respect to the idea, that the division of the Councils was chiefly for the purpose of advancing one individual. The hon. member then referred to the Journals of 1822, and quoted a dispatch from the Home Government, disallowing an Act which had passed both Houses, for giving pay to the Members of both; and thence contended, that this was not the first time that the proposal had been made, and that so far from refusing to accept pay, the Council had formerly concurred in passing an Act for that purpose. The hon. member insisted, that on the principles of common justice the Legislative Councillors were entitled to pay, and demanded, what would be the condition of the lower House, by and by, (if they should refuse to pay the Council,) with respect to their own pay? He was also of opinion that the Assembly ought to be paid; he was never over modest in that matter; because, by depriving them of their pay, they would deprive the people of the power of choosing such representatives as they most approved. The representation would then entirely be thrown into the hands of rich men; and therefore, for the sake of keeping open the elective franchise, the members ought to be paid; but they certainly ought not to make money by it; their expenses only should be allowed. But how would the House be situated by and by, by refusing the Council pay? A new House would meet, they would send up their own pay bill for concurrence; no notice would be taken of it; and the House would find out *privately and accidentally*, that the Council did not intend to pass it, till pay was provided for them too. Thus the Legislative Council would have a complete command and influence over the House, by becoming their paymasters; and therefore, for the purpose of establishing that principle of the constitution, that every branch of the Legislature should be independent of the others, the Council ought to have their pay.—The Chief Justice and some other Councillors perhaps, would not receive it; but there was no reason why it should not be generally given; and let them refuse it if they pleased.

Mr. Street entered into the question at immense length; but our time and limits will only permit the transcription of a few of the leading points of his speech; especially as the arguments were chiefly similar to those of hon. members on the same side, in debate on the same question last year. The hon. member contended that the division of the Councils was an exercise of the prerogative of the Crown with which the House had no right to interfere; that the duties of the Legislative Council, when much more arduous than at present, had been gratuitously performed, by men of ability, talent, and integrity, for nearly half a century, and that there was therefore now no reason for pay; that the Province had much increased in wealth, and that there was now therefore a greater number of eligible persons to be found, who would serve gratuitously; that though an Act had been passed in 1818 by both Houses, yet it had been disallowed by His Majesty's Government in 1822, as derogatory to the dignity of the parties; that the arguments of the hon. member for Gloucester carried with them an apprehension on the part of the House, that the House would hereafter lose their pay, if they refused pay to the Council; that such an argument ought never to influence the House; and that as no other colony paid their Legislative Councillors, this Province ought not be an exception. The hon. member, at very great length, eulogized the Hon. Judges, and regretted their retirement from the Council; and as he considered that the resolution of the House ought to express the reasons of their determination, stated that he intended to submit an amendment to the resolution, to the effect, that, as it had been found that men of tried worth and talent had served the office of Legislative Councillors for nearly fifty years, the House did not now consider it necessary or expedient to pay them for their services especially as in their opinion the Legislative Council ought to be composed of persons wholly independent of the Crown.

Mr. End, in explanation, assured Mr. Street, that he did not wish to hold up a conflict between the two Houses about their pay "*in terrorem*" over the House; but merely to show that such a collision would tend to destroy that principle of the constitution, that the various Legislative branches should be independent of each other

Mr. Partelow briefly animadverted on the wide and discursive range the discussion had taken, and declared that nothing had been advanced to alter his former opinion, which was decidedly against paying the Legislative Council.—The hon. member very much approved of Mr. Street's amendment.

Mr. S. Humbert disapproved the amendment, because he conceived the House was not bound to state its reasons in its resolutions. The hon. member also highly disapproved of Mr. Chandler's proposition, which he considered as an invidious indignity towards the Council.

Mr. Slason briefly stated his opinion to be exactly the same as last year; which was, in favour of paying the Legislative Council.

Mr. Clinch, at some length, spoke on the opposite side of the question; but we could hear his observations but very imperfectly.

Mr. Allen approved of the principle on which the Legislative Council was intended to be composed; that of independence of the Crown: but contended that that principle was altogether departed from, by appointing members of the Executive to seats in that Council, which ought not to be the case. The hon. member entirely disapproved of paying the Legislative Councillors; but did not exactly like either the resolution or the amendment, particularly the latter, which, he thought, expressed a great deal more than there was any necessity for.

Mr. Hill suggested, that if the Council were paid at all, it ought to be out of the casual revenue; but he could never consent to pay them out of the funds belonging to the people.

Mr. Simonds replied at some length to various arguments of the opposers of the motion; and particularly explained, that Mr. Chandler had misunderstood his remarks the other day. He, (Mr. S.) had merely meant to admit, that if it was proper to pay the Legislative Council at all, the principle should only be applicable to those Councillors who held no office, but he certainly did not approve of the principle at all. He had also no objection to dividing the Councils; because he thought the Legislative and Executive duties ought not to be united; but he contended, that in dividing them, injustice ought not to have been shewn to the old and faithful Councillors.

