THE
Weekly Chronicle.

Terms—15 shillings per annum :] "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

Vol. IV. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1840. No. 31.

The Chronicle,

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All letters, communications, &c. must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Weekly Almanack.

April.	R. Sun.	S.	Moon.	H. W.
4 Saturday,	5 34	6 32	9 42	ev 25
5 Sunday,	5 33	6 33	11 4	1 9
6 Monday,	5 31	6 34	morn.	1 57
7 Tuesday,	5 29	6 35	0 18	2 53
8 Wednesday,	5 28	6 36	1 20	4 1
9 Thursday,	5 26	6 37	2 8	5 24
10 Friday,	5 25	6 38	2 44	6 49

First Quarter, 9th. 1h. 43m. mo.

Public Institutions.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Commercial Bank.—Henry Gilbert, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: John Wishart, Esq.

Bank of British North America.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: E. D. W. Ratchford, Esq.

New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John Boyd, Esquire; President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

Savings Bank.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

Marine Insurance.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Marine Assurance Company.—Jas. Kirk, Esq. President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of James Dorie, late of this city, deceased, are hereby requested to present their claims for adjustment; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Administrator.*

Saint John, 5th February, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of James Otty, late of this City, deceased, are required to hand in their claims forthwith for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN ROBERTSON, } *Executors*
JOHN V. THURGAR, }

Saint John, 5th February, 1840. 3m.

NOTICE.

THE accounts of all Persons remaining indebted to the late Firm of W. H. Street & Ranney, and which have not been adjusted by the parties giving Promissory Notes or other accepted security, will be forthwith put in suit.

W. H. STREET.

St. John, 6th Feb. 1840.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late Mrs. Margaret A. Hanford, will please render the same for adjustment; and these indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same forthwith to the subscriber.

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, Jan. 14, 1840. *Administrator.*

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN GALE, late of this City, deceased, are requested to hand in their claims, duly attested, for adjustment: and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment without delay.

LUCY GALE.

St. John, Nov. 23, 1839. *Sole Executrix.*

La Retraite.

ALFRED COLLINS, most respectfully intimates to his friends and the Public, that he has reopened that well known Establishment in Church street, lately occupied by Mr. F. D. S. Jones, and adjoining the grocery of Mr. J. Malcolm. No expense has been spared to render *La Retraite* a favourite place of call, where Gentlemen will be sure of accommodation. A. C. stock of *Wines, Brandy, &c. &c.* for excellence cannot be excelled in the city: he challenges competition, and solicits from a discerning Public a share of their patronage.

Dec. 20.

J. M'LARDY'S
New Baking Establishment, near the Post-Office, Princess-st.

WHEAT and Rye BREAD of superior quality, being manufactured on the most improved plan and warranted free from souring.

Victoria Tea Biscuit fresh every day. Breakfast Rolls every morning at 8 o'clock.

Ship Bread made to order, in the best Greenock style.

15th November.

Caution.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against Cutting LOGS or in any manner trespassing upon Lot No. 1592, adjoining Mr. Scntell's property at Loch Lomond, as in the event thereof they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

THOS. BALDWIN.

Feb. 21, 1840.

Bank Stock Wanted.

WANTED a few Shares of the Capital Stock of the Commercial, or Bank of New Brunswick, if to be had immediately.

JOHN V. THURGAR,

Feb. 28. *Corner of Water & Duke streets.*

Miscellany.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS IN THE EAST.

January, 8, 1839,—Sailed away from the shores of Ceylon at sunset and stood towards Cape Cormorin. The passage across the Gulf of Menar was as usual boisterous and produced for the second time in my life that dreadful sensation sea-sickness, which kept me chained to the mizen during the night and all the following day, for I found my cabin was situated so far forward that it brought me to close quarters with a large tusk Elephant, which the Indian Government was sending to Mehemet Ali, the Pasha of Egypt, and the annoyance caused by this monster and his mate was insupportable: indeed the ship was overloaded with 30 passengers amongst them Sir P. Maitland, Lady Sarah and five children.

