THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 21, 1841.

The English Mail with Liverpool papers to the 4th inst. arrived here yesterday, in the steamer from Windsor. The steamship *Caledonia* arrived at Halifax on Sunday last, performing her passage in 12 days from Liverpool.

IRISH REGISTRATION BILL.—This government bill introduced by Lord MORPETH, has caused the ministers much trouble: they have been defeated twice in attempting to carry it through the House of Commons, and Lord Russell has been compelled to abandon it altogether.—The Ministers have suffered various minor defeats on other bills, and a dissolution of Parliament is very generally expected, will take place almost immediately.

SIR JOHN HARVEY.—Our late Lieut. Governor has been appointed Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland, in place of Captain PRESCOTT, R. N., who resigned that *important* command.—Prior to Sir John Harvey's being gazetted for the government of Newfoundland, altho' known for some time past in London and Liverpool, as well to some few persons on this side the Atlantic, that such an appointment was to take place, some of our cotemporaries had assigned various and dignified promotions for Sir John; in the first, he was to have an important command in "Syria," because he once came in company with some part of the British Army overland from "India," otherwise, he was to be Lieut. Governor of "Nova Scotia," these appointments having failed, he was to have a great command in "India"; failing in it also, he was then positively appointed Governor of the important "Island of Jamaica," with a salary of ten thousand pounds per annum: but on the arrival of the English mail yesterday, we find Sir John Harvey appointed Lieut. Governor of Newfoundland which our cotemporaries must now say, is only *temporary*, until the very important commands so long talked of shall really become vacant!

TIMBER DUTIES.—It is proposed to reduce the duty on Baltic timber five shillings per load, and to increase that on the Canadian ten shillings.—This measure, we believe, will place Colonial Timber at 20s. duty, and Baltic at 50s.

We received this morning the first number of the *British American*, (formerly the *City Gazette.*) It is now published by Mr. W. H. Sewell. We wish him success.

We have inserted the communication of our correspondent "Mentor," but for which we should not have known that the slanderous editor of the Sentinel had again dared to shew his venomed teeth:—it was generally believed that Mr. Deblois's late personal castigation on the creature had silenced his falsehoods for some time to come. Ward's bold and false assertion, and his knowing it to be false before he printed it, and to which the whole Province can bear witness, must we think stamp sufficiently *his character for correctness*, in the minds of all respectable and intelligent persons, and fully justify us in still regarding him beneath the notice of a passing observation, and in treating him with that contempt so suitable to the character of a mercenary poltroon.

As an edifying paragraph for the Sentinel's readers, Ward has stated positively and falsely "that "scarcely had Sir John Harvey arrived, when a "vituperative paper called *The Chronicle* was started, through whose columns his Excellency was "continually and basely assailed by individuals "whose rank in life, if nothing else, should have "rendered them superior to such vile and unmanly "artifice; and who escaped punishment through "the mistaken clemency of the object of their malevolence."

Now, it is as well known by Mr. Ward, as by the whole Province, that the Chronicle was started long before the inhabitants of New-Brunswick ever thought of being *favoured* with the *harmonious* government of Sir John Harvey, and before they ever dreamt of having an overflowing treasury chest emptied in the short space of *four years*, under the administration of one "possessing an honorable and benevolent mind, and educated in a liberal school of politics."

With respect to the "misplaced clemency of Sir John Harvey," it is also known throughout the Province, that the proprietors of the Chronicle never experienced any during his administration, and that for no reason assigned, or for any offence given by us, Sir John Harvey did immediately on his arrival in the Province, cause all Government advertising to be withdrawn from our columns, and transferred into other papers of far less circulation. The only shadow of a cause ever whispered to us, was, that Sir John Harvey did withdraw the Government advertising from us, because he found that we had been the consistent supporters of Sir Archibald Campbell and his late administration. So much for dignity and misplaced clemency. It was not our intention to say one word of or about our late Governor, but when such miserable tools are employed to trumpet forth falsehoods, the simple truth is called forward, and appears to confront them.

News by the Mail.

HALIFAX, May 17.

The steam-ship *Caledonia*, Captain McKellar, arrived here yesterday, in 12 days from Liverpool. She brings London papers to the 3d and Liverpool to the 4th inst.—We give below all the news. We regret to find that she brings no tidings of the President.

It is said that a dissolution of Parliament would soon take place.

There is no later news from China than was received by the Britannia.

The news from Spain and Portugal is without interest.

In the House of Lords on the 1st inst., the Duke of Buckingham presented 100 Petitions against the repeal of the Crown Lands.