Mr. Speaker next spoke on the question; and we regret that the late period at which he rose prevents our doing justice to his speech, our limits being already overstepped.—The hon. Speaker confirmed the assertions, that no other Colony paid its Councillors; that the services had hitherto been well and gratuitously performed, and that the Canada Committee's Report was the origin of the present constitution of the Councils. He also animadverted on the fact, that no grounds or reasons had been alleged by His Majesty's Government, for recommending pay to the Council; a measure which they had formerly disallowed. He thought, however, that the division of the Councils must have been adopted from a mistaken belief, that the country desired it; and though he could not approve of the manner in which the Legislative Council was now composed, yet he thought the principles of common justice required, that there should be some provision made for the members of that body. But he could only go so far in this respect as the Government had met the views of the country; and he would therefore be disposed to compensate only such Councillors as were perfectly independent of the Crown. The hon. Speaker approved of Mr. Chandler's observations and proposal.

Mr. Scott thought it was very much to be regretted, that the hon. and *learned* members of the House, with all the advantages of education and talent which they possessed, did not contrive to convey their ideas in fewer words; and he was therefore of opinion, that the hon. member for Northumberland might have said all he had to say in less than half the time.—The hon. member then *briefly* contended for the justice and propriety of paying the Legislative Councillors.

Mr. Chandler, to decide the question, moved as an amendment, *that it was not expedient to provide for the Legislative Council, excepting such Councillors as received no salaries from the Crown.*

After some skirmishing, Mr. Street, who had not actually *submitted* his amendment to the Chair, now moved it as an amendment to Mr. Chandler's amendment; and upon the question being taken, it was *negatived*, 20 to 6.

Mr. Chandler's amendment was then put, and *lost*, with the same majority against it.

Mr. Simonds's original resolution was then put; upon which, Mr. Brown stated that he was decidedly for the principle of the resolution, but wished to see some reason for the refusal embodied in the resolution itself.—Mr. Vail supported the resolution; and no further amendment being offered, the question was put, and carried in the *affirmative*—17 to 9.

Yeas—Messrs. Kinnear, Simonds, S. Humbert, Allen, Rankin, Hill, Clinch, Wyer, Gilbert, Hayward, Miles, J. Taylor, Barlow, Ward, Partelow, Street, Vail.—17.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Scott, Smith, Chandler, End, Slason, Weldon, Harrison, Brown, —9.

ON CATHOLIC AFFAIRS.

A meeting of the Catholics of Saint John was convened after Vespers in Friary Hall, on Sunday evening 28th ult, at the request of the select Committee for Catholic affairs, for the purpose of taking into consideration the language set forth by the Rev. Mr. Dunphy from the Pulpit in St. Malachy's Church in this city, on Sunday, viz:

"That Father Ffrench was not authorised to officiate in this Diocese—that his papers from the "Court of Rome were insufficient." He at the same time forbidding the congregation therein assembled to attend his (the Rev. Mr. Ffrench's) mass or vespers. Moreover Mr. Dunphy declared that the document produced by Mr. Ffrench to say mass was not signed by His Holiness the Pope, nor by the Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda Fide. Further, that some of Mr. Dunphy's partizans reported and said that said documents were nothing but a forgery"—

Therefore it was entered into by the meeting, that the Rev. Mr. Ffrench's papers should be minutely examined by JAMES PATERSON, Esq., principal of the Grammar School, who is an acknowledged gentleman and profound scholar; and on investigation thereof, if they be not found genuine, the Catholics shall quit attending the Rev. Mr. Ffrench's service; but on the contrary, if the documents in question be found genuine, and emanating from the head of the Catholic Church, Pope Gregory the Sixteenth, then we the Catholic community herein assembled, shall bend submission to such authority, and flock round our beloved minister and support him against such false imputations.

Accordingly several gentlemen of the Catholic Church waited on Mr. Patterson to examine Mr. Ffrench's documents and report thereon. Mr. Ffrench produced the documents received at Rome of which the following are the contents thereof:—

Document No. 1, is a grant of his Holiness Pope Gregory the sixteenth to Rev. Father C. D. Ffrench, of the order of Preachers, to institute a College in St. John, N. B. and to be placed under the auspices of the Propaganda Fide, and of the Bishop of Charlotte Town, wherein young men of ecclesiastical vocation shall pursue their studies, and enjoy the same privileges as those which have been granted to the College of Corpo Sancto in Lisbon, capital of Portugal.

Document No. 2.—the Sovereign Pontiff expressly granted to the Rev. C. D. Ffrench, a Licence to celebrate the Divine Mysteries throughout New Brunswick, together with many other privileges.

