

COMMUNICATIONS.

[From our Fredericton correspondent.]

Fredericton, 18th March, 1842.

Mr. Editor,
The members of the Legislature appear to be getting tired, and as they have on their pay already about ten days, it is reasonable to expect that they will soon bring their labors to a close. Business is therefore passing through at a rapid rate, although a very large portion is still on hand.

A Bankrupt Bill, or a bill relating to debtors and creditors, passed through the House and was sent up to the Council for concurrence. Should it become a law, it will allow all persons in circumstances of pecuniary embarrassment to surrender their effects to their creditors, and having done so to obtain entire freedom, and be allowed to make the best of their way in the world again. Such a law appears to be much needed in the Province at present.

The Bill for the abolition of the Treasury, was lost at the third reading. Its supporters abandoned it, because no provision was made for the discharged Deputy Treasurers.

The third reading of the Bill relating to the sale of Logs and Timber, was strongly opposed. It passed however in the shape in which the former Bill came down amended by the Council, and will probably become a law. It will be a great relief to the lumberers.

A Bill for the incorporation of a company for the manufacture of Lumber at the Grand Falls, on the River Saint John, underwent much debate and was finally passed. Also a Bill for raising a Revenue. The dates remain nearly as they were last year.

A Resolution was laid on the table, and afterwards debated, having for its object the borrowing of a sum of money in England. The whole subject of Finance was again investigated, and the House finding itself bound down by the strict rules of debate, resolved itself into a Committee of ways and means, but no resolution was passed; and the Committee adjourned without coming to a decision.

The Road Committee then met (all hope of effecting a Loan in England being now lost) and reported a number of the last year's grants on the Great Roads, and on the Bye Roads, the same as was granted last year. I infer from the debate in Ways and Means, that Treasury difficulties will be issued, and sold, to obtain money for the Roads, if the same be required.

In the Committee of Supply, a number of grants formerly carried, have been reduced, and some altogether rejected. The usual grant to Sage Coaches and Carriers is a shilling reduced one half. The Provincial Geologist has been discontinued. The usual grants to the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and the Secretary's office allowance, have been neglected. The proposed grant to the Madras School in connection with that to the Baptist Seminary and Methodist Academy, was warmly debated. The relative merits and claims of the several Christian denominations, were examined; and although it was generally admitted that all had equal claims, it was shown that grants of the public had been made to one or two denominations only. All three of the grants were passed. A proposed grant of £1000, for the protection of the Revenue, was discussed, and reduced to £500. We, gallery members, were much amused by the description of an insurrection among the Resolute lumberers. It appeared that these poor laborious fellows—teamsters—hewers—and bushwhackers—having been cheated out of their wages, by their employers, as lumberers sometimes are, assembled at the close of river driving at the shipping port, and threatened to destroy the timber unless they were paid. Their employers, the master lumberers, having disappeared, the resident merchants who had paid for the timber were compelled to attempt to appease them—not succeeding with the compromise, the infuriated fellows, to the number of three hundred, first tumbled the Town Pound into the river, then went to cutting up the Timber with their axes, and at last broke open the Gaol and released a number of prisoners. It appeared that they did comparatively little damage after all, considering their numbers, and state of complete insubordination. Order was restored, and an expense of about \$200 incurred in hiring and paying men to guard the place; and this sum was applied for out of the Province Treasury. Many of the members maintained that the County ought to bear part of the expense, say one-half, and the Province might pay the rest. Capt. Owen called the County authorities a pack of cowards, who, as they made no effort to help themselves, did not deserve any consideration. After a long debate and several divisions the demand was allowed.

A Bill for the incorporation of the City of Fredericton underwent a full discussion. It had been before the House a long time, and having been printed, and a day appointed to consider it, a Petition signed by a number of persons in and out of town appeared against it; to have been collected by various persons at the same time, when unfolded with all its additions and appendages, had an odd appearance, and gave rise to some ludicrous observations. The bill passed by a small majority, but it is supposed that the Council will not allow it to become a law.

A number of select Committees have reported; and four bills have been sent down from the Council for the amendment of the criminal code.

The news from England, with regard to the West India trade, has alarmed all parties, and weakened the good opinion of the present ministry hitherto entertained here. A Committee of both Houses is appointed to draw up a Petition to the Queen and the Imperial Parliament against the proposed alterations.