10th, at daylight, we got sight of Cape Cormorin, and sailed up the Malabar coast and saw those mountains I described in my former travels: better both in health and spirits. On the 12th we aimed at Alleppo, and not finding passengers, we proceeded on our voyage to the Red Sea, on the 15th Jan. and stood off through the 10 degree channel of the Maldine Islands; the weather was delightful and each succeeding day brought with it an accession of strength and a cooler atmosphere, indeed it was lake sailing, the studding sails continued set for several days and nothing could exceed the kindness of the captain or the good fellowship of the passengers; our table supplied with every luxury especially a great variety of preserved English vegetables, such as green peas, carrots, and turnips which I had not tasted for ten years.

22d and 23d, arrvied off the Island of Secotan and sailed along its shores, it has been used as a coal depot for our steamers running in the Red Sea, but being found very unhealthy the Government abandoned it for Ovea on the coast of Arabia Felix, the Arab Chief however had failed in his treaty to deliver it up to us and we found the ships lying off the port which had been stormed by the Troops two days previously, so we had a narrow chance of seeing the fight, a Madshesswan and some Sepoys were killed. On the 27th Jan. we approached the celebrated straits of Babel-Maudel (or in Arabic) the gates of death;—even to the moderns it is always dangerous and with the ancients, without compass I doubt not it gained a dear bought name. 28th, the mate called me at 2 o'clock as we were passing the straits, the night was bright but stormy, and from the brilliant moonlight I should think the passage was 8 or 9 miles broad, the mountains of Arabia and Abyssinia rose to great heights around us, black and forbidding indeed.—We had no Pilot but ran by compass and bearings and the few moments which passed in our transit from the ocean to the Red Sea were of extreme pleasure and excitement—on rounding the last promontory of the Arabian side we suddenly opened into broad water and ran with great rapidity along the shore towards Mocha, the wind increasing to a gale we hove to until daylight, when we found that celebrated port with its white walls and mosques close to leeward, its streets are dirty and narrow, and nothing but its coffee supports it. The shores are sandy and without a blade of grass, but the berry is cultivated in the mountains about two days journey from the port. The Pasha of Egypt has the whole trade in his hands and I believe very little of the genuine berry finds its way to Europe except through Alexandria to which place it is conveyed on camels from Sues. 3d Feb. many ships full of Pilgrims passed us and we boarded one having 500 poor deluded creatures on board in a sad state of destitution, no Christian is allowed to visit the birth place of Mehemet so that we did not land at Mecca. On the 4th the sun rose with great splendour over that arch rogues, city which is situated between mountains and only seen on near approach. We now kept along the Arabian shores and passed the Island of St. John after which it came on to blow gales of wind ahead and we were sadly knocked about. A steamer passed us to day and told us of war with America and 60,000 Americans entering Canada! Who will pay such a host? Certainly not calculating Jonathan! I never fully appreciated the value of steam until I saw this boat pass us poor baffled wretches and disappear in two hours. We now continued to stretch from the Arabian to the African sides and saw Nubria with her mountains of singularly forbidding aspect being black and bleak from the sea to their summits, an utter desert and solitude.

