cheap, but the question was, is the House to be called upon to pay for these articles, which in all amounted to £96. It might be observed that members did not intend the account should be paid in full until it had been audited; but was there any assurance that the balance which might remain unpaid would not be brought forward in the next account. He saw the balance of £291 due on the former account was brought forward in the present, and which doubtless was composed of objectionable items; gentlemen might explain as they liked but that would be the case in the present instance. If the Province had built a large residence for the Lieutenant Governor, the extraordinary expence which is incurred in rendering it habitable in this climate, was a subject of consideration; but it was this loose way of voting away money of which he complained. The hon. member for St. John, he said, had pledged himself that the account should be satisfactorily audited during the recess; but a similar pledge had been made before by others, and no such audit had taken place. It was time to stop therefore, and he would not appropriate any further sum until the balance due was correctly ascertained. He would pay all at once, and let the account be discharged in full. He should like to know if His Excellency was consulted with reference to charging the sleigh that had been alluded to in the account against the Commissioners, and which he was sure the House would not sustain. If it had His Excellency's sanction, the charge was improper; and if it were inserted without his authority, the party doing so had taken a most unwarrantable liberty. He said he should not go over the items, which would show a considerable amount might be incurred if there were not a vigilant supervision. But he would call attention to the charge of £93 for 25 chaldron of coals, and in another place there was also a charge of £3 15. There was also a year's interest on the balance of £291, amounting to upwards of £17; so that the Province was actually called upon to pay interest, on a sum that was not paid before, because the charge was deemed objectionable. Hon. gentlemen might say as they liked, but he repeated this was a loose and unsatisfactory mode of doing business. This had been a subject of remark abroad, and the House had felt itself called upon to interfere, in consequence of statements that have gone through the country, and by which the odium of this transaction was made to rest upon the head of the Executive; and many tongues had told it. Every hon. member would understand what he meant, and therefore it was proper the subject should not pass over without remark, and that investigation which was due to the constituency of the country; and for these reasons he had expressed himself in the manner which he had done.

Col. Allen said he understood that the Bill which went to provide an augmentation of the Lieut. Governor's salary was to have a retrospective operation; and if that were the case he would not be willing to meet the charge in full. And if it were not sufficient he would make a further augmentation, as it did not seem necessary when a large house had been provided, and his Excellency is put to great expence in heating it and keeping no additional number of servants, that some provision should be made. But if the Bill should receive the royal assent, which goes to increase the salary, he thought these items should not become a public charge; and hereafter he thought that fuel should not be provided, unless the salary were insufficient.

Mr. Partelow said the observations of the hon. member for Westmorland and of the gallant Colonel would apply if it were intended to pay the whole amount. The sum claimed was upwards of £2100, out of which he proposed paying £1700, leaving £421. The reason why the accounts could not be investigated during the session was owing to the manner in which the hon. member for York, Mr. Taylor made them up; and which were entirely destitute of method or classification. In '38 objections had been made in the same way, altho' there was no doubt that the various sums that were charged, had been paid by the agent; still the House was not satisfied whether they should be repaid by the Province. A Select Committee was appointed to examine the accounts of that period, and he fully expected that would have been done; but such had not been the case. In proposing the sum alluded to, the hon. gentleman said he made provision for the amount for which the Province was certainly liable; and it would be for the House when the accounts should have been properly examined to determine as to the remainder; and in the mean time Mr. Taylor must be the sufferer. As he had before stated, it was his intention with the permission of the House to take the accounts down with him, and he pledged himself they should be satisfactorily audited. He would defy the most scrutinising person at present to determine correctly what items should be paid for by the province, and those which ought not to have been charged; he hoped therefore the Committee would vote the sum of £1750, and let the balance lie till next year.

Mr. Taylor observed that a large portion of Government House is used as public offices; and His Excellency thought the Province should be charged with the fuel required for that part which is not occupied by the family. The consumption of wood he said was almost equal to that of coal; and he thought it reasonable that a house so situated, should be provided with the latter article.

Hon. Mr. Johnston thought the great difficulty upon which the House had to determine, was whether the article of fuel ought to be paid for by the Province, and which had never yet been decided. As to the sleigh which had been charged in the account, it never could have been expected that it would be a public charge. It was evident the commissioners did not do their duty, or such irregularity could not have taken place. In looking over the account, the hon. gentleman said he did not see any work charged that was unnecessary; a large sum had been required for the bank of the river, which is continually washing away; the porch at the front of government house was a great convenience to persons going there, or who might be in attendance. But the House should come to some determination with reference to the article of fuel; and if it were a proper charge, a commuted allowance should be fixed upon. Looking at the item of coal, if wood were consumed in a similar ratio, the expence could be little short of £500 annually. If the House therefore were to allow a certain sum annually, it would put an end to the difficulty. With reference to the heavy charge for coal in one instance, alluded to by the hon. member for Westmorland; he had made enquiry, and found that a vessel coming up with a supply of coals, had sunk on her passage, and they had to be procured at greater cost late in the season from Grand Lake, which made the charge higher than it would otherwise have been. There should however be more than one person who would look after the affairs of government house, and if the Commissioners would not do their duty, others should be appointed; as he confessed the accounts at present were any thing but satisfactory. His Excellency he said, was exceedingly desirous that the accounts should be carefully examined, and if any item was at all objectionable, that it should be struck out. At present he did not see that any thing could be done, but thought the hon. member for St. John, should take the accounts with him, and make his report at the next session.