After a debate of three days Ministers were *twice* defeated upon their *Irish Registration Bill* having on the first division, been left in a minority of twenty one, and on the second of eleven. The Bill was then withdrawn. Notwithstanding these signal defeats they still cling to office, and a dissolution of Parliament is talked of as the means intended to get them out of their difficulties.

Mr. Stanley's Irish Registration Bill was to be brought forward in the House of Commons on the 5th inst. Lord John Russell intended stating the amount of fixed duty he intended to propose on foreign Corn on the 7th. A resolution, regulating the Sugar duty, was also to be submitted that day.

Business in the Manufacturing Districts was very dull.

The Earl of Belmore died at Leamington on the 19th of April.

Several of the men of war in the Mediterranean have been ordered home to be paid off.

Further destructive inundations have taken place in France.

It has been intimated to Lord Cardigan, from the Horse Guards, in consequence of his recent *Sunday* punishment, he is at liberty to *sell out* of the army.

The ship Recovery, of Dublin, for Quebec, with 300 passengers, has been totally lost in Pooldoy.—The passengers were all fortunately saved.

A Fire took place in the Great Western Railway establishment, Bristol, on the 29th of April, which destroyed £20,000 worth of Property.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—APRIL 30.

CORN-LAWS—THE MINISTRY.

Lord John Russell rose amidst the most profound silence. The noble lord said:—My object in rising is to give notice that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the acts relating to the trade in corn.

This announcement called forth the most deafening cheers we ever recollect to have heard; and as soon as one ebullition of feeling subsided, another and another followed, each if possible more animated. Indeed we never witnessed such a scene of animation in the House of Commons. During the noise that prevailed several remarks were made, but it was utterly impossible to hear the voice of the speaker.

Lord Sandon presented a petition signed by 7000 Merchants and inhabitants of Liverpool, praying the house at an early period to enter into a revision of our commercial tariff.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Ewart presented a petition signed by 53,000 of the inhabitants of Liverpool and its neighbourhood, to the same effect, but more especially praying for the repeal of the corn laws.

THE BUDGET.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said that when he came forward last year, he anticipated the expenditure would amount to £49,499,000, and the income to £46,641,000; leaving a deficiency of £858,000. The actual results of the year had been less favourable than he had anticipated, for though the expenditure had amounted only to 49,285,000, the income had only reached the sum of 47,443,000*l.* leaving a deficiency of more than £1,840,000. The right honorable gentleman then went over the revenue tables, and enumerated the several items in the customs and excise in which there had been a falling off or an increase. Among those in which a more marked falling off had taken place, he enumerated currants, molasses, spirits, sugar, tea, wine, and sheep's wool; but for the decline in each of these a reason would readily suggest itself to the house. The diminished revenue from sugar and molasses Mr. Baring attributed to the exorbitant price to which that article had risen; the anticipation of a commercial treaty with France had naturally tended to interfere with the duty arising from wine; and in the diminished consumption of spirits Ireland bore a large share—but, however that circumstance might inconvenience his statement that evening, he should be ashamed of himself if he did not allude to it with sincere pleasure. The revenue from the post office had fallen short of his expectations; but that was owing not to a deficiency in the anticipated increase of letters posted, but to the increased expenses which had become necessary in consequence of the opening of railroads, and of the great augmentation in the business of the office. For the ensuing year, he calculated that the national expenditure would be—

Interest on the debt	£29,423,000
Other charges on Consolidated Fund	2,4000,000
Army	6,587,000
Navy	6,805,000
Ordnance	2,075,000
Miscellaneous	2,935,000
Extraordinary expenses for Canada	180,000
Expedition to China	400,000
Making a total of	£50,731,226

The items having been given in round numbers, the total would not exactly agree with them, but the total was as he had given it. The chancellor of the exchequer next entered on the items of the revenue which he anticipated for the ensuing year. The customs, he expected, would produce 22,000,000; the excise, 14,000,000*l*; the stamps, 7,130,000*l*; and he thought he might rely upon it that the total revenue would not fall short of 48,310,000. This would leave a deficiency of 2,421,000*l* to be provided for. From this change in the sugar duties he expected an augmentation of 900,000*l* to the revenue, but he would estimate it only seven hundred thousand pounds. From sugar and timber, under the alteration proposed, then, he looked for an increase to the revenue of not less than 1,000,000*l*; which would still leave a deficiency of 400,000*l* to be provided for. His noble friend had that evening given notice of his intention, at an early period, to submit the question of the corn trade to the consideration of the house; and if the propositions of his noble friend were agreed to, he should be under no uneasiness respecting the remaining 400,000*l*. If they were not agreed to, it would of course become his imperative duty to make provision by direct taxation.