13th Feb. lay too off Cossair and fortunately got a Pilot who led us safely into the little harbour and anchored us close to the shores of the desert of Egypt. We were soon landed and found the town a collection of mud-huts too miserable to shelter any people but Arabs and camel drivers. The Governor was lodged in a good house, very recently built and here we paid him a visit, he received us in a small square room surrounded by Ottomans, was very civil, offering to serve us in any way in his power and presented each of our Desert party (4) with long pipes and a cup of black coffee in a silver stand about the size of an egg cup. We then took our leave and prepared to embark our stores and baggage to cross the desert. Each person had 3 dozen of water in bottles; 1 dozen of wine, biscuit, some preserved meats and soups and the English agent lent us two Tents: all was snugly packed in boxes and lashed on the backs of 22 camels which we hired for one dollar apiece to carry us 111 miles to the banks of the Nile! One party rode on asses, little wretches so small that we could get on and off without stirraps, and with our green veils to keep off the sun and glare of the desert, we made a most laughable procession out of Cossair, on the evening of the 14th Feby., when we immediately entered the desert and got to our encampment at Beer Englis (English well) after dark. Our road lay along a narrow sandy plain closely shut in between ragged hills, all was as silent as death, not a blade of grass, not a beast or bird, our little steeds travelled at a foots, pace and did not reach our tents which had been sent out in the morning till 8 p. m. Mehemet Ali our Arab guide and interpreter followed at a still more crawling pace and did not arrive until our party was asleep on the sand with their saddles for pillows. We should have passed the spot had not the embers of a fire at which some Bedouin Arabs were cooking their evening cake, given us a faint view of our two tents. Our dinner was now served and jokes landed on the dreadful privations of the desert, and our first night's sleep in the wilderness was interrupted only by the dawn of the following day, contrast all this comfort with the sodden cake of the Arab, his want of water, his exposure to the keen cutting night winds in these bleak regions and you have the reverse of the medal. Feb. 15th, rose at daylight and partook of an excellent breakfast of tea bread butter and eggs and got the camels loaded, but just as we were starting my poor native servant fell ill and very nearly finished his career: however we got him so far over his troubles as to be able to ride on a bed placed on a camel's back, and our party set off from the encampment at 10 a. m. Our next tent was pitched at Said Soloman, a distance of 12 miles, the march proved a very trying one as the sun very soon dispelled the clouds and mists of night and rendered the heat and glare very unpleasant. We found the features of the Desert the same as on the preceding day, passed the bodies of dead camels in great numbers, and the vultures which soared over them, and the desert rats, which burrowed under them were the only living things to be seen!—rested for an hour under the narrow shade of a projecting rock, lunched and pushed on to our tent which we reached at 5 p. m. The narrow gorge of our encampment was strewed with the carcases of numbers of recently dead camels and presented a very melancholy picture of the mortality amongst that valuable indeed indispensable class of animals. The indistinct track of this day's journey was little short of a charnel house. We found a scanty supply of brackish water for the camels and this water I think destroys them by hundreds. My health had improved by exercise, we dined heartily and almost forgot that we were encamped in the midst of a waste so utter as to deny food to a sparrow. Feb. 16 started at 7 a. m. so as to enable us to reach Judd a distance of 20 miles, day hot and dead camels marked the direction of our route across the Desert, reached our tents at 5 and found a little water trickling from a rock of which we drank with avidity, high rocks closed us in on every side and camel's skeletons whitened the sands.

17th, rose and walked 39 miles this day and came in much exhausted, encamped among the Bedouin Arabs living in mud huts like bee-hives, we did not reach the ground till 9 p. m. and made ourselves ill with sour milk, as no dinner could be cooked, a bright moon and dead camels pointed out our way! here we saw the first habitation but not a blade of grass. 18th toiled over sandy deserts 20 miles and ascending a ridge about 2 o'clock p. m. got a view of the Nile and its green banks, laughed and shouted like children, got to Beer Amber at 5, shot quail and rolled in corn and clover fields, some crops were ripe, some half grown and some gathered. The Arabs were preparing other spots for seed! all this in February!!

From the Journal of a Military Man a native of Nova Scotia.

THE BRIDE.

"She stood beside the Altar,"
Amidst the proud and gay;
She gave her hand to him, but oh,
Her heart was far away;
With downcast eyes, and falt'ring tongue,
She promised to "obey."

And where was he, the lov'd one?
He fill'd a warrior's grave,
His eagle eye, and warring plume,
Were foremost of the brave,
He fell, but not until his arm,
Had rescued many a slave.

And did that peerless beauty,
Prove faithful to her vow,
To him, to whom she gave her hand,
With pale and anxious brow?
And did she honour him through life?
And does she love him now?

Look at yon aged noble,
Mark well his stately mien,
And see his mild, benignant eye,
Bent o'er a lovely scene;
It speaks to him of what he is,
And tells what he has been.

There sit two beauteous daughters,
And at their feet a third;
A dear and gentle little child,
His own sweet warbling bird;
While reading to that lovely group,
A manly voice is heard.

And leaning on his shoulder,
The partner of his life,
Smooths down his long and silvery locks,
And talks of early strife,
He clasps her to his breast, and cries,
My lov'd my faithful wife.

St. Andrews, March 25, 1840.