Mr. Street considered the present as a most extraordinary discussion, and a like degrading to the House and the Executive; the accounts should have been referred to a Select Committee, and it was most improper to discuss the subject in the manner which had been done; and which arose from the manner in which it was proposed to pay these accounts. Commissioners were appointed for managing the affairs of government house; their duty was simple and was appointed out by law. The proper way was to refer their accounts to a Committee to report upon, and if they were found correct, they would be paid of course. Had that course been pursued, the present unpleasant discussion would have been avoided. But a balance had been brought forward from year to year, while the same objections existed as formerly; a sum had been voted last year in the same way. The learned gentleman said if there ever was a time which required that a strict examination should be made, he thought it was the present; and knowing that observations were being made both in and out of the House, they should have been carefully audited, and thus have checked aspersions that had been made elsewhere. He said he was not prepared to go with the Resolution as he considered the accounts were not properly before the House. Had they been sent to a Committee, and a report been made, they might have discussed that report; but he must contend that it would be wrong to pass any resolution until the accounts were all audited; he could not conceive how they could be so complex as to be continued from year to year. He thought therefore the Resolution had better be withdrawn, until they could be audited. It had been urged by the hon. member for York, Col. Allan, that if an augmentation of salary took place, the allowance for fuel should not be made. He took it if such augmentation did not take place, fuel would be allowed. The Bill had been passed with a suspending clause, and if any reason could be adduced in favor of posponing the payment of the balance of the account, it might be drawn from the uncertain fate of that Bill; but still the accounts should have been referred to a Select Committee and their report should have been made to the House; and he repeated had that course been pursued they would have avoided the present difficulty, and the unpleasant discussion that had taken place.

Hon. Mr. Johnston explained that the accounts were sent down by Message; a committee had been moved, and the chairman requested the members to examine them, who ought to have consulted with Mr. Taylor, and he should have previously requested the Commissioners to expunge those articles which ought not to be paid for. When the Lieut. Governor was entitled to the staff allowance, he did not require that for fuel; but it was allowed when Mr. Black administered the government of the Province.

Hon. Speaker thought enough had been said, and that the Legislature had better repeal the act appointing Commissioners, and change them; as several of them will not act, and the whole duty devolves on Mr. Taylor. If the law were repealed, then individuals could be selected who would act; and the duties would be executed in a proper manner.

Hon. Mr. Weldon said the subject came up in 1828, and at that time the accounts were in a state of confusion; some Commissioners acted, and others would not. The late Mr. William Taylor undertook to act for the Commissioners to receive estimates, and provide for the expences attending government house. The learned gentleman said he thought an account should be rendered at the commencement of every session, of the expences that had been incurred during the preceding year, together with an estimate for the following; which the House could then provide for. Then less expence would be incurred, as persons not being prepared to make advance, articles cannot be obtained at the cheapest rate, and hence arises one very great difficulty. He believed the Commissioners, which consisted of the Chief Justice—Secretary of the Province—the Attorney General—the Surveyor General and Speaker of the House, appointed by an Act passed in 1816, and were Commissioners by virtue of their office, had not meet for eight or ten years; the whole trouble and responsibility consequently fell upon Mr. Taylor, who being without instructions, had to be guided by his own discretion; and afterwards made out his account of what he had paid. In this way 4 or £5000 had been expended, but there never had been any audit of the accounts; and in the situation in which the agent had been placed, it would have been an act of injustice if the money should not be voted him. He hoped in future the Commissioners would meet, and regretted that could not be done before the Committee of Supply closed, that they might have an estimate of what would be required next year; and in future they could go on harmoniously.

