from His Excellency the Governor General, he is informed that the sum of Five Thousand pounds has been granted by the Special Council of Lower Canada, upon his Lordship's suggestion, for the improvement of the Post Route between the Saint Lawrence and the Little Falls of the Madawaska River.

Monday, 15th March. J. H."

Resolved, That there be granted to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Commander-in-Chief, a sum not exceeding £100 to defray the expense which may be incurred in sending two prisoners (whose sentences of death have been commuted to transportation for life) to England, to be transported from thence to some Penal Colony.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief, a sum not exceeding £200 to procure Land at Woodstock whereon to erect Barracks.

To his Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Commander-in-Chief, the sum of £73 15s. to provide for expenses incurred and services performed in the investigation of the burning of the Church at Grand Manan; the same to be paid to the hon. Wm. B. Kinnear, Queen's Counsel.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in Chief, a sum not exceeding £75 to procure eight hundred copies of "Dunn's Normal School Manual.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief, the sum of £37 18s. to be applied to the payment of 310 Great Coats issued from the Ordnance Store for the use of the Embodied Militia in March, 1839.

House of Assembly, Fredericton March 18.

On motion of Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

Whereas this House has learned with deep regret that our esteemed Lieutenant Governor has been recalled by Her Majesty from the Government of this Province: And whereas His Excellency's Administration of this Government has been characterized by a sound and liberal policy, and has given universal satisfaction to the Constituency of this Province: And whereas this House is of opinion, that to the prudent and judicious course pursued by His Excellency during the excitement on the Frontier, in the years 1838 and 1839, may be attributed, under Divine Providence, the pacific termination of the then existing difficulties, which threatened to involve our Nation in a calamitous and expensive war with the United States: And whereas this House is of opinion, that a substantial Testimonial should be presented to His Excellency, in token of the high estimation in which His valuable and indefatigable exertions are held by all classes of Her Majesty's loyal Subjects in this Country; therefore

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to accept from the Legislature of this Province, a Service of Plate, on his retirement from the Government, as commemorative of the estimation in which His valuable services are held by the People of New Brunswick; and further

Resolved, That such sum as will procure a Bill of Exchange for £——, Sterling, be voted in Supply for that purpose, and that it be placed at the disposal of a Commissioner, who shall cause to be engraved on the principal pieces of the said Plate, the following inscription:—

"Presented by the Legislature of New Brunswick to Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. and K. C. H., in token of the high esteem in which His wise administration of the Government is held by all classes of Her Majesty's Subjects in this Province.—18th March. 1841."

Which passed without a division, and upon the question for filling up the blank with the sum of one thousand five hundred Pounds the House divided as follows:

YEAS.—The Hon. Mr. Johnston, the Hon. Mr. Weldon, Messrs. Wilson, Hanington, Barberie, Allen, Partelow, End, H. T. Partelow, Street, L. A. Wilmot, Hayward, Taylor, Brown, J. M. Wilmot, M'Leod, Connell, Woodward, Rankin, Jordan.

NAYS.—Messrs. Hill, Boyd, Owen, Gilbert, Freeze, Beardsley, Fisher, Palmer, M'Almon.

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—Cheered and sustained by this Address, I shall be enabled to present myself with confidence to my Sovereign, and to render such an "account of my stewardship" as may satisfy Her Majesty's maternal heart, that Her anxious wishes for the happiness and prosperity of Her Loyal Subjects in New Brunswick have not been lost sight of by me, nor Her Majesty's delegated authority abused in my hands.

With regard to the munificent testimonial of your kind feelings towards me, I can only say, that I am proud and happy in receiving it,—subject nevertheless to Her Majesty's approbation—as the memorial of a degree of Legislative harmony, which may have been equalled, but which can never have been exceeded.

For myself I feel that it is unnecessary for me to say more:—I am known to you, as you are to me,—and our sentiments of mutual esteem and good will cannot change;—but for my family—for my children—and my children's children, I take upon myself to assure you, that my (and consequently *their*) connexion with this noble Province, which the splendid memorial now presented to me is intended to commemorate, will be affectionately cherished in their grateful recollections, when the actors in the present scenes shall have passed away.

Government House, March 23, 1841.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor—I again trouble you, on the receipt of P. Q. R's answer to one of my queries in your last Chronicle; to the other questions therein, I am referred for answer to the Representatives in the House of Assembly. That only *one query* out of the number should be selected by P. Q. R. is rather strange, and certainly evinces a want of sound judgment, because his answer contains a direct misrepresentation of facts. The Jurors in giving the verdict unanimously in favor of the Printer, and consequently against the Executive, did not express any opinion about ex-officio prosecutions, but declared openly, that as your able Counsel "demanded "ed a fair and public exhibition of the Government "House accounts, and were ready to meet them in "detail if laid before the Court," the Jurors thought that "if the Executive advisers and the Crown law-"yers were afraid to produce those accounts in the "form and manner demanded, thereby depriving "the Jurors and the country from a fair and open "investigation of the expences and accounts said "to be libelled, their keeping those essential docu-"ments back, left no alternative to the Jurors but "to return a verdict of 'not guilty.'" Being an eye-witness of the trial, and in daily conversation with all the respective parties at the time, I beg to assure P. Q. R. that he will find the statement I have given to be strictly correct.

