THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 16, 1841.

☞ The Chronicle Office is removed, in consequence of the late Fire, to the store of N. Merritt, Esquire, in Water street, over the store of Messrs. Milby & Thomas.

The English Mail per steamer *Acadia*, arrived at this City on Saturday last, and at Halifax on the Monday previous at an early hour, in 16 and a half days from Liverpool.

We again urge upon our citizens generally, the necessity of their petitioning the Post Master General in London for an alteration in the arrangement of the New-Brunswick Mail bags, so as to prevent the great delay that takes place at Halifax on the arrival of every mail from England. We feel confident that a Petition from the citizens to the Post Master General would have the desired effect, and the New Brunswick mails be made up in the same distinct manner as those of Canada, and consequently be forwarded on with the same expedition, so that it would reach this City in forty-eight hours at most after its landing at Halifax.

Liverpool papers to the 19th March were received by the English Mail; they furnish but little intelligence of importance, with the exception of the failure of the British Expedition in China. The Admiral has resigned the command under the plea of ill health, and is on his return to England; but it is generally supposed that Admiral Elliott resigned in consequence of the limited powers entrusted to him, and at the appointment of Captain Elliott as joint plenipotentiary with the Admiral. Rear Admiral sir William Parker, K. C. B., is to proceed from England to take command of the British Fleet in the Chinese sea, which is now under the orders of sir James Gordon Bremer. The incapacity of Captain Elliott, who has been the principal actor in the Chinese difficulty, is openly and loudly complained of by the British merchants in China, and by statesmen and others in England. He has already allowed the British Flag to be insulted, and condescended to receive a mock apology and to crown the whole, is now acting sole Plenipotentiary for the settlement of all disputes with the Celestial Empire!

SUMMARY OF NEWS BY THE ACADIA.

It is impossible to tell what will be the results of Lord Palmerston's peremptory demands upon the government of the United States. If Mr. Fox be left, by the instructions forwarded by the *President* steamer, to act upon the principles previously asserted by him in his correspondence with Mr. Forsyth, there can be no doubt that a rupture with that country is inevitable. If, on the other hand, the foreign secretary has had recourse to his tampering system, and accepts terms of compromise unworthy the dignity of England and the justice of the case, we may be prepared for the same disagreeable reverses as have followed the enterprises of the Elliot's in China.

Some few people seem to think that England, in the present as in other instances, ought to deal leniently and mercifully with our expatriated countrymen—that we ought to treat America as we should treat an illegitimate daughter—and concede a large portion of our just claims for the sake of charity and peace. Our view of the question is, that we have conceded too much already. We have yielded when we should have firmly resisted—we have surrendered when we should have been pointing our guns—and we have allowed robbery after robbery to be committed without evincing any resentment or inflicting any punishment. In this way we have encouraged the unscrupulous citizens of the United States to bully, menace, and insult us with impunity.

There is, however, a limit to human endurance, even though fortified by the strongest ties and the fondest natural affections. How often do we see in courts of justice a parent compelled, by self-preservation and a sense of duty, to prosecute his own child for acts of felony, and anxious to convict him of theft in order to prevent him from committing other and more serious crimes, that of murder included! This is precisely our case with America.

All the information which we have recently received convinces us that now is the time, not only to settle the north-east boundary question, but also to bestow such a measure of chastisement upon the lawless citizens as shall be beneficial to them, in a moral point of view, for the next fifty years. They must be taught to respect the rights of other nations—to do as they would be done by—and to consider that a long course of profligacy must terminate in pains, penalties, and calamities.—*Liverpool Mail.*

Le Temps announces that the Prince de Joinville was to be sent, with his frigate, to the China seas where he would remain until the final adjustment of the difference between England and China. The Magicienne frigate was proceeding to that destination when she was wrecked on the Bombay shoals.

Tobacco.—The amount of duty paid last year on this article amounted to nearly £2,850,000. Of the three kingdoms, the respective proportions of duty are—England, £1,973,000; Ireland, £615,000 Scotland, £273,000.