Mr. Fisher could not understand why there should be any mystery in the affair; and he would ask hon. members if it were not better to pay the entire demand at once, rather than the balance should lie over upon interest. As to the items of the account, several of them were objectionable; among others was a charge of eleven shillings for washing window-blinds.—Mr. Taylor had doubtless paid for a variety of articles which he had charged in his account against the Commissioners, and which embraced a variety of discordant materials. No one doubted, he said, that those articles had been supplied, but the question arose as to how the pay was to be apportioned. He did think the other day that the Bill was to cover the charge for fuel. He considered Mr. Taylor as being placed in an unpleasant situation, having furnished supplies: while the House was called upon to determine who should pay for them. He thought if the House consulted its own dignity, it would pay the accounts at once, as they must ultimately be paid by the Province.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot thought if any thing would detract from the dignity of the House, it would be descending to the investigation of a small charge for washing window blinds, which the Commissioner had put down in his account, and which he had better have paid for at once out of his own pocket. He would ask was it fair to discuss the payment of articles which His Excellency could never have intended the public should pay for: the committee had therefore better refrain from discussing items which ought never to have been introduced into the accounts. He would not agree to vote the entire amount, as he was satisfied there were articles charged that the Province would not pay for. The Commissioners should have met and examined those accounts; and he hoped the hon. member for St John would take the accounts and ascertain what portion of them were of a public, and what of a private nature.

Mr. Brown should like to know the position in which they stood. It had been admitted that a reduction of £500 had been made in the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, in addition to staff allowances, which it was understood he would enjoy in common with his predecessor; and a Bill had been passed for encreasing his Excellency's salary to that amount. If that Bill should not pass into a law, he would not put him to the expence of providing fuel for government house; but if it became a law he thought he should pay it. With reference to the accounts themselves, he thought they had better be referred to the Chairman of the Committee of public and private accounts, and in the mean time pay the amount which was proposed. It was a matter of every day's practice, and was the course commonly pursued, where any doubt existed.

Mr. Street considered as most disgraceful, the going into the examination of items of an account in a Committee of Supply; and the course pursued was most contemptible. But it all arose as he had before stated, from their not having the Report of the Select Committee before them; the subject therefore was not legitimately before the Committee, and they ought not to make any grant, whether the items were correct or not, as the account could not be considered as fairly before the House.

Mr. Wilson moved as an amendment, that until the accounts should be audited and the balance ascertained, no further sum should be voted for the expences of government house. A sum had been passed before with an understanding that the accounts should be audited in a suitable manner, but they had been disappointed, and he would take care that should not happen again. If any disgrace attached to the Commissioners, they were numerous and able to bear it; and if the individual who supplied the article suffered through his own irregularity, let him take the consequences. Immense sums were expended upon Government house, and which produced much anxiety; and during the past year it appeared that nearly £2000 more have been appropriated in that way. There must be something radically wrong; and either the commissioners held a good situation, or else those who furnish the supplies. He did not mean to say that Mr. Taylor did not act correctly, but the manner in which the accounts were made out was far from satisfactory; and he thought it was time there was a settlement; as objectionable items are now found in the account, which no person would say should be there. The hon. gentleman said he felt that in thus discharging his duty, he was best maintaining the character of His Excellency. The two branches had applied to the Lieut. Governor and requested him to prosecute certain individuals who had dared to traduce his character; and he thought injustice would be done if an investigation did not take place. It was not necessary to say more; but he would take the opinion of the House on the question; and show the country that a difference of opinion existed, no matter how they should pass the account.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot would not have risen again if the hon. member for Westmorland had not said there was something radically wrong. Did he mean to say there is any thing dishonest? He had a right to an explanation;—if he meant to attribute dishonesty he denied it. If the hon. gentleman meant that the accounts were not satisfactorily made out, he would agree with him; and he would agree with him that the account should have been audited and the balance struck. But he must fix him down to the expression he had used. As to the expence attending government House; it had not been built in a substantial manner at first, at one time the walls were coming down, and if £2000 had not been expended at the time, it would have cost £5000 at present. He had examined the building minutely in '35 along with the hon. member for Charlotte, Mr. Brown; and a large expenditure became a matter of economy. In that way a large expence had been incurred, but there had been nothing wrong or dishonest on the part of any individual.

Mr. Wilson had been called upon for an explanation. He certainly had said there was something radically wrong, but he had not said that any individual was dishonest. He recollected the paper inserted in the Chronicle stated that £1000 had been paid by Mr. Taylor for repairs of government house, and an objection had been taken. But there must be something radically wrong, when an account comes in containing objectionable items. There was nothing mysterious, he presumed, and probably the introduction of those objectionable items might be easily explained.

Mr. Wilmot was satisfied from the explanation that had been made, that it was not the intention of the hon. gentleman to reflect upon his Excellency; but that he meant his remarks to apply to the Commissioners and their agent. He had misquoted the passage however, as the writer alluded to had said that a sly thousand pounds had been obtained by his Excellency through Mr. Taylor, in addition to the £9000 already expended in *repairs* of government house.

Mr. Beardsley said if he understood the subject, the Commissioners would not act, and Mr. Taylor makes out an account which had been sent down by the Lieut. Governor, and had been referred to the Committee of accounts, but who had made no report; and it was now proposed to take a leap in the dark. He understood the accounts were not classified,—that they were not made out properly, altho' they might be correct; but he did not think it a legitimate course to vote a part of those accounts which the Committee might soon examine; he thought they should therefore pause. The learned member for York, Mr. F., had pointed out an item which Mr. Taylor ought not to have charged, and yet he says he would pay the whole account. He was in favour of the amendment, altho' not exactly in its present shape.