Document No. 3—is the Letter of the Most Illustrious, the most Eminent, and the most Rev. Lord Cardinal Fransonicus, Prefect of the Propaganda Fide—

To the Right Reverend Donald M'Donald, Bishop of Charlotte Town, viz:

"Rev. Father Charles Dominic Ffrench, of the order of Preachers, returning to America and to your Diocese, asked of me to recommend him by letter to your Lordship. Although the exertions of this worthy clergyman, Rev. C. D. Ffrench, viz: in promoting the good of the Catholic religion—in labouring for the salvation of souls—in erecting temples for the increase of God's worship, are perfectly sufficient for your Lordship to receive him with kindness, and treat him with all the benignity of your good disposition; nevertheless I most earnestly recommend him to you *again* and *again* in the strongest terms. His arrival amongst you will bring many advantages to the diocese of Charlotte Town, for the enterprise he has engaged in will be very useful in religion. It was highly approved of by the sacred congregation. Therefore I trust you will afford him every assistance and co-operation in your power to further the laudable institution.

Wishing your Lordship a long life and a happy end.

Given at Rome the 18th July 1840.

Signed, your most illustrious and most studious Brother,

J. H. CARDINAL FRANSONIUS,

Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda Fide.

Countersigned,

J. Archbishop of Edessen & Licty.

MR. PATERSON'S REPORT.

This is to certify, that agreeably to a request made by several gentlemen of the Catholic Church, I have examined certain documents in the possession of Father Ffrench, received by him from the proper authorities at Rome, and conferring upon him the power of celebrating Mass throughout the Province of New-Brunswick, and other privileges; and that I have reason to regard them, from the signatures affixed to them, and the seal with which they are accompanied, to be true and valid documents.

(Signed) JAMES PATERSON,

Principal of the St. John Grammar School.

St. John, 2d March, 1841.

The undersigned having thus satisfactorily proved to the Catholics of Saint John, N. B. and its dependencies, that he has obtained full powers from the Court of Rome to celebrate the Divine Mysteries throughout New Brunswick, he hopes that all doubts are now removed from the minds of the community at large. He regrets that the Rev. Mr. Dunphy had not viewed the matter in question through a proper medium; if he had, most likely he would not have acted in the manner he has done, and thus all the anxiety and scandal which have arisen therefrom would have been saved.

C. D. FFRENCH,

Apostolic Missionary.

4th March, 1841.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—FEBRUARY 24.

To the Justices of the Peace of the City & County of St. John, to reimburse the Overseers of the Poor for the said City the sum of £1.658 13 4 for expenses incurred in the support and relief of sick, indigent and distressed Emigrants in 1840: and also for supplies sent to the Emigrant Establishment at Partridge Island for sick Emigrants landed there, for the preservation of the public health; the same to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To the Justices of the Peace of the City & County of St. John, the sum of £130 15s. 11d. to reimburse the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Portland for expenses incurred in the support and relief of sick, indigent and distressed Emigrants in 1840; the same to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

Mr. Woodward having obtained leave to bring in a Bill, to authorize a Loan of Money to John Walker, of Saint John, for the purpose of assisting him to complete the building of the Custom House at Saint John, prior to the time limited by the house for bringing in Bills having expired, now presented the said Bill.

The question was then taken, whether the Rule be now dispensed with, and the Bill allowed to be introduced, when the House divided.* Yeas 15. Nays, 7. Whereupon it was carried in affirmative.

Mr. Woodward, from the Finance Committee, submitted their Report: and be having read the same, handed it at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to the Finances of the Province, Report:

"That on examining the Public Accounts and other Documents, they find the Financial State of the Province to be as follows, viz:—

Amount due from the Nova-Scotia and N. Brunswick Land Company, (which the Committee of this House recommend they should be allowed one and two years for the payment of,) about £20,000 0 0

In the hands of the Agent of the Crown Colonies, 9,800 in 3 per cent. Consols, say 10,000 0 0

Reported due by the late Surveyor General by the Commissioners on the Accounts of that Department, 3,203 0 0

Due on Land and Timber, per Accounts of the Crown Land Office, to 31st December, 1840, 59,586 19 2

Bonds and Cash, balances in the hands of the Treasurer and Deputies to 31st December last, 45,859 4 9

Bonds and claims in the hands of the Attorney Gen. not before enumerated, 1,077 10 6

£139,726 14 5

"This amount of assets is only in part available. The amount due on Land and Timber will come into the Receiver General's hands as paid by the Crown Debtors, and will not probably increase the receipts of the department more than last year.—The amount due from the Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick Land Company will be available, (if the recommendation of the Report of the Select Committee be agreed to,) half in October, 1841, and the other half in October, 1842. The sum in the hands of the Agent for the Crown Colonies, the Committee presume is at present available; as also the balances in the hands of the Treasurer and his Deputies, as the Bonds fall due, (except the Bridge and Water Companies,) making nearly £56,000, to meet the amount due by the Province 31st December last, say £66,317 18 9—including £10,000 to Savings Banks, (the interest on which will probably be required,)—£36,368 10 8 due Bank of New-Brunswick,—unpaid Warrants and Appropriations £19,949 8 1.