As I am referred to the House of Assembly who have acted so unconstitutionally in their late address to the Lieutenant Governor, I cannot expect any very legitimate answers from such a source to the queries put in my former communication. Perhaps however, as the Assembly were deeply interested in some of the answers required, I may happily be favoured with a reply from that august body; and if so, I must request particularly that they will condescend to explain the nature and meaning of their grant made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 23d ult. of "*One Thousand Pounds for Provincial Contingencies!*" This is, to say the least of it, an *unusual* grant, and I have no doubt the public will feel much obliged to our worthy Representatives if they can define the meaning and particulars of *Provincial Contingencies*, for which the said sum of One Thousand Pounds is granted to the Governor when on the eve of departure!—The public have had a solution of the Five Hundred Pounds per annum granted so liberally by the house of Assembly to Sir John Harvey, and of course, as recommended by Lord John Russell, to be continued hereafter to all future Governors of New-Brunswick; but this latter grant of One Thousand Pounds they do not understand.

Another and still more extravagant grant of the people's money has been made by the House of Assembly within the last few days to Sir John Harvey—a grant of *Fifteen hundred pounds sterling!*—Now surely the Assembly will not have the presumption to tell their Constituents, whose money they have thus wantonly squandered, that it was for the "*best interests of the Colony,*" that they gave Sir John Harvey *Fifteen Hundred pounds sterling* on his departure, *Five Hundred pounds* additional annual income during his sojourn in the Province, and the extra *one thousand pounds* for Provincial Contingencies!!! If to all these extravagant sums, be added the enormous charges, paid also out of the people's money, annually, for certain items of expences on Government House, I think the inhabitants of New Brunswick will soon have reason sufficient to curse the phantom of the "*Blessings of Responsible Government.*" How delightful the sound, New-Brunswick only Fifty Thousand Pounds in Debt, with an increased taxation.

Yours, &c. HONESTY.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 26, 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 steamer *Caledonia*, arrived at Halifax on Thursday the 18th inst., in 14 days from Liverpool, with London dates to the 3rd and Liverpool to the 4th instant. Various interesting items from the latest European papers will be found in our columns. The winter throughout Europe has been unusually severe, and very many persons have been frozen to death.

The steam ship *British Queen* was to leave Portsmouth for New-York on the 10th inst. The Great Western would not resume her voyages until Saturday the 3rd of April.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.

The West India Mail Steam Packets. The first of these splendid steam packets,—intended for carrying the mails between Great Britain and the West India Islands, was launched at Greenock, on Thursday last, from the building yard of Messrs. Duncan & Co. She was named the Clyde, is of 1600 tons burthen, will have engines of commensurate horse power, and is the largest vessel ever launched at Greenock. The Clyde is built upon a beautiful model, and, it is understood, will not be second in any respect to the fleet of magnificent steam-ships which now bridge the Atlantic. Her engines, made by Caird & Co. are now lying ready on the East India Quay; and everything is in such a state of forwardness, that the ship may, if wished, be ready for sea in two months from this time. Seven other vessels, of the same tonnage and build, and destined for the same trade, are now building by Clyde contractors—viz. four at Greenock, one at Port-Glasgow, one at Dumbarton, and one at Leith, making eight in all. All of them are being brought rapidly towards completion.

THE NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.—The Post-office authorities have issued a notice stating that letters from Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, will in future be charged at the rate of 1s. 2d. the half ounce weight being the usual packet rate of 1s. 2d. for inland colonial postage. Letters for Halifax, Nova Scotia, will, however, be charged only 1s. the half-ounce, as the packet delivers her mails at that port, and therefore no inland postage need be charged. All letters intended for the above-mentioned places, if addressed "*via* Boston," will also be charged only 1s for each half ounce.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.—We understand that Major-General Sir Neil Douglass, K. C. B., has been offered, and has accepted, the command of the forces in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Sir Neil left Murry this week for London, to make the necessary arrangement.—*Perth Courier.*

FAILURE.—An extensive failure was announced on Monday at Liverpool. The liabilities of the house, which was engaged in the drysaltery and turpentine distilling business, are variously stated at £70,000 and 80,000. Upwards of £40,000 are owing to different houses in Liverpool.—*Times.*

The queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Keate, Esq. to be Serjeant-Surgeon in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., deceased.

