Summary of latest News.

LONDON, March 30.

TITHES IN IRELAND

Resolutions intended to be proposed by Lord J. Russel.

1. That is the opinion of this committee that tithe composition in Ireland should be commuted into a rent charge at the seven-tenths of their amount, to be charged on the owner of the first estate of inheritance.

2. That it is the opinion of this committee that on the expiration of existing interests so much of such rent charge as shall be payable in lieu of ecclesiastical tithe should be purchased by the state, at the rate of sixteen years, purchase of the original tithe composition.

3. That it is the opinion of this committee that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland should be empowered, with the consent of the incumbents, to demand from the state the purchase at the same rate of any other portion of ecclesiastical tithe composition or rent-charge, not exceeding one-tenth of the whole amount in one year.

4. That it is the opinion of this committee that until such rent charge be purchased or redeemed the amount of ecclesiastical rent charge and ministers' money should be paid to the incumbents from the Consolidated Fund.

5. That it is the opinion of this committee that the arrangement of such payments, and the investment of the purchase monies paid by the State for ecclesiastical rent charge, should be intrusted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland.

6. That it is the opinion of this committee that the rent charges for ecclesiastical tithe should be appropriated by law to local charges now defrayed out of the consolidated fund, and to education; the surplus to form part of the consolidated fund.

7. That it is the opinion of this committee that the rent charges for ecclesiastical tithe and ministers' money, should be collected by the commissioners of woods and forests for five years, and until parliament shall otherwise provide.

8. That it is the opinion of this committee that further provisions should be made by law for the regulation of ecclesiastical duties, and the better distribution of ecclesiastical revenues in Ireland.

NEW YORK, April 25.

THE ENGLISH STEAM-PACKETS.

The tutelary saint of "merry England" was destined to receive peculiar honours on his anniversary day in the year 1838. On Monday, being *St. George's* day, the great experiment was brought to a successful result, that namely, of a passage across the great Atlantic by the aid of steam. At an early hour in the morning the *Sirius*, under the command of *Lieut. Roberts, R. N.* came to an anchor off the battery, having arrived within the hook the evening before; and whilst the multitudes that poured from all quarters of the city, were visiting her or rowing round her, and were congratulating each other as upon the commencement of a new and important era, behold the smoke of another steam voyager was perceived from afar, and about three in the afternoon, arrived *The Great Western*, commanded by *Lieut. Hoskin, R. N.* She gracefully went round the *Sirius*, and exchanged compliments with her then proceeding to the East River, she came to, near the foot of Wall-street. The *Sirius* made her passage from Cork in eighteen days, and *The Great Western* completed hers from Bristol in fifteen. The pious and gallant saint whom Englishmen honor, had good reason for taking them under his especial charge; for, not only are the specimens of English enterprise and skill, and the means of adding a new wreath to English glory on the very day, in which English hearts are lifted up with their holiest and purest aspirations towards their country and their brethren, but it does also happen that one of the companies that have sent forth these steam pilots is called the "*St. George's Company.*"

There can be no doubt henceforth of the entire practicability of the plan. The strength of the vessels and the action of their machinery, has been severely tested in the course of their voyage; they have had both severe gales, and head winds, yet their machines have never been ineffective, and they have suffered no mishap or accident worthy of record. Of the sufficiency of the data, and the soundness of the calculations made by the engineers and mathematicians connected with this experiment we have ample proof, in the fact that one of the vessels has been only a trifle over the estimated time, and the other a trifle under; and it is also plain that the estimate was made with full allowance for contingencies, as the Commanders are confident that future voyages can be made with much more dispatch than the first.

Surely it is not a boasting spirit, but an honest pride, that calls us to congratulate Old Countrymen on the successful result of this splendid experiment; on the complete establishment of a power which brings distant nations as it were, into a near proximity. The relations between Great Britain and the United States, amicable and intimate as we trust they will even continue to be, will now be likewise those of near neighbours. The rapid interchange of commercial and scientific information, communicated in a language common to both, the general similarity of the institutions of the two countries, and the thousand remonstrances of times which bring both to the same common origin, will henceforth make them in more than a mere figure of speech, *sister nations*, will bind them in links of amity together, abundantly stronger than all the formal treaties of alliance and commerce that any diplomatist could devise. It is indeed an epoch, and yet it only gives promise of something greater for, so rapid of late has been the progress of improvement, and so fertile has the world been of discovery and invention, that with all the vast advantages which the last forty years have presented, we feel it were but a starting point in the race of practical science.

There is little doubt, that the passage *from* Europe will be effected in the short space of twelve days and *to* Europe in nine. It is within the memory of man that it took up as much time to travel from Edinburgh to London, in a stage coach. The contrast is absolutely startling.

