THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 17, 1850.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The Royal Mail Steamer *Hibernia*, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last, at 12 o'clock. The Mail for this city, arrived this morning at 2 o'clock. The principal items of intelligence will be found in our columns. The European Times, says—

The most striking event of the week is the Birth of another royal prince, which took place at Buckingham Palace on the morning of Wednesday last. The young stranger and the royal parent are, the official bulletins tell us, "progressing favourably." In compliment to the most illustrious warrior of the age, the third son of her Majesty is to be called *Arthur*. Albert, and Alfred, and Arthur, form a pretty alliteration, with which succeeding generations will, in all probability, become more familiar than our own. Princes find their account in making a stir in the world; and, as the royal children are all the recipients of excellent health, the boys whose names we have given can hardly fail to fill a conspicuous, and we hope a brilliant, page in British history. They will have before them at least the example of parents whose private lives are models of the domestic virtues. The sceptre which Queen Victoria wields so gracefully is certainly not the least powerless in the world; and rarely has ruler, without effort or ostentation, succeeded in securing the respect and the esteem of a brave and generous people.

The moral power of the Ministry seems every day to be waning. On Thursday night Sir F. Thesiger left them in a minority of nineteen, arising out of his motion relative to the duty on attorney's certificates. *Per se*, the affair is small; but it shows that the Government wants vitality and that all the symptoms which precede the dissolution of Cabinets and of parties, are in active operation at the present moment in St. Stephen's.

"Who would be free, himself must strike the blow."

A truer motto than the above perhaps never entered the imagination of man, as no one lacking the courage and intrepidity to stand boldly forth and assert his political rights deserves to be placed in a position above that of a Serf. Thanks to an amended Law of Election, the Province once more free from the incubus which has pressed like a dead weight upon the best interests of the country, after four years of the most bitter pains and penalties of political suffering we are again permitted to breathe; and it remains to be seen if the people of this Province will by their apathy and utter neglect of *their* most vital interests, set in solemn silence and again permit the destinies of the country to be placed at the disposal of such men as have by their legislative infamies entailed RUIN, DEVESTATION and DESPAIR on its too confiding inhabitants.—The time has arrived when the people must take the business of the country into their own keeping. It can no longer be suffered that such foul deeds, such barefaced peculation as the records of the last Session of the Legislature presents, shall continue to be enacted again and again to the total ruin of the country. Notwithstanding all the public disapprobation so perpetually expressed—notwithstanding all the specious promises made at the Hustings by our faithless Representatives—still has the country gone on with giant strides to ruin and degradation. It is useless, nay, it is more than useless to place the smallest reliance on promises made by men who have over and over again deceived their constituency, and by plundering the Treasury have involved the country in a debt, that with its present prospects there is not the shadow of hope will even be liquidated with a country teeming with the elements of existence, with natural resources incalculable, and hitherto many of them undeveloped, with a climate perhaps for health not to be equelled on the face of the Globe, and placed in a position Geographically equal to any in the world.—What do we find? Why a scanty and daily diminishing population, an unprofitable and all but ruined state of Commerce, a heavy Public Debt, and a people deeply steeped in the slough of despondency. Now it does most forcibly occur to us that ere long a stop must be put to this state of things, by (if nothing else,) a perfect run down of all operative affairs. Our imports now exceed our exports, and denuded as we are of all and every means of producing an influx of capital into the country, a final period must as a natural consequence be close at hand. Now then, let the people arise in their might, throw overboard all idle compliance with former passive obediences, and as before stated take their own business into their own hands. The first step towards which, as we view the question will be to call a Public Meeting for the purpose of forming a POLITICAL CONVENTION. Elect members for that convention out of the various Wards of the City, by the public voice—let those members sit twice or thrice a week as a Legislative Body for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the Province, and the best method of resuscitating its fallen fortunes—let a course be chalked out in which our future Legislators should walk—and pledge, yes solemnly pledge, every candidate on the hustings to the faithful discharge of their undertakings. Believe no man, trust no man, unless he solemnly and cheerfully pledge himself to carry out the wishes of the people. For the heart of man is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. Let the deliberate conclusions of that body be set down as a code for the future guidance of the Legislature. This method, and this only will produce the Reformation necessary for the restoration of the healthy state of the Province. It is worse than useless, it is an absolute absurdity to expect that any thing like a reformation can be produced unless a complete and a radical change in our mode of selecting our Representatives be adopted. The press of this City have over and over again urged the people to take upon themselves the conduct of their own affairs, in this respect they have proved themselves faithful guardians of the public weal—but alas! they have not been seconded by ACTION on the part of the people. What say our Representatives when accused of direlection of duty? why that they were not instructed by the constituency, as to what course they should pursue. We say prevent the possibility of that evasion in future. Let the method we have suggested be carried out—let the aspirants to public honour at the coming election be made fully aware of what the people consider will improve the state of the country; and when it should be found that any of them forsake the course laid down for their especial guidance, let expulsion and the execution of a betrayed people rest on their devoted heads. We trust His Excellency will not hurry in issuing the Writs for the Election but will give the people time to "read, mark, and inwardly digest" the impositions they have suffered from a depraved and recklessly unjust set of public servants. In a future number we shall again refer to this vital subject.