The LORD CHANCELLOR was suddenly attacked with illness on Tuesday evening, the 2d March.

Several of the journals have announced that Her Majesty is again in that interesting state which "ladies wish to be who love their lords."

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—His Grace is quite recovered. Cards, for a grand dinner party at Apsley House, for the 8th inst., had been issued.

DEATHS—The Earl of Rosse, and the Dowager Viscountess Barrington.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, March 1st.

Lord John Russel, in reply to a question from Sir A. Graham, said that a pension had been granted to Lieutenant M'Cormack, for wounds received in the capture of the Caroline. He was not aware of the fact when asked the question on a former evening by Sir S. Inglis.

THE LATE TRIAL OF THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.—(From a correspondent.)—Such was the doubtful character of the issue of the late trial in the House of Lords, entertained by the Earl of Cardigan and his legal advisers, that his Lordship, in the event of being found guilty of felony, and to prevent, in that case, the whole of his property being forfeited to the crown, executed, some time before, a deed of gift, assigning over the whole of his valuable possessions to Viscount Curzon, the eldest son of Earl Howe, the latter nobleman having married a sister of Lord Cardigan. It is stated that the legal expenses of this transfer of property, arising from fines upon copyholds, and the enormous stamp duties, amounted to upwards of £10,000. As the deed is stated to have been enrolled in due form, the same expenses will now have to be again incurred to effect a re-transfer of the property from Viscount Curzon to his Lordship. Should the statement of our informant regarding the stamp duties payable to Government be correct they will not only most amply defray all the expenses incurred by the country in fitting up the House of Lords, &c., but leave a very handsome surplus.—*Times.*

LINEAGE OF THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.—The noble family of the Earl of Cardigan derives from William de Bredenhall, who was a person of considerable note and extensive property in the reigns of Henry III. and the first Edward. He held lands at Dodington, Adderbury, and Bloxham, in Oxfordshire, and also in Aynho and Sibbertoft, in Northamptonshire. His descendant, Sir Robert Brudenell, Knight, was an eminent lawyer in the time of Henry VII., and, in the 22d year of that monarch's reign, was appointed a Justice in the Court of King's Bench. He was afterwards removed to the Common Pleas, and was made Chief Justice of that court in 1520. Thomas Brudenell, Esq., his descendant, was, in 1627, elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Brudenell, of Stanton Wivell, in Leicestershire, and, in 1661, he was made Earl of Cardigan. His lordship was a zealous supporter of the royal cause during the civil wars, and on that account suffered a long imprisonment in the Tower of London. The present peer is the 7th earl, and was born Oct. 16, 1797. He is the son of Robert Earl of Cardigan, and Penelope-Ann, the second daughter of George John Cooke, Esq., of Harefield Park, Middlesex, and he succeeded to the earldom, on the death of his father, in August, 1837.

MILITARY TRAPPINGS.—Dr. Channing, in his lecture on war, proposes to alter altogether the military equipments of officers and men, to strip them of all their finery, so attractive to the vanity of the young—to remove all gaudy colours, all laces, feathers, epaulettes, &c. &c., and to adopt the most sombre colours for uniforms, as best suited to the dreadful trade of human carnage. This he thinks, would check considerably the love for military career.

ARMY IN IRELAND.—Strength of the Army in Ireland for February, 1841:—Royal Artillery—Rank and File, 825; 4 Regiments of Cavalry, viz. 6th Dragoon Guards, 6th Dragoons, 12th and 17th Regiments of Lancers, 1,136; 5 Regiments of Infantry, and 33 depots of do, 11,064; Total, 13,025.

At Exeter last week a private of the 85th Light Infantry got 150 lashes for receiving from the Post-office money belonging to a comrade. His sentence was two hundred.

The army of India is overworked—carrying on widely-extended operations with a force not adequate for the preservation of the Empire in a state of peace. The Native army must be increased to a great extent, for though Europeans are essential to the safety of the country, there are numerous stations and endless duties for which the Sipahee regiments are best adapted. The Duke of Wellington it is well known, once recommended the employment of at least 30,000 Europeans in India, at a time when our territories were not extended as they now are. The Duke would now recommend, or we much mistake, at least 40,000 Europeans, and a very extensive augmentation of the Native forces. So long as the Native Courts of India see us robbing one station of its troops to protect another—seeing corps split into parts and eking out the duties by neglecting important posts, that a show of force may be made—so long, we assert, will the Native Princes keep up agitation against our rule, and render us unable to carry out projects of improvement for the joint benefit of India and Great Britain.—Her Majesty's regiments are severe sufferers under this system. They cannot be relieved—the pressing necessity for their services precludes justice. The 6th Foot is still serving part in India and part in Arabia, though it has been on Foreign Service since 1821. We cannot but doubt that any regiment can be spared during the present year, even after the arrival of the 50th and 22nd at Bengal and Bombay.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

The United States will continue to pester and plunder as until New-York is burnt and Maine annihilated. The news brought by the packets yesterday is conclusive on this point.—*Liverpool Mail.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 1.

