POOR COPY

and some of his gang had left, and three or four of those who remained behind were taken, amongst whom was the fellow who flogged Johnson. They are now in confinement. Of the Bennett party who escaped, three or four were frozen so badly that one or two of them have since died.

Bennett passed through this town one night last week in disguise, and by a letter received here last Sunday, from Donix, on Rock River, he was at that place on Friday night last, on his way to the southern part of Illinois, and we heartily wish he may not escape the just judgment of the law. A fear that Johnson would succeed in getting the seat of Justice for Buchanan county, located at his place in the geographical centre, was the only cause for the outrage, as Bennett claimed it for his location, only four miles off, at the rapids of the Wapsipinicon.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS.

The following communication from the Rev. J. Nicolayson, is dated Jerusalem, Nov. 1, 1842:—

"I have now several interesting occurrences to report in the ecclesiastical department. The first is the Bishop's first confirmation here, which has been held since the date of my last, in which I mentioned that instruction to candidates, preparatory to it had been resumed. To give the more solemnity and effect to this instruction, given in private, the Bishop had directed that they should be addressed in public also twice during the week immediately preceding the Sunday fixed for that sacred rite. Accordingly, notice having been given to this effect, on Sunday the 2nd inst., they assembled first on Wednesday morning, the 5th, at Hebrew prayers; after which I addressed them in German from 2 Cor. xiii. 5, on that self-examination which is binding upon them specially previous to the solemn renewal of their baptismal vows, which they were about to make in the sacred rite of confirmation, having first briefly shown the scriptural basis and solemn import of that institution of the Church. They were all very attentive, and some seemed deeply moved. Again, on Friday morning, they assembled at Hebrew prayers; and Mr. Ewald being ill, I again addressed them, from Ephesians vi. 10, on the source and means of the moral and spiritual strength they need and confirmation is designed to confer, that they may be faithful to their vows, and fight perseveringly and successfully the good fight of that faith which they have professed, and were then about solemnly to renew that profession of it, and so walk worthy of their high and holy calling as Christians.

"Next Sunday, the 9th, being the day previously appointed by the Bishop for holding this his first confirmation here, his lordship, after the usual morning service, preached a very impressive sermon from Matthew x. 32, on the duty, nature, means, and end of confessing Christ before men, dwelling particularly on that solemn and public profession which the candidates for confirmation were now about to renew, and most impressively and affectionately exhorted and encouraged them so to renew it and persevere in it, that in the great and approaching day, when He shall come again in power and great glory, they may be owned and acknowledged by Him amongst his elect. Immediately after this the bishop proceeded to the solemn service of confirmation, the candidates kneeling round the communion railings.

"The candidates were nine in number; all, with one exception only, Hebrews of the Hebrews. Our little chapel was quite crowded on this occasion there being upwards of forty persons present, a large party having just come up from the Vesuvius steamer at Jaffa.

"The next occurrence to be noticed in our ecclesiastical history of this month, is the first solemnization of matrimony, which took place in our chapel on the 12th, after that I had duly published the bans of marriage on the three successive Sundays next preceding. On Wednesday morning, the 12th, [illegible] service; after which the bishop himself, being the first occasion of the kind here, solemnized matrimony between Melville Peter Bergheim and Maria Dorothea Rosenthal, both connected with the mission. On this interesting occasion there were several natives, laymen as well as ecclesiastics, present; among the latter the Syrian bishop, his priest, and deacon, who also accompanied us afterwards to the house of the bride's parents.

"To complete the record of our ecclesiastical transactions this month, I have yet one to record still more interesting and important, viz., our bishop's third ordination, and in this case conferred for a first time upon a native Hebrew believer here.

"Mr. Tartakover, ever since his arrival here, on August 12, had been diligently preparing for examination previous to his admission to deacon's orders. About the 8th instant, Mr. William Whitmarsh, an English gentleman, who has been naval instructor, and also acted hitherto as lay chaplain on board Her Majesty's ship the Vernon, now on the station of Beyrout, arrived here among a party from the Vesuvius steamer, then at Jaffa, with letters of introduction to the bishop from the commander of the Vernon and from others, strongly recommending him for ordination. The bishop, on becoming acquainted with his Christian spirit and character, and learning also that he has been long prepared for the ministry, the more readily acceded to his request, as that vessel is now stationed within his diocese, and Mr. Whitmarsh, after ordination, will also do duty for the English on shore at Beyrout. Accordingly he had fixed upon Sunday, the 30th ult., for conferring deacons' orders upon the two candidates. The bishop himself preached from 2 Timothy iv. 1, 2, on the responsibility, nature, and duties of the Christian ministry; and then proceeded to the sacred service itself, conferring deacons' orders upon them, as introduced by the peculiarly solemn service of the Litany, concluding by the administration of the sacrement of the Lord's body and blood, first to the candidates and clergy present, and then also to the other members of our Church.

