Provincial Act.

An Act further to facilitate the means of supplying the city of saint John with Water.

Passed 12th April, 1844.

"WHEREAS the incorporation of the saint John Water Company has proved highly beneficial to the public, and the copious supply of water gratuitously afforded by the said company for the extinguishment of the several calamitous fires which have so frequently occurred in the said city, has been the means, under Providence, of preserving the said city from almost total destruction; and it is just and reasonable the property thereby deriving benefit from the said company, should in future be made liable to contribute towards the charges and expenses of establishing, upholding and preserving the same:

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That it shall and may be lawful for the said saint John Water company, and they are hereby required, within six calendar months after the passing of this act, by Public Notice in any two or more of the Newspapers published in the said city, to require all stockholders in the said company who may not have paid in the whole amount of their capital stock, or the representative or representatives of such stockholders, to pay in all the residue of the same remaining unpaid, within such time and in such manner as the said saint John Water company may in such notice direct; and in case default shall be made in the paying in of such capital stock so directed and required to be paid in, then and in such case, all and every share and shares upon which such default shall have been made, shall be and become, and is, and are hereby declared to be forfeited to the use of the said Saint John Water Company, and it shall and may be lawful for the said saint John Water company thereupon to sell and dispose of the said share or shares so forfeited by public auction, first giving at least thirty days notice of the time and place of such sale in one or more of the Newspapers published in the said city, and to apply the proceeds of such sale to and for the use and benefit of the said saint John Water company.

II. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said city of saint John, in Common Council assembled, and they are hereby required once in every year between the first day of April and the first day of June in each and every year, by Warrant under their common Seal, directed to the Assessors hereinafter mentioned, to order a Rate and Assessment of a sum not to exceed the sum of three hundred pounds, together with the sum of seven pounds ten shillings per centum for assessing and collecting the same, to be made in due proportion upon the owner or owners of every store, house, out house, or other building situated at the Eastern side of the Harbour of the said city, which said Rate or Assessment so to be made shall be collected by a Collector to be by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said city, for that purpose from time to time appointed, and the appointment of whom by such Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, is hereby authorized and directed to be made; and in case any person or persons so rated and assessed, shall neglect or refuse to pay the sum or sums of money rated upon him, her or them, it shall and may be lawful for the said Collector to sue for and recover the same by action of debt or assumpsit in his own name in the Court of Common Pleas, or city Court of the said city, in like manner as any other demand can or may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered in the said court respectively.

III. And be it enacted, That in case any person or persons shall think him, her or themselves aggrieved by any rate or assessment to be made as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for them respectively within the space of five days after the sum so rated and assessed shall be demanded, to appeal to the common council of the said city, and whose decision shall be final and conclusive, and that a memorandum in writing of such appeal, filed in the office of the common clerk within the said term, shall suspend further proceedings until such decision shall be made; and it shall and may be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said city of saint John, to appoint annually, during the continuance of this Act, three discreet persons, being Freemen of the said city, to act as Assessors, under the provisions of this act, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of such duty before the Mayor or Recorder of the said city; and any person so appointed, who shall neglect or refuse to accept such appointment, or to become qualified, or having become qualified shall refuse or neglect to perform his duty, shall for each and every neglect or refusal forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds, to be recovered upon conviction before the Mayor or Recorder of the said city, and levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, by warrant under the hand and seal of the said Mayor or Recorder, and paid into the hands of the Chamberlain of the said city, to be applied for such uses and in such manner as the common council may direct; and the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said city may appoint some other person or persons, being Freemen, in the stead of any person or persons so refusing to act or become qualified, so often as such shall be the case, which person or persons, so to be appointed in the stead of such neglecting or refusing person or persons, shall be liable to the same and like penalties for neglect or refusal as the said neglecting or refusing person or persons, to be in like manner recovered, paid and applied, and so *toties quoties*.

V. And be it enacted, That the said Collector hereinbefore mentioned to be appointed, shall from time to time, as he shall receive the same, pay over the monies by him collected under the authority of this act, into the hands of the President or Secretary of the saint John Water company for the time being, after deducting therefrom at and after the rate of seven pounds ten shillings per centum, for assessing and collecting the same as aforesaid.

VI. Provided always and be it enacted, That no such assessment shall at any time be ordered, unless it shall be made clearly to appear to the reasonable satisfaction of the said common council, by certificate or declaration of under oath, of the President of the said saint John Water company, that the income of the said saint John Water company for the year then preceding hath not been sufficient to defray the annual legal interest on the invested capital of the said saint John Water company, with all necessary expenses; and provided further, that the said saint John Water company shall always, during the continuance of this act, have, keep and maintain, the various works of the said saint John Water company, and all the fire plugs now or hereafter to be established, in good, sufficient and effective serviceable order, so as to be immediately available in cases of fires free of all expense, costs or charges to the said city or its inhabitants.

