broad to contain the new church out of reach of the avalanchese, which are constantly falling in springs from the mountain which overtop the village of Rodoretta. Perhaps, when in Italy, I may be able to collect some little help for the worthy pastor of Rodoretta, to assist him in his new church."

I conclude this hurried sketch of the present state of the Waldensians, with my fervent hope, the few particulars I have given in these unadorned letters, so humble and plain in composition, may, under the Divine blessing, show to such Christians as may happen to read them, that "Sacramentism does not now prevail in the valleys of Piedmont," where has flourished for ages this ancient and Evangelical Church, and may influence them to bestow their sympathies to their suffering brethern in the faith, and bear their case on their heart to the throne of grace, that God may be pleased to preserve this Church, as for ages he has done, and that he may make all her members, clerical and lay, true members of Christ, living branches in the spiritual Vine, to bring forth the fruits of righteousness, to the praise and glory of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost!

I am, Sir, respectfully yours.

Interlacken, Sept., 1841. ANTHONY SILLERY.

LONDON, February 28.—Four out of the five contracting Powers exchanged the ratification of the treaty for the more effectual suppression of the slave-trade on Saturday last. The French Ambassador, M. De St. Aulaire, was present on this occasion, but was not empowered to add his signature on the part of his Government. France therefore, enjoys the ignoble pre-eminence of standing alone on a question in which no other interests are concerned than those of humanity; moreover, with strange inconsistentency, she refuses to carry out a measure to which she has long been pledged, since as we last week explained, the principle of the right of search is, by previous treaties, already established between her and this country. The present treaty went to extend the limits within which that right should be exercised, in other words, to give the principle its full effect. The refusal of France to go this one step further cannot nor can it abstract the obligation she has already contracted; it can operate but slightly to retard the universal recognition of the great moral duty which the three Northern Powers, influenced by the noble example of Great Britain, have now solemnly acknowledged. No possible result can legally follow from this sullen isolation on the part of France, which can at all affect the grand and humanizing object of the treaty.—The design of its Government, therefore, in refusing to put the key-stone to the arch which she has contributed to rear, becomes obnoxious to suspicion; and though we would willingly hold France blameless in this matter, we cannot shut our eyes to the clear evidence of facts.

Had Louis Philippe failed in his recent efforts to consolidate his power over the wayward people who would have him for their King, there would be a fair excuse for his conduct. But Napoleon himself was not more absolute than he. If he have no ulterior object in view, the insensate clamours of the Opposition in the Chambers and the ravings of the coffee-house politicans without, would not have deterred him from issuing instructions to his Minister here to sign the treaty. He would have overruled all objections—as he has in more serious matters to himself—by the mere strength of his will.—He is too wise to let *Le Roi le veut* escape from his lips; but too determined and too skilled in governing not to have its feeling impressed on his acts—The question then remains as to his motives of action in the present affair.

By withholding his assent to the completion of a great European compact he contributes to strengthen the more than prejudices—the antipathy but too visible in Frenchmen against this country, and *affords* the equally irrational, and, unfortunately, the equally numerous portion of the people of the United States hostile to Britain, and an additional incentive to resist all proposals on our part for an amicable arrangment of the question of the right of search.—This question, the French Government well knows, is the nicest, more delicate, and most complicated of those who exist between England and the States—and yet Louis Philippe takes advantage of the very moment when a mote is likely to be magnified into a beam, to cast that mote in the way. Considering this with his dubious position with regard to Spain, and, taking into consideration the vigour with which he sways the sceptre and makes his wishes laws—there is no avoiding the conclusion that he looks beyond this "ignorant present," and is preparing for an important future.

The French requires action, and Æolus could no more have kept the winds always imprisoned than the ruler of the Gaul can lead or can force him to a continuance in pacific pursuits. As you bend the twig so will the tree grow, said the wisest of proverbialists, and, take up any French history you chose devoted to the purposes of youthful instruction in France, you will find—and more particularly with relation to the occurrences of the last seven—that the facts are so coloured as to leave on the mind but one image, a national hatred to this country. Leaving this, however entirely out of view—mingle in Society in France, Parisian or provincial, we care not which—and you will detect, without any great power of discernment, one common and prevading sentiment—namely, that France is loosing place among the nations, and must regain it. The courtier proclaims it in the saloon, the peasant declaims it in the *cabaret*, the *grisette* whispers it to the *industriel*, the cab-driver repeats it to his horse, and grandpapas and grandsons take fire upon it while enjoying their penny ride together in a *char-a-bancs*. "I will do—I know not what"—says the man in the play; and so are the French determined to do something or other, they know what; and no man is more aware than Louis Philippe that a vent must be given by action for this unanimous sentiment. If it does not burst forth on the foreigners it will explode at home; and though the King of the French has been exceedingly fortunate in avoiding the consequences of all eruptions hitherto, he is conscious that he sits on a volcano, and if he can find an exit for its fires would willingly direct them to the issue. That he has the energy and the power to compress them, we believe; and our belief is found on what he has done already. But he may doubt the ability of his successors to exercise the stern command innate in himself; and may seek to secure them by finding a field on which the blind passions of his subjects may expedite and evaporate.