Mr. Armstrong took the oaths and his seat for King's county.

Lord J. Russell, in reply to a question from Sir J. Graham, said that a pension had been granted to Lieutenant M'Cormack, for wounds received in the capture of the Caroline. He was not aware of the fact when asked the question on a former occasion by Sir R. Inglis.

POSITION OF MINISTERS—LORD STANLEY'S IRISH REGISTRATION BILL.

Lord J. Russell then stated, in reference to the parliamentary voters (Ireland) bill, that in the state of the public business it would be extremely inconvenient that the discussions in committee should take place before Easter. He should have had much doubt, under ordinary circumstances, of being able to carry a bill, against which 296 members had voted, through all its stages in that house, but he had heard so many honourable members on the opposition side of the house express an opinion as to the necessity of defining the franchise, that it appeared the amount of rating would be the chief consideration, and that there would not be such difficulty as might otherwise be anticipated. He saw, therefore, no objection to a short delay, in order to enable him to lay before the house more precise and positive information than they were at present in possession of. He should, therefore, propose to go into committee in the first week after the Easter holidays, and would name Friday, the 23d of April.

Lord Stanley rose and said, he must confess that he shared largely in the surprise—(great cheering)—which had been expressed by his hon. friends around him and behind him, at the proposal of the noble lord, and at the course which the noble lord stated it was the intention of government to pursue in reference to this measure. (Loud cheers.) Not that his hon. friends and himself did not think that the information on which the noble lord had proceeded was inadequate, for they had over and over again declared that it was so meagre and inconclusive as to be wholly insufficient for the foundation of a measure so vast and important as that which had been brought forward—(cheers)—not that they did not think that the information which had been laid before them, even in its very meagreness, tended directly to negative the proposal of the noble lord, and to sanction the course which he and those around him had pursued; but this was what astonished his hon. friends and himself—that on a subject of this immense importance, and in regard to which the noble lord called for the greatest consideration, the greatest deliberation, and the greatest caution, at the very commencement of the session, and before any notice was either given or hinted, the government should have ventured to submit to the house a detailed proposal involving such important interests, and exciting such hopes, and that at the expiration of only one fortnight from that time, the noble lord should come down and lay before them that all the information which the government possessed was not full enough to warrant their proceeding further with the bill.

Lord J. Russell was understood to say, "Not all the information which the government possesses."

Lord Stanley—Not all the information which the government possesses! I cannot believe so. I will assume that the government, on giving information to the house, gave all that they possessed. (Loud cheers.) If they have not given all, they have deluded and deceived the house in calling upon parliament to sanction a measure of this vast importance on evidence not only confessedly meagre and imperfect, but confessedly more meagre and imperfect—if I am to credit the noble lord—than it might have been. (Tremendous cheers.) He would assume, however, that the government had no more information to produce, and he would then say, that although the noble lord talked of caution, consideration, and deliberation, yet it did appear to him the height of rashness for the government to come forward with such a measure to submit it in form, and to call for the support of parliament on information which they now told the house was utterly insufficient to guide their decision or to sanction the vote which had been given in its favour. (Great cheering.) He had come down prepared to expect that the noble lord having admitted, and having indeed contended as strongly as he himself or any other hon. member and done, for the greatness of the evils which existed in the system of registration—having acknowledged the existence of a still greater evil in the uncertainty of the law, and having asserted even a still greater evil, if that were possible, in the restriction of the franchise—considering all these things, and bearing in mind that the noble lord had had the whole of the recess to mature his plans, and to consult his colleagues, and that he had, at last, brought forward a measure which had received the sanction of the cabinet, he had arrived at the conclusion that the noble lord would come down that night prepared to vindicate and defend the very principles put forth as the foundation of the measure, and which had by the right honourable gentleman, the secretary at war, been declared to be the very essence of the bill.—(Great cheering.) He must not, however, permit the noble lord to notice statements which might have been made on his (Lord Stanley's) side of the house in the course of the late debate, without pointing out the broad distinction which existed between their real meaning and the views which the noble lord had taken of them. The noble lord said it had been admitted on the opposition side of the house, that the poor law valuation was a most desirable test of the franchise; but he must tell the noble lord that in the sense in which it was used on the other side, and in the bill, no such admission had been made, and no such admission would be made, either by himself or those with whom he had the honour to act. (Loud cheers.) He said so, because the very basis upon which the bill was founded excluded altogether from the operation of that test the £10 profit, which was the principle and the foundation of that measure which the noble lord on that day ten years had submitted to the consideration of parliament. (Loud cheers.) The noble lord in his bill excluded altogether the consideration of the profit which the law required, and he substituted the mere amount of rating to which a pauper might be liable. What they on his side of the house had said was, that as a test of the net annual value of the property, the difference betwixt which and the rent paid by the tenant was the "beneficial interest," a rate subjecting the party claiming to taxation was a valuable check and element in the consideration of this question. It was an important element in the valuation of the franchise, but unless there was combined with that test an estimate of the annual value of the holding it was of no real importance. He had come down prepared to give the noble lord a notice in reference to his bill, which notwithstanding its long postponement, he should still not withhold from him. He had come down prepared to give notice, that on going into committee, it was his intention to take the sense of the house upon all those clauses of the bill which related to a £5 rating in counties, and to a £5 holding in towns. Whenever the bill went into committee it was his intention to take the sense of the house on these, the two clauses which contained the leading principles of the measure. (Hear, hear.) He had formerly stated that the course which he should pursue in regard to his own bill would depend upon the course adopted in respect of the bill of the government, and he gave the noble lord full credit for his ingenuity in proposing so long a postponement.