SNAKES IN THE GRASS.—If there is one feature in underhand dealing more than another, deserving of execretion, it is that if one Tradesman endeavouring by low prices and beggarly solicitations to supplant another. We fear no fair competition, neither are we desirous of exacting for our labor a price that is incompatible with honesty and common fairness. The present depressed state of affairs in this Community may demand in our business as well as in most other operative branches some reduction of our usual prices, nor are we disposed to object to a reduction that may by the Trade be deemed reasonable. But when our Contemporaries will descend to the meaness of soliciting employ from our long established Customers, and obtaining it by doing work for mere nominal price, the printing of their Handbills—they must excuse us if we pronounce such conduct both base and dishonest. This thing has recently come to our knowledge, and we take this opportunity of informing the guilty parties, that they are known to us, and that a repetition of the offence will cause their names to be made public. We have no objection, and we did on a former occasion offer to meet the Trade and agree upon a scale of prices suited to the times—our offer, however, was rejected by some of the proprietors, and the underhand and sneaking policy above complained of has been the result. We regret that in a business so enlightened as that of printing, that men can be found who for filthy lucre, will degrade themselves by the baseness above described.

THE NEW MAYOR.—We learn from undoubted authority that HENRY CHUBB, Esquire, has been appointed Mayor of the City of Saint John, the Executive having determined that the election of ROBERT D. WILMOT, Esquire, by the Common Council, is null and void. How far this decision may be hereafter sustained by the Supreme Court, should the question be brought before that tribunal, time can alone determine. Whilst we heartily congratulate Mr. Chubb on the appointment which has recently been conferred upon him, and at the same time recognising the distinction, as one which a career of industry and integrity richly merited, we are only doing justice to our own sentiments, and those of a large majority of our patrons, when we assert that the deportment of the late incumbent of the Mayoralty, has been manly and independent, and upon a trying occasion, when firmness and decision were imperatively required, these necessary qualities were honorably exemplified. If it is ultimately determined that Mr W. is to retire into private life, he carries with him the best wishes of a host of friends, for his continued enjoyment of happiness and prosperity.

DECISION IN CHANCERY.—The Master of the Rolls has published a final decree in the important suit long pending before him, and in which the inhabitants on the Eastern and Western sides of the Harbour were the parties principally concerned. The substance of this decision has been communicated from Fredericton to a gentleman in this City, a *correct* copy of which we herewith subjoin. It is to be hoped, for the credit of all parties, that this "vexed question," may be speedily and entirely disposed of, and Chancery costs and the anxiety attending a Chancery suit, may be no longer expended and endured by the parties interested.

"Fredericton, 11th May, 1850.

"The Master of the Rolls this day gave a judgment of great importance affecting the City of St. John, in the case of the Attorney General *ex rel* Littlehale *et al*, and Littlehale *et al*, *vs.* the Mayor of St. John and the Trustees. He decided that the common lands on the West side comprise all the lands ungranted at the date of the Charter, as well above high water mark as between high and low water mark, and that the rents, issues, &c., of the said common lands on the Western side are to be applied to the *sole improvement, benefit and advantage of that part of the City which lies on the Western side of the said Harbour and of the inhabitants thereof.* And decree that an account be taken by a master in Chancery, of what part of the common lands on the West side have been sold or leased, &c., and at what price and for what time; also of the rents and profits arising from such sale or other disposal of the said common lands on the West side, and of any part thereof come to the hands of the Corporation or of any third person to their use, or which without their lawful default might have been received.—Such account to commence from 1811. Also, an account of the said rents and profits which may have come to the hands of the other defendants (the City Trustees), or any of them, under the deed of Trusts, or which without their wilful default, they might have received. Also, an account of the several sums paid, expended and applied by the Corporation, for the *sole* improvement, &c, of the West side, and from what sources derived. Such account to commence from same date. Also, to state the amount justly chargeable on account of the same, against such amount of rents and profits, with the usual directions for production of books, &c., and examination of parties, &c. And that *the Trust Deed* in the said Bill mentioned, bearing date the 20th Sept. 1842, in respect of such part of the said common lands situate on the West side of the said harbour, (excepting nevertheless navy Island Public Slips and Wharves, Market House and Market place, Toll House at the end of Rodney Wharf, the public squares, and the store lots, as called,) are to stand as security for such amount of debts specified in schedule A. annexed to the said Bill, as shall be found justly chargeable upon the common lands on the West side of the Harbour: And with regard to all and singular the said excepted lands, the said Trust Deed is declared to be null and void!"