"It is deeply interesting to observe, that by that day's solemnities the nucleus of a Hebrew Christian Church in this city is now complete in all its offices as well as functions. There is now here a bishop, a priest (Mr. Ewald), and a deacon also, all 'Hebrews of the Hebrews:' a fact in the history of Jerusalem which has not been realized since its final destruction by Adrian, in the second century; and which thus completes also the chain of restored connexion between the first Hebrew Church here and its present distant yet genuine off-shoot. It is interesting to recall here the fact, that the first Gentile ordained here is already gone on a mission to Ethiopia; the next is ordained to the ministry in Her Majesty's navy; and the first Israelite is to labour with us amongst his still unbelieving brethern in this country. The same afternoon Mr. Tartakover entered upon his sacred office by reading service for me in German; [and in the evening of the same day Mr. Whitmarsh also by reading service at the bishop's house in English, where several travellers attended with us. This morning Mr. Tartakover also took his turn in reading Hebrew prayers for the week; and Mr. Whitmarsh will do the same this evening, and will continue to do so until his return to his larger congregation in one of the floating bulwarks of England.

"OCTOBER 15.—Have just attended the bishop, with the Rev. Mr. Rowlands, on a visit to the Syrian bishop, who had lately called on his lordship. He was not very well, yet received us in a very friendly manner, and entered into much conversation on the importance, duty, and desirableness of union among all such churches, as, while they differ in forms and usages, and also in opinion on minor and non-essential points of doctrine, yet agree in the great fundamental and essential truths of the Gospel."

"Another interesting instance of a similar nature occurred on the 18th instant, when the Greek bishop of Bethlehem called upon his lordship. He was attended by two priests and a deacon, also by a respectable layman of Bethlehem. He is the same bishop who received his lordship and family in an very friendly a manner described in Mr. Ewald's Journal, during my absence at Smyrna. He entered into much general conversation (in Turkish) on ecclesiastical matters. His lordship made him a present of a copy of our Prayer-book in modern Greek, and he asked for one of the archbishop's 'Letter Commendatory,' which was then read aloud by one of his prodytiers. He seemed much pleased with it, and accepted three copies, one in ancient Greek, another in modern, and one in Arabic."

Provincial Legislature.

[*From the Provincial Reporter.*]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FEB. 28.

Mr. Partelow brought in a Bill to repeal the Militia Law, and to disallow pay for Adjutants and Sergeant Majors.

Hon. Mr. Simonds was glad he (Mr. P.) had come to that opinion—he was formerly a warm advocate for it.

Mr. Partelow said, the hon. member was in favor of it himself until he got to be a government officer, and then he opposed it.

The house then went into a Committee of the whole, on the Timber duty bill.

Mr. Payne wished small timber to pay a less duty than large.

Hon. C. Simonds said, the small timber cost much less to get than the large, therefore it should be all charged alike. The bill would increase the Revenue, and be easier to collect.

Mr. Smith wished timber cut off private lands to be taxed less than that cut off Crown Lands.

Mr. Connell wished it to be all taxed alike.

Mr. End said, they could not make perfect measures; they had tried to tax wild lands, but could not effect it. This he said, would have the same effect; no duty would be charged on timber used in the Province, nor for ship building; this method would do away with the fraud so frequently practiced by Lumbermen. Tax American and British timber alike, or they will cut Canada and take it down another way; there is no end to American ingenuity. This measure would also increase the Revenue.

Mr. Stewart was in favor of the Bill, and thought it would work well.

Mr. Williston was afraid the Bill would produce a monopoly; he thought it best to take time and report Progress.

Col. Allen was of the same opinion.

Mon. Speaker said, they had better proceed with the Bill, as it had to be Committed two or three times.

Mr. End could not see how a monopoly could be produced; he would move an amendment that would prevent that.

Mr. Boyd said, he would oppose the taxing of timber cut on private lands.

Mr. Thomson said, he would consent it should pay something, but not so much as that cut on Crown Lands; he would make a small sacrifice to cause the Americans to pay a duty on what they brought to market.

Mr. Smith said he thought it wrong to tax exports as it came out of the labouring man.

Mr. Hanington said, he thought it hardly fair to tax timber of private lands as high as that from Crown Lands, yet he was favourable to the principle of the Bill.

Mr. Hill said, when a man purchased lands he thought as he had paid for it, no further charge should be made. If a deficiency had occurred, it was hard to thurst their hands into another man's pocket, and make him pay for it. No country in these times imposed a tax on its exports.

Mr. Brown said, he acknowledged the Bill unjust, yet it was impossible to divest the Bill of its objections; he should like a distinction to be made, and the parties tested by oath as to whether it was cut on Crown Lands or not.

Mr. End said, he thought that of little use—the Lumberers would only look upon it as a Custom House oath; they were not overburdened with conscience.