A return has been made to the House of Commons, showing the total net income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the last four years, from which it appears that the excess of expenditure over income amounted in 1837 to £665,760, in 1838 to £345,228, in 1839 to £1,512,792, and in 1840 to £1,593,970; making a total of £4,107,750.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Keate, Esq. to be Serjeant Surgeon in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Sir Astley P. Cooper, Baronet, deceased.

FRANCE.—The vote on the secret service money bill was taken on Saturday evening in the Chamber of Deputies, with a large majority in favour of ministers, the numbers being 235 against 145. The discussion was marked with all the intrigue which characterises French parliamentary debates, but there was only one incident in it which demands attention out of France. Some of the opposition members, having received a hint that negotiations are now going on for the restoration of France to her accustomed position in the great European council, endeavoured to force the minister of foreign affairs to give some explanation on the subject. M. Guizot, however, refused to give the slightest information, and resolutely declared that he would not say one word until the proper time for explanation arrived. Various inferences have been drawn out of doors from this ministerial silence, but among well informed people it is considered an indication of a failure in the existing negotiation. The position of France is so delicate at this moment that it is probable M. Guizot would have been too happy, if justified by his hopes of success, to have said a few words satisfactory to the house and to the country.

We have Paris papers of the 1st inst. All home questions appear, for the moment, in a fair way of settlement. The ministry has majorities in both houses of parliament, and it hopes by means of the pending negociations at London, to strengthen materially its position. It is now said that Count Molé and Baron Mounier have given up their opposition to the fortifications bill. Financial matters are the sole remaining subjects of alarm, and on these a great deal of uncertainty prevails.

On Monday, in the Chamber of Peers, Marshal Soult presented a bill for the levy of 80,000 men, and for increasing the length of service from seven to eight years. This law has already been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, March 1.—The *Moniteur* of the 1st of March does not contain any official document.

Yesterday several ministers went to Luxemburg to be present in the committee on the fortifications.

Yesterday 900 workmen were employed in preparing the ground of the fortress of Alfort. Not far from that spot, at the Camp of Charenton, are 3,000 infantry who are to be employed on the same works.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals, of the 22d ult. have reached London, but they contain nothing of importance.

It would appear that the Spanish government was not altogether devoid of energy.—A letter from Vittoria states that the ayuntamiento, having refused to instal M. de Lobo a "judge of the first instance," appointed to the regency, General Piquero, the military commander of Alava, who had concentrated a large force in the neighbourhood, notified to that body, that if it persisted in its refusal, he would arrest the alcode and deputy-general of the Province, and have them conveyed under escort to Burgos.

DREADFUL COLLISION AT SEA.

A SHIP SUNK WITH ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO SOULS ON BOARD.

(From the Liverpool Albion.)

It is our painful task to have to record one of the most melancholy disasters which, of late years, has taken place in the channel, by which has been accompanied by the loss of no less than one hundred and twenty-two men, women, and children.

The American ship Governor Fenner, Captain Andrews, which sailed hence on Friday, at noon, for New-York, came in contact, on the following morning, at two o'clock, off Holyhead, with the Nottingham steamer from Dublin for this port. The ship struck the steamer amidships. So great was the force of the collision, the ship's bows were stove in, and, in a few minutes from the time of the vessels coming in contact, she sank, the captain and the mate being the only persons, out of 124 souls on board, who saved their lives. The Nottingham was so dreadfully shattered, but, having been struck in her strongest part, the collision was not fatal to her.