"The Salaries and allowances on the Civil List, with the amount granted in Supply for the services of last year, exclusive of the Custom House establishment, the Marine Hospital expenses, the expenses of the in-door establishment of the Crown Land Office, and the allowance for the collection and protection of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, amounted to about £143,000, which was appropriated as follows, viz:—

SALARIES.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	£4,035	2 5
Chief Justice,	1,096	3 0
Three Judges of the Supreme Court, besides fees and travelling charges	2,250	0 0
Provincial Secretary, besides about £460 for fees, which amount is absorbed in paying Clerks,	1,599	11 0
Surveyor General,	600	0 0
Master of the Rolls,	800	0 0
Province Treasurer,	750	0 0
Auditor General,	346	0 0
Receiver General,	346	0 0
Attorney General, besides fees,	734	12 0
Solicitor General,	280	15 4
Private Secretary,	230	15 4
Presbyterian Minister, Saint John,	57	13 8
Mr. Lockwood, late Surveyor General,	173	1 4
Clerk of the Crown in Supreme Court,	100	0 0
Emigrant Agent,	115	7 8
Deputy Treasurers and others, for the collection and protection of Revenue,	3,693	0 0
Total for Salaries—1840,	£17,308	1 11

EDUCATION.

King's College,	£2,222	2 4
Grammar Schools,	1,150	0 0
Madras Schools,	618	6 0
Baptist Seminary,	500	0 0
Parish Schools,	9,000	0 0
Total for Education, 1840,	£13,490	8 4

ROADS AND CONVEYANCES.

Great Roads, including grant of £3,000 to the Burnt District, St. John,	28,230	0 0
Roads lately explored,	9,400	0 0
Bye Roads,	16,395	0 0
Stage Coaches,	1,160	0 0
Couriers, Steam Boats, Packets, and Ferries,	1,117	0 0
Total Road Service, &c. 1840,	£56,282	0 0
Expenses of the Legislature for the Two Sessions,	£12,371	19 3
Public Buildings in various parts of the Province in 1840,	7,292	0 0
Return Duties on Goods destroyed by Fire,	4,267	0 0
Light Houses, Bay of Fundy,	3,579	1 11
Gulph Saint Lawrence,	850	0 0
Charitable purposes,	3,423	0 0
Other Services not enumerated,	24,286	10 6

Say Salaries,	£17,208	1 11
Education,	13,490	8 4
Roads, &c.	56,232	0 0
Legislature,	12,371	19 3
Public Buildings,	7,292	0 0
Return Duties,	4,267	0 0
Light Houses,	4,429	0 0
Charity,	3,423	0 0
Other services,	24,286	10 6
	£143,000	0 0

Expenditure for [1840.

Expenditure and Appropriations for the year 1840, about £143,000 0 0

Gross income of the year ending 31st December, 1840, from collections at Treasury & receipts at said Office from the Custom House,	£81,331	11 10
Amount received at Treasury from Receiver General	18,539	17 10—
	99,871	9 8
	£43,128	10 4

Shewing an over expenditure and appropriation of last year, amounting as above to £43,128 10 4.

"The Committee hope the sum, loaned to the Disputed Territory Fund, of £1500, will be paid back into the Province Chest so soon as Funds are collected from that source, as they note by a Memorandum of the Attorney General, that the Government have claims on individuals for large amounts due that Fund, not included in the amount of assets before enumerated.

"They would recommend that the amounts now, and that may hereafter come into the hands of the Agent of the Crown Colonies, should be drawn for as soon as possible.

"The Committee cannot refrain from bringing under the notice of the House the amount of Surplus in the hands of the Executive Government, from the appropriation of £14,500 from the Civil List, amounting at the end of the year 1840 to £2,906 6 4. This sum, in the view of the Committee, was intended by the Home Government, agreably to Lord Glenelg's Despatch of the 31st August 1836, to be annually expended in services of general utility; and when it is considered that appropriations must be at present made to a greater amount than the Ordinary Revenues, it would be highly gratifying to see that sum devoted to the payment of some services, now defrayed out of those Revenues, as the Salaries of the Master of the Rolls, the travelling expenses of the Judges on the Circuits, Provincial Contingencies, &c., thereby leaving an increased amount available for Education, Roads, &c.