Failures in London.—Within the last three days we have had as many failures, the aggregate amount of whose liabilities is estimated at no less than £200,000. They are all respectable firms, connected with the produce markets, chiefly tea, and one has helped to pull down the other. The serious depreciation in the value of most descriptions of produce, amounting to 20s. per cwt. on sugar within a few weeks, and to about 30 per cent. on tea, are causes themselves sufficient to account for these unfortunate reverses; but we must at the same time remark, that the tea trade has been affected, in addition, to a very serious extent, by the extensive, and in many cases wild, speculations entered into; for if houses of old standing and acknowledged wealth do not themselves share in it, their connexions often do, and thus involve them in the common loss.—*Shipping Gazette.*

Accident to the Duke of Beaufort.—The Duke of Beaufort met with an alarming accident on Monday last, by a fall from his horse, as we understood, while hunting. His grace received several severe contusions, and his back is much bruised, but we are gratified to be able to state the injuries the noble duke has met with are not considered dangerous by his medical attendants.—*Morning Herald.*

Hill Coolies.—It appears from returns just laid before the House of Commons, in accordance with the motion lately carried by Lord Seymour, that the number of Hill Coolies introduced into the colony of the Mauritius from Calcutta, from August 1834, to October, 1838, amounted to 12,994 men, 198 women, and 51 children, making altogether 13,243.

Marriage in High Life.—On Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. R. I. Adnut, rector of Croft, Leicestershire, Sir W. Wolston Dixie, Bart., of Bosworth, Leicestershire, to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Lloyd, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Evan Lloyd and Lady Trimlestown.

Loss of another Tea Ship.—The scarcity of Tea arising from the interruption of the trade with China, seems likely to be increased by the extraordinary bad fortune of the vessels bringing cargoes of that commodity. Within a few months we have had to record the loss of three large vessels, namely, the Mangalore, wrecked near the Island of Java; the Westminster, off Cowes; and the Mary Elizabeth, on the Skerries, all laden with tea. We have now to mention the loss of a fourth, the Heroine, from Macao to London, which was entirely lost, with all her cargo, on the 14th ult. near Cape Spartell, on the coast of Africa, not far from the straits of Gibraltar, when out of 60 persons on board, 34 lost their lives. The Heroine was a very large vessel, and had an extremely valuable cargo, consisting to a great extent of expensive green teas: she had been nearly nine months on her voyage, and was at one time, we believe, almost given up as lost in the China sea, when as much as forty guineas per cent. was paid for insurance: she at length turned up at Batavia, but only to perish nearer home.

Symptoms of War with America.—We have this day learned that our government, in order to prepare for any emergency that may spring out of the case of McLeod (and if the republic execute him, we do not think that there is a man in this united kingdom but will demand justice), have directed six regiments to hold themselves in readiness to embark for North America—two of which are the 19th and 84th regiments, now in Ireland. It is also stated in private letters from the first circles in Paris, that Lord Granville, on the 27th ult., officially announced to M. Guizot that the English government would find it necessary to send ten sail of the line to the same quarter. Of course a fleet of steamers will form part of such an expedition.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The Marine Society have sent to sea 83,500 boys; last year alone they sent 86 to the royal navy, apprenticed 592 to the merchant service, and had, at the close of the year, 101 to be disposed of. From twelve to eighteen boys are transferred weekly from rags, and filth, and poverty, to blue jackets, utility, and hope.

There is no truth in the statement of the ministerial papers, as we are credibly informed, that her Majesty is again in that interesting way in which "ladies wish to be who love their lords."—*Evening paper.*

It is said that the vision of the Princess Royal is very defective.

A useful hint to Bench and Bar.—In the Queen's Bench, on Saturday week, Lord Denman intimated, that a Judge might, under certain circumstances, be perfectly justified in refusing longer to hear a counsel in a cause in which he had much exceeded the bounds of moderation.

Quick Promotion.—The Hon. Edward Arthur Wellington Keane, son of General Lord Keane (on whom £2000 a year was conferred this week by the nation,) entered the Army on the 15th of February, 1833, graduated from a Lieutenant in the 2nd, (or Queen's,) to an unattached company a few weeks ago, and appears in the last *Gazette* a Captain in the 37th Regiment and a Major in the Army beside!

The boy Jones, who on two former occasions effected such a mysterious entrance into Buckingham Palace, on Monday achieved a similar unenviable exploit. The urchin was discovered on Tuesday morning, between one and two o'clock.

The lad's father says, although his son has often been the cause of uneasiness to him, he never knew him guilty of any dishonest action, but that his curiosity on many occasions, has been most remarkable; and the urchin himself still persists in declaring that his only object in going to the Palace was to hear the conversation of her Majesty and Prince Albert, in order to "write a book," which he says, must be read with great interest.

Captain T. W. French, appointed Barrack-master at St. John, New Brunswick, vice Captain H. Edmonds, removed to Cephalonia.

An officer of the 80th has retired from the Army, with the intention of taking orders in the Church.

The Artillery is the only branch of the Service in which a Serjeant's mess has not been established.

Companies are vacant in the 28th, 36th, and 39th Regiments.