Col. Allen said, he could see no difficulty in the matter—it could be done in the same way that drawbacks are effected; he should not like it to effect private property. He would be sorry to see the bill lost; there were objections to it, yet he thought a good one could be made out of it. The Province Treasury had to pay the difference. The Canada Revenue must be kept up, and as the Americans would supply a great portion for the market, it was only fair they should pay a tax upon it.

Mr. Williston said, he wished his Excellency to be vested with power to grant reserves for Mills; he also wished the duty to be set low, or he should feel it his duty to go against the bill.

Mr. Brown said, that the American timber came off of private property, and that they (they Americans) only could be compelled to pay the tax by taxing this Province.—Progress was then reported.

The house then went into a Committee of the whole, on a Bill to amend the Act relating to highways, for the breaking of roads in the witer time.

Mr. End said, he thought the only way in which they could be certain of having the roads broken in winter, was to authorise the Commissioners to do it, and assess the County for it. The Bill was read through section by section, and ordered to be engrossed as amended.

The house then went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to increase the pay of Petite Jurors. It was alledged that in the thinly peopled districts it fell hard upon individuals, and that they were frequently called off in seed time and in harvest, to attend Courts, that therefore they should be better paid.—Progress was reported.

Mr. Partelow moved the standing order of the day for Friday the *Ordinary Supplies*. Some conversation then took place relative to the rules of the house.

The house then went into a Bill, to assess the Inhabitants of Portland, to pay W. Kilpatrick for his house, which was torn down at the late fire.—Progress was then reported.

WEDNESDAY, March 1st.

A Bill for the amendment of the Militia laws of this Province was brought up and read a second time.

A Bill authorising the Magistrates of the different Counties to regulate markets, was read a third time and engrossed. Ordered that Mr. Brown take it to the Council.

The House went into Committee on the Bill for abolishing the fees of the Clerk of the Supreme Court (hon. George Shore) and paying him a yearly salary instead. (Col. Allen in the chair.) (The chairman here spent some time in) erusing the bill.)

Mr. Gilbert said, Mr. Chairman, what is before the Committee? Chairman "must look it over before I read it, for it seems to have been written in hieroglyphics (a laugh, the Bill was then read.)

Mr. Fisher rose to explain; he said the Bill before the Committee was for the purpose of abolishing the practice of the Clerk of the Supreme Court receiving fees for his own use, but that instead he should receive a yearly salary; he (Mr. F.) was one of the Committee who had prepared the Bill; it was supposed the fees of the Clerk at present amounted to £1400 or £1500 a-year, it being the object of the Committee to retrench, they thought 500*l.* a year sufficient for the person holding that situation but that it might not be considered injustice, the present incumbent should receive 350*l.* or 400*l.* over and above the 500*l.* fixed on for the salary of *future* Clerks and that the fees should be paid into the Treasurer; he moved that the bill be read by section.

Hon. C. Simonds was opposed to the Bill; he thought it very harsh to reduce the present Clerk's fees down to 500*l.*

Mr. Fisher said that 500*l.* was proposed as the salary of *future* Clerks; that the cost of a deputy &c would not amount to more than 150*l.* which would leave 350*l.* for the principal: a very fair remuneration, as his duties were light; but that the Bill provided for the present Clerk so long as he held the situation 350*l.* or 400*l.* over and above the 500*l.*

Mr. Wilmot said although the yearly amount of fees received was now very high, litigation would probably decrease, and then the fees would decrease also, that by the Bill the present incumbent would be secured a salary of 850*l.* or 900*l.*

His Honor the Speaker said, the bill would do no injustice to the present Clerk, as he would have a fixed salary of 900*l.*; if that is not enough, he asked the hon. Executive member (Simonds) what was enough? He said the duties of the Clerk were very light, and no responsibility connected with the situation. That the offices of the Provincial Secretary and Surveyor General were both responsible, and that the salary of the latter had been reduced from 1500*l.* to 1200*l.*. That other Clerk's fees would be reduced and he thought the Bill should pass.

Hon. C. Simonds said he understood the hon. Speaker to say that the Surveyor General must keep up an establishment &c. not necessary for the clerk; now he (Mr. S.) contended it was necessary for the Clerk to keep up an establishment, as much so as for the Surveyor General. Why should they reduce the salary of this officer and omit others? He disagreed with the doctrine of vested rights, and would go for a reduction of salaries for the future; but could not agree to this Bill because he thought it unfair; if they reduced the salary of one reduce the salary of all. He hoped the Committee in the present case would not make such a sweeping reduction.

Mr. Hazen wanted to know what the hon member (Simonds) wished for.

Mr. Simonds thought the present Clerk should have 1000*l.* a year.