The Committee beg respectfully to observe, that the appropriations of the last two Sessions have been unusually large, but when it is considered that the Province was involved in a perplexing and expensive difficulty with the State of Maine, and also subjected at the same time to the loss by Fire of a large portion of the City of Saint John, with all the expenses of an extra Legislative Session, and other unavoidable charges connected with that unfortunate event, it is certainly a matter of high satisfaction that the Province is still unembarrassed, and that the resources have hitherto been such as to meet all those heavy expenses.

"In conclusion, your Committee recommend the continuance of the liberal appropriations for the Internal Improvement of the Country, and for the Education of Youth; the House exercising at the same time, the strictest economy in all the other branches of the public service.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

I. WOODWARD,
CHAS. FISHER.
JAS. BROWN, Junior.

"*Committe Room, 24th Feb.* 1841."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

British News.

MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

Yesterday se'nnight, Sir P. Laurie came to the justice room while Alderman Pirie was officiating, and stated that he had a communication to make which he considered to be one of public importance. He had to call the attention of Alderman Pirie to a Company, which, for the extent of the robberies committed by the few individuals who established it, exceeded any thing within his memory. He had received the following note from the editor of a Scotch paper, and he had inquired into the particulars, and found them by no means exaggerated:—

"Scotch Reformers' Gazette-office, Jan. 16.

"The editor of the *Scotch Reformers' Gazette* presents his respectful compliments to his distinguished countryman, Sir Peter Laurie, and begs to call the attention of Sir Peter to an article in the paper transmitted by this post respecting the Middlesex Assurance swindlers, who have just absconded with about £200,000 of their victims' money!

"The Middlesex are part of the same gang who had the unparalleled audacity to advertise the name of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, as patron of a Loan Company and General Deposit Bank, formerly exposed at the Mansion-house.

"The Duke wrote to the editor of the *Gazette*, authorizing him to expose the gang, which was done effectually in this quarter; but the press, in too many places, continued to publish the specious advertisements of the swindlers, and even to puff them, and hence the swindlers succeeded in pillaging the public to the above enormous extent."

The article alluded to, which contained an account of the flight of the directors of the Company from their premises, No. 27, Baker street, Portman Square, which were left without an atom of furniture or property of any kind, stated that the course of proceeding was most ingenious. When the Scotch paper attacked the gang, they brought actions against the proprietors for damages to an enormous amount, took care to let the public know that they were appealing to the law for redress, and became more and more confident in the tone of their addresses by advertisement, so that they made the very fact of the accusation against them instrumental to the attainment of their great object of plundering all ranks of the people. It was not supposed to be possible that an association established in so respectable a part of the metropolis, constantly appearing before the public in expensive advertisements, and taking its own part in the most awful manner in the courts of law when any one dared to asperse its motives, could have been set on foot by the mere exertion of a couple of gentlemen's servants and a couple of bankrupts in desperate circumstances, and carried on in the open day, for the mere purpose of plunder. The fact, Sir Peter said, now stared the unfortunate annuitants in the face. One of them had put into his hands the following memorandum, which Mr. Knowles, a partner in the Company, had given to her, upon receiving from her the sum of £495, on which she had been paid at the rate agreed upon until the bubble burst:—

"Independent and West Middlesex Assurance-office, for Fire, Lives, and Annuities, 27, Baker Street, Portman Square (opposite the Bazaar.)

"London, May 7, 1839.

"Mr. Wallis has this day deposited in my hands a check for the sum of £495, being the balance of purchase money for an annuity of £35 during the life of Emily Barber, for which a deed will be delivered duly enrolled in the Court of Chancery, by which this memorandum will be cancelled.

"THOMAS KNOWLES."

The distress occasioned by the flight of the company was, Sir Peter stated, indescribable. It appeared that the proprietors of the paper he had quoted had sent an agent from Glasgow to London to institute the closest inquiry: and it had been ascertained by that agent that all the directors had absconded, taking away with them upwards of £98,000 of annuities, cash paid down to them in sundry sums by victims, who, allured by their advertisements, had confided in them, exclusive altogether of the enormous amounts paid to them for their policies for fire and life assurance, the whole amounting to not less than £150,000. It was deplorable to see the numbers of poor and aged people who had embarked all they had in the world in this nefarious company, appealing to those who were unable to render them any assistance. He (Sir Peter) had seen several of the sufferers, who, he believed, had now at their command scarcely any of the necessaries of life.

Alderman Pirie said, that he had been informed of the extensive ruin which had resulted from the confidence placed by the annuitants in the company. The directors, it appeared, had resided in splendid houses and kept magnificent establishments.