From Captain Andrews, whom we saw on his landing from the Nottingham, yesterday forenoon, we received a verbal account of the disaster: it was in substance, as follows:—

"We sailed from Liverpool on Friday last, at noon, with the wind S. S. W. The crew consisted of 17, and the passengers, in the steerage, to 106. We had a full cargo of manufactured goods. On Saturday morning, at two o'clock the wind blowing fresh from the S.S.W., and when the ship was under double-reefed topsails, the gib, jpanker, and mainsail in, saw a steamer to windward on the larboard bow. The ship's helm was instantly put hard-a-port. The steamer crossed our bow, and we struck her right amidships. From the force of the collision, it was evident that either the ship or the steamer would sink, or perhaps both; instantly I felt that the ship, the bows of which were stove in, was sinking. I cried out to the crew (all the passengers were below) to endeavour to save their lives. They, instead of running forward, through fear ran aft. My first object was to endeavour to save the crew and passengers; but so rapid was the sinking of the ship, I found it impossible to do anything to accomplish that object. I and the mate then ran forward, and finding the ship fast sinking, I tried to jump on to the steamer. Failing in my first attempt, through a momentary faintness, I made a second, and, just as the ship was at the water's edge, succeeded in grasping a rope which was hanging over the steamer's side. The mate saved his life by jumping from the foreyard-arm on to the steamer's deck. In one minute the ship sank, with sixteen of her crew and all the passengers, amounting to 122 souls. The steamer's boat was instantly lowered, for the purpose of making an attempt to save such of the crew and passengers as might be floating, but it unfortunately swamped alongside."

We afterwards heard the account of the catastrophe given by the persons who were on the deck of the Nottingham when the collision occurred. In substance it was as follows:—

"About a quarter past two o'clock, on Saturday morning, when about fifteen miles to the westward of Holyhead, the weather calm, but rather thick, one of the men of the watch saw a ship bearing down upon the Nottingham; she had no light at her mast, while the steamer had three lights. He reported the fact to the second mate, who was then at the wheel. The second mate hailed the ship, and was answered. He desired her to starboard the helm. This, they thought was not done. A voice from the ship, which was supposed to have been that of the captain, requested the steamer to starboard her helm, as he could not bring the ship over, she not answering her helm. At this instant the Governor Fenwick struck the Nottingham amidships. In less than five minutes, the ship filled with water and disappeared. The steamer became quite motionless after the shock, and the people on board of her were unable to make the least attempt to succour those on board the ship, which sank bow foremost. The screams of the people on the wreck were heart-rending, but they soon ceased, and all was still. The steamer's starboard side was completely stove in; the paddle shaft and wheel were shivered in pieces; the starboard engine was broken, and the funnel carried away. Seventeen cows were killed; seven more and 78 sheep were thrown overboard, and 11 died before the vessel reached port. On Saturday evening the wreck of the Nottingham was fallen in with by another steamer, and towed into the Mersey.

"The opinion on board the Nottingham was, that the Governor Fenner's helm, instead of being put to starboard as it ought to have been, must have been put to port, for, if she had been put to starboard, the ship would have cleared the steamer.

The passengers were all below in their berths when the collision between the ship and the steamer took place. The shock caused by it would, of course rouse even those who might then have been asleep. No doubt they would make a rush towards the deck; the interval, however, which elapsed between the shock and the sinking was so short, scarcely five minutes, that very few, if any, could have succeeded in reaching it; so that, in all probability, most of them perished in their berths. The mate, we understand, had been married a few days only before the ship's sailing on her voyage; the captain had given her a berth with her husband in the cabin. When the fate of the ship became inevitable, he attempted to run aft to rescue his wife. Time failed him; the instinct of self preservation became strong: he sprang up the shrouds, and reached the steamer, as we have already stated, by jumping from the foreyard-arm.

The Nottingham which now lies on the east side of the Clarence Dock, was yesterday visited by thousands of curious spectators. Her starboard side is a complete wreck; even the houses on the deck adjoining are shivered in fragments. The dead animals, cows and sheep, covered the deck, and presented a shocking sight, most of them having been disembowelled by the concussion which caused their death.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Sir R. Peel wished to ask the noble lord what the precise state of our relations with the government of the United States of America were in regard to the dispute relative to the north-eastern boundary. He did not wish, of course, to provoke discussion, or to ask prematurely for information. A report had recently been published by two commissioners who had been appointed by the government of this country to inquire into the subject relative to the boundary line between the state of Maine and the province of New Brunswick, and he wished to know whether, since that time, any steps had been taken in concert by the government of the United States and the British government to put an end to that long litigated question.

Viscount Palmerston said the British government had last year proposed to the government of the United States a draught of a convention for the settlement of the boundary question, another draught having been proposed the year previous. That draught was not accepted by the government of the United States, but a counter draught was returned. The British government could not agree to the counter-draught, but they last year made a proposal to the government of the United States upon the subject of the boundary, which the United States government refused to agree to. The United States government, however, sent a counter proposal, but to that proposal the British government could not consent. He was not prepared to enter further upon the subject. The survey to which the right hon. gentleman had alluded was totally independent of the negotiations.

