are in the present House of Assembly of this Province, a majority of members who virtually may be said to be rather Representatives of the Governor, than Representatives of the People.—Four of this number are members of the Executive Council, and the remainder are either Supervisors of Roads, or hold some lucrative appointment from the Government, and whereas this party with the influence it cannot have failed to exercise over other members of Assembly, has, as its proceedings for the last four years have plainly testified, been enabled to carry any measure it desired, however contrary to the true interests of the country, and to misapply and squander the public money at its pleasure, therefore,

Resolved, That we cannot but ascribe the present alarming state of the public affairs, the continued lavish appropriations of the public money, the rapid increase of taxation, and the lamentable situation of the Province, burthened, notwithstanding, with a heavy debt, to this iniquitous system, being in our minds, nothing less in its operation than an exercise of undue influence on the part of the Government, over the Representatives of the people.' To which the following amendment was offered by H. H. Hatch, Esq., seconded by John Robinson, Esq.

"*Resolved*, That this present meeting consisting of seventy-five persons, cannot be considered a fair representation of the population of this County, amounting to about Eeighteen Thousand, upon so important an occasion, and therefore resolved that it be deferred to a future day." To which the following amendment was offered by Mr. Peter Smith, seconded by Geo. F. Campbell, Esq:

"*Resolved*, That from recent acts of the Legislature of Canada, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and latterly of this Province, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that the interests of this Colony would be better served, and very great expences saved, by the suspension of the Local Legislature, and that the Governor, for the time being, with Council selected from the several Counties in the Province, be empowered to levy taxes and make appropriations, and all other matters connected with the government of the Colony, and that a Petition be forwarded on the foregoing Resolution, and that His Excellency the Lieut Governor, be requested to forward the same to be laid at the foot of the Throne." Which being put to the meeting was negatived. The first amendment was then put to the meeting and also decided in the negative.

The question being then put on the original resolution it was adopted by the meeting.

Moved by Doct. R. Thomson, seconded by S. G. Andrews.

Resolved, That we view the grant made by the House of Assembly, in their session of 1840, of the sum of £2000 sterling to Sir John Harvey (voted as an increase of £500 per annum to the income determined upon as the salary of the Lieut. Governor of this Province, at the passing of the "Civil List Bill") as a corrupt appropriation of the public money, and made for no other object, but to engratiate certain of their body with his Excellency in order more easily to accomplish their own private designs. And further, that we cannot on this occasion avoid an expression of our indignation at the vote of £1500 sterling, made by the Assembly during their last session, more particularly considering the deranged state of the public affairs, when the necessity of increasing taxation, even to a tax on Flour, which was warmly advocated by almost a majority of the House, the accumulation of the Provincial debt, and the continued Embarrassment changes in the staple Trade of these Colonies, such an application of the public money was in our opinion, most unjustifiable, as well as unconstitutional, and tending to cast reflection on the ministry for their removal of Sir John Harvey from the Government of this Province." Which was carried.

Moved by Mr. Joseph Messenett, seconded by Mr. Thomas Watt.

"*Resolved*, That the system pursued by the Executive in appointing members of Assembly to expend the public money, when the consequences which must naturally result from such a procedure, are obviously to make the person appointed the pliant instrument to assist the designs of those who appointed him, to destroy his independence, as a public servant, and lastly, to place it in his power to sit in judgement upon his own proceedings, and pass his own accounts, is deserving of the most decided reprobation, and that this meeting views such a system not only as unconstitutional, but as a dangerous innovation upon the rights and liberties of the subject, as manifestly tending to destroy the efficiency of the Representative branch of the Government." Which was carried.

Moved by S G. Andrews, Esq., seconded by Doct. R. Thomson.

"*Resolved*, That the appointment of members of the House of Assembly to seats in the Executive Council, has a tendency to give the Executive at all times a majority in the House of Assembly, upon any measure, however repugnant to the public interests, and is therefore very objectionable, and which, together with the pay to the Legislative Council has chiefly been the means of producing that boasted harmony of the different branches of the Legislature, the fruit of which harmony has been an unconstitutional union to expend the people's money for the advancement of their own private views and interests." To which it was moved as an amendment by W. F. W. Owen, Esq. seconded by James Brown, Esq.

"*Resolved*, That the number of persons present at this meeting (twenty-five) cannot be considered a fair representation of the opinion of the County."

The question being taken upon the amendment it was decided in the negative.

The original resolution was then carried.