VII. And be it enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force till the first day of October which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, and no longer; provided nevertheless, that nothing in this section contained shall be constructed to prevent the recovery of any rate or rates or assessment made within the said period of three years.

From the London Pictorial Times.

NEW FIRE-RESISTING SAFE.

The preservation of property from fire is a subject of the deepest interest to every individual member of the community. When we consider the vast amount of property represented upon parchment, and upon paper; when we regard the title-deeds and mortgage bonds which secure the landed estates of the realm—the flimsy representatives of the whole of our national debt,—the loans granted to foreign states, and our monetary obligations as a trading community—we do but glance, after all, at the importance of securing means for the preservation of our documents from destruction. And when we call to mind that the record of our monetary transactions is often wholly committed to so fragile and perishable a material that the destruction of a single paper might involve the loss of thousands of pounds, and also that the accounts of our daily business are committed to books, the destruction of which would involve our affairs in irretrievable confusion, we are more than ever convinced of the absolute necessity of providing some safe depositary in which we may treasure up such invaluable registers.

A very ingenious invention for the preservation of books, papers, and documents, from fire, manufactured and patented by Thomas Milner and son, of Everpool, and of Moorgate Street, London, has lately come under our notice, and we were present at a public trial of their principle of protection, given a few days since at the London and Birmingham Railway Station, Camden Town. This trial took place under the sanction of the directors and principal officers of the company, and in the presence of General Sir Howard Douglas, M. P.; Col. Cunningham, Royal Engineers, from the Ordnance, and a number of other gentlemen, which trial or test was eminently successful. We give in another page, a sketch of the trial, and subjoin a description of this invention, which we doubt not will be interesting to the public.

The safe box consists of two strong cases of prepared sheet iron, compressed and flatted under heavy machine-worked hammers, the outer plated with tin, tinned iron plate being the least conductor of heat of any metallic substance; and whilst care has been taken to give sufficient strength of substance and form for use, durability, and resistance of pressure, all superfluous metal, likely to conduct and retain heat, beyond what is necessary for securing this object, is avoided; the inner case is placed within the outer, leaving a chamber surrounding the contents. The chamber is filled with an alkali and vegetable non conductor, possessing extraordinary powers of resistance to the transmission of heat, and imbedded therein are metallic tubes, containing a chemical fluid of similar properties the tubes are united along their length, and at the ends, by an amalgam, which melts at 212 degree, (boiling heat); and as soon as they attain that temperature, they open, and silently, and without violence, discharge themselves into the non-conductor, thus filling the whole cavity with moisture. From each inch of fluid is slowly evolved near two thousand times its own volume of steam and vapour, which passes into, and is successively condensed into the contents of the box, rendering them damp and humid, as a newspaper from the press. By this means 1040 degrees of heat are neutralised, and rendered latent and harmless, (one half of which temperature would char the contents of the best safe or box that can be put together of dry materials), whilst the papers are made difficult to ignition,—the whole process and principle being throughout conducive, in the most extraordinary manner, to their preservation. For a much longer period than that during which a box would be in direct contact with fire, in the successive conflagration of the parts of an ordinary building, no greater heat than 212 degrees will pass through the medium into the box, a temperature perfectly harmless to books, papers, parchments, or even bank notes. The cause of the exhibition of the moisture being so protracted, is its being sheathed and protected from rapid vaporisation in the absorbent non conductor. In long continued heat, the non-conductor discharges its pyrolignous acid, which, combining with the alkali, forms a carbonaceous crust or pyrolignate of potass—the worst conductor of heat known; and from this circumstance the papers or books slowly give out again the large volume of steam that has been passed into and condensed in them, reacting most favourably in keeping down their own temperature, that of the box, and the surrounding fire. The tea kettle, boiling at 212 degrees in immediate contact with red hot fire, into which a handful of bank notes or gunpowder may be placed with safety, simply and aptly illustrates this principle. Another beautiful and forcible demonstration of its extraordinary preserving capabilities may be shown in a very simple manner, by folding a piece of common writing paper into the form of a tea-cup, having a wire circle inside, and another outside round the top, tied together with small binding wire, and two half-circles of wire crossing each other under the bottom merely to keep the form. If this paper boiler be filled with water, and put over a red hot place on the fire, where there is no smoke, it will boil away, without even discoloring the paper. With great care the boiler may be a bank note; and with perfect safety notes may be doubled up and boiled in the fire, and afterwards dried. As the inside of a loaf in an oven is preserved for hours from being more than boiled, under circumstances wherein it would be reduced to a blackened, charred mass, were it not for its own self contained moisture, materials the most combustible are kept from injury in a similar but more perfect manner within these boxes, when surrounded with burning coal. In the same heat that would serve to make a common iron safe red hot in twenty minutes, these boxes of sufficient size to contain one foot cubic measure (which dimensions are necessary for the advantageous development of the resistance and re-action of this principle), will not be heated in the interior above 212 degrees after an hour's exposure; and the moment the fire subsides, or is exhausted around them, will cool down rapidly below that temperature.—Whereas the red hot safe remains an immovable burning prison for its dry contents consuming them for hours after the fire has left it. Within each of these chambered and tubed despositories a sentinel engine may be supposed always attendant and self-acting, ready not only to extinguish but prevent fire, with its pipes charged and laid into most valuable property a public, professional, or mercantile office or private dwelling containing property uninsurable, and yet often exceeding in value of that it is deemed needful to insure—the fire itself, in its first approaches, letting loose and arousing, in concentrated operation within the box, its only efficient antagonist.