FIRE IN PORTLAND.—A fire broke out on the other side of Portland Bridge on Sunday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, by which four buildings were destroyed. The fire originated in the corner house owned by Mr. John McGilleway, and thence spread to the building on the South, owned by Mr. Richard McCullough, and occupied by Mr. Patrick Duffy, and also to the buildings owned by Mr. Southers and Mr. Thos. Corkery. The latter building was not wholly destroyed. We learn that there was very little insurance on any of the property. A number of families were turned out by this fire, some of whom lost a considerable part of their effects.

The volunteer Engine Companies, with their Engines, were early at the scene of disaster, and exerted themselves with their usual energy to subdue the flames.—Nbkr.

THE CHURCH.—On Tuesday morning last, the BISHOP OF FREDERICTON, accompanied by the Rev'ds. W. WALKER, & W. SCOVIL, visited the Parish of Upham, for the purpose of Consecrating the Church and confirming the candidates, who had been prepared for the holy rite of Confirmation by the resident Missionary. The weather was very favourable, and a large number of persons assembled to witness the solemn ceremonies. Prayers were read by the Rev. W. Scovil, the Lessons, by the Rev. Wm. Deveber, and an appropriate Sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Walker, at the Bishop's request. Thirty one young people were confirmed, whose devout conduct on the occasion received his Lordship's favourable notice. The Church which has been thus dedicated to the service to Almighty God, under the name of St. Peter, was built about five years ago and reflects much credit upon the Parishioners as well as their former Pastor, the Rev. W. Walker.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A fine boy three years of age, the son of Mr. William McGowan, was accidentally drowned on Saturday last, near his parents residence at Maces' Bay. This unhappy event was caused by the child falling into a cask, sunk into a spring of water, and altho' discovered in about three minutes after the occurence is supposed to have happened, yet the best efforts did not result in restoring suspended animation.

☞ We are requested to mention, for the information of Immigrants and others, intending to proceed from these lower Provinces to Canada West, during the current season, that the CANADA COMPANY'S "*Catechism of Information for Emigrants to Upper Canada,*" and other statistical papers on the subject, can always be had *gratuitiously* at the office of G. BLATCH, Esq., Barrister at Law, in this City; who will also give information respecting an arrangement lately effected for conveying Emigrants to Canada West, from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, at a *remarkably low rate.*

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We learn from the *Standard*, that the annual general meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company was held at St. Andrews on Tuesday last, for the purpose of electing Directors, and laying a report of the proceedings of the Company before the Stockholders. The President, John Wilson, Esq., explained the object of the meeting; after which, the Secretary read a full, clear and satisfactory Report of the Directors' proceedings for the past year, which was unanimously adopted. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Rear Admiral W. F. W. Owen; Hon. H Hatch; Hon. George S. Hill; Capt. J. J. Robinson, R. N.; John Wilson, Charles Connell, George D. Street, Harris H. Hatch, George J. Thomson, Thomas Moses, John Farmer, Edwd. Wilson, J. R. Topper, Esquires.

Messrs. F. A. Babcock, R. Ker, Wm. Mahood and T. Berry, were appointed a committee to examine and report upon the accounts for the past year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following office-bearers were re-appointed:

John Wilson, Esq., President;
John Rodger, Esq., Treasurer;
S. H. Whitlock, Esq., Secretary.

The Contractors, with carts and machinery for the work, arrived at St. Andrews last week.

THE GAS COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. John Gas Light Company was held on Monday last, when it was found that the affairs of the Company were in a healthy state. We understand that they have now made up the capital stock to £30,000, which has been all expended on the works—the shareholders having never yet received any of the profits during the four years the company has been in operation, as they were from time to time appropriated to extend the pipes, in order that the numerous applications from parties wishing to be supplied might be attended to. The money thus appropriated for an extension of the works has not exceeded simple interest on the amount of capital invested, owing, no doubt, to the extreme depression in all branches of business; and should any improvement take place in the trade of our City, so as their profits would be increased, the community might very naturally expect a reduction in the price of gas charged here, but until some such improvement takes place, we cannot see, under the circumstances, how any reduction could consistently be made, unless the quality was to be deteriorated, and inferior coal made use of. We have inquired into the matter, and now make these remarks as the impression has gone abroad that the Company's profits are larger than they really are. Those parties who think that the charge is too high ought to bear in mind that the quality of the gas supplied to the City of St John, is admitted by all who have had opportunity of comparing, to be superior to any thing manufactured on this side of the Atlantic.