LONDON, May 3.—It is positively asserted in the best informed west end circles, that Mr. Gordon, one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, has resigned his appointment. The reason assigned for the resignation of this confidential functionary, is his irreconcileable hostility to the lately announced budget, and as Mr. Gordon is an extensive West India proprietor, the probability is that the ruinous experiment of throwing open the staple produce of the colonies, in which his property lies, to foreign competition, is the real motive for the step he is asserted to have taken.

Lord Worsley, one of the members for the county of Lincoln, is understood to have withdrawn his support from ministers in consequence of their determination to attempt a repeal of the present corn laws.

It is understood that the situation of Surveyor General of the Ordnance, vacant by the death of Sir Rufane Donkin, will be filled up by the appointment of Colonel Fox, at present secretary to the Master General of the Ordnance.

The opinion which we professed early after the first ministerial defeat, and which was then pretty generally disregarded, appears now to be adopted by all, the opinion, namely, that ministers will dissolve the parliament in the course of a few weeks, or *perhaps sooner.—Standard.*

The Paris papers of Friday and Saturday, with our usual private correspondence have reached us. The Moniteur of the former day publishes the law granting the Minister of the Interior 1,000,000f for secret service purposes. The same journal announces that on the occasion of the christening of the Count de Paris, the King had pardoned 156 convicts, commuted the sentences of 28, and remitted the penalty of pillory to 3. The Moniteur of Saturday announces that the King, on the recommendation of Marshal Soult, had on the same occasion pardoned 250 soldiers sentenced to various punishments by courts martial.

The dispute of France with Morocco has been settled by mutual concessions. The Governor of Mogadore has been dismissed, and the French consul, M. de Laporte, has been recalled.

Madrid journals of the 24th ultimo have reached us, but are destitute of news. The mixed committee of deputies and senators had already met twice without being able to come to an understanding with regard to the Regency.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE

The British funds opened this morning at the closing prices on Saturday; but they have since become heavy, from the general opinion entertained by the speculators, that ministers manifestly intend a dissolution of parliament, and which will, of course call for some considerable sales of stock, in order that candidates may meet the expenses consequent upon a general election. In addition to this, the hint that an income tax may eventually be resorted to has a downward influence upon the holders of stock. Consols for money are now 89¾, and for Account 90; Exchequer bills, 12 to 14 pm.

Owing to the agitation into which the corn trade has been thrown by the announcement of Lord John Russell's intention to propose the substitution of a moderate fixed duty the corn market was this morning completely stagnant, and no operations entered upon, except by the most needy buyers, who were compelled to supply their immediate wants. This depression has, of course communicated itself also to the stock Exchange, where the prices of all kinds of securities, both English and Foreign, have given way, although no great business has been transacted in either of the markets, where money has become very tight.

We announced exclusively on the 10th of the present month, the arrangements which had been entered into for the conveyance of the detachments to North America. At that time no tonnage had been taken up for the drafts of the 67th, 74th, and 83d regiments. Within the last few days however, the Earl of Durham, freight vessel, burden 401 tons, has been selected for the above purpose, and is to sail shortly from Cork to Quebec. The St. Ann's, in which the detachments for the 2d battalion of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards and of the Royal Artillery are to be embarked, is to be at Deptford on Monday or Tuesday next, whence she will run to Plymouth. The England, which is to convey the drafts of the 64th and 69th, leaves the river either to day or to morrow for Nova-Scotia; and the Liverpool starts for Gravesend on the 27th instant. She is to take in the detachments of the King's dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, 71st Light Infantry, and 93rd Highlanders.—*Times.*

Captain G. P. O'Malley, of the 88th Regt., has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary, and Ensign W. E. Dickson, of the 62nd Foot, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K. C. B., upon the staff of the Army in British North America. Ensign Dickson being now on duty in India, his place upon Sir Jeremiah's personal staff will be temporarily supplied by Captain C. F. Gibson, of the 70th, until the ensign's return from Bengal and arrival at New-Brunswick. The appointment of Col. Smelt, of the 37th Regt. as Colonel upon the staff of Nova-scotia, is to cease from the date at which Sir Jeremiah Dickson assumed the command of the troops stationed in that colony and its dependencies.

The House of Lords has decided that Lord Henley had established his claim to vote in the election of Irish representative peers.

THE BUDGET.—The resolution actually passed by the House of Commons on Friday night was, "that towards making good the supply granted to her Majesty, the sum of *Eleven Million* be raised by Exchequer Bills for the service of the year 1841."—This resolution is to be reported to the house to-day. The Sugar duties are to be considered on Friday.

Death of Admiral Sir L. W. Halsted, G. C. B.—We have to announce the demise of the above gallant naval officer, who died on Thursday last, at his residence at Plymouth, at an advanced age, after a glorious career of upwards of sixty years in the service of his country.