The steam ships have been completely crowded with visitors ever since they arrived, with the exception of a short time allotted for making preparation to receive a formal visit from the Corporation, and all ranks, ages, sexes, and countries, are profuse in their admiration both of the vessels and of the spirit that sent them to these shores. The Commanders were present at the "St. George's" Festival on Monday evening, where they were received with personal marks of respect and distinction worthy of the situation in which they stood.

In another part of our Journal will be found a particular description of The Great Western, with some account of her voyage, an attentive perusal of the latter will carry conviction of her efficiency, not only for a more rapid but even for a safer conveyance from shore to shore than can be predicated of a sailing vessel.—*Emigrant & Old Countryman.*

Visit of the Mayor and Corporation to the Sirius.

Yesterday, the Mayor and Corporation visited the *Sirius*. They were conveyed on board by the boats of the Navy Yard, kindly sent by the Commodore for that purpose. They company were received by Captain Roberts, at the gangway, while a band of music stationed on the quarter deck played national airs. An elegant repast was prepared, of which large numbers partook, and every thing passed off with great hilarity and good humor. All were delighted with the strength, comfort, and durability of the ship. She sails for England on the 1st of May, and has several passengers already engaged. —*Ib.*

From our Files by the Great Western.

A dreadful inundation took place at Perth, on the Danube, on the 13th March. A great many lives were lost, and the official statement makes the number of houses that have fallen 2281, besides which 827 are so injured that they must be shored.

It is asserted on apparently good authority that the Pope has declared he will not negotiate in the Cologne affair until the Archbishop is first reinstated. Thus, the matter will remain in *statu quo*, as it is not at all likely the King of Prussia will consent to this preliminary.

The Queen of Portugal has given the Royal sanction to the new charter. It is alike opposed to absolute monarchy and pure democracy.

The Emperor of Austria has again refused to go to Toplitz, and meet the monarchs of Prussia and Russia, which the latter proposed.

Bank of England.—Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 9th January to the 3d April, 1838, both inclusive, pursuant to the act 3 and 4 W. IV., chap 98.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£18,987,000	Securities	£22,883,000
Deposits	£11,262,0000	Bullion	£10,126,000
	£30,249,000		£33,009,000

Downing street, April 3, 1838.

The Earl and Countess of Durham and family are expected to leave for Portsmouth, on the 12th inst. The Hastings ship of the line will go round from Sheerness to take his lordship on board. The Hon. Col. and Mrs. Grey are expected to take their passage in the Malabar, 74, which will take out the head quarters of the 71st, which the gallant Colonel commands.

LONDON, April 6, 12 o'clock.—The decrease in the present Quarter's and Yearly revenue has not had any unfavorable effect on the British Funds to the present hour.

Three o'clock.—Consols for the account, 93 1-4 a 1-2 for account: 93 3-8 a 1-2 for money.

We publish the revenue accounts for the quarter ended 5th April 1838. On the year ended 5th April 1838, as compared with the year ended 5th April 1837, there is a decrease of £2,332,364. On the quarter ended 4th April 1838, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1837, there is a decrease of £492,420. The decrease on the year is—Customs, £251,659; Excise, 1,049,557; Stamps, £209,114; Taxes, £54,811; while on the Post Office there is an increase of £26,743. The decrease on the quarter is—Customs, £374,835; Excise, £128,590. On the Stamps there is an increase of £29,732; and on the Post Office, £2,000.

State of Trade.—The market has again been exceedingly flat, and goods and yarns are both lower than they were a week ago, with a very limited demand. A failure of a print house (but of no very great extent) was announced yesterday.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Memorandum of the salaries required for the establishment of the Earl of Durham, as Governor-General of British North America and her Majesty's High Commissioner, &c.

	£	s	d
Governor-General,	—	—	—
Chief secretary,	1,500	0	0
Military do.	700	0	0
Two asst. secretaries, (clerks,)	600	0	0
Legal adviser,	1,500	0	0
Private secretary to the Governor General,	—	—	—

(Signed) DURHAM.

The annual expenses of Lord Gosford's administration were £12,678.

CANADA EXPEDITION.

The greatest activity prevails in the military departments for the equipment and materiel of the troops who are to form part of the grand expedition to the Canadas, for restoring tranquillity in those revolted provinces.

The Hastings, 74, Capt. F. E. Lock, is being got ready with the greatest expedition to convey the Earl of Durham and suite to their new destination. A fine band, and a guard of honor, consisting of 250 men, will be on board the Hastings, which will be accompanied by a government armed steamer, at the disposal of the governor, to convey him to the different points of inspection, where a large ship of war could not ride with safety. The horses and equipages will be shipped by the 1st or 2d of next month, and the expedition will sail from Portsmouth about the 10th. The Hastings is being fitted up in grand style, and the crew are all choice men. She will be joined by several other vessels from off the West India station; and arrangements have been made by the lords of the admiralty for a good supply of gunboats from Jamaica and the other islands, to be ready at a moment's notice should their services be required for the landing of the troops in the disturbed districts, should they not lay down their arms and return peaceably to their homes after the proclamation of the Earl of Durham.