Sir P. Laurie said, he deeply regretted that he could not have the opportunity of determining on the disposal of those who were engaged in an nefarious confederacy. All he could do was to make the statement, and to caution the public on the subject of depositing their money in the hands of companies or individuals, without the most indisputable evidence of their respectability. There were, he knew, several flash establishments in the metropolis at that moment, obtaining large sums of money fraudulently. The ingenuity exhibited in the management of the concern relative to which he appeared at the Mansion-house that day, was very remarkable; but crimes of ingenuity were on the increase. The Independent and West Middlesex Assurance Company pretended to have been established in the year 1696, with a capital of £1,000,000; and here it ended, with all its professed advantages, after having really existed no more than four years, during which period it was engaged in plundering the public and enriching a few miscreants, who were at that moment enjoying the fruits of their iniquity.

Mr. Hobler said, that he had received a letter from Glasgow on the subject, stating that a disclosure of what had taken place would be likely to be serviceable to the public; and it was his intention to lay it before the Lord Mayor, in order that, through the press, the circumstances might obtain publicity.

Sir P. Laurie said, that in all probability some of the particular cases of plunder would be mentioned before him at the Mansion-house next day. He understood that the chief actors in the business had betaken themselves to the continent. He again deeply regretted that he had not the power of dealing with them, but he trusted that what he said would operate as a general warning.

It was announced in the City on Wednesday, that the house of Garry and Curtis, a leading firm in the Riga trade, had stopped payment; an event which excited much surprise. Of the more immediate cause of the failure, the rumour is, some necessity which has arisen, through proceedings in Chancery, for withdrawing the capital of the senior partner, Mr. Garry. The engagements are variously stated, but none of them at any large amount, the highest being about £60,000; which is supposed to be much beyond the truth, as the transactions have been very limited of late years, and the house presumed to be the more safe on that account. Mr. Curtis was Governor of the Bank of England in 1838 and 1839, and has taken the lead in several public companies, more particularly with one established for the improvement of the communication with India by steam; a project, however, which has not yet been brought into active operation.

On the 1st January the charge for admission to the Crown jewels at the Tower was reduced to 6d., and the number of visitors is already increasing so much, that it is supposed that the annual receipts will, at the reduced fee, considerably exceed what they amounted to at 2s. each visitor.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, a rule for a criminal information which had been granted against Mr. Alaric Watts for a libel in the *United Service Gazette* on Lieut. Hart, was discharged with costs. Lord Denman condemned the article complained of; but he said there had been aggravating circumstances on the part of Lieutenant Hart, which had been suppressed when the application for a rule was made.

The state-carriage of the Dublin Corporation, with furniture and pictures, was advertised to be sold by auction on Thursday last, to pay a debt of £600 due from the Corporation, which there are no funds in the treasury to meet. It was intended to move for an injunction in the Court of Chancery to stop the sale.

A circumstance of a novel nature occurred on board the bark Armata, Captain Jackson, which arrived at Swansea a few days since, while lying at St. Jago de Cuba. A swarm of bees took possession of one of the berths in the cabin, and built the major part of a honeycomb. Captain Jackson fed them regularly with sugar and water, and had brought them many hundred miles to sea with him; but a strong gale of wind coming on, they left the ship.

The National Debt has been increased *about Seven Millions* since the accession of the whigs to office, and this without taking into account the West India loan of *Twenty Millions*, or the war expenses in China, Affghanistan, and Syria, which must amount to *several millions* more.

(*From the Limerick Standard.*)

By the letter of our private correspondent, who an officer of high rank and long standing in the army at present serving in Canada, and which we subjoin we are *exclusively* in possession of the important intelligence that a detachment of British troops, composed of 100 men of the 56th Regiment, have proceeded to the disputed territory, with instructions to retain it *ri et armis*, so that however inadequate the means taken, and however little regard may have been evinced by our rulers for the comfort of the troops employed at such a duty at this season of the year, still it shews a determination to maintain the right of Great Britain.

The following is the letter of our Correspondent:

"*Montreal, Dec.* 22.

"I am sure you will be surprised to hear, that in consequence of some probability of trouble in the disputed territory, and the government at home having required that we should hold it *ri et armis*, a party of the 56 Regiment from Sorel, consisting of 100 men, were ordered to Madawaska, and Lieutenant Freeling, of the Engineers, was sent there from Montreal, to see what accommodation there was for troops. He reported that there was no accommodation whatever for troops, and that huts must be built which would not cost much. The answer was, that no expense must be entered into for the military, and therefore, instead of being quartered at Madawaska, they must be moved, and put up in the wretched hamlet called Tenisconta, about fifty miles distant from the place they were sent to protect.