The following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:—George Carvill, John Duncan, Robert Jardine, William G Lawton, Daniel J. McLaughlin, Wm. Parks, Wm. J. Ritchie, John M. Walker, and John Wishart, Esquires.

And at a subsequent meeting, Robert Jardine, Esq., was re-elected President.—*Courier.*

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank took place on Monday last, when I. L. Bedell, John Boyd, M. D., L. H. DeVeber, Thomas Leavitt, Thomas E. Millidge, H. Bowyer Smith, Benjamin Smith, Frederick A. Wiggins, and William Wright, Esquires, were elected Directors for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board on Tuesday morning, Thomas Leavitt, Esquire, was re-elected President.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Institution was held at the Banking House, and Mark Dole, John Duncan, Stephen Gerow, Hon. R. L. Hazen, Wm. Jack, George L. Lovett, Daniel J. McLauchlin, Chas. Merritt, William Parks, Edward Sears, John M. Walker, Charles Ward, and John Wishart, Esquires, were elected Directors for the year. At a meeting of the Board on Wednesday, D. J. McLaughlin, Esq., was re-elected President.

At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders and Proprietors of the Saint John Rural Cemetery Company, held on Monday the 6th day of May, instant, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors:—Messrs. J. M. Walker, J. Pettingell, William Parks, W. G. Lawton, C. Drury, W. J. Ritchie, B. Robinson, S. Hersey, A. Jack, Dr. Geo. P. Peters, Dr. L. B. Botsford, and Hon. R. L. Hazen. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. J. M. Walker was elected President.

ST. LUCIA.

To the Editor of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

SIR—Annexed you have a copy of a petition forwarded by this mail to day, to both houses of Parliament. It is numerously signed. This colony has been always noted for its dissensions among the inhabitants; but in this petition they have gone hand in hand. They see with sorrow and regret the approaching ruin of the colony, which they have to thank her Majesty's government for. In one word, unless protection is given to the West Indies, they must fall; the government liberated the slaves, gave by way of compensation, about one fourth their value, abridged the apprenticeship, then in 1846 passed an act so as to finally wind up the West Indies, with no other apparent view than to please the Manchester school, who will ultimately ruin every branch of British industry, if allowed to continue in their present course; but God forbid they should.

I remain, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS PETER.

St. Lucia, March 12, 1850.

(Copy.)

To the Honourable the Speaker, and the Members of the Commons House of Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament Assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned proprietors, merchants, and other inhabitants of the Island of St. Lucia, humbly showeth—

That your petitioners, approaching your honble. house under the pressure of disastrous circumstances, humbly beg to state the ruinous effects produced in this colony by the act of 1846, admitting slave-labour sugar into consumption in the United Kingdom.

The Sugar plantations in this colony are prostrated, and many of the proprietors, lessees, and occupiers of sugar estates are ruined beyond the power of any remedies now to reach them; and if the progressive equalisation of the duty on free-labour sugar and slave-labour sugar to be consummated in 1854, be persisted in and not forthwith abandoned, we, your petitioners, apprehend the most calamitous results to the remaining sugar plantations, and see little else in prospective for us than universal ruin and bankruptcy, as the entire population of this Island is either directly or indirectly dependant for the prosperity of each and all on the remunerative cultivation of the sugar-cane.

That this act of Imperial Parliament, admitting foreign slave-labour sugar into consumption in the United Kingdom, after emancipating the slaves in the British sugar colonies on the ground of conscientiously objecting to consume slave-labour sugar, is at once unjust towards the inhabitants of the British sugar-producing colonies, inconsistent with the principles and professions of the British nation when the great measure of emancipation was adopted, and cruel towards the whole African race.

Your petitioners respectfully beg leave to state to your honourable house that they had with great patience and resignation submitted to the previous acts of the imperial parliament, by which their fortunes were greatly impaired, and their rights invaded—such as the forcible emancipation of their slaves, without adequate compensation, and the abridgement of the terms of apprenticeship without any compensation whatever—in the confident hope that protection would have been continued to them; but alas! their patience and resignation have only hitherto been met by the still more ruinous act of 1846, as if in cruel mockery of their patient sufferings, and to consummate their ruin.