AWFUL MURDER.—A shocking murder was committed last night, in the barracks of Belfast, by a private soldier of the 66th regiment. The unfortunate culprit did not return to barracks for some hours beyond the prescribed time, and was in a state of inebriety. The sergeant of his company reprimanded him for this breach of discipline, and threatened to report him next day. The soldier at once proceeded to his quarters, loaded his firelock with ball cartridge, and returned to where the sergeant was standing, quite unconscious of any danger, when the private shot him dead. The sergeant was a man of excellent character, and by no means a rigid disciplinarian; the poor fellow has left a large family to deplore his loss. The soldier was immediately put under arrest, and it is said that the contemplation of the horrid crime he had committed brought him to a full sense of his situation. He declares he was not in possession of his senses, and that he will meet death as his just reward in this world. He was sent to the penitentiary, after the coroner's jury had declared a verdict against him of "wilful murder." He will be transmitted to Carrickfergus, and it is likely his trial will take place next week at the assizes.—*Belfast paper.*

(From the Albany Argus.)

The Secretary of State has transmitted to the legislature the annual returns of the Superintendent of the Poor, and they embrace a mass of very valuable information. Returns are received from every county in the state.

In '43, the number of county paupers relieved or supported, 78,233; do. of town do., 4,521. Whole number of regular paupers, 82,754, or about 1 to 30 of every inhabitant in the state. But in addition to these there were 62,047 paupers *temporarily* relieved by the public officers, making an aggregate of paupers in the state of New York of 144,801, or about 1 to every 18 of the inhabitants.

The whole expenditure for the poor, during 1843 is $592,353 29

But the value of the labor of the paupers amounting to 58,658 85

must be deducted and net expense is $533,694 44

which is raised by annual taxation.

During 1842 the expense was $517,738 02

Deduct pauper labour 57,133 30

$460,604 72

Thus showing an increase of pauper expenses of the year 1843 over those of 1842 of $75,980,72, or an increase in a single year over 15 per cent. in the expenditures. The average weekly expense of each pauper during the year

1843, was 58 cents and 2 mills.

1842, was 64 " 6 "

This shows that the expense of supporting each pauper has decreased 8 per cent., and yet the whole aggregate of expenses has increased 15 per cent.—This solely arises from an increase in the number of paupers. This increase was 21,314 over the preceding year. Yet it is proper to bear in mind that about one third of this increase occurred in the city of New York.

On the 15th of April 1842 a law passed directing the county superintendents of poor to make detailed returns, not only of the name, age, sex and native country of every town or county pauper, but also "a statement of the causes either direct or indirect, which have operated to render such person a pauper." At the first glance, it will be perceived that information of this character must be invaluable as it could be the pioneer of sound and safe legislation upon this complex question.

Under this new law, returns have been received from every county in the state except Albany, Greene, Suffolk and Warren. Of the 25,624 paupers returned in these special reports—

Of natives of the United States, there were:—
Males 8,103 Females 6,372 Total 14,475
Of paupers natives of Ireland, there were:—
Males 4,442 Females 2,869 Total 7,291
Of paupers natives of England, there were:—
Males 871 Females 533 Total 1,404
Of paupers natives of Scotland, there were:—
Males 173 Females 107 Total 285
Of paupers natives of Germany, there were:—
Males 461 Females 207 Total 668
Of paupers coming from Canada, there were:—
Males 220 Females 159 Total 379
Of paupers natives of France there were:—
Males 133 Females 63 Total 196
985 paupers were reported without giving their native country.

To-morrow, we shall allude to the study and alarming increase of pauperism and taxation for the last fourteen years; and we shall show by proof how much of this pauperism is caused by intemperance, debauchery and idleness, and how light would be the tax could the People be more persuaded to rule those appetites which not only debase and punish themselves, but its lengthened chain tramples upon the rights of property, kindred and country.

Riots in Philadelphia.

PARTICULARS OF YESTERDAY'S RIOTS.

During the early part of yesterday there was but little disturbance in the district of Kensington.—Many persons were on the ground from the surrounding districts, drawn thither from motives of curiosity, to see the extent of the conflagration.—Several companies of the military were on duty.—The entire row of houses on Cadwallader street extending from Master to Jefferson, besides one or two on Master, were destroyed on Tuesday afternoon.