The following officers sold out of the service on Friday:—Lieut. Wilson, Royal Irish Hussars; Lieutenant Moysey, Albert Hussars, Lieutenant Maunsell, 7th Fusileers: Lieutenant Hynes, 36th; Lieutenant Sir J. R. Smyth, 1st West India Regiment, and Lieut. Hayes, 3rd West India Regt.

PORTSMOUTH, March 6.—The Boadicea transport, Lieut. Ward, agent, arrived yesterday, in forty-five days, from the Island of Ascension: she brings home nine invalids, together with Mr. Kittle, surgeon; Mr. Caldwell, assistant-surgeon; and Mr. Hancorn, of the Termagant, all invalided; as well also as Mrs. Tinklar, the widow of the late Commandant of the island, with her family. We have a report by this ship that our squadron has destroyed the factory or fortress of the Gallinas, belonging to the Spaniards, and has taken 800 slaves found therein to Sierra Leone.

The Indus, 78, Capt. Sir James Stirling; and Tweed, 20, Commander Douglas, went out of the harbour to-day.

The Nautilus, 10, Lieut. Beaufoy, arrived on Sunday from Sheerness, and is waiting orders.

The Monarch and Vernon, at Sheerness, are being hastened, and may be daily expected at Spithead.

The Cockatrice brigantine, 6 guns, has been commissioned for foreign service at Chatham, by Lieut. J. Oxenham. She is destined for South America. The Polyphemus steam-vessel, of 800 tons, and the Bonetta, have also been commissioned this week at Chatham—the former by Lieut. J. Evans; the latter by Lieut. Austen.

The Mercury sailed yesterday for Devonport, with men for the ships at that port. The Emerald proceeds there also, with Lieut. Caffin, of the Excellent, who is ordered to inspect the gun carriages of the ships at Plymouth

The new steam-vessel Vixen has passed by from Milford Haven, for Woolwich, to be there fitted for commission.

It is said that four additional lieut.-colonels and twelve captains are to be given to the Marine Corps, with an accession of subalterns; consequently four captains, sixteen first lieutenants, and twenty-eight second lieutenants will be promoted, and forty additional aspirants will be required.

Several young gentlemen are now in these towns studying, preparatory to passing for commission in the Royal Marines.

WOOLWICH, March 9.

Several engineers have already been appointed to the Driver, Ardent, Styx, Vixen steam-vessels, now in course of being fitted with their engines at the manufactory of Messrs. Seaward & Co, at Limehouse, and some of the men have already joined to assist in getting the vessels completed with the least possible delay. Relays of men are constantly employed at Messrs. Seaward's, and the noise of the hammer never ceases night or day, so great is the dispatch used in this department. It is asserted that the Driver, steam-vessel, will proceed to America the moment she is completed, and it is expected the Ardent, Styx, and Vixen will follow.

The court-martial held on Lord Henry Gordon, the deputy-paymaster of the Meerut-division, on a charge of having embezzled the sum of 79,921 rupees, has honourably acquitted him.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR W. PARKER.—We understand that this brave officer succeeds Admiral Elliot in command of the squadron on the Chinese seas, and will go out immediately by the overland passage.

Marriage in High Life.—Miss Fanny Stanhope, daughter of the Honorable Sir Francis and Lady Stanhope, was married on the 16th instant, by special license, to Colonel Hughes, C. B., brother to Lord Dinorben, at Lord Dinorben's, Kinmel-park, Wales.

The population of France amounts, it is estimated, to 33,000,000, of whom only 200,000 are electors; and *La Presse* affirms that out of the 200,000 one fourth know not how to read or write!

Peterborough.—In consequence of the anticipated dissolution of parliament, an impulse has been given to both sections of politicians in Peterborough. Meetings have been held, and the agents of the parties are actively engaged in casting up their accounts, with a view of ascertaining their exact position, and the chances they severally stand of success in the event of an election.

A correspondent of the *Quotidienne*, at Naples, mentions a rumour of a marriage being on the tapis between the hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, now in his twenty-first year, and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge.

We hear that Sir Neil Douglas has returned to Murrayshall from London, and is not to take the command of the troops in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A special general meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday, for the purpose of receiving a report of the directors on the injurious effects of restrictions on trade, and the necessity of immediate changes in our commercial policy, arising out of the report and evidence of the select committee of the House of Commons on import duties during the last session of parliament. The meeting was well attended.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Walter William Lewis, Esq. in the room of William Henry Macaulay, Esq. to be her Majesty's commissary judge; Michael Lanning Melville, Esq. in the room of Walter William Lewis, Esq., to be her Majesty's commissioner of arbitration: and Charles Brooke Bidwell, Esq., in the room of Michael Linning Melville, Esq., to be registrar to the mixed British and foreign courts of commission, established at Sierra Leone under the treaties and conventions concluded with Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, and Brazil, for the suppression of the slave trade.