The British Army of India.—The following despatch gives an interesting account of the progress of the British arms in Affghanistan. Sir Thomas Willshire was left in Cabool, by the late Sir John Keane, in command of that portion of the British army which remained for the protection of the British interests in that quarter.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp, Deothanee, December 4, 1839.

The many outrages and murders committed, in attacks on the followers of the army of the Indus, by the plundering tribes in the neighborhood of the Bolan Pass, at the instigation of their Chief Meer Mehrab Khan of Kelat, at a time when he was professing friendship for the British Government, and negotiating a treaty with its representatives, having compelled the Government to direct a detachment of the army to proceed to Kelat, for the exaction of retribution from the Chieftain, and for the execution of such arrangements as would establish future security in that quarter, a force under the orders of Major General Willshire, C. B., was employed on this service, and the Right Honorable the Governor General of India having, this day, received that Officer's report of the successful accomplishment of the objects intrusted to him, has been pleased to direct that the folowing copy of his despatch, dated 14th ultimo, be published for general information.

The Governor General is happy to avail himself of this opportunity to record his high admiration of the signal gallantry and spirit of the troops engaged on this occasion, and offers, on the part of the Government, his best thanks to Major General Willshire, and to the officers, and men who served under him.

By command of the Governor General.

T. H. MADDOCK, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General.

From Major General Sir Thomas Willshire, K. C. B., to the Governor General of India.

Camp, near Kelat, Nov. 14, 1839.

My Lord,—1. In obedience to the joint instructions furnished me by his Excellency the commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Indus, and the Envoy and Minister to his Majesty Shah Shooja, under date Cabool, the 17th September, 1839, deputing to me the duty of deposing Mehrab Khan of Kelat, in consequence of the avowed hostility of that chief to the British nation during the present campaign, I have the honor to report, that on my arrival at Quetta on the 31st ult., I communicated with Capt. Bean, the political agent in Shawl, and arranged with him the best means of giving effect to the orders I had received.

2. In consequence of the want of public carriage, and the limited quantity of commissariat supplies at Quetta, as well as the reported want of forage on the route to Kelat, I was obliged to despatch to Cutch Gundava the whole of the cavalry and the greater portion of the artillery, taking with me only the troops noted in the margin, leaving Quetta on the 3d instant.*

3. During the march the communications received from Mehrab Khan were so far from acceding to the terms offered, that he threatened resistance if the troops approached his capital. I therefore proceeded and arrived at the village of Ciranee, within eight miles of Kelat, on the 12th instant.

4. Marching from thence the following morning, a body of horse were perceived on the right of the road, which commenced firing on the advanced guard commanded by Major Pennycuick, her Majesty's 17th regiment, as the column advanced; and skirmishing between them continued until we came in sight of Kelat, rather less than a mile distant.

5. I now discovered that three heights on the north-west face of the fort, and parallel to the north were covered with infantry, with five guns in position, protected by small parapet walls.

6. Captain Peat, chief engineer, immediately reconnoitred, and having reported that nothing could be done until these heights were in our possession, I decided upon at once storming them simultaneously, and, if practicable, entering the fort with the fugitives, as the gate in the northern face was occasionally opened to keep up the communication between the fort and the heights.

7. To effect this object, I detached a company from each of the European regiments from the advanced guard with Major Pennycuick, her Majesty's 17th regiment, for the purpose of occupying the gardens and enclosures to the northeast of the town, and two more companies in the plain, midway between them and the column; at the same time I ordered three columns of attack to be formed, composed of four companies from each corps, under their respective commanding officers, Major Carruthers, of the Queen's, Lieutenant-Colonel Croker, her Majesty's 17th regiment, and Major Western, 31st Bengal native infantry, the whole under the command of Brigadier Baumgardt, the remainder of the regiments forming three columns of reserve under my own direction to move in support.

8. A hill being allotted to each column, Brigadier Stevenson commanding the artillery, moved quickly forward in front towards the base of the heights, and when within the required range, opened fire upon the infantry and guns, under cover of which the columns moved steadily on, and commenced the ascent, for the purposing of carrying the heights, exposed to the fire of the enemy's guns, which had commenced while the columns of attack were forming.