From the most of those houses guns were fired. Of the Market house nothing is left but the brick pillars. In the course of the morning an Irishman named Oliver Cree, was taken from his house near Cadwallder street, in which were found two loaded muskets; he was taken from the hands of the officers and beat most unmercifully. After which he was taken to Mayor Cannon's and placed in the lock up.

At 12 o'clock a handsome brick dwelling at the corner of Jefferson and Washington streets was fired. The alarm being given, the firemen repaired to the spot, but no effort was made to suppress it. The fire communicated to a dwelling adjoining, and both were destroyed. Towards noon thousands of persons poured into Kensington, and an outbreak was anticipated every moment. Large numbers collected about the Seminary and St. Michael's Church, and great fears were entertained that they would be destroyed.

About three o'clock St. Michael's Church, in Second near the corner of Jefferson, was fired, the flames spread rapidly, and in a short time the building was in a blaze. No effort was made to save it. Thousands of persons looked on in silence. The firemen were on the ground and played on the buildings on the south side of the church. The fire [illegible] church, which was consumed in a little time. After this the Seminary at the corner of Phœnix and Second streets, was fired, together with a large building in the opposite corner occupied by a man named Corr, who kept a grocery store, and it was reported sold ammunition to the Catholics. Both buildings were destroyed. Whilst these buildings were enveloped in flames, the volunteers of the 1st and 3d Brigade, commanded by officers Cadwallader and Hubbell, and hailed by the city troops, marched, and for a time the mob suspended operations.

The military paraded through the district: a large number of persons then proceeded to the corner of Fourth and Master streets, and made an attack upon the house on the corner and adjoining, the first being occupied by Patrick Clark, and the other by Hugh Clark, his brother. The furniture was pitched out the windows, and carried off in pieces: the sash doors and shutters were broken to pieces and strewed over the street. During this time the presence of the military was required in Third street, near Jefferson as a number of persons had collected there, and by their conduct gave evidence of a disposition to make an attack upon some houses in that vicinity. The military kept them in check, and up to 7 o'clock but little damage had been done.

The other parts of Kensington were in a state of comparative quiet all the afternoon. The American and tri-colored flag was hung from the windows of the Natives, Protestant Irish, and all others who wished to save their property from destruction.—"Native American" was written on some of the doors, and many of the houses were closed as those the inmates had deserted them. This, indeed, is the case to great extent. We noticed a number of furniture cars filled with goods, moving towards the city in great haste, women and children riding on top, evidently delighted to escape the threatened danger.

We have been credibly informed, that the military, hearing that the house of Priest Donahue contained loaded arms, Col. Fairland proceeded to make a search, and found a gun heavily loaded, in one of the upper rooms. The priest was then positively requested to leave the premises, which he did by getting into a cab in company with a lady, and was driven off the ground. Various rumors were circulated throughout the entire day, of outrages committed, which were groundless.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8th—MIDNIGHT.

We were in the midst of riot and surrounded by conflagrations, St. Michael's Church, Kensington, the Priest's dwelling and the catholic Seminary (commonly known as the Nunnery) were consumed this afternoon. To-night, soon after 9 o'clock, the Roman Catholic Church in Fourth street (St. Augustine,) was fired by an infuriated mob, and its fine steeple is now torch-lighting up the whole city.

The civil authorities are doing what they can; but they are of little use, for the parties that are accomplishing this work of destruction are armed and perfectly furious. The Cathedral of St. John is said to be on fire, and rumors that many, both Irishmen and Americans, have been slain around the burning churches are afloat. I cannot, however, vouch for their authenticity. One thing is certain. The city is in the hands of a mob, and a large portion of the people who have not joined in the affray, are little less excited than those engaged in it.—Where or when it will end, cannot be conjectured. Nothing but military force can prevent further, and yet more terrible scenes of incendiarism and bloodshed. Yours, J. M.

P. S.—The military have occupied st. Joseph's and st. Mary's—both Roman Catholic churches.—The mob, it is said, are advancing upon them.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10th, 1 P. M.