Mr. Partelow said there was a compact entered into with the home government respecting the salaries of officials; that this house had no power to reduce the fixed salaries but they could alter where fees are received; they could not interfere with the salary of the Secretary; he had been told that Mr. Ritchie and another Attorney of St. John, each paid 150*l.* a year as fees to the Clerk, but he thought 900*l.* a year more than the fees will amount to in two or three years from this.

Mr. Gilbert said all salaries were too high, and that they must begin somewhere; let them pass this Bill and then examine the rest. There had been great revolutions in the monetary affairs of the Province, and salaries must come down; the principle should be applied to all; salaries should be reduced and the balance go to the chest. He was surprised at the hon. member for St. John, (Simonds) he had heard him speak very different; he thought the sum proposed was a fair compensation.

Mr. Simonds said the hon. member (Gilbert) did not hear what he said; he must be hard of hearing. He never saw him but he had some complaint to make about expence. "I said the Clerk's salary should not be over 1000*l.*"

Mr. Jordan said he understood his hon. colleague to say the bill was unfair; he thought the case a proper one to attack; he said he knew of a case in St. John where on a debt of 9*l.* the costs in the Supreme Court were 12*l.* 10*s.* and all this comes from the poor; he said the Clerk drew a tremendous salary from the poor of the country. The Clerk had been applied to by the house for information respecting his fees, but it had not come yet, from which he inferred the fees were higher than was generally supposed; he thought they had better see to it; he thought 1000*l.* too much for the commutation, and hoped the Bill would be followed up according to the Resolutions lately introduced by Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Hazen said he was astonished at the hon. member (Simonds) he thought he was for retrenchment. he (Mr. H.) was one of the Committee who prepared the bill, and acted conscientiously; he wished to give a fair remuneration; wished to take the state of the Province into consideration, and to do justice to the present incumbent; thought the bill went far enough and not too far, and hoped it would meet with no opposition, but hoped the Bill would be followed up by others.

Mr. Gilbert spoke to an allusion made to his litigious propensity by Mr. Simonds, he said if such was the case his experience in those matters should give his opinions weight, and that according to his judgement the Clerk's fees could not be less than 400*l.* a year. He said the present system was oppressive to the poor, and that the present Clerk can bear reduction as he has long been in office; he hoped it would be followed up.

Mr. Simonds wished to see a clause to compel Attorneys to make prompt payments.

Mr. Fisher explained, and wished the present mode to be retained; thought the details of the bill were good.

The Bill was eventually received without a division and ordered to be engrossed.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

The Radical's Letters to his Friend at Fredericton.

Halifax, Feb. 7, 1843.

MY DEAR ——,

I am very anxious to hear what progress the good cause is making in your Province: for I am much inclined to think that it you intend to succeed at all, no time should be lost. You must not give the people time to think for themselves, for fear they should understand your object; and, besides, some of them may have acuteness enough to see that wherever our system of government has been introduced it has produced nothing but evil and mischief. When I say our system of government, you know, of course, that I mean Responsible Government—that is, as we pretend! the British Constitution. It is very fortunate that the friends of this system, in your province, are so entirely without character, and, for the most part, without property. The leader of the party, indeed is rich; but I regret to learn that he has lately committed an act of such moral turpitude that he has entirely lost his influence. It is true, we cannot expect that any man of dignity and honour should join us, for as soon as any one is willing to join our party, he has to be instructed as to our views, objects and mode of tactics—he has to be told that we profess one thing and mean another—that we profess loudly that our sole object is the good of the people, while in fact we care for nothing but our own interests—that our object is to turn out those who are now in office, and to get into their offices ourselves. Look, for instance, at our arch leader Joe Howe! He is as quiet as a lamb since he got into a fat office! He has stopped printing, stopped agitating, and resigned the highest honour in the gift of the people! But take care, that you do not call the attention of the people of New-Brunswick to this fact.

By the way, talking of *printing* reminds me that it was principally by that means that our party succeeded so well in this Province—it is the great means of deceiving the people. We have sent you one of our friends as Printer, and the one at Fredericton conducts his paper with a good deal of ability. It is true, he is utterly void of integrity, but who of our party is not? That simpleton at Saint John, though he seems to be a zealous advocate of our cause, came within an ace, lately, of exposing us to utter ruin! why, the idiot attempted to give a definition of what we mean by Responsible Government! That will never do; every tyro of our party knows that our cause can be sustained only by deception, not by argument. We must make bold, confident assertions, no matter how false, and loud professions (no matter how insincere) of disinterestedness and devotion to the cause of the people. Had not we better send you a few more printers? We have several more here of convenient veracity who would like employment. I don't approve of the manner in which that Scotch radical conducts the New-Brunswicker; and I think if you had a paper at Saint John conducted as Joe Howe's was, your cause would be gained. What we want is advocates who have talent without integrity, for it is the duty like Satan "to make the worse appear the better reason." It was a great mistake of our friends at Saint John that they did not elect the only man capable of supporting their cause in the House of Assembly; but I trust they will not so forget themselves at the next election. I regret to learn that a large majority of your House of Assembly are honest, and I think if our friends at Saint John had done their duty at the late election the scale might have been turned: for there is no means of estimating the influence of a member of that House whose loquacious zeal and ability are equalled only by his disregard of truth.