The following is the distribution of the forces that are to compose the expedition:

Halifax.—The 23d, 73d, and 93d regiments of foot, consisting of 500 men each.

New Brunswick.—The 11th and 65th regiments, consisting of 600 men each.

Canada.—The Dragoon Guards, and 7th Hussars, consisting together of 500 men, which will serve as a guard of honor to his excellency the governor, and be employed as guides for the speedy transmission of orders to the different commanders and divisions of the regular troops as well as the militia forces concentrated in the disturbed districts. The infantry regiments at present named for the head quarters of the army, are the second battalion of Grenadier Guards, and second battalion of Coldstream Guards, consisting of 800 men each, all experienced and well disciplined soldiers. The 1st, 15th, 20th, 24th, 32d; 34th, 43d, 66th, 71st, 83d and 85th regiments of foot, consisting of 600 men each. The whole of these regiments as well as the guards, have been well drilled to the light infantry movements, as in the Canadian provinces the system of warfare carried on is something similar to the guerillas of the Northern provinces of Spain, so that it will be more a skirmishing in the woods than regular combat in close quarters in the field. This force, for the present, of British troops in Canada, will be about 10,600 infantry and 500 cavalry. Besides the above there will be also a strong brigade of artillery, with their light field pieces and rockets, as well as engineers. Should this army not be found sufficient on the arrival of Lord Durham, to intimidate the malcontents, and secure public property and tranquillity, a reinforcement will be sent immediately from this country, so that nothing shall be wanting on the part of government to carry into effect the plans and military operations of his excellency, and at the same time to prevent any misunderstanding between the friendly relations that at present exists with this government and that of the United States, as the speedy restoration of tranquillity is alike important to both countries.

The two battalions of the Grenadier and Cold stream Guards now under orders for embarkation to Canada, were inspected on Wednesday and reviewed on Tuesday morning, and the non-commissioned officers and men have had their new clothing distributed to them. The corps presented a fine military appearance, and are in an excellent state of health and high spirits. They will march from London to Winchester to-morrow morning, the 26th inst., *en route* to Portsmouth. At Winchester they will remain in barracks, and be billeted in the city until the vessels are ready to convey them out. Cumberland Fort is being put in a fit state for the reception of troops, as all those intended for America will be quartered in the environs. The Apollo and the Athol troop ships are being prepared with all expedition in Portsmouth harbor to take on board the two battalions of guards, consisting of 800 men each, and that every comfort may be provided for them during the voyage across the Atlantic. After the men of the 7th Hussars (250) have been inspected by Major General Dalbiac at Dublin, they will immediately proceed to Cork for embarkation, as well as the 1st King's Dragoon Guards. The number of horses to be taken out is only 20 per troop. The 20th regiment of foot, now doing duty at Canterbury, will replace the battalion of Guards at the Tower, on their departure for Canada on Monday next. One sergeant and one corporal have been added to each company of the battalion, and the sergeants have been armed with double barrelled percussion fire locks on a new principle, and very light. The applications of the wives of the men going out to accompany their husbands have been very numerous the last few days; none will, however, be allowed to go out with the troops, as it would create some confusion, and those who have obtained permission to join them after their arrival must be without families, and only two will be permitted for each company; the expense of their passage will be at their own cost, as government has not provided any transports for that purpose. This is the first time the Guards have been sent on colonial service, or that any cavalry regiments have been ordered for America, their service having always been confined to the United Kingdom, India, the peninsula and France.

The Duke of Sussex was very ill.

It is reported in the military circles that Lord Glenelg, in the House of Lords, and Lord John Russell and Lord Howick, in the Commons, propose bringing forward a measure for the military colonization of the Canadas on a similar plan to those which have proved so prosperous in Russia on the banks of the Dneiper, Lieman, &c., by granting a certain portion of land, gratis, to all non commissioned officers and soldiers, receiving pensions, who wish to go out as settlers; and also to those soldiers who may desire to remain in the country when the time of service of their respective regiments may expire.

The Thames Tunnel was again inundated March 20. No lives were lost, and the breach was not so great as on the former occasions. The water had already on the 30th been chiefly pumped out, and the work would be resumed in a few days. The work had advanced three feet in the last week previous to the breach, and twenty feet since the previous breach in October.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MESSRS. EDITORS,—When will the Banks of this city resume the responding in specie to their own Notes? Can you answer the question?

About this period last year, a Public Meeting took place, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that under the then existing circumstances, namely, the refusal of the Banks in the United States to respond in specie, rendered it a necessary protection to the Banks in St. John to adopt a similar course. The cause of this serious evil and illegal course, adopted from expediency, being now removed, by the Banks of Boston and New-York having returned to specie payments—do the Banks in St. John await an expression again of public opinion before returning to specie payments? I presume, Messrs. Editors, in the absence of any intimation of what is proposed, that such is the intention, and therefore suggest to consideration the propriety of a public meeting taking place, to consider if it be necessary for the public to continue its sanction of a measure attended with such serious inconvenience.