Your petitioners further desire to state to your honourable house, the important fact that whilst their properties are falling into decay or becoming unproductive, and while the British sugar planters, from the apprehension of their total ruin as the year 1854 approaches, the foreign slave holders are on the contrary, fostered and encouraged in every manner by their respective governments; for it is well known that either by the violation or evasion of the solemn treaties passed with her Majesty's government for the suppression of the slave trade, Brazil, Cuba, and Porto Rico are supplied abundantly with African labourers, who are forced into and retained in bondage.

That your petitioners have duly weighed the question of free trade against the well principle of protection, under the favourable rule of which the British nation has risen to such an unexampled height of grandeur and pre-eminence as a commercial, enlightened, and powerful empire, and are of opinion that whilst the theory of free trade is incompatible with the maintenance of the national faith to the public creditor, the principle of protection to native industry, productions and national capital, is indispensable for the prosperity of the empire.

Your petitioners, therefore, now most respectfully and humbly pray your honourable house to grant them such relief as your wisdom may appear just and equitable by discontinuing forthwith the further reduction of duties on foreign sugar imported into the United Kingdom, and by reducing the duty on British plantation sugar, to the extent your honourable house may deem expedient, to enable your petitioners and their fellow colonists successfully to compete with foreign produce of slave-labour sugar, and by praying her most gracious Majesty to demand the fulfilment of all treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade with all foreign powers who have entered into such treaties with her Majesty, or by excluding wholly from consumption in the United Kingdom sugars the produce of all countries continuing to hold their fellow subjects in slavery, with a moderate protective duty on foreign free labour sugar, and also to extend to your petitioners such other relief as your honourable house may deem just, reasonable, and necessary.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Petitions of a similar character to the above have been received, and others are now on their way from all parts of the West Indies. Powerfully backed as these remonstrances will be throughout the Kingdom, we feel confident that Ministers will be compelled not only to stop in their present ruinous policy of legislation for these Colonies, but to a considerable extent retrace their steps, and restore to them the protection which they ask and which they never should have been deprived of.

RIBBONISM IN CAVAN.—It appears that on the night of Sunday, the 12th inst., the police, acting, we presume, upon information, entered the house of a publican, in this town (Cavan), and found a number of persons assembled; they searched them for papers and documents, and detained one man in custody. It happened that upon that same Sunday, after last mass, in chapel, the Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, senior curate of the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, took occasion to denounce in the strongest terms, any attempt at the revival amongst us of this body, and in his own manly eloquence, and thus the spirit of peace and charity which has always distinguished the Roman Catholic clergy of Kilmore diocese, he pointed out the evils that must result to society at large—namely, religion, and domestic peace—from its toleration, and concluded by calling upon every upright and honest man to avoid its members, eschew their acquaintance, as the church had always excluded them from the approach of her sacrament.—(Anglo Celt.)

[FOR THE CHRONICLE]

CARLETON.—No. 2.

For the reasons assigned in my last letter, it is highly important that the Carleton citizens should always elect members to the Common Council, who will act in all matters which may concern their constituents, with perfect unanimity.—Had this desirable unanimity proved wanting on a very recent occasion, and only one of the Carleton delegation *rattled*—as it was vainly supposed that he would, by a few persons on the Eastern side of the harbour—the result is obvious,—an individual would have been elected to occupy the Chief Magistrate's chair by the Council in May, 1850, who was distinctly included in the denunciations contained in a resolution passed at a large meeting of the citizens of St. John, held at the Court House, on the 21st day of February, 1849! Which resolution, with others of an equally stringent character, were published in the Courier, on the 24th day of the same month, and the one now particularly referred to, reads as follows:—

Moved by Alderman Lockhart and seconded by Dr. Livingstone,

Whereas it appears that a petition to the Honorable the Legislature, under the common Seal of this City and signed by his worship the Mayor and the Common Clerk, praying against the amendments of the Charter solemnly agreed upon by the Common Council, (and which amendments are in accordance with the views of this meeting,) has been transmitted to the Legislature upon a written consent of *five* members of the Council Board, and unwarranted by any resolution of the Common Council; therefore

Resolved, That such a proceeding is wholly unprecedented, and is a deliberate and open violation of the rules by which the Common Council should be governed—is a prostitution of the Common Seal to suit the purposes of a few individuals, who are desirous in this manner to impress the belief on the minds of the members of the Legislature, that their individual hostility to the proposed amendments represents the voice of the community, when these individuals have been fully informed by petition, by the public prints and by sentiments almost universally expressed, that their opposition to the public requirements, and the mode in which it has been manifested, justly merit the strongest reprobation, and which this meeting now awards *to every individual* who has been guilty of the unwarrantable conduct exposed in this resolution.