I went to the Church one evening to attend

what they call an "Oratorio." The building was beautifully fitted out and brilliantly lighted, and a great number of persons in attendance. There was a large company of men, singers and women singers, with musical instruments of almost all sorts. The performances were highly applauded by those who pretended to understand them. For my own part, their tunes, if tunes they were, were all new and strange, I could not understand one of them, and

"Wadsworth's one of our first stately."

For my part, I could not understand one of them, and

Yours &c.
JACK ROBINSON.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

18th March 1842.

Mr. End, presented to leave granted, brought in a Bill to regulate the Stamp duty on Timber and Logs cut on Crown Lands, which was read.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to improve the Law relating to the Election of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, the following was moved—Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed until the next Session of the General Assembly.

Yea:—The Hon. Mr. Weldon, Messrs. Hamington, M'Almon, Allen, Jordan, End, Stewart, Barberie, Wilson, Patelow, Beardsley, Freeze, Gilbert, Hayward.

Nays:—The Hon. Mr. Speaker, The Hon. Mr. Jordan, Messrs. Street, Taylor, Connell, J. M. Weldon, Fisher, L. A. Weldon, Owen, Brown, Boyd, Hill, Rankin, Woodward.

Mr. Hill presented a Petition from James Wetmore and John E. Messinger, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed the amount paid for the support of Emigrant Poor in the said Parish during the past year, which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Owen brought in a Bill, to amend the Acts now in force for regulating the Elections of Representatives in General Assembly. And upon the question for granting leave to the House divided—

Yea: 11.

Extract from the Report of the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Coast and River Fisheries.
The Petition of W. F. W. Owen, and 99 others, praying that measures may be taken to prevent foreign Fishermen for taking fish in the Bay, Rivers, &c. within the County of Charlotte, and the Petition of Henry Henry, Samuel Fountain, and 84 others, may be considered as a protest against the allegations and reasons in the first named Petition, and the Committee are of opinion that the interests of both Petitioners will be best promoted by leaving them to their legal rights, and such further protection as may be thought necessary, and which your Committee think might be afforded by extending the powers of the Overseers of the Fisheries, in regard to seizures of Nets, &c. to the Boats in which they are employed.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

March 9.

The Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Saint Stephen's Marine Assurance Company, as amended; passed the Council.

March 10.
The Bill to continue the Acts relating to Highways, as amended, passed the Council. The Bill to impose a tax upon Wild Lands, was lost in the Council.

The Bill to appoint Inspectors of Flour and Meal, in the Towns of Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen and Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, was lost in the Council.

March 11.
The Bill to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province, was lost in the Council.

Domestic Manufacture.—We have much pleasure in announcing that a Fire Engine, manufactured by Messrs. Baylow & Co., of this City, and tested on Monday, has proved to be an article of the first quality. She is of beautiful model and construction, and the workmanship we understand cannot be excelled in any country. Her power it is expected will exceed any Engine that has ever been seen in this city. There is two circumstances connected with this Engine that calls for public commendation, (i. e.) first that the article is manufactured in the city and extends the best American Engine recently imported from the States, although it cost £50 less; the second circumstance is that the Engine is intended to be made a present from the Protection Fire Club to the city. We sincerely trust that such palpable facts as these, will go far towards destroying that unaccountable predilection for the manufactures of our Yankee neighbours.—Chronicle.

Resumption.—The Philadelphia and Commercial Banks have determined, by a vote of their Directors, to resume specie payments if their Resumption bill becomes a law. The Western Bank, the Southwestern, and the Bank of North America, professed themselves ready for specie action some weeks since. Their circulation small, and most of the specie belonging to the Bank of Pennsylvania, has been bought up by the North America. Here are five banks, at least, ready, according to their own admission, for specie payments.

A letter from Washington states that the balance due from Swartwout to the government has been struck, and that it is \$500,000.

LATER FROM CHINA.

By the arrival of the ship Venice, Capt. Perin, at New-York, letters and papers from Canton to the 25th Nov. have been received nine days later than the intelligence brought by the overland mail from India.

Affairs at Canton remain without material change from our last advices. The Canton papers give full details of the series of successes which have attended the northern expedition under Sir Henry Pottinger, the capture of Chumhai, Ningpo, &c.