STEAM-BOAT COLLISIONS.—Captain Taylor, R.N., has discovered a means of suddenly stopping and turning steamers, so that collisions may be easily avoided.

THE PRIESTS AGAIN!—A poor Romanist, named Kelly, died in Carlow county a few days ago, and because the man had voted for Colonel Bruen, the priests forbade even his own relations to accompany his remains to their resting place, and eventually they were conveyed thither by the protestant tenantry of Mr. Maxwell.

Four vessels are fitting to convey convicts to New South Wales—namely, the *Asia*, which will take her prisoners from Portsmouth; the Layton, to embark her prisoners from the river Thames; the Waverley, from Ireland; and the Rajah, female transport, from the Thames. All the convicts are to be landed at Hobart Town.

There was a general thanksgiving at the Portuguese synagogue, Bevis Marks, London, on Monday, for the success which attended Sir Moses Montefiore in his mission to the East.

A letter from Toulon shows that there are actually in that harbour at this moment twenty sail-of-the-line, five frigates, nine steam-boats, and other craft, besides an 80-gun ship fitting out for service.

The diligence running between Madrid and Andalusia was stopped a few days since near Valdepenas by three armed brigands, who completely stripped the coach and passengers of all that was worth taking. The soldiers, by whom the diligence was guarded, quietly gave up their arms to the brigands.

A short time ago a person digging in a garden at Deeping, St. James's, turned up with his spade a parcel containing 275 sovereigns, 11 guineas, and £43 in silver. This treasure, it has since been ascertained, was secreted about nine months ago by a female of penurious disposition, named Farrow, residing at that place, and who, on searching for it afterwards, and being unable to find it, lost her wits from vexation and disappointment.

The learned horse and fox exhibited before her Majesty and Prince Albert at Windsor, some time since, have been sold by the sheriff of Berks, at Abingdon, and knocked down—the former for 50 guineas, and the latter for £3 10s. Mr. Ducrow, we hear, is the purchaser. The proprietor, Mr. King, when at Windsor refused a very large price for his natural curiosities.

In consequence of the rapid and successful progress of the settlement at Port Philip, in Australia, we understand it is forthwith to be erected into a separate colony.

SINGULAR BOAT FOR THE NIGER EXPEDITION.—There is now constructing in the boat-house of Woolwich Dockyard a boat of singular appearance, being formed similar to some of the shallow creels used for carrying fish in seaport towns. The boat is about twenty feet long and ten feet broad, and about two and a half feet deep, and yet it is so slight that it is capable of being carried any distance on the shoulders of four men. It is formed of thin stripes of wood, about two inches broad, and woven together exactly in the same way as Indian matting, and it is intended to cover the outside with waterproof canvass. The purpose for which it will be used is to cross shallow creeks and rivers, and from its size appears capable of carrying thirty men. It will be placed above the life-boat on board the steam-vessel when not in use, and will answer as an excellent protection to it from the meridian rays of the sun in the tropical climate to which the expedition is bound.

Major General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K. C. B., has been selected for the command of the Troops in Nova Scotia and its dependencies.

Silver coin and bullion shipped at Dover from March 10 to 16, 77,000 ounces.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hutt brought the question of the Sound dues under the consideration of the house, and moved a resolution to the effect that the present tariff was one which the King of Denmark had no right to maintain, and that such a revision should take place as would tend to facilitate the trade of Great Britain with the Baltic. He disapproved the course pursued by the government in 1814, in having suffered the re-establishment of a system entirely opposed to every principle of international law. If, however, the King of Denmark had confined himself within the limits of the treaty, he could not be interfered with; but such had not been the case. The hon. gentleman then entered into a statement of the several treaties by which the Sound dues were governed, and the various augmentations which had been made in them by the King of Denmark without the sanction of any treaty whatever.

Lord Palmerston admitted the correctness of the hon. member's statements, but as the matter was in the course of negotiation, it would be very inconvenient should the House of Commons agree to a resolution such as that proposed. There could be no doubt but that the commerce of Great Britain with the Baltic, if it had not been diminished by reason of the Sound dues, had certainly not increased since their imposition, and had been forced into more circuitous channels. He hoped his hon. friend would either withdraw his motion or assent to the previous question.

Sir R. Peel admitted, as a general rule, that the less the House of Commons interfered with pending negotiations the better; but where a pertinacious refusal was displayed by a foreign power to abide by its obligations, he thought it might not be productive of mischief if the House of Commons did take a step to strengthen the efforts of the crown.