I have not time to write more at present, but will send you another letter in a few days—for I feel strongly impressed with the idea that unless great and immediate exertions are made, the cause, in your province, is lost for ever.

I am, &c.

THE RADICAL.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—I have noticed some able and useful remarks made by Dr. Gesner, in the Royal Gazette of December 3rd, 1842, Geological and Geographical Surveyor of the Province of New-Brunswick, with regard to his observations or remarks on Land Surveying, which as a matter of course redounds to the fame of that very learned and excellent gentleman, which must have been already noticed by the government of New-Brunswick, from which I should not wonder that he would be appointed to some high office such as Deputy Surveyor General, or perhaps Surveyor General of some of the Canadian Islands—as his fame are long since crossed the Atlantic Ocean, by his reports on the hidden treasures of the Province which are now before the Home Government, it is therefore to be hoped that the Honorable Gentlemen of the House of Assembly will view the abilities of the learned Doctor and reward him fully for his past services. If not, they may be sure of losing him, and the imaginary treasures of the Province will be lost for ever.

In order to show you, Mr. Editor, that I have every good reason for having so high an opinion of this learned gentleman, I shall lay before you some of the excellent remarks made by him in said Gazette:

1. "It is not possible for any Survey to be made correctly, where the variation of the magnet needle is not attended to."

"In a country where the variation is constantly increasing, and there are many causes of local attraction, care should be taken to ascertain the true variation, and back sights should always be had to discover any local attraction that may exist."

2. "I have tried the variation of the Magnet needle in different parts of the Province, and find it varies from 17 to 24½ Westerly."

4. "It would be highly advantageous to establish several meridian lines in the Province, to aid the surveyors in each district; and their compasses and circumferentors should be compared on one of those meridians in order to determine their correctness."

Now, Editor, I shall make my observations on the above remarks progressively.

Observation on the 1st remark.—Is it not possible to run four straight lines in the shape of a parallelogram, north, south, east and west, by the magnet needle, containing 1000 acres, to have the width one fourth the length, fronting either on the Bay, River, or Road, some distance from granted land, and if necessary make a connection with the next grant or location, or with some other remarkable object, and which is the usual way to perform such service, without any knowledge of the true variation of the compass? I say it is, and I tell the Doctor that he cannot deny it.

Will the learned Doctor show how he would find the difference of variation on an old line, so that he would be able to run a line parallel thereto, and divide a four sided figure, bounded by straight lines, two of its sides being parallel, one side 50 chains, the other 40 chains, and the width at right angles 20 chains, equally distant from parallel to the said sides, and give the shortest possible rule for all such cases?

On the 2d remark—Will the Doctor explain more correctly the nature of local attraction; tell how to find effect and quantity by the magnet needle? how does he find the true variation, and give an example? in what part of the province has he found the variation? give the data? Admitting that by back sights he has discovered some local attraction, how does he know the quantity, and how far on each side of the line the most effect is contained; give a general rule? how will he run a straight line effected by local attraction a distance of 60 English miles on a course N 60d. W. beginning at Government House, Fredericton, lat. 46d. N. by the magnet needle only, and how much will he alter the course of his needle per English mile, so that at the end of each mile [illegible] be on said straight line exactly?

On his 3d remark. How did the Dr. find the variation from [illegible] 24deg.; what part of the Province [illegible] strument did he use; give the data? what [illegible] amplitude, azimuth, the greatest [illegible] of a circumpolar star, by the transit of [illegible] ar, how to find the time of the transit, or [illegible] altitudes of the sun?

On his 4th [illegible] mark. How would he establish [illegible] true meridian [illegible] he recommended such and of course he expected to get the doctoring of several such lines in various parts of the province. Admitting when done, that he had tried two compasses on it, they are in the [illegible] will this prove their correctness? if one differs from the other, will the Doctor point out which is the correct one? I say this is no proper proof for compasses; its what I call the humbug system, and its my firm belief that the learned Doctor does not know how to find the true variation—the quantity of local attraction, or to run a straight line five miles in the woods; neither do I believe that he can establish a true meridian line, and I am positive that he cannot measure correctly the length of his chain and chain 80 Rods correctly on a plane surface, after all he has said respecting the correctness of instruments and of surveys; its my opinion that he was laying out five or six years work for himself to Doctor Parish lines, County lines and meridian lines on true or false principles.