These successes, however, had not as yet, it is believed, drawn any pacific overtures from the Chinese. It is understood that Sir Henry had sent to India for further reinforcements, to proceed to Teensu and Pekin next season; as the season was too far advanced to do so at once.

Every thing remained quiet at Canton, and less were shipped off without interruption. The high prices, however, had not been maintained.

It is said 8,000,000 of dollars are demanded for the reason of Ningpo, and for the non-arrival of Hong-Chaw-Foo, the capital, and other towns of that province.

A great quantity of cash was found at Ningpo, supposed to be a million of dollars worth in the metal of the country.

The British have issued orders to disturb the country trade: the trade between Formosa and China is to be interrupted.

The trade between Canton and Whampoa is not to be interrupted with the present; and, it is thought a large portion of the tea now there may be shipped off before the Chinese put a stop to the trade.

There can be little doubt that it is intended to retain possession of Hong Kong as a British colony. An official notice has been issued for the contract of a large quantity of goods of various qualities to be landed at the place we have named, for the purpose of supplying Her Majesty's steam vessels now engaged, or to be employed, in the China seas. This by many parties is held to be proof that the ministry do not anticipate an early termination of the war with the "Celestial" empire.

The first contract to be taken by Government, is for 120 tons. Other supplies will, it is understood, be forwarded to the same destination.

From the Canton Register of Nov. 16.

Chusan, Oct. 2.—Letters by the clipper Ariel, confirm the reports of the determined resistance the Chinese made on the 1st October, when Tinghai, the capital of Chusan, again fell to her majesty's arms.

The town had been well fortified on the same principles, and in the same manner as Amoy; the principal battery mounted upwards of 100 guns.—All the reports agree that the Chinese lost about 1500 men; a number of very well made brass guns were captured, 24 pounders and mortars, which were in the long fort.

On Oct. 24 the Chinese made a gallant defence of a small hill upon which they were posted. So determined was their resistance that the bayonet and spear crossed each other several times. A soldier of the 55th had his bayonet in the body of a Chinese at the moment he received his adversary's spear through his own ribs.

The man—corporal or sergeant—to whom the keys of the city of Tinghai were delivered last winter, when the British abdicated the island, is now a prisoner on board the flag-ship.

Letters have been received here from Amoy to the 29th. All was then quiet, and the Chinese merchants were beginning to confide in their new masters. Supplies were abundant.

National Courtesy.—The following letter from the American Minister at London describes the gallant behaviour of the Captain of an English vessel in rescuing from death the crew of an American merchantman:

The undersigned Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, has the honour to inform the Earl of Aberdeen, &c., that a letter has been received at the Legation at Madrid, from the Consul of the United States at Malaga, containing information of the rescue from imminent death of eleven persons of the ship's company of the American vessel Mary Anne, of New York, foundered off Sardinia, on the 25th of August. This noble act was performed by Captain Stamp, of the English brig Rover, bound from Smyrna to Cork, with imminent danger to his own vessel at the time, and great subsequent inconvenience.

A representation of Captain Stamp's generous act has already been made to the Government of the United States, by the Consul at Malaga, and the American citizens at that place have endeavoured to convey to Captain Stamp, in a proper way, their sense of his humanity. The undersigned feels not the less his duty to seize this opportunity, on behalf of his government and country, to express the feelings of admiration and gratitude with which he contemplates the behaviour of Capt. Stamp, and to bring it in the most favourable manner to the knowledge of her Majesty's Government.

Edward Everett.
Legation of the United States Dec 21 1841.

Father Mathew in Scotland.—It gives us great pleasure to be able to announce that the Apostle of Temperance is about to be invited to Glasgow, on the occasion of consecrating to Glasgow, the new church of St. Mary, in that city. The principle of total abstinence has already made great progress in Scotland, but this hope will crown it with complete success. Father Mathew may rest assured that, in no place to which his glorious labours have led him, was he received with more enthusiasm than he will be by his fellow-countrymen in Glasgow, with whom his name is a household word.