9. Before the columns reached their respective summits of the hills, the enemy, overpowered by the superior and well directed fire of our artillery, had abandoned them, attempting to carry off their guns, but which they were unable to do; at this moment it appearing to me the opportunity offered for the troops to get in with the fugitives, and, if possible, gain possession of the gate of the fortress, I despatched orders to the Queen's Royal and 17th regiments to make a rush from the heights for that purpose, following myself to the summit of the nearest, to observe the result; at this moment the four companies on my left, which had been detached to the gardens and plain, seeing the chance that offered of entering the fort, moved rapidly forward from their respective points towards the gateway, under a heavy and well directed fire from the walls of the fort and citadel, which were thronged by the enemy.

10. The gate having been closed before the troops moving towards it could effect the desired object, and the garrison strengthened by the enemy driven from the heights, they were compelled to cover themselves as far as practicable behind some walls and ruined buildings to the right and left of it, while Brigadier Stevenson having ascended the heights with the artillery, opened two guns under the command of Lieutenant Forster, Bombay Horse Artillery, upon the defences above the gate and its vicinity, while the fire of two others, commanded by Lieutenant Cooper, Shah's artillery, was directed against the gate itself, the remaining two with Lieutenant Creed being sent round to the road on the left leading direct up to the gate, and when within two hundred yards commenced fire for the purpose of completing the blowing it open, and after a few rounds they succeeded in knocking in one half of it: on observing this I rode down the hill towards the gate, pointing to it, thereby announcing to the troops it was open: they instantly rose from their cover, and rushed in, those under the command of Major Pennycuick being the nearest were the first to gain the gate, headed by that officer, the whole of the storming columns from the three regiments rapidly following, and gaining an entrance as quickly as it was possible to do so, under a heavy fire from the works and from his interior, the enemy making a most gallant and determined resistance, disputing every inch of ground up to the walls of the inner citadel.

11. At this time I directed the reserve columns to be brought near the gate, and detached one company of the 17th regiment, under Captain Darley, to the western side of the fort, followed by a portion of the 31st Bengal native infantry, commanded by Major Western, conducted by Captain Outram, acting as my extra aide-de-camp, for the purpose of securing the heights under which the southern angle is situated, and intercept any of the garrison escaping from that side; having driven off the enemy from the heights above, the united detachments then descended to the gate of the fort below, and forced it open before the garrison (who closed it as they saw the troops approach) had time to secure it.

12. When the party was detached by the western face, I also sent two companies from the reserve of the 17th, under Major Deshon, and two guns of the Shah's artillery, under the command of Lieut. Creed, Bombay artillery, by the eastern to the southern face, for the purpose of blowing open the gate above alluded to, had it been necessary, as well as the gate of the inner citadel; the infantry joining the other detachments, making their way through the town in the direction of the citadel.

13. After some delay, the troops that held possession of the town, at length succeeded in forcing an entrance into the citadel, where a desperate resistance was made by Mehrab Khan at the head of his people, he himself, with many of his principal chiefs, being killed sword in hand; several others however, kept up a fire upon our troops from detached buildings difficult of access, and it was not until late in the afternoon, that those that survived, were induced to give themselves up, on a promise of their lives being spared.

14. From every account I have reason to believe the garrison consisted of upwards of two thousand fighting men, and that the son Mehrab Khan had been expected to join him from Norosky, with a further reinforcement; the inclosed return will shew the strength of the force under my command present at the capture.

15. The defences of the fort, as in the case of Ghuznee, far exceeded in strength what I had been led to suppose from previous report, and the towering height of the inner citadel, was most formidable both in appearance and reality.

16. I lament to say that the loss of killed and wounded on our side has been severe, as will be seen by the accompanying return; that on the part of the enemy must have been great, but the exact number I have not been able to ascertain; several hundred of prisoners were taken, from whom the political agent has selected those he considers it necessary for the present to retain in confinement: the remainder have been liberated.