Mr. Partelow repeated he was satisfied that the sum of £1750 must be paid; altho' the accounts were not made up in a proper manner; but it would be a monstrous hardship were they not to provide a sum which they must ultimately pay. Learned member for Northumberland said they were pursuing an unusual course; but he could quote a variety of instances in which the same course was pursued; several of which the hon. gentleman enumerated. His plan was to send the accounts back to Mr. Taylor, and let him make them out in a proper form; but at the same time he should not be the sufferer.

Mr. J. M. Wilmot said the discussion had taken a wide range; and from what had been said and written, he thought the subject should be taken up fully and examined. There certainly was no blame attributable to the Lieut. Governor, he thought the fault lay with the Commissioners for government house. His Excellency would not thank any individual for bringing his private affairs before the House.—He thought however the accounts should go before a committee, and he was willing to wait till they could be examined and passed.

Mr. Street remarked that the hon. member for St. John asserted the fact, that the sum of £1750 would certainly be required to be paid; then why did not the Select Committee state that fact, and add that it required farther consideration as to the remainder, and then lay the Report before the Committee of Supply. He should have been satisfied if the hon. Chairman had adopted that course. He agreed with the hon. member for the city, that it was time to settle and pay off these accounts, and why should the Province be called upon to pay interest upon the balance.

Mr. Woodward said he proposed that the accounts should be referred to a Committee in 1838, and selected subsequently such items as he thought the Province should not be called upon to pay; but he never could get the Committee together, and it lay over till last year. The Committee could have audited accounts and ought to have done so, and made a Report which would have been satisfactory to the public.

His Honor the Speaker saw no difficulty in adopting the course which had been recommended by his hon. colleague; there were only three items in the account about which there could be any question, these were the charge for coal, eleven shillings for the window blinds and a sleigh which Mr. Taylor had included in his account; they might therefore with safety vote for £1750. If even the difference were exceeded, the deficiency might be deducted hereafter, as there must be an annual expence incurred in keeping up so large an establishment. He was therefore against the amendment, and should vote for the original Resolution.

The question was then put and the Resolution to grant £1750 on account, was adopted without a division.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MY DEAR CHRONICLE.—The liberty of the Press is so dear to every British subject, that it cannot be matter of surprise, that any attempt made to restrain it should be resented; and that the public should canvas with a watchful eye the various steps taken to deprive them of so valuable a privilege.

Truth may be a libel in the eye of the law, but when exposure of facts become necessary to counteract the machinations of a Party, and to rouse the people to a sense of their best interests, or simply to teach that party a moral lesson, it is to be hoped that no Jury will be found so recreant to the common right of good and impartial government and free discussion of that which affects their dearest rights, as to punish the innocent for the acts of the guilty. Should it however be otherwise in the prosecution which has been instituted against you, my dear Chronicle, public spirit and indignation will bear you scathless as to matters of pounds, shillings and pence. So be of good cheer at present, for whatever else may befall you in after life, recollection of what you suffered for the public good in these your youthful days, will not be amongst your least satisfactory reflections, when old age shall have overtaken you.

The whole procedure in reference to this prosecution has been the subject of serious consideration, and there is not an individual with the exception of Mr. L. A. Wilmot who does not now condemn it *in toto*, or express his regret that it has been carried so far. That this individual should have made himself so prominent in the matter is in no way surprising, when his impatience of controul, self-sufficiency and immeasurable ambition are taken into consideration. But when to this is added the rough handling you gave him in reference to the persecution of the worthy Mr. Pearce, of the Miramichi Gleaner, for pointing out in simple language another of Mr. Wilmot's characteristics, and the strong appeal which was made to him by Sir John Harvey, as to the degradation he and his A. D.C. would suffer in the estimation of the United Service Club, should the unsophisticated statement of "W." pass without public notice on the part of the Legislature; and when to this is further added Mr. Wilmot's known readiness to do the dirty work of those who can assist him in getting up stairs, all surprise must cease on the part of his best friends, even those who can now only mourn for the failure of the promise of his earlier years.

Your readers, my dear Chronicle, are aware of how the thing was brought about. They must also be aware from subsequent transactions, how difficult it is for either House of Legislation to refuse the personal wants and requests of great men who act on the "give and take principle" with their dependants; but few of them, I presume, are aware of how seriously trifles affect objects of apparently great Provincial importance. Yet such is the case. The address for the prosecution was intended as a mere salve, and a little implied flattery, and to afford Sir John Harvey with an opportunity of expressing his contempt of all anonymous communications—to make a pathetic appeal to the integrity of his intentions and so forth, and decline in the most soothing terms the undignified course which was apparently recommended. This was unquestionably the general expectation, and it would not have been disappointed had Mr. Speaker Simonds not refused to indulge Sir John Harvey with a grand SCENE at the presentation of the address. On this trifle, the question to be or not to be was decided. Great men have their foibles as well as little men, and from past experience, Sir John had a right to expect other conduct at the hands of his direction, but as the latter was obstinate, Sir John in a thoughtless moment throw off the leading strings, and took his other alternative which is now bitterly regretted by all who have a direct interest in his popularity. Truly awful therefore is the responsibility of Mr. Simonds to his party for his unwarrantable interference and refusal to allow so harmless a ceremonial.