I have just returned from the scene of the burnings in Kensington. It will be difficult for any one who has not been an eye-witness, to imagine its utter devolation. The whole, or nearly the whole of the third ward of Kensington bears unmistakable traces of its havoc. Scathed earth where once stood cheerful dwellings; naked, crisped and leafless trunks, where waved, a day, or two ago, the spreading foliage of lovely trees; windows yawning into sashless and ragged fissures, and black bare walls marking the remains of those stormer edifices which the fiery tempest had not actually leveled with the earth. As I proceeded up Second street, the first traces of destruction met my eyes near the corner of Phœnix street, where a house, despoiled of its windows and completely gutted, attracted my attention. An old Irishman opposite, who sat in deep abstraction with his foot across his knee, informed me, that a shot had been fired from there upon the Americans, which drew upon it the visitation of wrath that left it what it was. As I advanced up the street, I perceived little American flags hung from every window, and marked on almost every door were the words "Native Americans live here"—"Young America"—"Michael Donelly is a good American, and belongs to the Native Society," or inscriptions to a similar effect to insure protection. I never saw a more complete despondency than the Irish throughout the district evinced. They sat in the empty fronts of their demolished dwellings, gazing mournfully upon the ground, and scarcely raise their heads to answer a question. The women who peep timidly from the windows are haggard and woe begone with fear, and under a continual apprehension of some newly approaching danger. On the corner of Phœnix and Second, stood the scorched remains of what had been the school house, nicknamed the 'Nunnery,' from a coarse prejudice, that the priests had long used the building for illicit amours. Opposite on the South side of Second are two buildings which had been sacked because they harboured Catholics, and on another corner a German grocer has suffered in the same way for the same offence. Above Phœnix street, on the next block, hangs out the same little shreds of red and white muslin or flannel, made in the likeness of flags, from every house; and to judge by these outside indications, a stranger, ignorant of what had taken place, would set it down as the most patriotic and purely Native American district in the United States. A little way further up Second street brought me to St. Michael's church, which, with the adjoining house of the priests, on the corner of Jefferson street, are in the same condition, as I last night described to be that of St. Augustine.

Whilst standing amid the ruins jotting down my memoranda, a troop of cuirassiers, with drawn swords rode slowly by, and kept during the whole time I was there, winding in and out through distant parts of the desolated district.

From this point I crossed over through Jefferson street to the spot where stood the Washington market, of which now remains but a few of the upright brick columns which supported the roof. A young man who offered himself to me as a sort of cicerone and who was an ardent American Republican, expressed great satisfaction at the complete destruction of this building, as it had been used as a barrack by the Irish, and as they had made some of their most desperate and bloody sallies from that point. He accompanied this expression of satisfaction, by a regret for its loss, on account of its being the property of the Commissioners of the District. Seeing me engaged in taking notes, five or six Irishmen gathered round and joined with my guide in all his denunciations against their catholic countrymen. They, of course, were Protestants, or else very bad imitations of them. One of them, as I had my leaves down on the top board of a knee high shanty, told me it was the pig sty that was found filled with muskets.

On one corner of Jefferson and Washington streets, opposite the market, stands the remains of the brick house out of which powder had been served to the Catholics in the market, and on the other was the spot where Hammet fell. All the way down Washington street, as far as the eye could reach, waved the little star spangled emblems of protection. Passing along Jefferson street to the south we found the stoops, fences and weather boards of such wooden buildings as had escaped conflagration, bored with bullets, and the brick ones profusely spattered with leaden stains, the marks of a hail rain of balls and the larger kind of shot. This was the scene of the most prolonged and desperate conflict. A little further on, on the corner of Jefferson street and the Germantown road, stands a two story brick dwelling, which had been occupied as a grocery by a man named Murray, a Catholic, who when he was informed that the mob were approaching to sack his house, went raving mad, and was conveyed to the asylum previous to the arrival of the invaders. The street gave evidence of what went on within from the ripped beds, and fragments of his account books showed that many of his customers had had their scores cancelled by a process more summary than regular payment. From this point, all down Cadwallader street on the Germantown road, with the exception of a few houses near the corner, was one scene of ruin, the site of some twenty or thirty dwellings having now not one stone left upon another; and those that still stood, the property of Native Americans, were dotted with shot, and bore the talismanic little flags.

In the second house from the corner, a little blue frame dwelling, laid the body of its Irish proprietor, who had received a ball through the brain while raising his head above the edge of the fence to the view of some keen marksman. In many places the pavements bore the stains of blood, and marked by their devious course, the painful track of some wounded victim. As near as I could judge from actual observation, and the estimates of those about me, there were about forty buildings destroyed in all.

Their occupants have retired in a body to Norris woods, about two miles out on the Second street road. It is said they are in a state bordering on starvation, and a rumour prevailed that they meditated in their desperation, marching in upon the town. Another rumour had attached itself to this, that the volunteers had resolved to go and bring them in at *et armes*. There is but little reliance to be placed upon either of these reports. Doubtless the refugees are enough distressed, but they can more easily obtain relief by submission than wrest it by force. The panic still continues among those who remain, and they are moving away as fast as they can get off their things.

The following card has been this day issued by the Bishop of Philadelphia:—

TO THE CATHOLICS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Beloved Children—In the critical circumstances in which you are placed, I feel it my duty to suspend the exercise of the public worship in the Catholic churches, which still remain, until it may be resumed with safety, and we can enjoy our constitutional right to worship God according to the dictates of our conscience, and earnestly conjure you to practice unalterable patience under the trials to which it has pleased Divine Providence to subject you, and remember that afflictions will serve to purify us and render us acceptable to God through Jesus Christ who patiently suffered the Cross.