Now the names are well known of the *five* members who are thus singled out by this resolution, and there are few of us who do not recollect the tone and temper manifested at the "indignation meeting," at which it was *unanimously* passed.—The number who constituted the assembly was great, whilst for influence and respectability, it might fairly challenge any other meeting of the people, ever held in the same building. The proceedings of such a body thus constituted were entitled to respect and to be held in remembrance. *The unanimity and firmness of the Carleton votes prevented the perpetration of a most glaring inconsistency, on Tuesday the 7th instant*, and may we indulge the hope, that the same conservative influence, may ever mark the character of this important section of the Common Council.—Again, the four Carleton members—or *five*, if Carleton should be so fortunate as to return the Mayor—by lustily pulling on the same rope, may frequently realise those desirable ends, which are so plainly indicated in the moral of that excellent fable, where the old man is pourtrayed practically instructing his sons, that there is more strength and rigidity in a *united* bundle of rods, than when they are found apart and tried seperately. It may happen, that some important measures immediately affecting the interests of the Eastern wards, may present themselves, and respecting the passing or rejection of which Carleton members may be wholly indifferent, wherein it would be very desirable, however, to obtain the Carleton *votes*; these occasions should always be turned to profitable account, ever bearing in mind, the old, vulgar, yet significant request, "scratch my back, and I will tickle your elbow."

I perceive by the recent decree of the Master of the Rolls, that an account is to be taken, between the Eastern and Western sides of the harbor.—It is to be hoped that some officer will be selected to perform this duty, who *as an accountant*, is fully competent to the task, and who will exhibit energy and strict impartiality, during the performance of it. It is deeply to be regretted, however, *precedent* will not permit the *direct* appointment of some man of sound mercantile attainments, who could readily be found, and who would be willing to discharge the duty at a reasonable rate, and within a reasonable time. Many individuals who have a thorough knowledge of such matters, and who are perfect masters of arithmetical operations and whose integrity is unimpeachable, would be glad of the office, and would willingly work at least eight hours out of the twenty four, at twenty shillings per diem, and think themselves well paid in the bargain—and at this rate of progress and pay, the decree would soon become effectual, whilst a Master in Chancery will expect far higher wages, for the same amount of labor, and in all probibility the same expedition will be wanting, and thus the 'consummation devoutly to be wished,' may be, protracted "until patience ceases to be a virtue," and the enormous claims of "the master," make a fearful hole in the profits of a suit, already so long and vexatiously withheld.

The objection which has been presented against a non-professional accountant bringing the matter to a close, I believe is thus stated—"during the "investigation, objections may be urged by the "Council on either side, for and against the admission of items brought forward from time to "time, and the legality of these objections can "only be correctly determined by a legal mind." Now, this argument is easily nullified, by each party consenting, that when charges are disputed, the person taking the account shall briefly note the objections in his minutes, whilst counsel might—during after hours, to prevent delay—write out their arguments in full, in each instance, and number them consecutively, so that the numbers may correspond with those set down by the accountant, in the margin of the account, opposite to the objected items. When the accountant's business is finished, which need not, so far as I can learn, extend over ten days or a fortnight, he should hand over the numbered arguments, with the other papers compiled by himself or entrusted to his care, to the Master in Chancery, appointed to take the account, this official can soon settle the disputed points, having the benefit of the *uninterrupted* light, which the counsel have afforded, and thus steer clear of the bewildering maze and confusion, which nearly all protracted oral debates are sure to present.

As both parties are—*or should be*—desirous of an "end to strife," it is possible, that the suggestion, now thrown out, may be deemed worthy of consideration. To the Carleton people a speedy decision is all-important, because in future when they have the full benefit of what the Crown so generously gave to them in 1785, a far greater degree of interest will be manifested by them in the disposal and leasing of their property, than was the case when the profit of it was disposed of against their consent, and artfully hypothecated, beyond even the nominal direction of the Common Council, to whom the expenditure of it was entrusted by the Crown, *exclusively* "for the benefit of the inhabitants residing on the Western side of the harbour."

In my next letter, I shall bring forward a few arguments and facts to shew, that Carleton will reap many advantages—which cannot now be enjoyed—by being entirely separated from its state of thraldom, and as I have reason to believe that an overwhelming majority of the Carleton people is anxious for a divorce from the unholy bands, possibly my communication may not be wholly devoid of interest.

CARLETONIAN.