"We are overrun with Radicals of the very worst description, beginning with Poulett Thompson himself, who is doing all in his power to carry out all Lord Durham's *extremest* Radical measures. None receive favour, or even common civility or courtesy, who are not of this republican class. So sure as there is a continental war, so sure does England lose Canada. All the true English in the country, who would be loyal, and save the Colony for the mother country, are sick to loathing with the present Government, and the treatment they have received from Lord Melbourne's satellites. Even Lord Durham was far preferable to the present Governor, and his insolent Jacks in office, calling themselves *Chief* Secretaries, *First* Secretaries, *Head* Secretaries, *Civil* (!) Secretaries, *Private* Secretaries, &c., for the country is saddled with an enormous tax to pay exorbitant incomes to a set of radical spawn, who all claim the above titles. He has also a legal adviser, a Mr. Dowling, an Irishman. Can you tell me who he is? He was a pupil of Dr. Sadlier's, T. C. D. I suppose he is a minion of O'Connell's. The Governor General goes to the Popish Chapel sometimes—to shew, of course, that he is above prejudice, and that one religion is the same to him as another, therefore he will go where the majority go, particularly the pretty French girls and the Canadian rebels. He also goes, attended by his personal staff, to visit the Popish priest at the Bishop's residence close to the chapel. I will tell you an artful device of his which ought to be known at home. When the Assembly or Executive Council were assembled, he would not bring a single measure before them, until at last, tired out, and finding they were not to be employed, or of any use to their country, the most of them went to their homes throughout Canada. Well, as soon as the wily fox finds that their number is reduced to twelve, being about four or five residents of the town of Montreal and its immediate vicinity, he immediately places his ultra-Radical propositions before them, which of course are carried, and why? Six of the Council are members of it in right of offices they hold at the will of the governor, therefore no vote no place—no place no pay. One of them, (Daly) the Attorney General, is a native of Galway. Now this would be *one half* the Council, but he has the vote of the Mayor of Montreal, Peter M'Gill, who is promised a Baronetcy by the Governor General. There is another member of the same council who votes under the promise of being made sheriff. At Bytown the governor gives them a member of council to represent them in the Legislature, provided they agree to elect his nominee, so he sends a low Radical named Dunbyshire from Montreal—a man of neither property or influence, except as a Radical twaddy—and he tells them they must elect him. This same governor is coquetting with Toronto, Kingstown, Bytown, Quebec, and Montreal, holding out hopes to *each*, that if it support his views and measures, by returning a radical member, that it shall be made the seat of government. Is this a straight-forward or honest manly policy to pursue? Is it not contemptible? When Poulett Thompson was in Toronto, as Governor-General, he had a guard of honor furnished by the 32d Regiment. The guard was commanded by Captain Markham, son of the Dean of York. But this tallow-factor left the officers standing in the street as if they were private sentinels, though it is a well-known rule when Viceroys, Princes of the Blood, and even Kings, have a guard of honor furnished, that the officers accompanying the guard are always asked as guests at the table at every meal while the guard lasts. Even the proud and haughty Earl of Durham, when governor of Canada, always asked the officers of the guard to dine with him, but then he had been brought up as a gentleman. Your cotemporary, the *Limerick Chronicle*, states that several of the staff appointments in Canada are to be done away with as useless, particularly in the Quartermaster-General's department, and that Captain Sterling of the 73d Regiment resigned his appointment at Toronto because there was nothing to do. Now, we cannot suppose that Captain Sterling would have the bad taste to insult his superiors, who kindly gave him the appointment, by stating such a reason for resigning. The fact is, he wanted to go to England, and he applied for, and obtained, one year's leave of absence to do so, consequently, his appointment at Toronto had to be given to another, and quite as active-minded and efficient an officer, Lieutenant Ingall, of the 15th Regiment, who not only finds plenty to do, but gives universal satisfaction by the zealous discharge of his duties. It would be a good plan if the staff officers in Canada were more equally divided throughout the country, instead of being concentrated in the garrison towns of Montreal and Toronto, particularly the former, whereas London, Brantford, Kingston, Drummond-ville, Sorel, Chambly, and, above all, the disturbed districts of Madawaska, have not a single staff-officer in them. We have now actually two general officers with their staff in the town of Montreal. The garrison have frequent long marches into the country, and, although the snow is thick on the ground, our sham-fights go on as usual. The guns of the artillery are taken off their usual carriages, and mounted on strong sledges, and fly along over the snow much faster than they would with wheels on the bare ground. The King's Dragoon Guards and 7th Hussars are most admirably mounted. Either the horses are more active, or they do not spare them and pamper them so much as at home, for they certainly move and charge with twice the celerity of any of the cavalry in Great Britain. The troops here have mounted their winter clothing. Cavalry, infantry, and artillery wear fur caps, long boots to the top of the thigh, and great coats, with the accoutrements outside. We look very ferocious."