Married, at St. George's Church, Hanover square, Viscount Jocelyan, eldest son of the Earl of Roden, to Lady Frances Elizabeth Cowper, youngest daughter of the late Earl Cowper and Viscountess Palmerston.

THE TIMBER DUTIES.—The proposed alteration in the timber duties has created a feeling of alarm amongst the shipowners and merchants connected with our North American colonies, which it is difficult to describe. If the chancellor of the exchequer succeeds in raising the duty on colonial timber from 10s. 6d. to 20s., as much as the first cost, and reducing the Baltic timber from 56s. 6d. to 50s., it will be the deathblow to our colonies, utter ruin to the shipowners, and to one of the most valuable nurseries for raising our best sailors; finally, this injury will equally fall on our manufacturers, who are the principal consumers of Canadian timber and deals for the purpose of packing-cases, and for which Baltic red pine is not suitable, and all this mischief is to be done to benefit the Prussian shipowner and landowner, thus depriving England of employment for 15,000 seamen.

The chancellor of the exchequer asserts that a protecting duty of 30s. will still be retained in favour of colonial timber, and he fancies his plan secures this protection, but it will do nothing of the kind, and this will be shown by an examination of the working of the duties, viz:—

By Liverpool *sale* measure, Dantzig timber pay 1s. 3d. per cubic foot duty, whilst Dantzig plank, used for building purposes, pays but 10d. per cubic foot duty; or, in other words, the Prussian manufactured article (the plank) pays one-third less than the raw material, or the log timber; the difference of 5d. per foot is therefore a clear bounty given to Prussian labour, and as a consequence, acts as a discouragement to English labour.

Canadian plank receives no advantage over timber, at least not more than about *one farthing* per foot, which is not worth consideration.

If, then, Prussian plank pays now only about 43s. duty per load, instead of 5s. 6d, and Canadian plank pays, say 10s. per load, the protection would appear to be 35s. per load; but calculating the freight from Dantzig and Memel at 20s. per load, and the freight from Quebec at 40s., the real protection is only about 15s., as the *duties now stand* between the manufactured plank from Prussia and Canada; and therefore if the proposed *alteration in the duties* take place, it will be at once seen that so far from any *protection at all* being afforded to our colonies and shipping, it will be a *bona fide bounty* to Prussia. Surely the people of England cannot and will not allow such injustice to be inflicted on themselves and their deserving colonial brethren.

Had the Chancellor of the exchequer proposed to reduce the duty on Baltic timber to 40s., leaving the duty on plank as it now stands, and reduced the duty on colonial timber to 7s. 6d., all parties might have been satisfied without any loss arising to the revenue.

If we are to have more taxation, why not commence with the post-office, and charge 2d. for the ½ oz. instead of 1d. on the ½ oz., increasing the charge with the increase of weight as at present? Neither the poor nor the rich would feel this alteration, and an additional million would be secured to the treasury.—*Liverpool Mail, May 4.*

We understand that in acknowledgment of the eminent public services rendered by Major-General Sir George Arthur, during his administration of the government of Upper Canada, he is about to be raised to the dignity of a baronet. This gallant officers return to this country was the inevitable consequence of the act which united the Canadian Provinces, and which, therefore, brought to a close his separate command, both civil and military.—*Globe.*

CIVIL LIST, &c.—The total amount appropriated out of the Consolidated Fund to the charge of the Civil List in the year ending the 5th of January, 1841, appears to have been 387,742l. 17s. 9d.

Death of the Bishop of Worcester.—The Right Rev. Robert James Carr, D. D. Bishop of Worcester, expired on Saturday evening the 24th ult., at nine o'clock, at Hartlebury, Worcester. He had been afflicted with severe illness for some time past, and from the commencement of the attack scarcely any hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Shocking Affair at Liverpool.—On Tuesday morning Mr. William Jenner, a cotton-broker, residing in Roscommon-street, Everton, in a fit of insanity, superinduced by too serious reflection upon losses in business, shot his wife and one of his sons in the head, and was about to shoot another son and himself, when the lad escaped and gave the alarm. Mrs. Jenner survived, but the boy died. Mr. Jenner is about 60 years of age.