It would be difficult to account for the partisan-like terms of the assent to the prosecution on any other ground than that of hurry. The time occupied by the misunderstanding to which I have alluded, left little space for reflection, and hence the assent has been conceived in language which will not redound to the credit of the author. The evident design to excite a sympathy, and to connect the great civil list question with ordinarily expressed dissatisfaction with his *new and improved constitution*—the boasting of his labours (occasioned by the indolence and imbecility of those to whom he has given office)—his unjust reference to the general tenor of your independent Journal—subjects so totally foreign to what was then on hand—have met with unqualified condemnation from friends and foes. Still this does not teach your persecutors wisdom. On the contrary the most active and unprecedented means are being taken to ensure a party triumph. You occupy the more serious attention of the Executive, than ever did the case of any state criminal; and knowing this from good authority, I have thought it right to forewarn you and urge you not to forget your post, at the present time in particular.

In prosecutions for offences against the dignity of the Crown, the services of the Attorney and Solicitor General have hitherto been deemed sufficient. But your offence is considered of a more aggravating nature, being against the supremacy of a party, and as the failure of a verdict will be deemed rather more than equivalent to a vote of *want of confidence*, it is considered as too important to be entrusted to the ordinary prosecuting officers.—Wonder not therefore that the Honourable Messrs. Kinnear and Chandler should have been added; but fail not to let the public know, that in order that no description of available talent might be wanting Sir John Harvey has superadded your friend Mr. L. A. Wilmot, with a confident expectation that precedency at the Bar will be waved by his seniors in a cause in which Sir John has been pleased to say his private character is so deeply at stake.—The fees to be given to these three additional and extraordinary Counsel, have not yet been decided on; but it is understood that Mr. Wilmot, who likes to make a bargain beforehand will be satisfied with their reversion of the Presidentship of the Legislative Council.

Should I hear anything further on the subject, I shall let you know. In the meantime be assured that the public take a deep interest in your welfare, and anxiously expect that you will communicate from time to time how the suit gets on.

Yours truly, M. P. P.

Halifax, 10th April, 1840.

Messrs. Editors,—The following communication which I send you copied from the *Times* Newspaper, is creating here much discussion in the Military and other circles:—the impression is, that the whole of the circumstances, will now be made a subject to be laid before the Commander-in-Chief of the Army Lord Hill, and also before the Colonial Secretary.

N. B.—By the bye, Messrs. Editors, can you inform us of the *whole truth*, whether the present Lieut. Governor of New-Brunswick was in correspondence with your late arch agitator, Mr. Simonds before he left Prince Edward Island, and while New-Brunswick was under the government of his superior officer Sir A. Campbell.

Your's &c. A CONSERVATIVE.

"Messrs. *Gossip & Coade*.—I see it asserted that Sir John Harvey forwarded a Copy of the Circular from the Home Government, with his interpretation of its meaning, to Mr. Howe, and that his view of it coincided with that of Mr. Howe. If Sir John's opinion is to be understood from his letter to his Council, it does not appear to authorize such an exposition as Mr. Howe's of Responsible Government. I cannot believe that Sir John Harvey could be guilty of such a want of delicacy and propriety as to forward such papers to Mr. Howe, knowing as he must do the position of Mr. Howe with the Government in this Province—the Governor of which is his Senior Officer. If we could get at the *whole truth*, I am convinced that if he has done so—it has been merely in reply to a communication from Mr. Howe. It would be but fair to Sir John to present the *whole truth*—for he has hitherto stood very high in public estimation. If my belief is well founded, it is not honest by any mere insinuations to allow an unfavourable coloring upon his conduct. I think I am safe in asserting my conviction that Sir John Harvey has not volunteered a correspondence with the Papineau of Nova Scotia.

A LOVER OF FAIR PLAY."

["Mr. Howe acknowledged in his paper the receipt of the Despatch from Sir John Harvey—and not having given any explanation which can lead us to suppose that he had *applied* for information in that quarter, the circumstance stands as we related it. We should be glad to say from knowledge, that Sir John Harvey did not volunteer the correspondence."]—ED. TIMES.

SACRED MUSICK.