†FRANCIS PATRICK,
Bishop of Philadelphia.

Phil, May 9, 1844.

FRIDAY Evening 4 o'clock.

The riots are over for the present. How long we shall have quiet, I know not. The military continue on duty—the disputed districts are under martial law—horsemen are to be seen in all directions riding about from post to post. The Governor remains in the city to be on the ground in case of another outbreak.

It has just been rumoured, but I believe there is no foundation for it, that the Irish, driven from their homes, have returned this afternoon, and attacked the scattering crowds of persons in their section of the county.

The troops are on duty there, and if there had been any truth in the report, intelligence would have been communicated to the Major-General at his head quarters, the Girard Bank. I have just been there, and they report all quiet.

Yours, &c.

SALT CAY, TURKS' ISLANDS, March 29.

Schedule of Duties which came into operation, 1st March, 1844.

Table of Duties on Goods, &c. imported from any Port or Place without the limits of the Colony.

Wheat Flour, the Barrel of 196 lbs. 3s.; Meal or Flour, except Wheat Flour, the Bbl. of 196 lbs. 2s. 1d.; Biscuit and Bread the cwt. 2s.; Corn and Grain unground, Peas and Beans the Bushel, 6d., Rice the cwt. 1s 6d; Segars per thousand, 8s 4d; Brandy per gallon, 3s 3d; Rum, Gin, and other Spirits per gallon 2s 6d; Cordials per Gallon, 4s 2d; Lumber, including White and Yellow Pine Board and Scantling per M ft. 8s; Cypress Shingles, per M 4s; other Shingles per M 2s; Lard, Butter, and Cheese, per cwt. 4s; Soap per cwt. 6d; Candles (Tallow) per cwt. 2s; Molasses per gallon, 3d; Fish, Tar, Rosin, and Turpentine per Barrel, 3s 2d; Olive Oil, and Oil of Almonds per gallon, 1s 3d; Spermaceti Oil, per gallon 6d; Potatoes per Bushel, 2d; Turnips, Apples, Beets, Carrots, and Onions per Barrel, 1s; Onions, when when not in Bbls. per hundred Bunches, 1s 6d; Tobacco per cwt. 6s; Do. when manufactured other than Cigars per cwt. 12s; Raisins, Currants, Figs and Prunes per cwt. 5s; Tea per lb. 6d; Coffee per cwt. 4s; Sugar unrefined per cwt. 3s; Do. refined per cwt. 5s; Meats, Salted or Cured pr cwt. 4s; Oxen, Cows, and Bulls, each £2 1s 8d; Calves each 10s 5d; Horses, Mares, and Geldings, each £2 1s 8d; Colts, Foals, and Asses each £1 10s; Sheep and Lambs each 4s 2d; Swine, per cwt. 8s 4d; Turkeys and Geese, per doz. 8s 4d; Poultry of all other kinds, per doz. 4s 2d; Wine, whether bottled or not, Burgundy, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Hock, and Champagne, per gallon, 2s 6d; Teneriffes per gallon 1s 6d; all other kinds per gallon, 1s; Live Turtle per cwt. 8s 4d; Drugs and Medicines, 10 per cent. ad valorem; Glass and Silk Manufactures 5 per cent; Oakum, Cordage, and Materials of Vessels, Almonds and Nuts, Fruits preserved in Sugar or Brandy, Fish salted or cured 10 per cent.

Articles not enumerated, except such as are comprised in the subjoined Tables of Exemptions, on the value at the place of Exportation,—5 per cent ad valorem.

TABLE OF EXEMPTION.

Coin, Bullion and Diamonds, Tallow, and Raw Hides, Fresh Meats and Fresh Fish, (Turtle excepted,) Dye Woods and Stuffs, Mahogany, Lignumvitæ, Cedar, and Yellow Wood, Ice, Wax, Tannin, Hemp, Flax, and Tow, Cotton, Wools, Tortoise Shell, Manures of all kinds, Printed Books Pamphlets, Seeds and Trees imported for planting, old Copper and Iron fit only to be manufactured.

Articles imported or supplied out of Bonded Warehouse for the use of the Governor or Commander in chief of the Colony.

Wine, spirits, wearing apparel and Military or Naval Equipments, and other articles imported or supplied out of Bonded warehouse for the personal use, and accommodation of any Officer of H. M. Army or Navy, on full pay, and doing duty within these Islands.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 17, 1844.