Mr. Labouchere said there was nothing like a pertinacious refusal on the part of Denmark to act justly, for it was only very recently that the attention of government had been drawn to the subject by the mercantile community. Immediate application was made to the Danish government, which had shown every disposition to make concessions on the points most complained of, and to bring the matter to a satisfactory arrangement. He hoped it would be left in the hands of the ministers of the crown.

Mr. Andrew White recommended it to Mr. Hutt to withdraw his motion for the present.

Mr. Pease and Mr. Villiers, though not unwilling to consent that the subject should be disposed of by the previous question, yet hoped that Mr. Hutt would not lose sight of the subject.

Mr. Hutt, in reply, expressed his conviction that some friendly arrangement ought to be made for abolishing the Sound dues altogether. He consented that his present motion should be disposed of by the previous question, which was done accordingly.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER.—The unsettled state of the foreign relations of the country continues to exercise a most injurious effect upon the business of this town; and although the present is usually considered about the best season of the year, though we are blessed with weather beautiful almost beyond example, and though there is a decided tendency to advance in the Liverpool cotton market, there scarcely ever were two duller or more discouraging markets than those of Tuesday and Tuesday week. The demand both for yarn and goods, and especially for the latter, was languid in the extreme; and sales could not be effected at all without serious sacrifices. Indeed, we believe 27 inch printing cloth was, in some few cases, sold on Tuesday at the lowest rates current in December last, notwithstanding the great advance in cotton which has taken place since that time; and, in domestics and shirtings, it was almost impossible to effect sales to any extent at any prices that could be named. This discouraging state of the market has, of course, caused a very general inclination amongst the spinners and manufacturers to lessen their production, and two or three large concerns in this town have already begun to work short time. A similar course has, we understand, been adopted by some of the spinners at Heywood, and in the neighbourhood of Oldham. Preparations are also making at Stockport to collect the opinions of the trade on the subject; and notice has been given at Macclesfield of a reduction to four days per week. Should the present state of the market continue two or three weeks longer, we have no doubt that working short time will be as general throughout the district as it was in 1839.—*Manchester Guardian.*

The staple markets on Tuesday continued in much the same state as before noted. The inquiry both for goods and yarns was but limited, and former prices may be generally quoted. By advices from Hamburgh last received, the Elbe was still encumbered with ice, and the navigation considerably impeded. It was, however, understood, that steamers would leave Hull for the Elbe on Tuesday; and these will be about the first vessels which have sailed for that place since the severe setting in of the winter. Hence there is a deal of cheap yarn to be disposed of, and we cannot reasonably expect a fair demand till stocks on the other side are further reduced. This will protract the ordinary demand till a late period. In anticipation of this event, several concerns in this borough have commenced to work short time, as well as many others in the country. This, though unfortunate for the hands, is the only remedy left for the employers. Unless production is suspended for a time, there is no possibility of recovery from this fatal depression.—*Manchester Chronicle.*

ROCHDALE, Monday.—We have had but a very little doing in the market to-day; those who have sold, have, in many instances, been obliged to take less money; the chief demand has been slack; and though there may not be a decided change in price, yet wool is better to purchase at the old prices.

HUDDERSFIELD, Tuesday.—This market wo ras very animated appearance, owing to the fineness of the weather, a large number of buyers, and a great supply of goods. Extensive purchases were made in light fancy woollens and other light fabrics, chiefly for the home trade. Had it not been for the bad temper of our Transatlantic brethren, the anticipation of a brisk trade would have been fully realised. Prices have not improved, but are firm. Business in the warehouses has improved during the week; and hopes are entertained that the curse of war will be averted.

RESOLUTIONS INTENDED TO BE PROPOSED IN COMMITTEE ON TRADE OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS ABROAD, BY MR. LABOUCHERE.

1.—Resolved, that in lieu of the respective duties of £7 10s., of £15, of 20. and of £30, on every £100 of the value of certain of the articles specified in the schedule contained in an act of the third and fourth year of King William the Fourth, to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad, there shall be paid on goods, wares, and merchandise, not being the growth, production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, and imported by sea or by inland carriage or navigation, a duty of £10 for every £100 of the value thereof, together with the amount of any duty levied at the same time upon goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth or production of the United Kingdom, or of the British possessions.