A.

MR. EDITOR:—My mercantile avocations occasionally oblige me to visit the County of Charlotte, and to mix with all classes of its inhabitants. In one of these visits, from which I have just returned, I was sorry to find that public feeling is very strong against the late appointment of Magistrates for that County, not only because an *alien* has been placed in so responsible a situation, but also, because it has given too much power to one family. For it appears that in St. Stephen's a Mr. Somebody, whose name I cannot recollect at present, and three of his Nephews are in the last commission of the Peace, which is certainly very objectionable even if they were possessed of the requisite qualifications: but it is enough to produce indignation and disgust if they be, as report says, uneducated men and without influence in the county. I would ask, can it be right that ignorant men, for whom the people, in general, have no respect, should have the management of Parish affairs? Or can the public look with confidence to such appointments? His Excellency must have been badly advised in this, as in many other cases. I fear, however, that unless something be done to quiet the public mind on this subject, the dissatisfaction will, ere long, be great indeed. But this is not the only source of discontent among the wise people of Charlotte County—For on my way home I passed through Magaguadavic, where, the inhabitants seemed to be in a perfect fury, on account of a report which, it appears, was circulated among them, that certain individuals *who boast of their Court favour* have recommended some low illiterate persons, in that neighbourhood, to be appointed Justices of the Peace, among others a *common Blacksmith*, who, it is said, is almost as ignorant as the horse he shoes. But if among the parties, that at present, unfortunately distract that County, he may have found some persons contemptible enough to recommend him for a situation which he is totally unqualified to fill; still, surely Sir John Harvey will not so far forget the dignity and responsibility of his office as to exasperate the feelings of the great mass of the inhabitants of so extensive and respectable a County by making injudicious appointments, merely to gratify a base narrow-minded faction.—That a deep rooted and strong spirit of discontent (excited by some late measures of the Executive) is secretly cherished among a large body of the people of Charlotte is very certain; for they sometimes express their determination of asserting their rights by every constitutional means in their power, and speak of Parish and County meetings and of respectful addresses to the Throne on the subject of grievance &c. you shall hear from me, further on this subject at some future day and, in the mean time, I beg to subscribe myself.

your most obedient servant,

A MERCHANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

BATHURST, April 16, 1838.

SIR,—Again I have to beg the favour of being allowed, through your paper, to address the public. An announcement in the *Gleaner* of a respectable and numerously attended meeting, held at the Wesleyan chapel, is calculated to mislead the community. My present reply is to attempt to obviate that mistake. There was certainly a meeting convened by quietly and privately notifying certain individuals; many gentlemen were earnestly entreated to attend, but all refused. I have called individually upon the following gentlemen, who are well known as composing the leading characters of the place, and I therefore unhesitatingly give their names:—they all declared that they were *not present*; and that such sentiments as were embodied in the Resolutions of that meeting are *diametrically opposed to their views*:

Henry W. Baldwin, Esq. High sheriff; Joseph Read, Esq. J. C. P.; John Miller, Esq. J. P.; Wm Napier, Esq. J. P.; Robert Gordon, M. D.; John Fraser, Esq.; James Johnson, Esq.; Richard Carman, Esq.; S. L. Bishop, Surgeon.

Many other respectable names I might add, and all of whom would be willing, if necessary, to give a written document to testify their non-attendance.

The chairman of that meeting is not a resident but lives some miles from this place, and consequently could not fully judge of circumstances.

I now call upon the Rev. Mr. Leggett to furnish the names of the movers and seconders of those resolutions; for I do most positively deny its being a public meeting in the strict sense of the word; and also declare that it does not express the sentiments of a majority of the community.

Thanking you for your former kindness in inserting my first letter, not a line of which do I desire to retract, for I stated nothing but what I can most fully prove, I am, sir, your's, &c.

CHARLES LLOYD.

P. S. I beg to add, that I consider this reply as final on my part. The matter is now left for the public opinion, and on the issue I confidently rely.

For sale, to arrive,

5000 BUSHELS best White DANTZIC WHEAT, daily expected by the *Queen*, from London.

April 27. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Sugar & Tobacco.

15 HDS. very bright Sugar; 22 Kgs. prime Tobacco. *For sale low by*

Also: 30 chests CONGO TEA.

20th April JOHN THOMSON & SON.

White Lead, Oil, Glass, &c.