THE FISHERIES' ACT.—We regret to learn that almost the only measure of the last Session of the Legislature, from which any benefit was anticipated, namely, the law to *encourage the Fisheries*, is likely to prove inoperative in a great degree, owing to the careless manner in which the act has been framed. Practical difficulties have already occurred at the Custom House and Treasury in clearing out fishing vessels; the act not specifying, with sufficient accuracy, various particulars which are essential to the obtaining the bounty. But although these, perhaps, may be got over, through the leniency of the public officers, there is one grand obstacle which cannot be surmounted. In consequence of a most unfortunate blunder, it seems, owners of vessels from ten to fifty tons burthen can claim bounty only to the amount of ten shillings for each ton; while those of from fifty to a hundred tons are entitled to £2s. 6d. per ton; so that a vessel of *fifty one tons* may draw a bounty of upwards of £30, while the disappointed and perhaps ruined owner of a fifty ton craft must be content with *ten shillings*.—Where is the remedy for such shominable negligence? We repeat, emphatically, where is the remedy?

RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.—In our paper will be found particulars of a disgraceful and terrible outrage and riot which commenced in Philadelphia on Monday the 6th of May, and continued for four or five successive days. The immediate cause of the outrage, as it appears to be, that a public abolitioneering meeting was held by a party calling themselves "Native Americans" on a vacant lot in that district of Kensington but a rain [illegible] adjourned [illegible] near at hand; here, it is stated, the meeting was interrupted by some foreigners, which led to a general riot between the Catholic Irish of that portion of the city, and the American party, which finally terminated in a fearful destruction of human life and property.

The first news brought to this city of these occurrences, stated the number killed at seven, and many wounded; but by later accounts it would appear that on the side of the Americans there have been fourteen persons killed and thirty-nine wounded. On the side of the opposite party, the Irish, it is only known that two are killed: but two of their church es, a seminary and other buildings belonging to the same were burned to the ground; forty or fifty dwelling houses were set fire to and destroyed by the hands of the ruthless mob, and two hundred families men, women, and children, driven out of the city, wandering about not knowing where to lay their heads. Besides this, it is generally supposed that many persons perished amidst the burning ruins of their last dwelling places, and the clearing away of those ruins will only disclose the full number of victims to the infuriated feelings of a savage mob. The whole scene is described as only equalled in frightful enormity by the events in Paris at the time of the Revolution.

These truly lamentable occurrences—the fearful riotings, the cruel murders, the dreadful conflagrations, and the sacrilegious acts of a demon mob, present to all in authority a terrible lesson, and admonish them, and all friends of good order to be ever watchful, and nip in the bud aught that may seem subversive of public tranquillity; and when called upon to act, to do so with decision, firmness, and efficiency.—Why these riotings in Philadelphia were permitted to continue for such a length of time we are as yet unable to discover, and appear to shew either a lamentable lack of power and authority in the civic government to put them down, or an unpardonable apathy in that respect on the part of her more respectable citizens.

On the subject of these disturbances, the *New-York Evening Express* says:—

"We give in our columns copious accounts of the cruel and bloody doings in Philadelphia, with an indignation it is difficult to suppress, and an amazement, it is as difficult to describe. No language can forcibly enough depict the horror the Public feel at the atrocious use of fire arms which the Irish population there made in order to break up a peaceable Native American meeting, nor can it express earnestly enough the indignation created by the cruel means which have been resorted to in order to redress its wrongs. The revenge has been so savage and so sacrilegious, that the horror first felt against the murderers of American citizens is turned into anger against those who were first wronged. No provocation can excuse such revenge as has been taken. American born citizens out to be ashamed of it,—for they have not the excuse of an ignorant Irish population, the plea of prejudice, of religious fanaticism and of ignorance.

"We are amazed, that for three days or more, a riot resulting in the loss of so much life, and the conflagration of so many dwelling, could be prolonged in any city of this Union. The unaccountable apathy of the civil government, and the well-minded, clear-reasoning people, has not yet been explained, and can hardly be, we suspect, unless a stupor came over the minds of men, from the blood that had been so inhumanly shed at the outbreak of the disturbances.

"In settling up the loss by these disturbances, we hope it will be rigidly insisted that the civil community in which Kensington is, shall fully pay for the loss of property, and of limb, and if it could be, for the loss of life. There is no other way to bring the whole population to the aid of Government than to compell them to bear taxes for the injuries inflicted by anarchy. Heavy taxes to pay for the triumph of mobs are the greatest preventatives of anarchy.

"These riots in Philadelphia teach a grave lesson to us in New York. They impress upon us the necessity of having a good and energetic police,—which we hope we shall have, under the new law the Legislature have enacted. We hope, too, they will teach all our population, American and Foreign, that while carrying out their own rights and privileges, they must not encroach upon others. The crime of murder committed by the Irish in Kensington has been terribly revenged. The revenge is frightful,—but let the Irish pay for the cause."

SHORT PASSAGE.—The brig Emily, Capt. [illegible] has arrived at St Jago de Cuba, from Hx. the unparalleled short passage of 10 days six hours.