Sir R. Peel was, then, to understand that the commission which had been sent from this country was sent without any concert with the government of the United States, and that that government was in no way bound by the report which had been made. He was to understand that there had been no joint proceedings between the two governments—no concert—and, in point of fact, that all the measures which had been proposed by either government had been reciprocally rejected.

From the London Times, Feb. 16.

With regard to the boundary question, we lament to say that no glimpse of hope can be drawn from these arrivals that it will be adjusted by means like those which have been heretofore employed.

Governor FAIRFIELD, who has played a noisy part enough in the previous stages of this boundary quarrel, has been working lately to produce an aggravation of the broil. A certain Governor KENT, likewise, taking umbrage at the arrival of a detachment of British troops ordered from Canada by the Governor-General, to occupy a part of the Madawaska British settlement, as a necessary precaution against the never-ceasing encroachments of the people of Maine, has threatened a direct infringement of a subsisting arrangement" (viz., that made by Sir JOHN HARVEY, which has, we understand, *expired*), and threats to call *instanter* upon the general Government at Washington for assistance, requiring it "to *take military possession* of the "territory in dispute." We trust that no such dangerous advice will be listened to by either the actual or succeeding President, because there will then be only one course, and that an awful one, left for the Ministers of Great Britain. Some expressions have in the progress of these troubles been ascribed to Sir John Harvey which we are sure his sense of duty would render it impossible for any officer of the British Crown to employ. It has been circulated amongst the republicans of Maine, that the gallant officer in question had manifested to Governor Fairfield some regret at the despatch of troops by Lord Sydenham into New Brunswick—in other words had, *in correspondence with a foreign* and all but hostile functionary, presumed to blame the official act of that authority whose orders he himself was bound to execute and to uphold.

[*From the Naval and Military Gazette, Feb. 20.*]

Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, late Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick, has been recalled, and will be succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Sir WM. COLEBROOKE, now Governor of the Leeward Islands. Certain misunderstandings between the gallant Officer and the Governor General of British North America have led to this result. The groundwork of the differences is stated to have been the expression of an opinion, adverse to the propriety of employing the regular troops for the defence of the Madawaska settlement, the frontier British station on the territory in dispute with the State of Maine, such troops having been ordered there by the Governor General himself. The gravenss of the charge however, is to be found in the fact, as fact it is assumed, that Sir John Harvey not only entertained sentiments imputed, but that he should have chosen of all men in the world, to impart it by letter to that hair brained person Gov. Fairfield of the State of Maine.

From the London Times, 19th February.

In another quarter, we regret to say, a compromise of the national dignity has taken place, and the conduct of a gallant officer heretofore blameless has been such as to necessitate his recall from North America. Not many days ago it will be recollected we expressed our disbelief of the terms in which Sir John Harvey had been accused of implying his disapproval of the measures of Lord Sydenham in posting a small body of troops on the Madawaska to protect the British settlers from molestation. It appeared to us that a libel had been circulated against Sir John Harvey, and that he had been marvelously maltreated. Unfortunately the fact is in substance as represented—The gallant officer late Governor of New-Brunswick, upon the face of his own letter to Governor Fairfield, the hot-headed and violent projector of repeated schemes of hostility against Great Britain, did imply that Lord Sydenham had been to blame for employing the services of the Queen's troops in defence of the Madawaska settlement, and did actually subjoin his own persuasion that the Governor General had acted unwisely in preferring them to a *posse commitatus*. Now, whether springing from indiscreet presumption, or from more reprehensible popularity-truckling with the yankees, this sort of insubordination in an inferior functionary towards his chief, was of a nature not to be endured; and Lord Sydenham who to do him justice, seemed by no means disposed to knock under, either to domestic agitators or to foreign enemies, has insisted on Sir John Harvey's dismissal. Having scarcely given our old friend Poulett Thomson credit for such pluck as he has shown throughout his government, we make it a point of conscience to say this much in his favour."

☞ We were unable to publish last week in consequence of one of those oft recurring calamities to which this city appears doomed. The embers of one fire are scarcely extinguished before another flame bursts forth. The fire of 1837, which destroyed the larger portion of the commercial part of the city, ruined some persons and impoverished many. Credit was in some measure restored—losses were almost repaired, and prosperity appeared again to shine on us, when in August, 1839, the remaining and opposite part of the commercial mart was ravaged. And now another, less in extent than either, but casting a shadow over the commencement of a season, which from the prospect of commercial affairs in the United States, as well as amongst ourselves, needs no additional gloom.