UNION HARMONY, &c., 4th Edition, comprising 338 pages Sacred Musick, selected from the most approved European and American authors; original Tunes in simple and familiar style, composed expressly for this work; Anthems and other select pieces for special occasions, with an introduction to the grounds of Musick, rendered familiar and easy of attainment to juvenal capacity.

For sale by William Reynolds, Wm. L. Avery, V. H. Nelson, and David M'Millan, Booksellers; also, by Henry Blakslee, Zebulon Esty, Stephen K. Foster, James E. McDonald, and Jas. Bustin, Merchants, in St. John, by the dozen or single; and by the subscriber at his residence in Germain street, next North to Trinity Church.

STEPHEN HUMBERT.

January 3, 1840.

Dr. Poett's Eradicator.

THE celebrity of this Medicine, in curing recent cases of Gonnorrhea, generally in 24 hours, and when the disease is of longer standing, there is no medicine so efficacious. There is no case of Gleet, Semival, Weakness, Fluor, Albus, &c. &c. wherein any preparation has been so uniformly successful in eradicating every vestige from the constitution. Warranted to contain no mineral substance. It is as pleasant as it is certain, and retains its virtues in any climate. For sale by appointment, at the Circulating Library, by

Feb. 21, 1840. A. R. TRURO.

Storage.

STORAGE to a moderate extent may be had in the subscriber's Brick Warehouse, which being fitted with Iron Doors and Window shutters, may safely be considered as FIRE PROOF. Entrance from Prince William street.

Feb. 7. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Orrel Coals, and Salt.

Per ship Mersey.

200 TONS best Orrel COALS, equal to those last imported by this Vessel; 200 Tons Liverpool SALT, for sale ex ship on early application to

April 3. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 17, 1840.

By the arrival of the ship *Brothers*, from Liverpool, papers to the 10th March have been received, but they furnish no important political information.

CORPORATION FEAST.—We are informed that the Corporation of the City intend giving a Public Civic Feast in honor of the Queen's marriage. If such be the case, we hope it will be one that will reflect credit on the city, and put on such a scale that all respectable citizens may partake in the feast if they shall think proper to do so. In the first place, the full cost of a respectable entertainment, which would accommodate from 200 to 300 persons or upwards, should be ascertained by a Corporation Committee; the body could then place a certain sum from the Corporation funds, say one half or two thirds of the full cost, towards the said feast, leaving the residue to be made up by furnishing tickets at a very moderate price, each to as many citizens as could be accommodated. The Mayor and Aldermen having the sole right of inviting such Public characters as they shall deem proper for Guests on the occasion.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—We wish to request the special attention of our readers to a statement of "facts and figures" which will appear in our columns next week. There is an impression abroad that liberal, or radical, or republican, or "responsible government" is "cheap and nasty";—we wish to relieve the government of this Province, as now administered, from any such imputation. We have therefore collected with great care the Appropriations of the late Session of the Legislature, and arranged them under different connected heads, comparing each with those of 1837, the last years of Sir A. Campbell's (so called) corrupt administration. From this will appear that however *nasty* responsible government may be, and nasty enough it is in all conscience, it is the clearest thing under Heaven.

However odious comparisons may be, they are in some cases useful. So by way of specimen and comparison too, we will just observe, that next week's statement will shew, that the grants in favor of the Executive this year, amount to £1,780 exclusive of the Civil List salaries; and that those in favour of the Legislature amount to £13,964.—While the grants for these departments in 1837 amounted only to £11,457, making an increase in three years of £10,687. It will also be seen that the money already granted for Government House during three years of the present administration, and what is still due nobody outside the House knows, for they would not allow the "correct balance to be ascertained," has exceeded the whole sum expended during the six years of Sir A. Campbell's abused administration by upwards of £3000! All we have now to request is, that every one of our readers will get either paper and pen, or slate and pencil, or shingle and chalk, so as to be ready to "audit our detailed accounts" and ascertain the correct balance." The commencement of the business will, it is true, turn their stomachs, but when they come to the develish Assembly Contingent Bill, they will vomit outright. The first year of Sir A. Campbell's administration the Bill amounted to £453; and in 1837 his last year to £2039; but last session it actually has reached £2594, having increased in three years £555. So much for "Responsible Government"; "legislative wisdom and harmony": so much for increased disposition "on the part of each branch of the Legislature to "carry on legislation in a spirit of perfect *good understanding with each other*:" so much for the "utmost harmony between all branches"!! So much indeed for harmony—"scratch me, and I'll scratch thee"—If this perfect good understanding is so very chargeable, it would be better if the different branches would fight like cat and dog, for we should then save our money, and not be taxed for every mouthful of bread we eat, and every stitch of clothes we put upon our backs!

But as the gentlemen who are so "practically and thoroughly versed in what the true interests of the Province consist" think it to our interests to tax us for our bread and clothes, to give £1000 a year to the Lieut. Governor more than Mr. Simonds thought was more than enough in 1837, and £1000 each to Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Partelow, and nobody knows what, to nobody knows who besides—why we must suppose it is to our interests, pay our taxes and let them revel upon the produce, and laugh at us for fools. Well, after all, it is a fine thing to have the "blessings of responsible government."