Additional Colonial Bishoprics.—On Tuesday, a public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, for the purpose of originating a fund for the endowment of additional bishoprics in the colonies. The chair was taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom, and by the Bishop of London, the object in view was most ably advocated. The subscriptions in aid of the object proposed amounted in the aggregate to nearly £28,000. The first on the list was Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, £2000. (This announcement was received with enthusiastic applause.) Amongst other munificent donations the following were announced:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, £1000.; the Bishop of Lopdon, 1000*l.*; the Archbishop of Armagh, 500*l.*; the Bishop of Winchester, 300*l.*; the Bishop of Durham, 312*l.*; the Bishop of Calcutta, 25*l.*; the Bishop of Bangor, 200*l.*; the Bishop of St. Asaph and Landaff, 200*l.* each; the Bishop of Salisbury, 100.; the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, 10,000*l.*; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 5000*l.*; the Church Missionary Society, the grant of a piece of land, and until that should be made available 600*l.* a year for the Bishop of New Zealand. The Marquis of Cholmondeley, 500*l.*; the Colonial Church Society, 412*l.* &c.

The registration of voters (England) Bill is deferred until Monday, the 17th inst. The Right of voting and the Registration of Voters (Scotland) Bills are deferred until Monday, the 10th inst.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London have respectively presented the liberal donation of 100*l.* towards the establishment of a school to provide the sons of clergymen with the best possible education at a moderate expense. Mr. W. Gladstone, M. P., has given 50*l.*, and the Bishop of Ripon 25*l.*, in furtherance of the Establishment.

Major General Sir H. Gough will succeed to the chief command at Madras, vacant by General Whittingham's death. The 17th Lancers, at Cahir, will replace the 1st Royal Dragoons in Glasgow this month. The 28th, 50th, and 80th Regiments will proceed from New South Wales to India.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.—A deputation from merchants connected with the China and India trade had an interview with Viscount Palmerston, in the course of the week, on the subject of the recent events in China. It would appear that the deputation rested their complaints mainly upon two points—namely, the inadequacy of the indemnity proposed to be paid by the Chinese government to this country, and the want of any sufficient security having been provided for the personal safety and independence of British residents in China, by the arrangements which Captain Elliot was said to have entered into with the Chinese plenipotentiary. The answer of Viscount Palmerston was, whether, to the effect, that as yet he was only acquainted with the principles agreed to between the plenipotentiaries—namely, that the emperor was to cede to the British crown a territorial possession in China, that an indemnity was to be paid to the British government, and that the official intercourse between the two countries was for the future to be conducted on terms of perfect equality. As yet his Lordship knew nothing beyond the admission of those important principles; and as it was expressly stated that the details were to be the subject of further negotiation, it necessarily followed that it was impossible for his lordship to come to any conclusive opinion as to the acts of the British plenipotentiary, until in full possession of the details of the further negotiations so alluded to. This, we believe, substantially describes what occurred at the interview between the foreign secretary and the deputation, but of course we can speak only from report—*London Observer.*

We regret to state that a report prevails of the loss of the Beagle surveying vessel, with all hands on board. By the last accounts from Trincomalee, the report was current at that place.—*Naval Gaz.*

A plan has recently been suggested, the object of which is do to away with transportation a considerable extent, by compelling felons to work in coal and other mines, subject to certain regulations, apportioning the quantum of labor and the length of confinement in the pits to the heinousness of the crime and conduct of the criminal.

The Hon. Captain John Sinclair, brother of the Earl of Caithness, has been appointed barrack master of Nottingham, in the place of the late Lt. Col. McGrigor.

It now affords us much gratification to communicate to the army 'out belief that Captain Anthony Reynolds, of the 11th Hussars, will next week be brought to full pay of the 14th Light Dragoons, selling out in the same Gazette to Lieutenant Tonge.

In answer to a question put by the Rev. Doctor Blake to Mr. O'Connell, as to when he would bring the question of repeal before parliament, that gentleman said he would do so when he had 2,000,000 of repealers enrolled; and when he had 4,000,000, he said, the repeal would be carried.

The Brighton Gazette says: "There is a report that the Warspite, 50. is to be forthwith commissioned here, for the broad pendant of Commodore Sir Charles Napier, who is to have the command in the Pacific."

Captain John Prissick, formerly admiral of the Egyptian fleet of Mehemet Ali, died on the 16th instant at Shaebrick, at the age of 49 years. He was one of the bravest officers of the English navy, esteemed for his private virtues as much as for his courage.

THE ARMY.—A general order has been issued from the Horse Guards on the subject of the punishment of a soldier of the 11th Hussars in the Riding House at Hounslow on Sunday fortnight, under the direction of the Earl of Cardigan. The conduct of the noble earl is condemned in terms of well merited censure, such as we trust will prevent any repetition of the offence.

The Earl of Belmore died on Sunday at Leamington, spa. His Lordship, who was in his 67th year, was an Irish Peer, and one of the representatives of the Irish peerage in the House of Lords. He was also Custos Rotulorum of the county of Tyrone, for which place his second son, the hon. H. Corry, sits in parliament.