2.—That in lieu of the several duties payable under the said act upon the following articles, not being the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, imported or brought into any British possession by sea, there shall be paid the following duties, viz:—

Wheat flour (except into Canada), the barrel,	£0 2 0
Beef and pork, salted (except into Canada), the cwt.	0 4 0
Wine of all sorts, whether in bottle or not, for every £100 of the value, in lieu of all duties now payable thereon, under the act of 4 Geo. III. c. 15, and 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 59.	7 10 0
The bottles,	Free.
Shingles (except into Canada), the 1000 No.	0 3 6
Oak staves and headings (except into Canada), the 1000 No.	0 7 0
Wood hoops (except into Canada), the 1000 No.	0 2 6
Pitch pine and other lumber, one inch thick (except into Canada), the 1000 ft.	0 10 6
Now prohibited, but the prohibition whereon is to cease:—	
Fish, dried or salted, the cwt.	0 2 6
—— pickled, the barrel,	0 5 0

Together with the amount of any duty levied at the same time upon similar articles, the produce of, or imported from, the United Kingdom, or the British possessions.

3.—That tea be permitted to be imported into British North America by inland carriage or navigation, on payment of the duty which may at that time be chargeable upon tea imported from the United Kingdom, together with ten pounds per centum on the amount of such duty.

4.—That rum, the produce of places within the limits of the East India Company's charter, and imported into British North America, shall pay the same duty as rum the produce of places in the British West Indies.

5.—That so much of the said act as permits any sort of craft food, and victuals, except spirits, and any sort of clothing and implements and materials fit and necessary for the British fisheries in America, to be imported into the place at or from whence such fishery is carried on, duty free, shall be repealed.

6.—That goods, the produce or manufacture of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, imported from such islands, be admitted into the British possessions in America upon the payment of the same duty as the like goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the said possessions.

The steamer *North America* started on her first trip to Boston for the season, yesterday morning.—We hope that her voyages will prove profitable to the enterprising owner.

The adjourned Nisi Prius Court opened on Tuesday last, Judge Parker presiding. It is supposed that the whole number of causes remaining on the January docket will be tried in the course of ten days.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—An Inquest was held on Monday before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of James Gallagher. Verdict—"Accidentally killed by a circular saw in Messrs. Mackay's Mills" This unfortunate man was standing on the table of the circular saw, in the act of putting a board on the roof above it, when his foot was entangled by the saw, and in jumping to escape from it, he fell, and his head coming in contact with the saw, the skull was completely divided by it, and the body sawn asunder to the lowest part of the ribs.—He had been employed in the mills about a year.

Also, on the same day an inquest was held on view of the body of a new-born female infant, found on the surface of the ground in the grave yard.—Verdict—"Maliciously put to death by some person or persons unknown."—*Observer.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The General Annual Meeting of the Mechanics' Institute, was held at the Hall on Monday evening. The following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Institute for the current year:

John Duncan, President; A. Gesner, W. Jack, Vice Presidents; Robertson Bayard, Corresponding Secretary; H. J. Chubb, Recording Secretary; John G. Sharp, Treasury.

Messrs. A. Lawrence, E. Fairweather, George Younger, Thos. Barlow, James M'Gregor, George Flemming, Thomas Rankine, Jun., James Harris, Thomas Daniel, Charles M'Lauchlan, Richard Duff, John Gray, Directors.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

We publish for general information the following Report which has been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park Street, Westminster,
27th January, 1841.

SIR,—We have the honor to report, for the information of Lord John Russell, and with a view to its being communicated to the proper Authorities in the North American Provinces, that we have instructed our Naval Agents to transmit through the Post, by the earliest Mail Steamers leaving this Country after every Passenger Vessel has cleared for sea at their respective Ports, a Duplicate List of her Passengers, addressed to the Immigration Agent of the Colony to which the ship is bound.

We have adopted this measure under a belief that it would be equally advantageous to the Emigrants and to the Colonists. From a knowledge of the number of Passengers to be expected before the arrival of the Vessel in which they embarked, the Colonial Authorities would be enabled whenever they should deem it advisable, to make timely provision for their reception and disposal, and to take the necessary precautions against the evils which usually attend the sudden influx of large bodies of poor people not possessed of accurate information, into places where no adequate preparation has been made for their arrival. Capitalists also and others in want of labour would be enabled, by reference to the Immigration Agent, to know what supply they might shortly expect; and the Agent himself would be enabled to exercise a check on the Lists furnished by the Master, and more immediately to detect any improper addition to the number on board, after the Vessel had left the Port from which she cleared at the Custom House.

These are some of the reasons for which it has appeared to us that the early transmission to the Colonies of Duplicate Passenger Lists would not be without utility; and from the inquiries we have instituted on the subject amongst the several Government Agents in this Country, we see no reason to suppose that the execution of the measure will be attended with any practical inconvenience.