Moved by R. M. Andrews, Esq., seconded by Mr. Richard McGee.

"*Resolved*, That a Petition be prepared, addressed to His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, on the behalf of the inhabitants of this County, based upon the foregoing resolutions, praying that he will be pleased to dissolve the present House of Assembly, and that his Excellency in his Administration of the Government of this Province, may be pleased to discontinue the practice heretofore adopted, of appointing members of the Legislature to expend the public money." Which was carried.

Moved by R. M. Andrews, Esq., seconded by Mr. James Hutchinson.

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to frame a Petition in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Saint Andrews *Standard*, and in the Saint John *Chronicle*, and further resolved, that Doctor Robert Thomson, Mr. Joseph Messenette, and S. G. Andrews, Esq. be the committee for that purpose." Which was carried.

Colin Campbell, Esq., having by request vacated the chair, and S. G. Andrews, Esq., having taken the chair by request, it was moved by R. M. Andrews, seconded by

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Colin Campbell, Esq., for his able conduct in the chair. THOMAS SIME, Jun.

St. Andrews, May 22, 1841. *Secretary.*

The following paragraph appears in the St. John Courier, of Saturday the 22d May:

"We have much pleasure in stating that our late excellent Lieutenant Governor, Sir JOHN HARVEY, has been solicited to accept the Government of Newfoundland in the most kind and flattering manner, and that he is to have a salary of £4000 a year, with a promise of succeeding to the Government of Nova-Scotia on Lord Falkland's departure, which will be in August next, when Lord Sydenham leaves for England, and Lord Falkland succeeds him as Governor General. The general movement in the Province in Sir John Harvey's favour has done him much good, and we rejoice to hear that such prompt steps have been taken to replace him in those Colonies."

As the above will probably be copied into the papers of these Colonies, and obtain a wide circulation on this Continent, we have been directed to contradict, "by authority," so much of the statement put forth in it as relates to the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province—Lord FALKLAND. His Excellency having received no intimation whatever that any changes of the nature of those alluded to by the New Brunswick paper are contemplated by Her Majesty's Government.—*Halifax Royal Gaz.*

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MIRAMICHI GLEANER.]

Mr. Pierce,—As Sir John Harvey has left the Province, it may be thought I should say nothing more on the subject of his administration; but as my remarks principally apply to the House of Assembly, and my business is to note their recent acts, and compare them with those of former years; I must be excused for occasionally making use of his name in his absence, which I shall do as seldom as possible. I have mentioned Sir Archibald Campbell, not because I admired him, or his administration, but as all things are good or bad by comparison, I consider his was good in comparison with Sir John's.

It is by beacons and land marks, that the wary mariner is enabled to avoid the rocks and shoals, and to guide his bark with safety to her haven; and if the present administrator of the government will but regard the independant Press, and the independant and disinterested constituency of the Province, as political beacons and landmarks, he will be enabled to avoid the rocks and shoals among which his predecessor became entangled, and discharge the duties of the important office he is called upon to fill, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. If his Excellency will but condescend to read my former letters, he will find there recorded facts, from which he can draw his own conclusions; but whether His Excellency, or those whose business it is to correct abuses, will read my communications or not, I shall still proceed to record the doings of the honourable House, and perhaps before my present offer some remarks; at present I must trouble you with a few more figures and extracts from the Journals.

In 1835 the House of Assembly addressed His Majesty, and stated as their opinion, that the salaries of certain officers, were entirely beyond the circumstances of the country to afford, and beyond those allowed officers of great responsibility, of provincial appointment; and referred his majesty to a schedule, in which they fixed the governor's salary at £2,500 currency.—the Provincial Secretary at £600, and the indoor establishment of his office at £360. They further stated, "That the Treasurer of the Province (an office of great responsibility and labour) received an annual salary of £600 currency, per annum, besides allowances for a Clerk, office hire, and contingencies of about £300." The Treasurer now receives £750, and last year the allowance for a Clerk and contingencies, amount to more than £600, making a trifling difference between 1835 and 40 of £460. Last session the following sums were voted by the House:

Treasurer's salary,	£750
Office Contingencies	163
Clerk	300
Messenger,	150
	£1,363.