17. It is quite impossible for me sufficiently to express admiration of the gallant and steady conduct of the officers and men upon this occasion: but the fact of less than an hour having elapsed from the formation of the columns for the attack, to the period of the troops being within the fort, and this performed in the open day, and in the face of an enemy so very superior in numbers, and so perfectly prepared for resistance, will I trust, convince your Lordship how deserving officers and troops are of my warmest thanks, and of the highest praise that can be bestowed.

Here follow complimentary notices of particular officers for their gallant conduct.

The force of the British army engaged was about 1500 men. The following list is attached to the despatch.

List of Beloche Sirdars killed in the assault of Kelat, on the 13th of November, 1839.

Meer Mehrab Khan, Chief of Kelat; Meer Wullee Mahomed, the Muengul Sirdar of Wudd; Abdool Kurreem, Ruhsanee Sirdar; Dad Kurteen, Shahwanee Sirdar; Mahomed Ruzza, nephew of the Vizier Mahomed Hoossein; Khysur Khan, Ahsehrie Sirdar; Dewan Bucha Mull, Financial Minister; Noor Mahomed and Taj Mahomed, Shagassa Sirdras.

Prisoners—Mahomed Hoossein, Vizier; Moola Ruheem dad, Ex Naib of Shawl; with several others of inferior rank.

J. D. D. BEAN, Political Agent.

*2 guns Bombay Horse Artillery; 4 guns Shah's Horse Artillery; 2 Ruesalas Local Horse; Queen's Royals; H. M. 17th Regiment; 31st Bengal Native Infantry; Bombay Engineers,

Progress of Socialism.—The socialists are most industriously spreading the poison of their doctrines throughout Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, and other large provincial towns. Able and zealous men are engaged as missionaries, a sort of itinerant ministers of vice, to each of which is assigned a district of circuit of country, which he is to impregnate with the germs of *socialism*. They are unhappily, succeeding in their work of demoralisation to an alarming extent, not merely in our manufacturing districts, where the population is dense, and public morals are at the lowest ebb, but in many a quiet and country village; working insidiously, distributing their tracts, and entrapping the unwary by their fervid zeal for the dissemination of their tenets. Their tracts generally contain the most awful blasphemies and the most depraved language, denying altogether the existence of a God, and charging upon Christianity the majority of the evils which overrun the world. And yet the head of this atrocious system was publicly presented to our youthful and unsuspecting Sovereign, in the sight of all England, by Lord Melbourne.—*Morning Herald.*

Church Rates.—Important Fact.—It was stated in the House of Commons two years ago that nineteen twentieths of the church-rates were paid by churchmen. The whole amount for that year was estimated at £600,000, of which £570,000 was *paid by churchmen*, and £30,000 by dissenters. In the same year the sum of £25,000 was voted by parliament to dissenting teachers, and a further sum of £24,000 towards the erection of dissenting meeting-houses and the popish college at Maynooth. Out of these two last sums the churchmen paid seven-eights, or £43,000; therefore churchmen are actually paying £13,000 more in *one year* towards the support of dissent than the dissenters are paying towards the established church.—*Courier.*

No Money.—A few days since, a couple who had been out-asked presented themselves at Marylebone Church to be married. On the ceremony being concluded, the usual fees were demanded of the bridegroom, who coolly replied that he had no money. At this unusual state of things, both the parson and clerk appeared dumb-founded. The latter threatened suits in all sorts of courts, civil and ecclesiastical. To all this the bridegroom turned a deaf ear, while the bride, chucking him under the chin, cried, "Never mind Jim; at any rate they can't unmarry us."—*Newcastle Journal.*

Humbugging a Horse.—A few days ago, Jack Horsley, a waggoner at Hartley colliery, had occasion to drive a horse and cart to Hollow-well sands for a fother of gravel, and on returning, the horse (a very strong but a very lazy one) refused to draw his load up the bank, (which is of considerable activity,) notwithstanding all the coaxing and threatening that Jack was master of; but being determined to make the horse finish its work, Jack went off and brought another horse, which he put right a head of the idle one as a leader, and pretended to attach the chains by rattling them against the trams; after which Jack gave a loud crack with his whip, and a sharp call of encouragement, and away went the dupe with the greatest ease imaginable, supposing he was assisted all the time.—*Berwick Advertiser.*

The *Observer* of Trieste states that there is at present living at Hildgansen, in Silesia, a man named Hans Herz, in his 142d year. He has not gone out of doors for the last 27 years, but still takes two or three turns in his chamber every day. When the weather is fine, he opens his window and smokes his pipe. He has not been able to speak distinctly for six years, but utters a few inarticulate sounds, which his grandchildren, who attend him (all his sons are dead) understand. "This man," adds the *Observer*, "has lived in three different centuries, a thing never witnessed, perhaps, since the time of the patriarchs."