The Temperance Pledge.—Extraordinary Circumstances.—At the last meeting of the Waterford Board of Guardians, Mr. Curtis called to the recollection of the board the fact

of an application for admission, on a former board day, by a young man named Gray, from the county of Wexford, who was paralysed and dumb. His admission had been refused, as he had no claim on the union, but the guardians had humanely contributed out of their own pockets on the occasion to send him back to his native place. During Father Mathew's recent visit to this city this poor fellow came up to Waterford, took the pledge, and received the blessing of the apostle, and to the astonishment of every one in the chapel where he took the pledge, he threw away his crutches, walked off with his friends, and was able to speak to them, but in an extremely low key. This circumstance was witnessed by thousands.—Waterford Chronicle.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, on his way to Kingstown, to embark for Liverpool, of two hundred pounds. The city gold chain had an escape; but this ancient purtenance of authority is quite safe, as his Lordship had the childish vanity to walk into the House of Commons with the ornament round his neck.

Dublin Mail.

The boy Jones, who, as we have already stated, has entered on board the Warspite frigate, has written to his father stating that he is very uncomfortable on board the Warspite, and that every sailor in the ship is aware that he entered the palace, which renders his present situation still more miserable than it would otherwise be. Mr. Jones has written to Lord John Hay the commander of the Warspite, stating the circumstance under which his son's abduction took place, and requesting his lordship to liberate him from the engagement he has entered into. The father has also written to Lord Ashburton on the subject, humbly requesting his lordship's interference on behalf of his son.

The Right of Search.—The right of Great Britain or any other nation to search our vessels is one, which, as a general principle, we can never submit to. We cannot, even if we concede the same right to us in regard to their own vessels. Yet when we speak of that right, we ought to know what we mean by it. Anterior to the last war with England, her cruisers were in the habit of searching our vessels in order to ascertain whether there were any British sailors on board; and if there were, to impress them into their service. This was an outrageous doctrine, and we resisted it unto blood. We should do the same again.

But it is obvious that the "right of search" as now claimed by England, is a different thing entirely. In the first place, she has manifested no purpose nor desire to exercise it, save on or near the African coast, or along the track of slave vessels. Then as to this search itself—it is not a search for seamen, nor for any thing else, except the national character of the vessel. If she proves to be an American vessel, even though engaged in the slave-trade, the cruiser will at once leave her and go about her business. If on the other hand, she has hoisted our flag, in order to conceal her real character, the artifice is detected, and the vessel is seized. Knowing the object which the British Government has in view, viz: the suppression of the most abominable traffic that ever disgraced humanity, it seems not to us that we ought to fetter her energies any more than is absolutely necessary. The suppression of the slave trade is of ought to be a common cause. England is no more interested in it than we are. Then why cannot we concede something for its suppression? For ourselves, we should be willing to see a law passed, permitting British cruisers, within certain parallels of latitude and longitude, to overhaul our vessels, so far as may be necessary in order to ascertain her national character; she at the same time conceding to us a similar right, in regard to her own vessels; provided always that the examination should be made in a courteous manner, and so as to cause the least possible inconvenience and annoyance. In the early part of the proceeding there were a few unfortunate cases, in which the cruisers were not sufficiently cautious. It is not at all probable that such cases will occur again; it having been officially announced by the British Government that the most rigid instructions have been sent out to its cruisers on the African station, not to molest American vessels—and in the necessary proceedings for ascertaining their character, to abstain from every thing calculated to give offence. Can we expect more than this? Need we require more? We think not.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Grasshoppers in Winter.—A gentleman who teaches a private school in one of the towns in this county, informs us that his scholars picked up in a field, one day last week, grasshoppers enough to fill a small bucket, and that the birds have been eating them in the fields since the middle of February. [Western Palladium.]

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce gives the following account of the depressed state of trade in New York:—
"Trade in all its departments has been rather dull during the winter, and now when spring is about to open, upon which high hopes had been fixed that it would be more brisk than last autumn, accounts have come in from the country which overthrow all such expectations. The recent auction sales of dry goods have been at heavy sacrifices to the importers. A large sale of French goods the other day produced but about 100,000 dollars upon a cost of 110,000 dollars. The sales within a day or two have not been quite so bad. On English goods the loss is less severe. The importations of sugar and some other articles of heavy goods, have resulted after the same fashion. As to the great staple of cotton, it has been declining for these two years; so that almost every body who has touched it, has lost money. The very low prices of beef and pork which ruled last

fall, seemed to warrant the expectation of a profit on packing provisions. But prices have continued to give way, and the expected profit has turned into severe loss. As to Bank stocks, State stocks, and all sorts of stocks, they have as a general thing tumbled headlong; and now even the Exchange bills of the National Treasury are not paid at maturity, and so the climax of pecuniary dishonor is capped."