4 CASKS containing 12, 15 and 18 Thread Cod & Peters LINES, 5 cwt. Salmon TWINE—*Kenney & Co's. manufacture.*

50 Doz. Salmon Twine, *Jackson's* do.

55 Boxes 14x10 } Crown Window Glass;
35 " 16x12 }
30 " 9x7 } Sheet do. do.
50 " 10x8 }
50 " 12x9 }

50 Kegs No. 1. London WHITE LEAD,

6 casks Boiled & Raw London Linseed OIL,

12 coils 2 1-2, & 3 inch Russia Cordage,

12 barrels Canada sweet Crackers.

[For sale on reasonable Terms]

April 20.—3t S. J. SAMUEL.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MAY 4, 1838.

EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVALS AT NEW-YORK.—The British steamers *Sirius* and *Great Western* entered the harbour of New-York within a few hours of each other, having performed their voyage across the Atlantic, in perfect safety, and with great satisfaction to the respective passengers in each of those magnificent Boats. The *Sirius* performed her passage in 18 days from Cork, and the *Great Western* in 15 days from Bristol; those steamers are commanded by able and experienced seamen, Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, to whom will belong the honor of introducing a new era in steam navigation.

The important results which will follow the successful accomplishment of the present enterprise, will far exceed any event that has occurred since the history of Steam Boat travelling. European papers to the 8th of April were brought by the Great Western, from which we have selected the most interesting extracts.

A Royal Proclamation has been issued announcing the Coronation of Queen Victoria to take place on the 26th day of June.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The London *Globe* of the 6th of April, contains a letter of Instructions from Lord Palmerston to Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, relative to the North Eastern Boundary; from which it appears, that Great Britain offers to consent, *to an equitable division of the disputed territory* between the two governments.—The United States' government has proposed to the British Cabinet, that another attempt should be made to trace out a boundary according to the letter of the treaty, and that a Commission of exploration and survey should be appointed for that purpose; but it is not probable that such a Commission could lead to any satisfactory result, and it being indispensable on the part of the government of the United States, that the State of Maine should be an assenting party to the arrangement; the British Government under existing circumstances will in all probability object to the measure.

It is currently reported that the *Captain of H. M. Ship Cornwallis*, has made report quite unfavourable respecting the Harbour of Saint John, and the dangerous navigation of the *horrible* Bay of Fundy; it is said, that his report would tend to prevent her Majesty's ships coming so frequently, to this Port, as might otherwise have been expected from the arrangements of the Admiral and the services required.

The idea of a *Captain of a British Ship of War*, enlarging on the dangerous navigation of the Bay of Fundy and of the Harbour of St. John, appears to us, so *ridiculous*, that we can scarcely give credence to the report. At all times, in the depth of winter, and in the height of summer, do Merchant ships from Two to Nine Hundred tons burthen and drawing as much water as a Seventy Four navigate *this dangerous Bay* and enter our harbour, *(as Her Majesty's ship Cornwallis did)* in perfect safety, with crews amounting from 18 to 30 men only, and yet we hear no complaint of *insurmountable* difficulties.

What then must we think of the Captain of a fine ship of War, with a crew consisting of at least, *Three Hundred and Twenty men*, with probably one dozen Navigators on board, complaining of those *great difficulties*, which are so easily, and constantly surmounted with our largest Merchant ships deeply laden, with only two navigators on board, and a slender crew of twenty five men!! We hope for the credit of the British Navy, and for the noble daring of British Captains, that such report is incorrect; because the many hundred Merchant Ship Masters, that are constantly navigating the Bay of Fundy and entering the Harbour of Saint John, must daily and flatly contradict any such statements of *insurmountable* dangers; and that such reports could only emanate from the imaginary effusions of some bewildered brain.

The Steam Engine and Machinery for the Saint John Water Company, having arrived in the *Lockwoods*, we hope soon to see the works of this most useful of all late public undertakings in this country in efficient operation in a short time.—*Courier.*

LAUNCHED, on Thursday last, from the Ship Yard of Messrs. D. & T. Vaughan, at St. Martins, a splendid copper-fastened Ship, called the *David Vaughan* nearly 600 tons, owned by the Builders. For model, materials, and workmanship, she cannot be excelled.—*Ib.*

On Tuesday the 2d inst. a fine Sloop for the river trade, was launched from the Ship Yard of Mr. David Currie, (Q. C.) We regret to state that at the launching of this vessel a young man named *John Niles* received a blow on the head from a detached block discharged from the top which caused his death in a few hours after.

We would earnestly call the attention of the British Public to the following documents, handed to us, by Mr. WM. M'CANNON, Merchant and Ship owner of this Port. The arbitrary laws of a portion of the United States, by which Mr. M'Cannon has been innocently brought under the penalties, and the Master of the vessel who is now unhappily their victim of persecution, are such as should awaken the attention of the British Government. This unfortunate Ship Master is a married man and a British subject, now imprisoned by the Laws of a Foreign state, of which he was entirely ignorant, and also innocent of the Crime laid to his charge; viz. of secreting a runaway slave. The course pursued by the Owner of the vessel, when informed of the circumstance of the slave being on board, was such as to convince every unprejudiced person, that his conduct was upright and honorable; but injustice and extortion were enforced against him because he was an alien.