In preceding columns of this day's Journal, our readers will find the interesting debate of the Assembly, upon the "Expences of Government House."

The annual meeting of the *Mechanics' Institute of St. John*, was held at the St. John Hotel on Monday evening last. The meeting was numerously attended and much harmony and good feeling prevailed. After the ordinary business of the evening had been completed, the President called upon the meeting to proceed to the election of Officers for the ensuing year, at the same time expressing his regret that his public duties as Province Treasurer would occupy so much of his time this season as to prevent his offering himself as a candidate for office in the Institute. The following Gentlemen were thereupon duly elected,—

Mr. John Duncan, *President*,
G. D. Robinson, Esq. } *Vice Presidents*,
Mr. R. Keltie, }
M. H. Perley, Esq. *Corresponding Secretary*,
W. Jack, Esq. *Recording Secretary*,
Mr. J. G. Sharp, *Treasurer*.

Directors:

Messrs. Alex. Lawrence,	Messrs. Thos. Rankine, jr.
E. Fairweather,	J. M'Gregor,
C. M'Laucnlan,	B. Ansley,
James Agnew,	Dr. A. Gesner,
Richard Duff,	T. Barlow,
George Fleming,	John Gray.

The thanks of the meeting were then given to the President and office bearers for the last year, for their activity and zeal in the service of the Institute; and to those gentlemen who gave their assistance to the Institute as lecturers during the past season, and the meeting adjourned.—Observer.

A Public Meeting was held at Bangor on the 4th instant, to consider measures for procuring a line of fortifications on the Penobscot river.

MORE BLOODHOUNDS.—A letter from Matanzas, dated March 11, says: "The U. S. schooner of war Flirt, commanded by Lieut. McLaughlin, arrived at this port some three or four days since for a recruit of bloodhounds for the Florida service. She sails again to-morrow, having obtained the desirable number; she also takes out four Spaniards who are to have charge of them."

The Bermuda Royal Gazette of the 17th ultimo states, that H. M. ship Cleopatra, Capt. Lushington, captured on the 2d of January, off the south side of Cuba, a slaver with three hundred and seventy-nine slaves on board. They were landed at Navy Island, on the North side of Jamaica. Many of them had the small pox.

H. M. Brig Ringdove, Capt. Stewart, captured the slave schooner Victoria, on the 23d of January, in the Bahama Channel. She had previously landed her slaves in the Isle of Pines.

TROOPS ORDERED TO HOULTON.—We learn from private sources, upon which entire reliance may be placed, that the President has ordered five companies of the 1st Regiment of Artillery, now in the State of New York, to proceed to Houlton. The force now at that station consists of the other three companies of the regiment named. The regiment is commanded by Colonel Pierce, and the sum total of its effective strength was 398 men last November, as we find by the latest army returns. This is not its legal complement, but whether or not it has since been recruited, we have no means of ascertaining.—*Augusta Age.*

Brigadier General Eustis has been ordered to the command of the United States Troops at Houlton, in Maine. The force there will not exceed 500 regulars; but their presence, and that of so distinguished and intelligent an officer as Gen'ral Eustis, will, it may be anticipated, have the effect of keeping things quiet.—*New York American.*

KINGSTON, March 24th.—The Weather continues wintry, with a few fine days. The ice still maintains its hold, and to-day we have more snow.

Extract of a Letter from Cornwall.

An order has just been received at this station from Head Quarters for Commanding Officers of Militia now on duty, to ascertain how many of their men would be willing to volunteer again at the expiration of their service, which is on the 30th April next, as it is the intention of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces to embody 1800 men for two years service, in any part of North America. Ten Dollars Bounty, same pay as Regiments of the Line, Rations free, and a new suit of clothes yearly with knapsack and great coat. This is no fiction, as the order has this morning been read to troops on parade. This smells of something. I think this is a snug little term of service; and in my opinion a few of our Bathurst boys would be well benefited by it, as they would obtain a good idea of military service in that time. —*Perth Courier.*

The *Montreal Gazette* of Saturday says, the 1st Regiment of United States' Artillery, now stationed at Plattsburg, has received orders to march on Wednesday to the Maine frontier.

(*From the United Service Gazette.*)

11th—This Regiment is to form part of the garrison at Plymouth on its arrival from Canada in May or June.

32nd—Lieut. Dillon has left Spike Island on leave. There is a report of this Regiment being sent from Canada to Halifax.

On the 2d of March, in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell stated that he had no objection to lay before the House all the papers that had been received on the subject of the North American Boundary, but observed that the question was scarcely fit yet to be discussed in Parliament.