Curious Family Register.—There is a family in this town that have a Bible containing all their names entered by their father and grandfather, who used to dispense with dates by the following plan:—"Eawr Jem wur born i'th' America war. Eawr Meary wur born i' that great frost. Eawr Bill were born when Ostler wur killed i'th' delph. Eawr Sally wur born when Gorsey Meadow wur mown. Eawr Peggy wur born i'th' great wind. Eawr John wur born when Holland wur hung. Eawr Robbut wur born when th' cow run at my mother i'th' Hedger Lones. Eawr Jenny wur born when Longworth wur gibbeted, un owd penny pieces wur made. Eawr Charlotte wur born when th' short peace wur made. Un aw have as bonny a mark of a yerring on my soide as ever you seed in your loife."—*Bolton Chronicle.*

Prince Albert.—The following are the terms of the notice of Colonel Sibthorp, as entered on the Commons' books yesterday morning:—"In Prince Albert's Annuity Bill to insert the following clause:—'Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted, that, in case his Serene Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha shall survive her Majesty, such sum or sums as may be granted by Act of Parliament, by way of annuity, to his serene highness during his natural life, shall altogether and wholly cease and determine, in case his serene highness shall reside for a less period than six months consecutively in each year within the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or shall ally himself in marriage with any foreign princess or foreign person, or shall cease to profess and adhere to the Protestant religion as by law established within these realms."—*Herald.*

The total amount of signatures attached to the anti-corn law petition, agreed to at a public meeting of the electors of Glasgow, amounts to 50,760.

Provincial Legislature.

House of Assembly, March 19, 1840.

SAINT JOHN COUNTY BYE ROADS.