Such unjust and cruel Laws affecting the rights and liberties of subjects of another nation, ought not to be tolerated in any civilized country, and the serious consequences attendant on the enforcing such intolerant measures, ought forthwith to be laid before the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain.—The rights and liberties of a subject when infringed upon by a Foreign Power, becomes the right of his nation to defend: and a Law made by one Country, injurious in its tendency upon the Subjects of another Country in amicable relation with it, becomes a question for *national interference*:—and we hope that Mr. M'Cannon will follow up this important affair by seeking redress through the British Government.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal, April 16.

We present our readers, below with a statement from Mr. WILLIAM M'CANNON, of St. John, N. B., relating to the case of a slave having been found on board the British brig Charity, at Norfolk, a short time since. We believe no one can read Mr. M'Cannon's narrative, without regretting that laws of such an arbitrary character, as are there alluded to, should exist in this country. These laws punish the *innocent*, in order to deter the unprincipled from crime! They are at war with common sense, and conflict with the sacred principles of justice. But it may be, as intimated in the letter accompanying the statement, that such monstrous laws are necessarily a concomitant of the institution of slavery.

The oppressive and unjust laws which exist in some of the slave-holding States, are disgraceful to the country, and adverse to the precepts of civilization and humanity. The Captain of the Charity is now in prison, and will shortly be tried by a bench of magistrates, *who are all slave holders*; and whether innocent or guilty of any intentional crime, will probably be sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of years.

BOSTON, 14th April, 1838.

MR. SLEEPER:—Having seen, on my arrival here from Norfolk, that you have noticed the statement that appeared in the Norfolk Herald on the 2d inst., respecting a slave having been found on board the British brig Charity, I beg you will allow me the privilege of giving the public, through the medium of your paper, some particulars of this case. It may be useful to the ship-owner, who, like myself, lives in a country where man, without regard to colour or nation, is free to learn that he may be robbed of his property, under the sanction of laws that require no evidence of guilt to constitute crime; that his ship may be confiscated and the master condemned to the penitentiary, upon the mere presumption of an offence! Happily, in this part of the United States, I may venture to do this without personal or pecuniary danger.

My vessel put into Norfolk, Va., from the West Indies, last February, in distress—masts and bowsprit sprung, leaky, and otherwise damaged from severe weather. After discharge of cargo, she was removed to the yard of William Hunter for repairs; that having been done, and the vessel being loaded and ready for sea on the 28th March, she proceeded towards Hampton Roads; the wind becoming unfavourable, the pilot brought her to anchor about four miles from town. That night the crew mutinied, and five deserted with a boat which had been hoisted on deck. One of them was caught the night following, who told me at the bars of the jail window, in the presence of the master of the brig, that a colored man was concealed on board. The Captain said he knew nothing of such being the fact.

It was then 12 o'clock at night—the brig now in Hampton Roads, and no immediate means of my ascertaining whether the sailor had told the truth or not. Next morning, I called the Captain up, desiring him to enquire at Hunter's yard, where the vessel had been repaired by slaves, whether any one was missing. After breakfast, on my way to my agent, I met the Mayor, to whom I mentioned what the sailor in jail had informed me. In a few minutes after, I met the British Consul, to whom I related the circumstance, and by whose advice I again called on the Mayor that morning at his office, and before witnesses repeated what I had already communicated respecting the slave. Yet notwithstanding all this was done my vessel was attached by the Sheriff, and brought up by a steamboat from Hampton Roads to Norfolk, and there kept in custody four days, and only released by submitting to the extortion of $500, demanded by Mr. Richard Walke, of the firm of Shield & Walke, of Norfolk, although his slave was again in his possession. I had further to pay by the iniquitous proceedings of this person, $148 in expenses, and to leave the master of the vessel in jail to await the sentence of two or five years in the Penitentiary; for by the laws of Virginia it is not necessary to be proved that he had any thing to do in the secreting or embezzlement of the slave, to justify such a sentence!

In addition to the above, James Skinner, belonging to the pilot-boat Rebef, of Norfolk (who was pilot of the vessel,) taking advantage of the law, arrested me for $500, for which the British Consul became bail, and to this man I had to pay $50 to dismiss his claim, besides which he also had forty dollars out of the expenses charged by Mr. Richard Walke, which also came out of my pocket.