It is singularly fortunate, that amidst the perilous scenes of the fires of 1837 and 1839, where block after block was swept away, not one single life was lost; but here in the destruction of a few houses only, four human beings met with sudden death. The lamentable fate of these persons, and of our respected citizen Mr. HOLDSWORTH in particular, imparts to this event a sadness which was not felt where the loss of wealth only was involved. By industry, property can be regained, and the poor become rich, but life can never return.

Experience it has been said, is the best of teachers; but the Magistrates of St. John disregard and despise her instruction. There is no more precaution against—there is no more discipline or organization displayed at fires since the fire of 1837, than there was before it, although, exclusive of this and the fire of 1839, there have been eighteen or twenty houses burnt since that time. But at every succeeding conflagration there is more confusion and less order, more noise and less work than ever,—while there is no authority (or no one who will use it) to compel the labours of the hundreds who stand the listless and apparently unconcerned spectators of the scene. The following simple fact itself might shew that our authorities do not provide for these accidents: In the densely populated districts of Portland, York Point, and Lower Cove, no proper alarm was given, either by watchmen, bells, or other means; by reason of which few persons from those quarters were present, and there were several who were unconsciously sleeping while their wealth was in flames.

The rate of premium for insurance has been so very high since fires have been so frequent, that many persons preferred risking their property, while they consoled themselves with a very natural though false supposition, that "we were now better prepared for, and able to extinguish fires." A supply of water we indeed have, for which the city is indebted to the Water Company, but independently of this, all wooden houses are exposed to the same danger that they ever have been. And such will be the case until vigilant and active men shall supercede those of our authorities who like their indolent and useless inferiors, the watchmen, are ever slumbering at their posts.

This is the second time we have suffered severely in our establishment by the calamity of fire, having on the last occasion lost many valuable materials; we therefore hope our patrons will not be backward in extending their patronage towards us; and those of our subscribers who are yet in arrears for their papers, we trust will now come forward to assist us in the hour of need.

The following particulars from our contemporary the Courier, of the 20th instant, contains as clear a description of the fire and of those who suffered, as can be given:

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—LOSS OF LIFE.

It is with extreme regret we have to announce that Saint John has again been visited by a destructive Fire, which has laid in waste eight fine Stores on the east side of Prince William street, with several Buildings in the rear; and, melancholy to relate, has resulted in the loss of several lives. Between one and two o'clock, on Wednesday morning flames were discovered bursting from a building in rear of the "Victoria House," in Prince William street; and so great was the headway of the fire, when first observed, that notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the Fire Companies, the Citizens generally, and the Military, who were early on the spot, the flames soon extended to the Stores fronting on Prince-William street, between Church and Princess streets, were consumed. The following are the particulars of the buildings destroyed, with the names of the owners, occupants, &c.:

The building known as the "Victoria House," owned by Duncan Robertson, Esq. and occupied by Mr. Wm. Doherty, jun.—the lower part as a dry goods store, and the upper [illegible] rooms and dwelling apartments.

The large building adjoining, owned by Mr. L. H. DeVeber, and occupied by him and Mr. Francis Collins, as stores and ware-rooms.

The building adjoining, owned by Mr. David M'Millan, the lower part of which was occupied by him as the Phœnix Book and Stationary Warehouse, Bindery, &c.; the second flat as offices, one of which was occupied as a counting room by the Hon. Wm. Black, and the others by J. W. Boyd, S. J. Scovil, and W. R. M. Burtis, Esqrs. Attornies; the third flat as a printing office, by Messrs. L. W. Durant & Co. publishers of the "*Chronicle.*"

The building, (adjoining the Victoria House to the northward) owned by Mr. E. L. Thorne; the lower flat occupied by Mr. Thorne, as a store, and by Mr. James Howard, Merchant Tailor, as a front shop; the second flat by James Kirk, Esq. Merchant, as an office, and by Duncan Robertson, Esq. Attorney; and the third flat by Mr. D. A. Cameron, publisher of the "*Observer.*"

The building adjoining, owned by Mr. James Dunn, and known as the "Albert House"—the lower part occupied by Mr. A. B. Buxton, dealer in china, earthenware, &c.; the second flat by Wm. Jack, John H. Gray, and J. J. Kaye, Esquires, Attornies, as offices, and the third flat and back building as dwelling apartments, by Mr. Griffiths, tide waiter.

The large building adjoining, on the corner of Prince-Wm. and Church-streets, owned by Thos. H. Peters, Esq. of Miramichi,—the lower part, embracing the front on Prince-William street, and part of that on Church-street, was occupied by Mr. James Malcolm, as a grocery, &c. and a shop on Church street by Mr. W. Gilmore, as a retail liquor store; the second flat as offices occupied by Messrs. Street and Wardlaw and Henry Swymmer, and Robertson Bayard, Esqs. Attornies; and an office lately occupied by Mr. G. Blatch, as a musical repository; the upper flat was occupied by Messrs. Crookshank & Walker, Mer