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 5, 1841.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Difficulties with America appear to increase rather than diminish; the latter country in its negotiations, disputes, treaties, and questions of any and every kind with any other nation, always assert that *they only* are right and just in their proceedings, while every other nation and country are sure to be in the wrong. If any neighbouring country be *invaded, pillaged and plundered*, and its subjects *murdered by American citizens* from American territory, the general government exclaim they are right, because they have not the power to controul any individual State of their independent Government. If a single State offend against the known laws of nations, by which all civilized countries acknowledge to be governed, and redress is asked from the General Government of the United States, the President very deliberately replies that each State has its Sovereignty, and it does not behove the General Government to interfere. If then remonstrance be made by a Foreign nation, with one of those petty States of America, immediate answer is given, for a reference to the General Government which alone is competent to treat with foreign nations!!

The two Boundary Lines, the North Eastern and what is termed the Oregon Territory, are fruitful sources of discord between England and America, and should have been settled many years ago; the longer these questions remain unsettled, the greater will be the difficulties thrown in by America, for with them, every year adds a *fresh imaginary claim* to each of those lands in dispute. To the Oregon territory, the United States have as much *lawful claim*, as she has to Mexico.

England has much to blame herself for, with regard to disputes with America: in her transactions with the latter country, she has always treated with her as with other nations, simply trusting that America would act and be guided by the same laws of right and wrong that are supposed to govern every other nation, but when a country always maintain that *they only* are right, and all others wrong, it ceases to be a virtue to attempt reasoning with such a government;—when England can find national honour and justice in the government of the United States, she will have discovered a load-stone that all philosophers have hitherto sought in vain.

The Slave Trade is another serious question to be settled; out of respect to the American flag, the British government have condescended to send American slavers, when captured, into American ports for adjudication; but what are the results?—the American slavers go uncondemned, and the British prize-masters are imprisoned, or obtain their liberty only, under heavy bonds for their appearance for condemnation, *under the name of a trial, at an American court of justice*, where, if their laws fail to condemn the foreigner, he is permitted to fall into the hands of a merciless mob of American citizens, to have *justice* dealt to him!!

The imprisonment of Mr. McLeod, a British subject from Canada, is a subject of great importance, and the particulars of which are generally known. This imprisonment is against the laws of nations, and is a *blot* upon the page of history, which it is hoped that America will speedily erase, for her own credit, or England, in the support of all that is right, just, and honourable, must and will erase it for her.

CUNARD'S STEAMERS.—Private letters state that Messrs. Cunard, have completed arrangements for running steamers weekly across the Atlantic during the ensuing summer; and that they have taken the contract from Government to supply a large steamer for the Bay of Fundy, to carry the Mails from St. John to Nova Scotia.

PAY FOR EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS, &c.—We would draw the attention of our readers, to the communication of our Correspondent "*Anti-Consistency*" on this subject, and to the debate furnished by him, which took place in our House of Assembly in February 1834; the subject being so appropriate, must now be read with great interest.

FIRE.—On Tuesday last, a house occupied by a person named Henderson, in the upper part of Duke Street, was partly consumed by fire, the whole of the roof was destroyed, and damages done to the upper stories: fortunately it took place at an early hour in the afternoon, and from the vigilance of individuals who assembled, prevented the fire from extending beyond the building where in it originated.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the *New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company*, held on Monday the 1st inst., the following persons were elected Directors of that Institution for the current year:—John Boyd, John Hammond, R. F. Hazen, William Jarvis, John Kinnear, A. S. Perkins, R. M. Jarvis, G. T. Ray, N. Merritt, Mark Dole, Robert Keltie, D. J. McLaughlin, Henry Chubb, Esquires.—And at a Meeting of the Directors held subsequently, John Boyd, Esq. was re-elected President.

CAPT. W. F. WILLIAMS, of the Royal Artillery, son of the late Thomas Williams, Esq. of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, has been selected, and ordered to proceed to Constantinople to organize the Sultan's Artillery.—This flattering and public acknowledgement of his military merit is honorable to Captain Williams, and must be particularly gratifying to his relatives in this City and Sussex Vale. We congratulate not only Captain Williams and friends upon the confidence and honour which has been thus conferred upon him, but also his native Province, Nova Scotia;—as this is one among many other instances in which Nova Scotians and New-Brunswickers have been foremost in their Country's service.

The *Catholic Temperance Society*, we are pleased to learn, is still progressing most successfully. On Sunday, 21st inst. the Rev. Mr. Dunphy administered the total abstinence pledge to 134 postulants, and during this week 27 more were enrolled. The Rev. Gentleman is certainly deserving of the lasting gratitude of the citizens for his zeal in the promotion of this good cause, the effects of which are already apparent in many hitherto suffering and afflicted families in this City and Portland, and which must continue more or less to be attended with beneficial results to all classes of the community—to say nothing of the higher interests of the individuals, which will be greatly advanced by an abandonment of the sin of drunkenness, and its attended evils.—*Courier.*

CONSISTENCY.

House of Assembly, Wednesday, 25th March 1840.—Resolved. That there be granted, to His Excellency the Lieut