The loss sustained by the Bank of England on discounting acceptances amounting to forty millions sterling, does not exceed two pence half penny per cent.

The steamer President cost £80,000; engines 500 horse power; 2,100 tons. Several at Cork, held shares. The Commander, Lieut. Roberts, R. N., is a married man with five children, who reside in London; he is a native of the county of Cork, and was distinguished by putting an end to the slave trade in a portion of the West of Africa, where he commanded a brig of war.—*Lim. Chron.*

COMMISSARIAT.—From a statement just laid before the House of Commons, it appears that the estimate of the same required for the pay, allowances, and contingent expenses of the Commissariat Department at home and abroad, and for land and inland water transport, &c., for the year ending 31st of March, 1842, amounts altogether to 213,350*l.*, which shows an increase over the estimates for the year ending the 31st of March, 1841, of 6,408*l.* The estimate of sums required for the half pay of commissariat officers, for the required full pay, compensation, and superannuation allowances, and widows pensions, &c., for one year, viz., from the 1st of April, 1841, to the 31st of March, 1842, amounts altogether to 50,000*l.*

The Earthquake at Zante.—The despatch written by Sir Howard Douglas on the 6th of Nov. last, which has lately been ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, states, in reference to the dreadful earthquake which took place in Zante on the 30th of October, 1840, that the material injury which that island had sustained in consequence could not be rated at less than £300,000.

The Steam Ship British Queen.—It has been arranged that the port of arrival and departure for the British Queen from and to New-York, will in future, be Liverpool instead of London.

Stewart's Hotel, Albermarle street, London, was on Friday night destroyed by fire, with all his furniture.

SIR JOHN HARVEY.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., to be Governor and commander-in-chief for the Island of Newfoundland and its dependencies. This appointment was Gazetted on Friday.

Lord Castlemaine is spoken of as probable candidate for vacancy in the Irish Peerage, caused by the death of the Earl of Belmore.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—For the last four days Westminster has presented a scene of very great animation, in consequence of the activity of parties from different regiments in raising recruits. Many of these are wanted to furnish deficiencies in corps on foreign service, and others are required for service at home. On Thursday upwards of twenty men of the 60th Rifles, shortly destined for foreign service, were detached to different parts of the metropolis, for the purpose of raising recruits for that corps. Recruiting parties are active in the northern and eastern districts of the metropolis, particularly in Mile-end, Spitalfields, Shoreditch, Islington, Highgate, &c. From the standard being reduced and an extra bounty being given, a great number of effective and able young men have joined the service within the last few days. The Royal Marines and the Artillery have parties out in the different districts of the country, who are actively engaged in recruiting. Recruits, in considerable quantities, are daily being sent into the depots at Woolwich, Portsmouth, and Plymouth.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 1st of April, 1841.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.
His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT.
Lord Chancellor, Lord Chamberlain,
Lord President, Viscount Palmerston,
Lord Privy Seal, Viscount Melbourne,
Marquis of Normanby, Sir John Hobhouse, Bart.
Lord Steward, Mr. Macaulay.

Whereas the Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's Province of New-Brunswick, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did in the month of March, 1840, pass five Acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz:

No. 1259. An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue.

No. 1315. An Act in amendment of An Act, intitled "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue."

No. 1320. An Act to make more effectual provisions for the regulation of Seamen in this Province.

No. 1326. An Act relating to Wrecked Property.

No. 1339. An Act to limit the extent and regulate the building of Wharves on the eastern side of the Harbour of Saint John.

And whereas the said Acts have been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty that the said Acts should be left to their operation, Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve the said Report; Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of her majesty's Province of New-Brunswick, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

C. GREVILLE.

Whereas the Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's Province of New-Brunswick, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did in the month of March, 1840, pass an Act which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz:

No. 1334. An Act to provide for a regular supply of Seamen for New Ships fitted out or loaded in this Province.

And whereas the said Act has been referred to the Committee of the Lords of her majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to her majesty that the said Act should not receive her majesty's Royal confirmation, her majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare Her disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly; Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of her majesty's Province of New-Brunswick, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

C. GREVILLE.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Fredericton, May 17, 1841.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief will hold a Levee at Government House on Her Majesty's Birthday, the 24th instant, at One o'clock, P. M.

R. HAYNE, *Prov. Aide de Camp.*

☞ Gentlemen desirous of being presented, are requested to bring with them two Cards, having their names inscribed thereon.