By the 1st Section of an Act passed in Virginia in 1827, it is enacted that an attachment can issue, upon affidavit of a plaintiff, against the vessel where a slave may have been found, *if it is thought that the defendant or master has no funds or property to pay the fines.* And by the 2d Section it is enacted that the vessel may be *sold in satisfaction of a judgment against the master, and is deemed and taken to be the property of such master.* By an act of 1834, it is enacted, if any runaway slave be found on board after leaving the port, *the master shall be presumed to have knowingly received such slave on board*;—that he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and imprisoned in the penitentiary house for a term not less than two nor more than five years.—The other fines are double the value of the slave, though restored to his master: double costs; $500 to any who would sue for it, and as much may be sued for by the pilot. Under such laws can a master of a vessel consider his liberty or his property safe? Or, what ship owner would allow his vessel to be exposed to laws at variance with the principles of common honesty laws founded on injustice to one party, and sustained by such despotic and outrageous acts to the other, as recal the Bastile of France, and the Inquisition of Spain?

I must not omit that another of the seamen was apprehended during the time the brig was detained, to whom I had given an advance of $16 but the day before his desertion. These men, not being American subjects, and forming part of my crew, I demanded from the Mayor, to whom I was referred to the Commonwealth Attorney, who refused to give them, upon the ground of their being witnesses against the master, thereby putting me to an expense of $10 to get two more seamen, besides the loss of wages in advance to those detained.

It would be great injustice on my part, if I did not express in this place how handsomely Mr. Sharpe behaved; he was professionally employed against me by Mr. Walke, and so much did he feel at so ungracious an engagement, that he would not allow any thing to be charged for his services. I hand you his letter, which will prove the honorable and disinterested part that he bore in these proceedings, and testify more strongly than I can describe, how unjustly I have suffered. I am sir your obedient Servant.

WILLIAM McCANNON

TO MR. WILLIAM McCANNON,

SIR:—In reply to your communication of this morning, I consider it due to you to say, that although the law of Virginia subjected you to very heavy penalties, in consequence of a slave having been detected on board of your Brig after passing the Boro' line, yet that I never regarded you as being aware of the fact. On the contrary, I was satisfied upon investigation, that you were wholly ignorant of the slave being on board. But whether innocent or guilty, the penalties attach you. The law can only be justified by the absolute necessity of guarding this species of property by the most effectual and rigorous means, and the justification of the owner, who enforces the penalty, is to be found in the necessity of making examples of the innocent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) W. W. SHARP.

I omitted above to say, as you requested, that I was of counsel for the owner who prosecuted.

At the General Annual Meeting of the Members of the Saint John Savings Bank, held on Tuesday the 24th ult. the following Gentlemen were re-elected Trustees for the ensuing year:—The Hon. Ward Chipman, the Hon. Hugh Johnston, Thomas Millidge, John R Partelow, Thomas Barlow, John Ward, jr. and George D. Robinson, Esquires.—And at a meeting of the Trustees, the Hon. Ward-Chipman was re-elected President in the Institution.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Henry George Clopper, George F. S. Berton, and Charles P. Wetmore, Esquires, to be Commissioners for expending the proceeds of the sale of Wharf Lots in Fredericton, for the benefit of the said Town.

[From the *Christian Guardian*, April 11th.]

TRIALS FOR TREASON.—Since our last, *E. A. Theller*, who commanded the Piratical Schooner *Ann*, has been tried and convicted. A young man by the name of Robert Stubbard, has been tried and acquitted. Yesterday morning sentence of death was pronounced upon *John Montgomery, John Anderson, Gilbert Fields Morden, and Edward Alexander Theller*, to be carried into execution on the 24th instant.

We copy the following from the *Hamilton Express*:—

Wednesday, April 4th.—This day the court assembled to give judgement on the prisoners. His Lordship addressed them on the enormity of their crime, and the awful situation in which they then stood.

SENTENCES.

William Webb and John Hammil.—Sentence of death recorded, with an assurance that their case would be represented to the Executive, not to enforce the sentence.

Horatio Hills, Stephen Smith, Charles Walrath, Ephraim Cook, John Tufford, Nathan Town, and Peter Malcolm.—DEATH.

The Court said that in consequence of the protection which Peter Malcolm afforded to the Rev. Mr Evans, his case would be favourably represented to the Executive.

The prisoners were ordered for execution on Friday, the 20th of April inst.

Tufford, Hills, and Smith wept bitterly. The other prisoners received their sentence with firmness, but seemed to feel like men who knew their dreadful situation.

The Court was then dissolved.

Montreal April 14.—Orders have been sent to Sorel, for the *Vareanes* steamer, to proceed to Chambly, and to take the companies of the 66th, now at that post, to Sorel. The 43d Regiment move, on Monday, from St. John's to Chambly, and are to be replaced by the companies of Colonel Dyer's corps of Volunteer Militia, now at Laprairie. The two companies of the 66th, at L'Acadie are ordered to Laprairie.

Extract of a letter, dated, "Three Rivers, 16th April, 1838.