Sir James Graham gave notice that if the documents respecting China were not laid before the House by Thursday next, he should move an address for the presentation of all papers relating to our commercial intercourse with that country.

The money market continued very much depressed. The sales of stocks were limited in amount, owing to the caution exhibited on the part of brokers, who were not disposed to increase the amount of stock in their possession. Money could be obtained in abundance on the first class of mercantile papers at five per cent.

There was some apprehension that the difficulties which have been so long brewing between England and Portugal would end in a war. Such appeared to be the opinion at Lisbon at the last advices, which were to the 24th of February.

The news from Algiers is not important. The French troops there amount to about 50,000 men. An expedition was about to be undertaken against Abdel Kader, as soon as the necessary preparations could be made.

Louis Phillip has succeeded in forming a new ministry, which is composed as follows:

M. Thiers, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Vivien, Minister of Justice. M. de Remuset, Minister of the Interior; M. de Malleville, Sub Secretary; M. Jaubert, Minister of Public Works; General Gubieres, Minister of War; Admiral Rousin, Minister of Marine; Pelit de la Lozere, Minister of Commerce: M. Cousin, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Gouin, Minister of Finance.

The Debats adds, that M Lacave Laplace was offered the portfolio of finance, but refused.

At Liverpool the Cotton Market was very dull; Flour was a little better.

The Transatlantic Steam ship's Company's ship "United States" was launched March 7th. She measures 1400 tons, and her capacity for stowage beyond her coals, is about 800 tons.

The London Globe of March 6th says, we have reports of a heavy failure in Manchester, in which one of the banks is interested to the extent of £200,000, but the parties are not named, consequently we do not place implicit confidence in this report.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER.—There was no improvement whatever in our market yesterday. The demand both for yarn and goods were exceedingly limited, and prices continued to droop.

Rochdale Flannel Market, Monday, Feb. 24.—There has been some little improvement in the market to-day, as compared with last Monday's; rather more pieces have been sold, but there is no change in the prices. The wool market has been rather flat, and prices stationary.

Huddersfield Market, Feb. 25.—This market has been much the same as for two or three weeks past—dull and inanimate. Buyers were more numerous; but the demand was very limited, and prices still ruinously low. Generally speaking, we seldom knew the prospect for spring trade so discouraging. —*Manchester Guardian.*

BARNSLEY.—The general business of this town now assumes a very dreary aspect. Since the announcement of the liabilities of one of our principal manufacturers, whose failure was the forerunner of the difficulties now so generally felt, every precaution and exertion have been necessary on the part of those connected therewith. There are considerable grounds for entertaining a fear that the worst has not befallen us. The working classes are suffering very great privation; and several burglaries in the vicinity where provisions have been purloined, may be the result of the cravings of the unemployed.—*Sheffield Patriot.*

The papers announce the death of the Duke of Marlborough, in the 74th year of his age. He was a lineal descendant from John the great Duke of Marlborough, through the daughter of that eminent warrior.

Another approaching royal marriage is announced; that of the Princess Januaria, sister of the Queen of Portugal, and of the Emperor of Brazil, to the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg Kohary, brother of the Queen of Portugal's husband.

[From the London Standard of March 6.]

Twelve o'clock.—A notice has been sent down from the Treasury to the stock exchange, intimating that the Chancellor had made a new issue of Exchequer bills from the 16th of March. They are to bear interest at 2 1-4d per day, which is 1-2 higher than the old bills, and produce £3 8s. 5d. pr an.

Report presented to both Houses of Parliament by the National Vaccine Establishment.

To the Right Honorable the Marquis of Normanby, Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

January 28, 1840.

MY LORD,—The experience of another year has confirmed our conviction of the efficiency of Vaccination as the best security and protection against small pox, and has afforded us, moreover, proofs of the propriety, in the present state of our knowledge, of preferring vaccine matter, the produce of the original virus furnished by Dr. Jenner, which has now passed happily through successive generations of subjects in the course of 43 years, and which forms the principal source of our supply, to any which may have been taken recently from the cow. We admit that it is sometimes stated to us by our correspondents that the supply which we had sent them has failed, but the same post has generally brought us intelligence that the material supplied from the very same source had succeeded elsewhere, and that it was found efficacious in Somersetshire when it was said to be insufficient in Wiltshire.—We have concluded, therefore, either that it had been injured somehow in its transmission, or that the patients submitted to it were not in a fit condition to receive its influence, in consequence of some eruptive disease having preoccupied their constitution, or of some prevailing epidemic disorder having rendered them insusceptible of another and a new excitement for a time.

The number of patients dead of small pox within the bills of mortality, if we can trust them, has been less this year than any one since vaccination has been practised, and we are justified by a careful retrospect of several years, in stating that 4000 lives on an average are saved every year, within the district of the bills only, by vaccination having superseded so largely the practice of inoculation.

We have vaccinated at our several stations 13,144 persons, and have sent out 165,355 charges of vac-