We beg to enclose for transmission to the Colonies, a List of the Officers to whom we have given the Instructions alluded to in this Letter, and of the Ports at which they are resident.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servants,
(Signed) FREDERICK ELLIOTT.
EDWARD E. VILLIERS.

List of Government Agents referred to.

Lieutenant Lean, R. N., London; Lieutenant Henry, R. N., Liverpool; Lieutenant Forrest, R. N., Leith; Lieutenant Hemans, R. N., Greenock; Lieutenant Hadder, R. N., Dublin; Lieutenant Friend, R. N., Cork; Lieutenant Starke, R. N., Belfast; Mr. Lynch, R. N., Limerick; Lieutenant Ramsay, R. N., Londonderry; Lieutenant Shuttleworth, Sligo.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Lawrence B. Rainsford, Esquire, to be Commissioner to expend the sum granted for improving the Approaches, by the construction of a Causeway to the Oromocto Bridge on both sides of the River.

John Allen and Benjamin Wolhaupter, Esquires, to be Commissioners for superintending the erection of a Militia Store in Fredericton.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 30*th March*, 1841.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions, &c.

N. B. Regiment of Artillery.

Captain Thomas Nicholson, to be 2nd Major, 30th March.

Lieutenant William Hughson, to be Captain, vice Nicholson, 30th March.

Lieutenant Stephen K. Foster, to be Captain, vice W. P. Ranney, resigned, 31st March.

1st Battalion Carleton Militia.

William Ketchum, Gent., to be 1st Lieutenant of the Rifles attached to 1st Battalion, Carleton, vice Bustin, left the County, dated 12th April, 1841.

Henry Halsall, Gent., to be 2nd Lieutenant, vice Segee, left the County, 12th April, 1841.

Cavalry attached to 1st Battalion, Carleton.

Coronet Richard R. Ketchum, to be 2nd Lieutenant, vice Perley, transferred to the Artillery, 12th April, 1841.

William F. Dibblee, Gent., to be Coronet, vice Ketchum, promoted, 12th April, 1841.

By Command,
GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions, &c., in the 2nd Battalion York County Militia.

Thomas Jones, Esquire, to be Paymaster with the rank of Captain, vice J. Allan, left the County.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign James Nelson, vice Moodie, left the Province, dated 13th April.

Ensign Joseph C. Allan, vice Campbell, resigned, dated 14th April.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

William Kilburn, Gent, vice Golder, retired, dated 13th April.

Andrew Hammond, vice Ingraham, ditto, 14th April.

Elijah Miles, vice Cronkhite, deceased, 15th April.

Joseph Parent, vice Nelson, promoted, 16th April.

James Brown, vice Haggerman, deceased, 17th April.

Captains William Kitchen and Daniel Jonett, from long services are permitted to retire with their rank.

NIAGARA, March 25.—Under our United States head will be found some information relative to the case of Mr. McLeod. We understand that some high officers of the republic are now at Lockport, with the intention, it is rumored, of taking the necessary steps preparatory to delivering up our much wronged fellow subject to our own authorities. A company of U. S. Artillery has been posted at Lewiston, and another company at Lockport, and this seems like preparing to protect Mr. McLeod from mob violence.

A despatch has been received here from our minister at Washington, accompanied by a note from General Scott, addressed to Sir George Arthur, or the acting Lieutenant Governor, which will be forwarded by steamboat to Toronto to-morrow morning.—*Chronicle.*

SHERBROKE, (Canada,) April 1.—On Saturday last, Edward Short, Esq., was committed to the common jail of this district for the term of ten days, by order of Mr. Justice Fletcher, for a contempt of Court. This arose from Mr. Short's having, in allusion to a judgment just rendered by the Court, made use of the following expression: "A more unjust judgment I have never known rendered." Mr. Short had previously been addressing the Court, and had complained of the learned Judge's misapplication of his argument, and misquotation of some of the evidence adduced on the part of his client. Mr. Short was accompanied to prison by a large number of his friends, and it will be seen by the subjoined resolutions of a majority of the Bar, that though they do not justify the language of Mr. Short, the preceding deportment of the learned Judge had a tendency to excite and annoy Mr. S.

At a meeting of the Bar, held at Sherbrooke on the 27th of March, 1841, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Bar cannot permit one of their number, for whom they entertain the highest respect, to be committed to the common jail for a contempt of Court—without publicly expressing their sentiments on the subject, and their opinion of the causes which have led to such a lamentable result.