R. HAYNE, A. D. C.

In publishing the following extract from the Appropriation Act, passed during the last session of the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor recommends to the Sheriffs of Counties to call Public Meetings of the Inhabitants, with a view of forming Emigration Societies in their Counties; early intimation of the formation of such Societies to be given to the Lieutenant Governor, in order that their co-operation may be rendered effectual in the present season throughout the Province. A number of Emigrants being expected soon to arrive, it will be desirable that information of the existing demand for their labour should be obtained, and facilities afforded to the Emigrants to proceed at once to those parts of the Province where they may obtain immediate employment, and an ultimate settlement.

It will be necessary that statements should be forwarded of the sums collected, in order that the requisite authority may be given for the issue of the portion of the public grant fixed for each County.

"To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief, the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds for the purpose of encouraging and promoting Immigration to this Province: the said sum to be apportioned among the several counties within the same, at and after the rate of sixty pounds to each County, and to be paid accordingly, on a satisfactory certificate being furnished the commander-in-chief for the time being, that an equal amount has been subscribed and paid by any persons associated together for the purposes intended by this grant in the County for which such appropriation is to be applied, which said sum for such County, together with the said grant, making together a sum not less than one hundred and twenty pounds for every County which may avail itself of such appropriation, to be expended as may be best considered advisable for the encouragement of Emigration by any such Association, & that an account of the expenditure be laid before the Legislature."

By Order, WM. F. ODELL.

17th May, 1841.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE VS. THE GRAND JURY OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

The Grand Jury of Charlotte County have presented the Legislature in the following terms:

"In conclusion the Grand Jury beg leave to observe that as representing the body of this County, and being conversant with the present prevailing opinion of the people, it would be a neglect of the duty they owe to the public to separate without recording their unanimous disapproval of many of the extravagant grants of the Legislature at their last session, and they consider it particularly incumbent upon them to express, on behalf of the freeholders of the County, their indignation and surprise at the unprecedented grant of £1500 sterling made by the Assembly in favour of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, and that in their opinion, such an appropriation of the *Public Money* was not only uncalled for, but unconstitutional.

JOS. WILSON, *Foreman.*

April 19, 1841.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MIRAMICHI GLEANER.]

In my last letter, I stated that the expenditure on Government House, His Excellency's salary, &c. for the last four years, amounted to £29,700; I will now state the expenditure of the four preceding years, and on comparison you will find a difference of upwards of £9,000.

Repairs to Government House	£1,796
His Excellency's salary	16,152
Do. Private Secretary	920
Provincial Contingencies	200
	£19,068

The expence of Sir John Harvey's administration, amounted on an average to £7,400 per annum, while that of his predecessor did not exceed £4,800. The sums expended on Government House for repairs and furniture, during the former period, amounted to no less than £8,635, and in the latter to only £2,746. The sums voted for Contingencies for three years of Sir John's administration, amounted to £2,150, and the whole amount allowed Sir Archibald during six years, was £400. In 1834 the grant of £100 for that purpose was opposed by one of the present Executive Council, (Mr. Simonds) and passed the House by a majority of one. £1000 has been proposed annually for the last three years, and passed without a division. Why was it that such small sums were granted during Sir Archibald's administration? Was it because they were sufficient, or was it because he would not appoint the members of the House, and their relatives, to fill all the offices as Sir John has done? The expenditure on Government House is large, and James Taylor and Co. no doubt have profited well by it. £10,000 is no trifling amount in these times to receive a commission on. Who are James Taylor & Co. you will ask, and how does it happen they have so much to do with Government House? The head of the firm is one of the commissioners and a member for York. There was an old law appointing the Chief Justice, the Speaker, the Provincial Secretary, the attorney and Surveyor Generals, commissioners for Government House; this was found inconvenient, and likely to interrupt the 'harmony,' and was therefore repealed and another passed, placing the appointment in the Lieutenant Governor. His Excellency then appointed the honorable Hugh Johnston, L. A. Wilmot, James Taylor, and Benjamin Wolhaupter, Esquires. How the latter got among them, I know not, unless as a screen, or perhaps it was because he is brother in law to an honorable member. The hon. Mr. Johnston has resigned, but his Excellency still clings to the House of Assembly, as in duty bound, and as he lost one of its members, he immediately appointed their clerk.