£130 for the road from Blakslee's Farm to Little River, of which £121 11 5 to paid to R. Calvert, late Commissioner, for balance of Bridge over Little River; 50 for the road from Frog Pond to Loch Lomond; 12 for the road from Black Settlement Road to Garnet's; 50 for the road from Garnet's to Emerson's Creek, Mountain Road, so called; 20 for the road from Little River to Mispec, onwards; 25 for the road from Little River to Loch Lomond; 40 for the road from Little River to Black River, to be expended from east side of Calvert's Farm to Black River; 25 for the road from the Old Westmorland Road, through the Golden Grove Settlement, and to build a new Bridge over Wootten's mill stream; 20 for the road from the Bridge at Cody's to head of first Lake; 60 for the road from head of first Lake to Quaco; 12 for the Road from Mispec Mills to Cape Spencer; 25 for the new road opened by Brown and others, past Brown's Mill, to Tynemouth; 15 for the road from Black River to Emerson's Creek, and thence to Gardiner's Creek, including a Causeway from the New Bridge over Emerson's Creek, to the hill at the school house, south side; 5 to improve Wallace's Hill, Black River Settlement; 10 for the road from Cother's Road, so called, to County line, towards late Miller Smith's; 50 for the Road from Black Settlement Road to Wilmot's Farm on Quaco Road, Back Road, so called; 20 for the road from the Quaco Road, through Ryan's Settlement, to the New Shepody Road; 10 for the road from the Valley Road, near Millican's, to the County Line, towards Hammond River; 20 for the road from Quaco to the County line, near Tabor's, Old Quaco Road; 20 for the road from Dipper Harbour School House to the Saint Andrews Road; 10 for the Road through Bloomsbury Settlement, to intersect the M'Britainny Road; 15 for the Road from John Davidson's, to the Old Quaco Road; 10 for the Road from Millican's Road, past Cain's, to County line, to be expended from County line past Cain's; 10 for the road from Quaco Road to Tynemouth, by John Brown's; 10 for the road from Black Beach to Pisarenco; 10 for the road from Sand Cove to Main Road; 20 for the road from Quaco Road to Barns' Mill, Mill and Church Road, to be expended from Quaco Road, onwards; 25 for the road from Cody's to the School House in Hibernia Settlement; 20 for the road from the above School House to the Forks of the Road opened by Brown and others; 12 for the Bridge across the Creek at Craft's Mill, on the Road to Saint Andrews; 15 for the bridge over Gardner's Creek; 10 for the road from Mahar's west line to Harding's Mill; 25 for the road from Highway near Delany's to the Kennebeccasis; 15 for the road leading to Sand Point; 25 for the road from Indian Town to Kennebeccasis, opposite the Brothers'; 10 for the road from Boar's Head to the Road near M'Croskin's; 25 towards completing the Bridge over Spoon Cove, on the Highway near Indian Town, past M'Kay's Mill; 15 for the road from the Narrows of Musquash to the Saint Andrew's Road; 15 for the road from Black Beach to the Saint Andrews Road, by way of the Irish Settlement; 10 for the road from Hatfield's Mills to John M'Namara's; 10 for the road from the Settlement, near Menzie's, to the Saint Andrews Road; 15 for the road from the Quaco Road to the County line, near Read's Farm, Cother's Road so called; 10 for the road from Barry's Mills to the Loch Lomond Road; 10 for the road from M'Britainny's Road, past M'Claren's Mill to Bay Shore; 20 for the road from Great Salmon River to Quaco; 20 for the road from the Shepody Road, at or near Schoales', to the Great Salmon River; 20 for the road from the bridge at Tynemouth, leading across the Marsh, and thence to Quaco by the Shore Road; 15 for the road from the Forks of M'Britanny's Road to Tynemouth, by way of Frazer's Mill; 25 for the road from Power's Farm to Quaco, New Quaco Road; 12 for the road from the Hibernia Settlement to the Quaco Road; 10 for a bridge over the stream on the road leading to Ellison's, past Smith's, in vicinity of Black River; 5 to assist the inhabitants to build a bridge over Mispec stream, on the road leading down the east side of said stream; 15 for the road explored from Stanley's to West Beach; 10 for the road from Black River Road to Mount Prospect; 30 towards reimbursing Hugh M'Kay for Bridge over M'Kay's Mill stream; 7 to improve the Portages between the different Lakes, (Loch Lomond) to facilitate Winter travelling.

March 20.

4th. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee That it would be inexpedient for the House to interfere between the late Commissioner of Crown Lands and his principal Deputy or Deputies, it being a matter of a private nature between the parties.

5th. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That the Message received from His Excellency on the 24th day of February last, relative to an allowance being made to Lauchlan Donaldson, Esquire, as Surveyor of Light Houses, should be referred to the Committee of Supply.

A Message from the Legislative Council, Mr. Miller, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the Address, prepared by the Joint Committee of both Houses, to Her Majesty, on the subject of an Act of the Imperial Parliament on the subject of Vessels clearing from Ports in British North America, laden with Timber, with Deck Loads.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a Select Committee should be appointed to prepare a Bill, authorizing a Grant of Land to be prepared to "*The North American Colonial Association of Ireland*," for the purpose of establishing a Settlement for Emigrants." *Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

March 21.

Resolved, That there be granted to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, the sum of 3,600 towards relieving the heavy assessment upon the said City, consequent upon the Act for widening several Streets therein, for the preservation of property and preventing the ravages of Fire, agreeably to the Report and recommendation of the Select Committee on this subject, made to this House on the 16th instant, out of which the expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the Acts of Assembly for widening the Streets, to be paid.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £30 towards the expense of exploring, by a Commissioner or Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, a proposed new line of Road along the Shore of the Bay of Fundy, from Wolfe Point to Quaco, as contemplated by the Petition of Isaac Turner and others; and to make Report of the same at or before the next Session of the General Assembly; the results of such exploration to exhibit the courses and distances, the levels and probable expense of opening the same.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £300 for the purpose of building a sufficient Bridge, with a Draw therein, over the Musquash River, on or adjoining the site of the present Bridge, near the residence of