If the Doctor is capable of making a true reply to my observations on his remarks, which every good surveyor should, let him do so as soon as possible, and give the answer in public print: so soon as he does, I shall wager the sum of Fifty pounds to twenty with him that he cannot put the same into practice, and prepare for Best Quality, where sufficient Instruments are for the purpose, then perform the task, and let it be tried or inspected by His Honor the Surveyor General, who is a competent judge and first rate observer, and I shall send little John to decide for me.

Will the Honorable Gentlemen of the House of Assembly stand by his sons of the Gentleman? will they suffer him to be under pay from one settlement to another inspecting the various association tracts, as agent for all those in the province? will not the honourable Representatives of the people consider that such business would be done cheaper by the resident Deputy's, and be a saving to the Province? will not that honourable House consider that there is no benefit arising to the Province from all his explorations, and reports on hidden imaginary treasures, stated by him from hearsay to be concealed in this Province, and what large amounts of money he has drawn out of the treasury for such? will they consider if they loose his services that all the said imaginary treasure is lost for ever? will the honourable gentlemen who are in the full charge of the business of the province say in one voice, that the learned Doctor was well paid the last five or six years back, wigmaking, and not one finished yet for the market? I say again will the honorable Representatives of the people of this Province suffer such imposition any longer, and will they not in one voice say—no, no, no.

I am sir your's very truly,

MORGAN RATLER.

Sussex Vale, March 4, 1843.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

T. S. HARDING,

Prince William street,

HAS received per ship *Prince Albert*, from London, *Mabel* and *South Esk* from Liverpool, and *Sophia* from the Clyde, a full and seasonable assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods—in SILKS, LINENS, WOOLLENS and COTTONS; among which are the latest materials for Ladies' DRESSES, of the most distinguished names and styles, together with a large variety of Orleans Cloths and Merinos; Broad and narrow CLOTHS in all colors; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Tweeds, Doeskins, a handsome set of SABLE FURS of superior quality, for sale at cost. Nov. 11.

600 TONS White Pine TIMBER, average 18 inches;
200,000 superficial feet Pine BOARDS;
200,000 do. Pine DEALS, 9 to 16 inches wide,
for sale by WM. CARVILL.
30th December.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 10, 1843.

No later news has been received from Europe than that furnished by last English Mail. Intelligence however is daily expected by the Great Western, which vessel was to leave Bristol for New York, via Madeira, on the 11th ult., four days later than previous accounts.

FIRE.—On Friday last, about 9 o'clock, p. m., a bakehouse and barn situate in a yard between Morris and Orange streets was destroyed by fire, which was caused by leaving a large quantity of wood burning in a stove with the door open, in the former building. The wind was high and the night cold, but the premises being unconnected with others, the damage did not extend beyond the two before-mentioned.

On Tuesday last, a dwelling house at Eellisle, owned by the widow of Mr Charles Hughson (who was unfortunately drowned last winter,) and Mr. J. Pickle, was consumed by fire, which was caused by placing hot ashes in an adjoining building. The two children of Mrs. Hughson were alone in the house, and incapable of making an effort to put the fire out, and the consequence was, that all the household furniture and effects of both families were totally consumed with the building; thus rendering them at the same time not only houseless but without a change of clothing.

LIBERALITY.—The Members of the Protection Fire Club have very generously given the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be applied to the relief of Widows and others in distressed circumstances.

At a Public Meeting held in Salisbury at GEORGE FITFIELD'S, on the 13th February, 1843:

Mr. JOHN SCOTT, Chairman; Mr. ALEX. SMILEY, Secretary.

Moved by Robert Scott, Esquire, seconded by Mr. Hugh M'Monagle—

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Meeting that a Division of the County of Westmorland, in justice to the inhabitants of Harvey, Hopewell, and Hillsborough, is necessary, and it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that it ought to be bounded upon the Eastern side of Turtle Creek to the forks of said Creek, thence to follow the South West branch of it to the source thereof, thence to run a direct course to the North West angle of the Saint John County line.

Moved by Mr. Joseph Blakney, seconded by Capt. Fitzpatrick—

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this meeting that any County of too extensive bounds is injurious to the general improvement of the country, and that it is oppressive and expensive to the inhabitants of its extremities.

Moved by Mr. Hugh M'Monagle, seconded by Capt. Stevenson—

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this meeting that from the best information given by the inhabitants of Hopewell, that Turtle Creek, as described in the first Resolution, for the upper bounds of the new County, will be agreeable to their wishes, as being the most convenient according to their geographical situation.

Moved by Mr. David C. Bleakney, seconded by Mr. John Jones—

Resolved—That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that a Committee of three be appointed to prepare a Petition, predicated upon the foregoing Resolutions, to be laid before the Legislature at this present session as early as possible.

Resolved—That Robert Scott, Esq.; George Fitfield, Esq., and Alexander Smiley, be the Committee for that purpose.

Moved that Mr. John Scott do leave the chair, and that Mr. H. M'Monagle take the chair.