"There is no appearance of the ice breaking up on Lake St. Peter. People passed over it yesterday, and large fields of new ice are passing the town. The Jacques Cartier and the Batiscan are still crossed on the ice. The Ste, Anne New Bridge was opened on Saturday, and the champlain is also bridged. The St. Maurice is firm, but travellers take a canoe from *Cap de al Magdelaine* to Three Rivers. The snow lies along the fences up to Ste. Anne, as about Quebec, but the travelling is entirely on wheels throughout from Quebec to Montreal. Here there is but a little snow along the fences. The roads are hard, like travelling over a very bad pavement. People begin to give up their hope of an early spring. One man at *les Ecureuils* sowed several bushels of wheat a week ago, which, of course, lies dry in the ground, which has been firmly pulverised by the frost, and is well prepared for sowing. The farmers still expect a good crop, and there has been more land ploughed last fall than usual."

The following paragraph is from the Liverpool papers of the latest date:

Gold is now, in April 1838, as superabundant as it was scarce, in April 1837. The consequence is, that the Bank of England is now as anxious to put out as she was then to pull in the gold; and, in pursuance of this feeling, she is "casting the superflux" to the United States, for the legitimate purpose of making money by the exportation of money, as well as of assisting out of her superabundance, the specie wants of her sister banks in America. Now, this is wise and prudent on the part of the Banks, as a writer in this paper showed last week. The transaction will be profitable to herself and beneficial to the United States, a nation in the prosperity of which, as events have shown, England is more deeply interested than in the prosperity of any other on the face of the globe. It ought not, therefore, to excite the slightest alarm in the minds of the most timid; nor, we trust, will it. As well, indeed, might a timid man, on seeing the tide ebb, fear lest it might never flow again, as, on hearing of the exportation of the precious metals, so soon after their importation was made a matter of the highest importance to the safety of the Bank of England, dread that they would never return: for the ebbing and the flowing of the tide is not more certain, than the circulation of the precious metals between the great commercial countries of the earth. The gold is leaving England now because she has more of it than she wants for her own use; and it is going to the United States because their necessities require it. Money, like manure, it is well known, is of no use unless it is spread; the Bank of England is now spreading her gold on a soil where it will fructify and produce a rich harvest. But the old lady, after the experience of the last two years, will take especial care not to spread too much, lest she should again endanger and impoverish herself.—*Liverpool Albion, April 2.*

SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy K. H., Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward's Island, at the close of the Session.

In my Speech at the commencement of the present Session, I took occasion to call your attention to the continuance of the excitement on the question of Escheat; and I felt gratified by the prompt assurance which you gave me of your desire to support me in the vindication of the Laws, and the preservation of the rights of property. I now ask for your co-operation, in my endeavours still further to undeceive the public mind on this subject; and for this purpose, I address myself more particularly to those Members of the House of Assembly who reside in the country districts.

In a Despatch, which I received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the February Packet, I am commanded to take the earliest and best means of making public the fixed and unalterable determination of Her Majesty's Government, to abide by their repeated decisions against the establishment of a Court of Escheat in this Colony; and I am further commanded to use the most explicit and distinct terms, in warning the deluded Tenantry, that, should the execution of the Laws be resisted—the peace of the Colony disturbed—or any attempt made to violate the rights of property, such offences will most assuredly be visited with the utmost severity of the Law. I would fain hope, that such a necessity will not arise. I trust the excitement is subsiding; and it is my most anxious wish, that any persons who have been led away by specious, but deceptive hopes and expectations, should return to those more peaceful occupations, which will be far more conducive to their own welfare—the domestic happiness of their families—and the general interests of the colony.

But, lest my sanguine expectations should be disappointed, and lest any misguided individuals, mistaking the forbearance hitherto shewn by the Government for timidity, or forgetful of what is due to the general cause of good order, and the undoubted rights of private property—should be so rash as to attempt to violate these rights, or to resist the authority of the Law, I entreat you, on returning to your homes, to make known as widely as possible the commands I have received, and also to impress upon the minds of your constituents the hopelessness of persisting any longer to agitate this question.

I turn now to a more pleasing theme—the various useful and important measures which have passed during the progress of the session; and I venture to express my fervent hope, that the good understanding which has prevailed between the three branches of the Legislature, at the commencement of my administration of this Government, may continue so long as I have the honor to preside over the affairs of this Colony. I now request you to believe, that in returning to your private avocations, you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

MORE PERFIDY TOWARDS THE INDIANS.

The latest intelligence from Florida, states, that arrivals from Jupiter River bring information that the five hundred Indians encamped there, ☞*awaiting the decision of the President on the letter of General Jessup, recommending an abandonment of the war,*☜ having been captured by General Jessup. A part of them have been sent to Key Biscayne, (Cape Florida,)—the remainder have gone over land to Timpa Bay.—They are in all, 520 in number, men women and children—and among them are from 150 to 200 warriors.

A more recent arrival bring information that Colonel Bankhead, with his command, after traversing some "*