The former Lieutenant Governor of this Province received £4,000 per annum: this, tho' the House of Assembly in 1835 thought too large, and they addressed his Majesty, and recommended that his successor should receive only £2,500 currency; in their bargain with Lord Glenelg, it was fixed at £3,000 sterling. Now if £2,500 currency, was considered sufficient in 1835, surely £3,500 sterling, was sufficient in 1840; but in the last year the House unanimously voted Sir John Harvey an additional £500 per annum from the commencement of his administration; and to continue during his stay in the Province. The reason for making this grant is well known, and I shall not here allude to it further than expressing a wish that there may never be the same reason for a similar grant. It is quite evident they had not changed their opinion, and thought the salary too small, or they would have voted it as an addition to the salary of the Governor, and not exclusively to Sir John Harvey. Lord John Russell suspected there was too much 'harmony' in this vote, and seized the opportunity thus afforded him, of regaining that which Lord Glenelg had improperly given up, as he says in his despatch—"I am happy to be able to convey to you Her Majesty's permission to accept this addition to your official income. I cannot doubt that, as the Assembly thus feel the inadequacy of the salary assigned to the Representative of the Sovereign in New Brunswick, they will hereafter display a similar spirit of liberality towards your successors." This I think will fix the Governor's salary at the former amount of £4,000; how the House are to get over it, I am at a loss to know, but they are ingenious, and well versed in governing Governors; perhaps they may not wish to get over it, but allow it to remain as it is, if the next Governor is as pliable as they can wish; but I hope it will not operate as a *rod in terrorem* as was intended.

I stated that the Provincial and Legislative Contingencies, were increasing at a rapid rate. The former I have shewn, and will now show the latter, by giving you a comparative statement of that expenditure for the last ten years, according to promise. On perusing this, you will find a much larger sum in 1833 than any former year; in that year the celebrated committee of grievances was raised, and a Deputation sent to England to obtain the control of the revenues. In 1836 a second Deputation was sent, and in 1837 a third, which may account for the large amount in three years; but why the contingency for the last three years should be so large, I leave to those who are in the secret to explain. In 1830 the amount was only £426, in 1831 £417, in 1832 £453, in 1833 £1,620, in 1834 £ ; for the two sessions in 1835 £1,010, in 1836 £1,274, in 1837 2,039, in 1838 £2,148, in 1839 £2,276, in 1840 £2,594, and this year £2,685.

The expense of the Legislature for four years of Sir Archibald Campbell's administration, amounted to £16,700; and during the four years of Sir John's to more than £34,000; how much more I cannot exactly state as the report of the committee on public accounts for 1840, state the expense for 1839 to be £2,183; which is evidently an error, as the contingent bill alone, amounts to more than that sum. This may be a mistake of the Printer, but as the addition appears to be correct, I leave it to the Chairman to explain.

I would here beg to call the attention of members, to a resolution passed in 1834, during the struggle for power; and to remind them, that their constituents have to furnish the means for their extravagance, and should in justice to themselves, adopt similar language towards them. I will give you the resolution entire, as it contrasts so well with their acts in the present day!

"Resolved, That the sum of £247 8s. 1d. being the amount of the contingent expenses of the Legislative Council, cannot be allowed at this present session, the House of Assembly not having been furnished with the particulars of this account, and consequently the House have no means of judging of the nature or propriety of such account which is so far greater in amount than has ever before been allowed for like purposes."

The contingent expenses of the Legislative Council for this year, amount to £546 4 9, one item is £265 17s. 10d. for stationary, fuel, &c., another £175 for sleigh hire. If we do not look sharp we shall be rode over.

By the Commissioners for managing and causing to be levied and collected Her Majesty's Customs and other Duties.

23d October, 1840.—Instances having recently occurred at one of the Out Ports, in which Vessels employed in the trade between the British Colonies in North America and this country, have taken on board, in such Colonies, quantities of Beef and Pork, not only sufficient for the immediate voyage homeward, but also for use on a future voyage from this country, the unconsumed quantity having been reported as surplus Stores and allowed to be re-shipped accordingly; and the Board being of opinion, with reference to the 43d Section of the Act 3 and 4 Wm. 4, ch. 57, the object of which is to prevent the use of Foreign Beef and Pork as Stores of ships bound from this country to parts beyond the seas, that the practice at this Port should be adopted generally, viz. to allow only such quantities of those articles as stores as may appear to be sufficient for the purposes of the homeward voyage, and until the vessel shall be duly cleared inward, and no more, and to deal with the remainder as Merchandize, and and allow the re-shipment thereof only under the regulations of the 43d Section of the Act 3 and 4 Wm. 4, ch. 57.

Ordered, That the proper Officers in London, and at the several Out Ports, do govern themselves accordingly.

No. 94.

Custom House, London, 20th November, 1840.

The foregoing Copy of the Board's Minute of the 23d ultimo, is transmitted to the Collector at Quebec, for his information, and who is to communicate the same to the parties interested at his Port.

By order of the Commissioners,
(Signed.) J. KER.
A true copy. H. JESSOPP, Coll.

By the Commissioners for managing and causing to be levied and collected Her Majesty's Customs and other Duties.

5th February, 1841.—The Board having adverted to their Minute of the 23d October last, directing that Beef and Pork, the