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. John Scott, for his very able and proper conduct in the chair of this meeting.

ALEX. SMILEY, *Sec'y.*

And it is further Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a Petition to be laid before the Legislature, praying that Responsible Government, which has been so much misunderstood, and believed to be a system of Government altogether destructive of Colonial liberty, and fraught with the bitter evil of Rebellion. And also that our Legislature may not be gulled into the Municipal Compacts or Boards of Works; but that they will, if possible, by their enactments, bring about a return of the good old Constitution of the Province of New Brunswick.

A. SMILEY, *Sec'y.*

RIGHT OF SEARCH.—The House of Representatives having asked information of the President respecting the late Treaty and any correspondence that might have taken place with Great Britain regarding this question, has been furnished with the following document, among others, accompanying the President's answer:—

"The Secretary of State to whom has been referred a Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d inst., requesting that the President of the United States be requested to communicate to that House, if not in his opinion improper, whatever correspondence or communication may have been received from the British Government respecting the President's construction of the late Treaty concluded at Washington, as to concern an alleged right to visit American vessels, has the honour to inform the President that Mr. Fox, H. B. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, came to the Department of State on the 24th of Feb. inst., and informed the Secretary of State that he had received from Lord Aberdeen, H. M. Principal secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, a despatch under date of the 18th of January, which he was directed to read to the secretary of state of the United States. The substance of that despatch was that there was a statement in a paragraph of the President's Message to Congress at the opening of the present session of Congress, because, to persons unacquainted with the facts, it would tend to convey the supposition not only that the question of right of search had been disavowed by the Plenipotentiary at Washington, but that Great Britain had made concession on that point.

That the President knew that *the right of search never formed the subject of discussion during the late negotiation*, and that neither was any concession required by the United States Government nor made by Great Britain.

That the engagement entered into by the parties to the Treaty of Washington for suppressing the African Slave Trade, was unconditionally proposed and agreed to.

That the British Government saw in it an attempt on the part of the Government of the United States, to give a practical effect to their repeated declarations against the trade, and recognized with satisfaction an advance towards the humane and enlightened policy of all Christian states from which they anticipated much good. That Great Britain would scrupulously fulfil the conditions of this engagement; but that from the principles from which she has constantly asserted, and which are recorded in the correspondence between the ministers of the United States, in England, and himself, in 1841, England has not receded, and would not recede. That he had no intention to renew, at present, the discussion upon this subject, which has lain was and yet unanswered. That the President might be assured that Great Britain would always respect the just claims of the United States. That Great Britain made no pretentions to interfere in any manner whatever, either by detention, visit or search with vessels of the United States, known or believed to be such! But that it maintained and would exercise when necessary, its own right, either from involuntary error, or in spite of every precaution, loss or injury should be sustained, a prompt reparation would be afforded. But that it should entertain for a single instant the notion of abandoning the right itself, would be quite impossible.

That these observations had been rendered necessary by the message to Congress. That the President is undoubtedly at liberty to address that assembly in any terms which he may think proper; but of the Queen's servants should not deem it expedient to advise Her Majesty also to advert to these topics in her speech from the throne, they desired nevertheless to hold themselves perfectly free when questioned in Parliament, to give all early explanations as they might feel to be consistent with their duty, and necessary for the elucidation of the truth.

The paper having been read, and its contents understood, Mr. Fox was told in reply that the subject would be taken into consideration, and that a despatch relative to it would be sent, at an early day, to the American Minister in London, who would have instructions to read it to Her Majesty's Principal secretary of state for Foreign Affairs."

DANIEL WEBSTER.

FROM THE JOURNALS.

House of Assembly, March 6.—Read a third time as engrossed a Bill to suspend a part of the Fifteenth Session of an Act, entitled An Act to repeal all the Laws now in force for the organization and regulation of the militia, and to make further provision for the same.

Mr. Hazen moved for leave to present a Petition from the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of New Brunswick, praying an amendment in the Act 4 Wm. IV. cap. 43. to provide for the payment of Interest on Warrents which are not paid at the Treasury on demand. The order of the house limiting the time for introducing Petitions, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted, and the Petition then read. Ordered that the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Simonds,—Ordered, That the Petition from Edmund Ward, Assistant Emigrant Agent, at Fredericton, praying that a grant may pass to defray certain expences incurred for relief to Emigrants, and which was laid before the house on the 3rd instant, by command of his Excellency, be referred to the Committee of supply.

"The Lieutenant Governor lays before the house an application from Mr. End, Queen's Counsel, for remuneration for services performed by him, which he recommends to the consideration of the house."

The Lieutenant Governor communicates to the house of Assembly the copy of a letter from the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward's Island with a memorial from the Steam Navigation Company of that Island, which he recommends to the consideration.