The Wisconsin Tragedy.—The judicial examination which has been made into the circumstances attending the late distressing occurrence in the Legislative Council of Wisconsin, by which one of its members (Mr. Arndt) was deprived of his life by a pistol shot discharged from a weapon in the hands of James R. Vineyard, another member, has resulted in the commitment of Vineyard to answer the charge of murder.

Previous to the termination of the investigation, Mr. Vineyard sent to the Council his resignation, which was returned to him unread, and he was immediately expelled from the body by a vote of 19 to 1—the member voting in the negative being one of the counsel of Mr. V.

A Warning.—Mr. Eliazzer Hart, of Richfield, Summit county, Ohio, a citizen in good standing and circumstances, but a moderate drinker who declined taking the Washington pledge because he "hated to sign away his liberty," repaired to the tavern on the 10th ultimo, took three moderate drinks, and started for home, which he never reached alive. On the 23d he was found dead and frozen in the woods not far from his dwelling.

Mississippi Life.—They have high times among the members of the Legislature, at Jackson. Challenges have passed, and refusals to fight have been followed by "posting." The correspondent of the Natchez Free Trader, under date of the 15th says:—
"Members are going about with double-barrelled guns in their hands, and loaded down with other weapons. Mr. J. S. Fall has posted Mr. Tompkins for not receiving a communication from another, which he bore, and it was apprehended that bullets would settle this matter in the public streets to-day; but so far as this is concerned, no blood has been spilt, and I sincerely trust for the honor of Mississippi none will."

From the Cornwall (Jamaica) Chronicle
Great discontent prevails throughout this parish among that class of the people, who, in comparison with the laborers of other countries ought morning and evening to be grateful to the Giver of all Good for the bounty he has shed so abundantly among them. This was foreseen by every discerning man, so likely to result from the sudden transition from bondage to entire freedom. Intoxicated with the change, they are determined to hold fast the intoxicating cup and to despise all moderation. The benefits they have received and still receive, have made them independent. They have revealed to luxury—they have acquired a pride of their independence, and uncaring of the consequences, they stand upon it on all occasions. They refuse to labour until their unreasonable demands are satisfied. An advance on their wages is the present all engrossing object; they wish with that a diminution of rent. Thus they use the two-edged sword, and cut both ways. Then how is the employer situated? He sees that markets are depressed, that prospects are anything but brightening, and that, taken at so unpropitious a period, he looks forward with any thing but the hope of fair remuneration—reward is out of the question—for his labour, his outlay of capital, and the anxiety of mind, which invariably attends the man, anxious to discharge with faithfulness and integrity his portion of the compact. It is impossible that this can last; for either will the employer or the employed be severe sufferers in the long run. The cultivation of two country must cease—and the British laws will relax, which have hitherto operated for our protection—the foreign competition must gain an ascendancy—the capitalists will abandon their shores—and Jamaica, thus bereft, must return to her almost oboriginal condition.

It affords us sincere gratification to know that an Address to Sir Howard Douglas, from this community, upon his election as a member of Parliament for Liverpool, is about to be forwarded for presentation to that distinguished Officer.—Courier.

St. John, March 19.
The Teetotal Procession took place on Thursday last, according to the programme previously published. The number of members who joined in the procession amounted to about a thousand, nearly all of whom wore green sashes, and their medals suspended by ribbons of the same colour, which, added to the five beautiful Banners made expressly for the occasion, had a fine effect. The display, in a moral point of view, could not be otherwise than pleasing to all who have the regeneration and welfare of the human species at heart. No accident nor interruption from any quarter occurred to mar the proceedings, notwithstanding the streets were densely crowded with spectators; and the whole was got up and conducted in a manner highly creditable to Mr. Fitzgerald, President of the Society, and the other Officers. The Teetotalers, after listening to a short address from the President on King's Square, and giving repeated and hearty cheers for Her Majesty Queen Victoria, His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, His Worship the Mayor, Colonel Maxwell, and the great Apostle of Temperance, Father Mathew, and last, though not least, the President of the day, simultaneously took off their badges and retired to their homes; and St. Patrick's Day, we may venture to affirm, never passed off with such a total absence of all drunkenness and rioting in our streets, as did the one we have just witnessed.—Id.