Here then, they allow 300*l.* for one clerk, the sum allowed for the whole indoor establishment of the Secretary's Office, where three clerks are employed, and to whom the Secretary pays 440*l.* or about 147*l.* each. The total amount of the income of the Attorney General in 1839, including fees, was 875*l.* out of which he pays the expences of his office, and in order to enable him to devote the necessary attention to the duties of his office, he is compelled to decline private practice. By these comparisons I do not mean to contend for large salaries, but for equity. Last session the subject of salaries was again taken up, and the salary of the Secretary and Attorney General recommended at 600*l.* currency, including fees; now if the duties of the Treasurer have become so arduous since 1835, as to make it necessary to increase his allowance, the duties of those officers must have also increased, and therefore there should be a corresponding increase of salary; but I am inclined to think the great moving cause of this increase is the fact of the Treasurer, and an honourable Member and Executive Councillor, having married sisters, who have the honour to be Nieces of the Honorable Speaker. I hope I shall never see the Secretary of the Province, and the Attorney General, the humble slaves of the House of Assembly, and seeking additional compensation from them, for services performed. Let the salaries of all public officers be fixed, and let them be in proportion to the services required, and not to the connexion or interest of the incumbent.

The Members in providing for their friends, have not forgotten themselves, although they appear to have forgotten their arguments during the cry for retrenchment; they then fixed their own pay at 6*l.* ten shillings per day, but not to exceed £30; now they receive twenty shillings per day, and to extend to £50. Formerly the Clerk of the Legislative Council received £50, and twenty shillings per day, the ordinary length of the session then being fifty days, would make the salary £100—the present clerk receives £200. The Clerk of the House of Assembly formerly received £100, and twenty shillings per day—he now receives 200*l.* besides a variety of perquisites included in the contingent bill. The Assistant Clerk of the Council received 25*l.* and the Assistant Clerk of the Assembly twenty shillings per day—they now receive 100*l.* each. Their Chaplain formerly received 20*l.* put the present one is either a greater favourite than his predecessor, or his duties, from their accumulated sins, have become more arduous, as he gets 25*l.* In 1839, the Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts (J. R. Partelow) received 60*l.* for services performed by him during the recess—this has become an annual and increasing grant—last year it was 150*l.*

Among the extraordinary grants of the two last sessions is 5,500*l.* for widening the streets in the city of Saint John; 800*l.* return duties on articles of American produce and manufacture imported into the Province. 700*l.* of which is duty on bricks and fire-proof materials, imported into Saint John. There is another item of 15*l.* to the Stageman to the House of Assembly, for duties paid on a pair of horses and a coach, imported from the United States. This grant I presume was made by way of encouraging the Agricultural interest of the Province; it may with truth be said, that that interest is not fairly represented. 12*l.* 15*s.* is also granted for duties paid on manufactured American trunnels, imported from the United States for the great Bridge at Sackville—this is by way of encouraging the manufactures of the country. *The Grant is no doubt a very correct and proper one, as there is no wood in this country.*

In 1836 when you went to Fredericton and reported, and published the proceedings of the House daily, they made you the liberal allowance of 30*l.*; and at the close of the session resolved that they would, at their next session, allow 19*l.* for the daily reports, *provided* two good and sufficient reporters were employed; this session they have granted Mr. Ward 140*l.* for reporting the debates in his newspaper, semi-weekly. The only charitable construction I can put upon this grant is, that they have allowed him 40*l.* for the Reports, and 100*l.* for his laboured Editorials, and incorrect statements: you were not the right stuff for them, or they would not have imprisoned you for telling the truth, which you are too much addicted to, to obtain their favour —Mr. Ward suits them much better. Last year I am informed he received 150*l.* as Assistant Emigrant Agent, an office as much required at Head Quarters as at Point Misco; and in addition to all this, they have voted him 50*l.* for what they are pleased to call 'an account of New Brunswick,' but which the author calls 'an account for the River Saint John.' From the wording of this grant, and the manner in which we are treated on this side of the Province, one would really suppose the legislature considered the River St. John as constituting the whole Province. Then, if my information be correct as to the 150*l.* Mr. Ward has received out of the revenue of the Province 340*l.* for writing in favour of the present (or I may now say the late) administration. I find 130*l.* granted to Mr. Chubb for printing Dr. Gesner's and Dr. Robb's Reports, not one copy of either, as far as I can learn, has found its way to this side of the Province; thus by overpaying some editors, and prosecuting and imprisoning others, the House has pretty well succeeded in suppressing the free expression of sentiment. This year they have granted the enormous sum of 1,495*l.* to John Simpson for printing. In 1831 60*l.* was granted for printing the Laws, this year 150*l.* has been granted *towards* that duty. This and similar grants were formerly made to the Executive, but of late, during our '*new and improved constitution*,' the house have taken the patronage into their own hands, and make these grants direct to the parties. In 1835 they allowed Mr. Holbrook 35*l.* for compiling the Census returns, a duty which could be performed in one week, this year they have allowed him 50*l.* for the same service. These are but a few of the extraordinary grants of the house, and my heart sickens in recording such lavish expenditure of the people's money. There are others that are worse than extravagant, evidently made with a view to obtain popularity, and influence electors.