The letter communicated by the aforegoing message, being read at the Clerk's Table is as follows:

STEAM COMMUNICATION FROM PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Copy.) *Government House,*
Prince Edward's Island, Feb. 20 1843.

SIR,—I beg leave to present to your notice the enclosed memorial addressed by the Steam Navigation Company of this Island to the houses of Legislature in the Province of New Brunswick.

I feel satisfied that this memorial will receive from your Excellency every attention which it merits; and from the liberality always evinced by your Excellency's Government, I have every reason to hope that it will be favorably received

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. V. HUNTLEY. *Lt. Gov.*

His Excellency Sir Wm. Colebrooke, &c. &c. &c.

[In reference to the communication from Prince Edward Island, we believe that both that Colony and Nova Scotia refused to grant even the smallest sum towards obtaining information and a survey of the proposed Canal route at the head of the Bay, and which, if accomplished, would proportionally benefit the former more than this Province. It will now be quite sufficient for our House to "evince their liberality" in the same way.]—*Ed. Chron.*

WE have to give our best thanks to JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., Queen's Printer, at Fredericton, for a neatly arranged and printed volume of the Journals of Assembly, for 1842—By this means we are enabled to give our readers a little information as to part of the public expense incident on the infamous prosecution brought against us, merely in consequence of our having dared to expose the conduct of Harvey and the members of the late House had *purged* a thousand pounds. Would that they had been all; but it unfortunately turns out that this is as a grain of sand on the sea shore, among the peculations of the late House.

We do not find in this volume that the Counsel for the Prosecution had their petition for remuneration complied with; but it was not the character of the times that such *valuable service* should go *unrewarded*, and we dare say it has helped to swell the contingent bill some three hundred pounds *additional*. For our own part we shall freely forgive the members for the unjustifiable injury they caused us, if they will just return us the cool hundred it cost to defend the action.

We have confidence that the present House will manage things better, that there shall be a large proportion of new, and we trust, more honest members; and the old ones having the fate of the banished Sir John before their eyes will strive to avert such a destiny for themselves.

Report from Attorney General, with account of Expenses incurred in the Prosecutions.

Fredericton, 19th February, 1842.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor to report to Your Excellency, on the enclosed Petition of Messrs. Kinnear, Chandler, and Wilmot, Queen's Counsel, that the whole of the statements therein contained is correct, with the exception of the latter part—that no steps were taken by me on the subject of their claim for remuneration;—which arises from these Gentlemen not being in possession of the fact, that I did submit the case to the Legislature, as the enclosed copy of my Annual Account, rendered for the information of the House of Assembly, will shew.

But the Committee on Public Accounts, for what reason I know not, never have made, as far as I can learn, any Report on that Account; and shortly after the prorogation of the Assembly, I was given to understand that the same would be taken up at the present Session, and that provision would be made for the services of the Counsel employed on behalf of the Prosecution; and can hardly bring myself to believe, that those Gentlemen, as well as the Solicitor General and myself, will not receive reasonable Trial Fees, as Counsel on two such important Prosecutions, expressly ordered by the Executive, in consequence of the joint Resolutions of the Council and House of Assembly.

I would merely further suggest, that the Gentlemen who were employed as Counsel on the part of the Defendants, received, as I have understood, from thirty to fifty guineas each; and it would seem hard, that in Public Prosecutions, of the importance of those in question, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and other Queen's Counsel, should not be placed at least on an equal footing with those who were employed to defend the same.

With respect to the £100 referred to by Your Excellency, in a Note on the back of the Petition, I have to state, that the same was not paid to me on account of my services, but was merely a sum advanced at my request, with the approbation of the other Gentlemen Counsel, to enable me to pay the Crown Witnesses, who declined attending unless their expenses were advanced, and to defray other necessary advances, to be accounted for, by me, in the general settlement of expenses of the Prosecution.

I have the honor to be
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES J. PETERS.
Attorney General.

To His Excellency Sir W. M. G. Colebrook,
K. H. Lieut. Governor, &c &c. &c.

Petition from Messrs. Kinnear, Chandler, and Wilmot, Queen's Counsel, who assisted in conducting the Prosecutions.

Fredericton, 12th February, 1842.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In the Winter of 1840, Your Excellency's Predecessor in the Government of this Province, Sir John Harvey, was pleased to direct the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the Printer and Editor of a Newspaper called the Chronicle, containing a scandalous Libel on the public and private character of that Officer. Sir John Harvey was called upon to take this step by the joint Address of the Legislative Council and Assembly, then in Session; and application was immediately made by the Attorney General for the professional services, on behalf of the Crown, of two of the undersigned Queen's Counsel, by name, in addition to those of the Solicitor General, and thereupon His Excellency ordered the same, and subsequently required the assistance also of the last named Queen's Counsel.

These cases called for much time, attention, and investigation, and in the one that was tried we were occupied in Court the best part of three days.

Since the termination