Married.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Thomas Sharp, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Mary Ann McFarlane, of the same place.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. J. D. Caswell, Mr. Charles A. Everett, of this City, to Miss Elizabeth Ann, youngest daughter of the late Captain Wm. Eagles, of Indian Town.

On Monday morning last, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. George B. Beatteay, to Louisa Augusta, second daughter of Mr. John C. Littlehale, all of Carleton.

At Simonds, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, Mr. Israel Patchell, to Miss Susan Moody.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. R. Cooney, Mr. William D. Shaw, to Miss Matilda A. Robertson, both of the Parish of St. John.

At Pisarinco, Parish of Lancaster, on the 7th inst by the Rev. Thomas W. Robertson, Rector, Mr. James Mitchell, of the Parish of Saint John, to Miss Mary Ann Spillane, of the former place.

At Lincoln, on the 7th inst., by George Hayward, Esq., William How, to Mary Ann Davy, all of Lincoln.

Died.

On Tuesday, after a few weeks illness, Mr. John T. Younghusband, formerly Proprietor of the "*Star*," Newspaper. He was highly esteemed for his warm-hearted and generous friendship.

On Friday morning, Mr. Michael Hobe, a native of Westport, (Ireland,) in 47th year of his age.

At the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, on the 7th inst., Mr. John Johnstone, aged 57 yars, a native of Cumberland, England.

At Woodstock, on the 15th ult. after a protracted illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Ambrose S. Carman, Esq., leaving a wife and four children to lament their loss.

At Perth Amboy, (N. J.) on the 5th inst., Theodore King, aged three months, infant son of George Merritt, Esq., of that place.

On Saturday, Ester Williams, (colored,) aged 84 years. She came to this Province with the Loyalists in 1783.

At Halifax, on Tuesday last, Isabella, consort of the Hon. H. H. Cogswell, aged 71 years.

On the 28th ult., at Nassau, New Providence, at the residence of his son, Dr. H. N. Chipman, Mr. Charles Chipman, of Cornwallis, N. S., in the 78th year of his age.

At Read Head, on Monday evening last, Thomas Anthony, eldest surviving son of Mr. Henry Anthony, in the 49th year of his age.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Friday—Ship Amazon, Roberts, Hull, 36—John Robertson, coals and earthenware.

George Thatcher, Freeman, Boston, 6—Allison & Sparr, ballast.

Barque Olive, Olive, Liverpool, 48—Geo. Thomas, general cargo.

Joanna, Ruddick, Alloa, 51—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Renfrewshire, McNeil, Bristol, 54—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brig Masonic, Beckman, Boston, 5—Charles McLauchlan, ballast.

Retreat, Kerr, Alloa, 33—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Southampton, Flint New-York, 4—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Sally, Ditchburn, Workington, 31—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brigt. British Queen, Brown, New York, 3—Wm. Thomson, flour, tobacco, &c.

P. I. Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria, 16—S. Hersey, wheat and corn.

Schr. Messenger, Layton, Fredericksburgh, 15—J. & R. Reed, wheat and corn.

Echo, McMullen, New York, 7—J. V. Troop, flour, &c.

Albert, Elder, New York, 7—G. Bent, assorted cargo.

Cuba, Kavanagh, Boston, 3—Master, assorted cargo.

Saturday—Barque John Kerr, Tait, Clyde, 42—Charles McLauchlan general cargo.

Faside, Walker, London, 47—R. Rankin & Co., general cargo.

Venerable, Martin, Hull, 47—John Robertson coals.

Elizabeth Holderness, Leaper, Hull, 52—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Brig Caros, Seely, Cienfuegos, 26—Jardine & Co. molasses.

Gipsey, Purdy, Boston, 3—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Iola, Jones, Trinidad de Cuba, 37—Crane & Co., molasses.

Sunday—Brig Daring, Douglas, Porto Rico, 21—R. Rankin & Co., molasses.

Monday—Brig Osprey, Bancroft, Eastport.—Geo. Thomas, ballast.

Schr. Chance, Dorman, Portland, 3—Master, corn meal.

Herald, Wright, Newburyport, 3—G. Eaton, ballast.

Tuesday—Ship Perthshire, Tait, London, 40—John Robertson, ballast.

William Dawson, ———, Alloa, via Longhope, 45—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Schr. Ellen & Nancy, Lake, Boston, 3—Master iron, (returned cargo.)

CLEARED.

May 7th—Barque Frederick, Smith, Cork, timber, deals &c; brig Sarah, Cann, Kingstown, (Ireland,) deals; Caroline, Morehouse, Westport timer, deals and pickets.

8th—Barque Hannah, Bartlett, Bridport, timber deals, &c.