During the cry against the Quit rents we were told that the King had no right to them; that he was merely a trustee, and held the lands for the benefit of his subjects. The Members of the house should recollect that they are our Representatives, and hold the revenues of the Province for our benefit as well as their own.

A report was circulated in the early part of the present week that 14 persons belonging to the President, steamship, had arrived at St. Pierre, Newfoundland, but, it has since been ascertained that they escaped from a vessel which was wrecked on her passage to Philadelphia.—*Acadian Reminder.*

EMIGRANTS.—Upwards of 1040 Emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, arrived at Prince Edward Island, between 16th and 21st of the present month, all in good health.—*Ibid.*

HAYTI, March 12th, 1841.—Extract of a Letter received by a friend in Kingston, from a Correspondent in Port au Prince, under the above date:—"The French brig of War 'La Perouse' sailed hence the other day with 150,000 dollars on board, being the half of this year's indemnity, and the other half is ready; but whether we shall be able to continue the instalments for many years more is very doubtful. It will depend, in my opinion, upon what kind of administration we may have in future. If they should know no more about finance than the present men in power, France will never be paid. In our political horizon all is tranquil,—grumblers dare hardly make themselves heard, and the President rules with undisputed away."

CRIME TURNED TO PROFIT.—Two hundred and five persons are confined in the Connecticut State Prison, and their labor for the past year have yielded a clear profit of $3000 to the State.

MONTREAL, May 27.—The head quarter division of the 34th Regiment, under the command of Lieut Col. AIREY, arrived here from Toronto on Tuesday evening. The band of the 85th welcomed them on their arrival, and preceded them to the river side, playing various appropriate airs. The 34th have now been stationed for nearly three years in the upper part of the Province, and they have uniformly maintained a high reputation for discipline and good conduct. They will await at St. Helens the arrival of transports by which they return to England.

Married.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. J. M. Stirling, M A Mr. James Rodgers, of the City of St. John, to Miss Fanny Wilson, of the same place.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. the Rector of this Parish, Mr. John M'Neill to Miss Ann Chantler, both of St. John.

On the 27th instant, by the same, Mr. John Campbell, to Miss Catherine M'Gowan, both of St. John.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Jeremiah Johnson, to Miss Susan Maria Williams, both of this city.

At Fredericton, on Saturday evening last, by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, Mr. Edward Lindy, Printer, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Smith, all of the above place.

Died.

On Wednesday last, Eleanor, wife of Mr. Thomas Robinson, aged 39 years, in full assurance of a Glorious Resurrection.

On Saturday morning, after a lingering illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Anning, aged 58 years.

On Monday morning, Caroline Peackanham, daughter of Lewis Burns, Esq. aged 18 months.

On Monday last, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Williams, Portland, after a painful and lingering illness, in the 45th year of her age.

Yesterday, Charles Granard, son of Lewis Burns, Esq.—Funeral to morrow, Saturday, at 4 o'clock.

At Halifax on the 22d inst., James B. Franklin, Esq. aged 77 years.

At Bridgetown, (N. S.) on the 18th inst., after a protracted illness, in the 28th year of his age, Jessie Wheelock, Wesleyan Missionary.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived, 26th—Montreal Packet, Stewart, Dublin, 56—R. Rankin & Co. coals.—and 180 passengers, who were to have been landed at New York.

Brig Wilkinson, Banks, Belfast, 25—R. Rankin & Co. 65 passengers.

Victoria, Hamilton, Glasgow, 25—Munro, Wallace & Co. general cargo.

Mary Alice, Dale, Cardiff, 34—Wm. Carvill, iron and coals.

Friends, M'Lean, Westport, 50—Master, 134 passengers.

Caroline, Kirkpatrick, Ballyshannon, 30—R. Rankin & Co. 85 passengers.

27th—Barque Liverpool, Spence, London, 66—E