Resolved, That without approving of the language made use of by Edward Short, Esquire, which resulted in so severe a consequence, the Bar cannot overlook the highly irritating deportment of the Honorable the Provincial Judge during the progress of the suit on that occasion, which, if it could not justify, certainly provoked, and might have been allowed by the Court to alleviate very materially the act for which Mr. Short is to be so seriously punished.

Resolved, That the Bar feel that they would be wanting in duty to the public and in respect to themselves, if on this occasion, they passed over in silence, the extremely contemptuous and insulting deportment of that functionary generally towards the Members of the Bar, by unjust and uncalled for comments upon them and their proceedings.

Resolved, That the Bar have too long and patiently remained silent under repeated and abusive observations indulged in by the Provincial Judge, when on the Bench, at the expense of some of them, tending to lower them and the profession generally in the estimation of the public, and necessarily provoking, as in the present instance, unguarded expressions from Gentlemen of the Bar towards the Court.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be presented to the Advocates now absent from Sherbrooke, for their concurrence, if they see fit.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be printed in the Sherbrooke Gazette, and that the Junior Advocates be requested to communicate a copy to the Honorable the Provincial Judge.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

The English burglar, concerned in the robbery of the Jewelry Store in Boston, has been again arrested and committed to jail, on a warrant taken out by Messrs. Gilbert & Sons, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of their office.

We learn from the Mail of a later date that Williamson was on Thursday examined before the Police Court. The first complaint charged the prisoner with entering the office of Gilbert & Sons, and stealing gold and silver coins, valued at $40(?). Almost all the evidence elicited in this case was, the fact that the keys were found in his possession, which fitted the locks of Gilbert's office, inside and outside.—Further examination of the case was postponed till Friday next, and the prisoner was required to give bail in the sum of $5000, for his appearance at that time. Williamson was then called to answer to a complaint for entering the store of Davis, Palmer & Co. Mr. Park Counsel for the prisoner, said he should consent that this case might be sent directly up to the Municipal Court, without any examination; and the prisoner was ordered to recognize with sureties, in the sum of $20,000, for his appearance at the Court, on Monday next. He was then committed.

We learn from the Boston Mail that one of the firm of Davis, Palmer & Co. on Thursday called upon Mr. Harnden and Constable Clapp, and stated that they were ready to pay over the reward of $500 offered by them for the detection of the burglar. Mr. Harnden generously refused to receive any reward, and Constable Clapp declined receiving the whole reward, but was finally prevailed upon to receive a check for $400. In the afternoon Messrs. Davis, Palmer & Co. addressed a complimentary letter to Mr. Harnden, accompanied by a present of an elegant gold watch and seals, worth $150.

The steamer Fulton, which has been repairing and fitted with Dimpfel's smoke consumer, will soon be ready to resume her place at Sandy Hook, for practice with the celebrated Paixhans and other guns, similar to that of the past season.

Steam Frigate Mississippi.—This vessel, which is now being built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will soon be ready for launching. She is 218 feet in length, 40 feet beam, 23 1 2 feet hold, and may be rated at 2000. Her paddle wheels are 30 feet in diameter, the cylinders of her engines each 75 inches diameter, and the piston has a stroke of 7 feet. The power of the engine is equal to 1000 horses. She will carry an armament consisting of two ten inch long guns, and eight 42 pounders.

Dry Dock at the Navy Yard.—Among the Naval Appropriations for the current year, was one of $50,000 to commence the Dry Dock at the Navy Yard Brooklyn. No steps have as yet been taken towards the commencement of this important work, but it is to be hoped that among the earliest of the public acts of the new Secretary on his return to the seat of government, will be directions for the commencement of the dock, the want of which has been so long sensibly felt at the Navy Yard, and for want of which the Franklin and Washington ships of the line have been suffered to lay and rot.—*N. Y. Sun.*

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The afflicting, though not altogether unexpected intelligence of the death of the President of the United States, was received in this city early Tuesday morning. He died on Sunday morning, April 4, at thirty minutes before one—having been in office *thirty days only!* The following is the official announcement:—

CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

An all wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice-President from the Seat of Government, to make the afflicting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House in this city, the fourth day of April, Anno Domini, 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The People of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful, and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS EWING, Secretary of Treasury.
JOHN BELL, Secretary of War.
J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney-General.
FRANCIS GRANGER, Postmaster General.

This melancholy occurrence has placed the government of the country in an entirely new position. No chief magistrate of the Union has before died while in office. The Constitution, Article II, section 2, provides that—

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Consequently, John Tyler of Virginia is now President of the United States, and on him have devolved all the powers and responsibilities attached to that office. Samuel L. Southard of New-Jersey, having been recently elected president of the Senate, *pro tem*, will be the Vice-President of the United States