EARTHQUAKE.—Several very smart shocks of earthquake have recently been felt in the Islands St. Thomas, St. Croix, and Porto Rico, but happily without any serious damage.

☞ A Calf averaging in weight Fifty Pounds per quarter was exhibited for sale in the Butchers' Market yesterday.

William M'Leod, Esquire, was returned member for King's in the place of the late Samuel Freeze, Esquire. The poll closed at Kingston on Saturday last.

18TH OF MAY.—To-Morrow, (Saturday,) 18th instant, will be the Anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists in this city 61 years ago.—Where are the sons of these noble souls, (who sacrificed all in their attachment to the institutions of their Father Land,) that some public demonstration is not made by them to commemorate the event;—the same feelings actuate them, and though they may be but few, their commemoration will be the more creditable.

MUSICAL.—The public will shortly have the gratification of hearing and seeing, what in all other places is considered a rare musical treat, by the celebrated Masters HEONTZ and their Sister, who are expected to arrive here next week. Their performances have attracted large and fashionable audiences in every place visited by them; and if we may judge of their abilities by what accounts we have seen, those who honor them with a visit will not be disappointed. See advertisement.

GOODMAN'S WRITING.—The astonishing improvement made by the pupils of Mr. Goodmane in their style of writing, induces us to call public attention to his advertisement. A few lessons from Mr. G. changes the worst hand writing to a free business-like style, which those who are desirous of acquiring can now speedily attain.

Useful Hints to Shopkeepers.—A Pamphlet under this title was published last week, which [illegible] believe is of great service to Shopkeepers, &c.—It is for sale at the Bookstore of Mr. William Reynolds.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—At the Annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held at the banking-house on Monday 6th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected to fill the office of Directors for the ensuing year viz: Thomas Leavitt, John Boyd, M. D., L. I. Devber, Robert F. Hazen, Hon. Hugh Johnston, Charles C. Stewart, Benjamin Smith, Geo Swinney, and William Wright, Esquires. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Thomas Leavitt, Esquire, was unanimously chosen President.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—The Annual General meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, for the choice of Directors, was held at the Bank on Tuesday 7th instant, when the following gentlemen were chosen:—I. L. Bedell, John Duncan, Mark Dole, Stephen Jarow, Wm. Hammond, Hon. R. L. Hazen, William Jack, Daniel J. M'Laughlin, William Parks, Ambrose S. Perkins, James Travis, A. W. Whipple, and John Wishart, Esquires.—At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, John Duncan, Esquire, was by them unanimously chosen President.

HOTEL COMPANY.—At the Annual meeting of stockholders in the Saint John Hotel Company, held on the 6th instant, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year, viz: Thomas Nisbet, William Wright, James Malcolm, Charles C. Stewart, and Thomas E. Millidge.—At a meeting of the Directors on Monday the 13th instant, Thomas Nisbet, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President, and Alexander Robertson, Esq. appointed secretary for the ensuing year.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—At the annual meeting held at the Hall of the Institute on Monday evening, the following Members were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:

R. Bayard, Esquire, M. D., *President.*
John M. Robinson, } Esqrs., *Vice Presidents.*
Isaac Woodward, }
James Paterson, L. L. D., *Corresponding Sec'y.*
Jos. W. Lawrence, *Recording Secretary.*
William H. Adams, *Treasurer.*
James Pettingell Samuel Jordan John R. Marshall, Edwin Fairweather, H. J. Chubb, James Agnew, William Curry, Robert Shives, W. M. Smith, Thomas Nisbet, jun., James Harris, James Lawton, *Directors.*

At a meeting of the stockholders of the saint John Water company, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Charles Ward, John Ward, Hon. John Robertson, R. F. Hazen, I. L. Bedell, Robert Jardine, L. Donaldson, James Kirk, W. H. Street, John Boyd, R. Keltie, A. W. Whipple, E. L. Jarvis.—At a subsequent meeting of the Directors held yesterday morning, Charles Ward, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President, and D. Robertson, Esq. Secretary.

A Monster Concert.—At Brandenburg, in Germany, a national anniversary was recently celebrated by a concert, in which 72 Philharmonic societies participated, numbering 11,000 members. Among the pieces executed was the "Hunters Chorus" of Mendelshon, with the accompaniment of 000 horns!

The island of Hayti appears to be in a complete state of insurrection; the town of Aux Cayes has been taken by the insurgents, and the most relentless butchery and outrage committed on the inhabitants. The mulatto people are flying for protection to the Land of Liberty, (where the British Flag flouts the breeze) as fast as conveyances can be procured to Jamaica.—These Republics are certainly not exactly "what they are cracked up to be" containing as they do, the elements of their own dissolution.

THE SPRING VESSELS.—Among the many vessels which have sailed from the United Kingdom for this Port, but comparatively few have yet arrived, and among the absent ones are several, with the