9th—Ship Samuel, Leighton, Liverpool, timber, deals, boards, &c; Barque Susan, Rudolf, Liverpool, timber, deals, scantling, &c; Colony, Weatherburn, Bristol, timber, deals, boards, staves, maple sugar, &c: George Canning, Keay, Dundee, timber, deals, &c; Brig Lois, Crocker, Glasgow, deals: Schr. Olive Branch, Fought, New-York, scantling.

10th—Schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, Bath, hacmatack knees, scantling and chalk; Eagle, Vemetow, Richibucto, molasses, tea, &c.

11th—Ship Fingalton, Craig, Cork, timber and deals; brig Velocity, Scott, Port Rush, do.

14th—Brig Beaver, Shield, Dundee, timber and deals; schr. Mariner, Hoyt, fishing voyage; Relief, Johnston, Windsor, ballast.

14th—Barque Wolga, Watson, Hull, timber and deals.

Ship Candace, from Liverpool, bound to this port, with a valuable cargo of merchandize, put back to Cork, on the 1st inst. after being 40 days at sea. A large quantity of the cargo was thrown overboard to prevent her foundering.

The Olive spoke on the 5th inst. lat 41, 33, lon 58 2, ship Devon, 25 days from Liverpool, for Staten Island.

The Renfrewshire spoke on the 17th ult., lat. 42 58 N., lon. 44 21 W., ship Charlotte, of this port, from Mobile for Liverpool—all well.

Ship James Stewart, Kinney, hence for California, (4th Jany) was at St. Catharine's 28 Feb.

Barque Acadian, Gardner, hence for California, (22nd Nov) was spoken 8th Feb. lat. 35 18 south lon. 57 16 West.

WRECK.—Brig Euphrates, of Halifax, Captain Chas. Cox, bound from St. John to the West Indies, with a cargo of lumber, was cast away on the Mair Ledges, near Grand Manan, on the night of Monday, 29th ult. Vessel and cargo total loss, together with the 2d mate, James Hewat. The remainder of the crew, after remaining on the Ledge till Wednesday night were taken off and carried to Eastport.

Barque Europa, at Halifax, fell in with on the 25th ult., lat. 53 34, lon. 29 40,—ship Seraphina, of and from Newry, bound to New York, with passengers, with loss of masts, the boats gone, and abandoned. The brigs Canton, of Glasgow, Belle, of Padstow, and John Bell of New Ross, were in company with the Emma; sent a boat with the mate and four men on board the Seraphina, to ascertain particulars. One female apparently about 20 years of age, was found dead in one of the berths, in the cabin; from marks in her clothes her name was Sarah Jones; she was interred by the boats crews of the Emma, and John Bell.

At Boston, May 10th, barque Glasgow, Marshall Clyde.—At New York, 10th, brigt. Myrtle, Pike Porto Rico.—At Halifax, 11th, brigt. Emily, Fritz Alexandria.

Cleared at New Orleans, April 23d, ship Mary Carson, Morrison, Quebec.—At Apalachicola, 16th ship Favorite, Pickanee, Quebec.—At Mobile, 25th, ship Commodore, Richard, Toulon.

Arrived at New York, May 11th, ship Devon, Murdoch, Liverpool—At Quebec 5th, ship Wm. Vail, Mobile.—At Halifax, 11th, brigt. Emily Fritz Alexandria.—At New York, 7th, schrs. Columbine Tilley, and Ocean, Waterberry, St. John.—At New Haven, 6th schr. Sultan, Whittier, do.—At Salem, 8th, schr. Kosciusko, for Philadelphia.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro, Feb. 22d, schr. Claremont, Betts, from St. John, for California

At Trieste, April 10th, ship Jane, Crowell, New Orleans.

ARRIVALS IN BRITAIN.—In the Clyde, April 19th, ship Speed, Grundell, St. John.—At Liverpool, 12th, brig Cynthia, Boultenhouse, St. Domingo; 20th, ship Pilgrim, Richardson, Savannah; 26th, Infanta, Purdy, Mobile.

VESSELS SAILED.—From Queenstown, April 22d, brigs A. M. Dodd, Feld, and Mary Lewis, St. John.—From Liverpool, 23d, ship Thomas Betts, and barque Edward, Hughes, Boston; 24th J. S. DeWolfe, Roberts, St. John; 26th, Mary Caroline, Delaney, do.

Loading at Liverpool, April 27th, ships Coronation, Hare, Thomis, Leighton, and Clyde, Halcrow for St. John.—At London brig Empress, for Halifax and St. John.—At Belfast, ship Chester, Hunter, Quebec.