In short, we regard the refusal to implement the treaty as the straw that shows the set of the wind. It serves as a kind of compensation balance for the injury done to French honor by the return of France to European concert on the Eastern question; and whilst it thus ministers to the fantastical pride of a gallant but exceedingly short sighted people, it tends to secure a good understanding, in case of need, with *our* natural allies and brethren across the Atlantic, who are, though a very far-sighted people, exceedingly apt to be purblind whenever their interests are concerned, and who, though cool and reflective, seldom will weigh perspective advantages against present gain. To what this manœuvering will lead time alone can show. Our busines is to calculate on the probable—and to prepare for the possible as well.—*John Bull.*

NEW ISSUE OF GOLD COIN.—A short time since two paragraphs, bearing the above head, appeared in our columns, in which it was stated that for some time past a system of plugging the gold coin at present in circulation had been carried on to such an extent as to render a re-issue absolutely necessary, that the old coin was to be called in forthwith, and that the greatest activity prevailed at the Mint in order to get the new issue ready as soon as possible. It was further stated that, although such a proceeding would be attended with enormous expense, Government had, under the circumstances, deemed it necessary to adopt it. We are now authorised to state that the paragraphs in question were totally without foundation, there being no intention whatever at having a new gold coinage, and in fact there is nothing doing at the Mint. We are also assured that the statement with respect to "plugging" is equally without foundation. Since the paragraphs in question have been published, strict inquires have been made, but nothing of the sort has been either discovered or heard of.—*London Times.*

WOOLWICH.—On Tuesday the Right Hon. Henry Thomas Corry, one of the Lords Commissioners, and the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M. P., Secretary of the Admiralty; Captain Sir Francis A. Collier, Knt. C. B. and K. C. H., Superintendent of Her Majesty's Dockyard, Woolwich; the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, Lord George Bentinck, Captain Musgrave, Captain Curry, Captain Killey, Captain Brandreth, Captain Evans, Capt. Denham R. N. and F. R. S., Captain Washington, Captain Syre, and Captain King; Mr. Ewart, Mr. Lloyd, and several engineers and scientific gentlemen, assembled at the building for testing chains and anchors in the Woolwich Dockyard, and an anchor of 28 cwt., known as Porter's patent, having been previously placed on the testing frame, a strain of 14 tons, was applied, and afterwards encreased to 20 tons, when the deflection was measured, and found to be only ½ of an inch: and, on the strain being removed, it returned to its original position, showing the elasticity of this description of anchors. It was then determined to apply the full test of 27½ tons, the amount of strain which an anchor of the same dimensions must resist before it could be passed as perfect, and it sustained that power without any perceptible difference. The strain was again applied, and encreased until it reached 60½ tons before the anchor entirely gave way in one of the arms, exceeding the regulated test by upwards of 33 tons, and bearing within about 7½ tons of an anchor of 36 cwt. on the old principle, and suitable for a first-rate man-of-war of 120 guns. It was the opinion of many of the scientific persons present that the anchor would have borne an additional strain of 10 or 15 tons, had it not been that one of the arms was unsound in the workmanship, which prevented it from standing the fire-test, which is also applied to all anchors before they are adopted in the service.

Advices from Turin state, that great preparations are making in that capital for the marriage of the Duke of Savoy with the Archducess Adelaide of Austria. The Municipality of Turin has voted 1,000,000 francs for the expenses of the joyous occasion, of which 200 000 francs are for wedding presents to be offered to the young Princess.

We have this week to record the death of her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Hermina of Austria. Her Highness was born the 14th of September, 1817, twin sister of the Archduke Stephen. She was daughter of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Joseph, Palatine, Governor and Captain-General of the kingdom of Hungary.

The *Brighton Gazette* says, "The *Vindictive*, 50 Captain Tomp Nicolas, will be ready to convey Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K. C. B., to the East Indies about the 1st of March. Several additional men are at work upon her, and she has been remasted and got her guns on board."

Prince Albert, through Archdeacon Wilberforce, has subscribed 100L. to the Society for the Conversion of the Jews. It will be applied towards the fund for the Bishoprick of Jerusalem.

According to the phrenologists, the head (*edge* knowledge box) of Lord Mayor Daniel O'Connell, the big beggerman of Ireland, is the largest one ever known as belonging to a man in the full enjoyment of robust health, and one whose intellects are in a wholesome and proper state, or, perhaps, to speak more properly, in an unwholesome and improper state—if we may judge from the vagaries and idiosyncrasies which are the man's chief characteristics.

FALMOUTH, Feb. 26.—The Tyrian packet arrived here this morning with the Mexican mails, no passengers, having on freight 170.000 dollars, of which 18,603 dollars are on account of the Mexican dividends.

DUBLIN.—At the Town Council on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor stated the Corporation to be in debt £360 000.

Captain Blanchard, of the American ship Rowland, arrived at Havre-de-Grace on the 24th of February, from Savannah, reports, that on the 14th of February, in lat 46 15, long 25 54, his vessel, while scudding in a heavy gale from the S. W. was struck by lightning, which set the ship on fire between decks. The greatest alarm prevailed on board, and to extinguish the flames was deemed next to an impossibility. However, the attempt was made by the crew, who commenced by throwing part of her cargo (cotton) overboard, and cutting holes through her decks, and pouring down a large quantity of water. By their united exertions, from four till eight o'clock in the morning, they succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not before considerable damage had been done to the Rowland and her cargo.

The plan of which we spoke last week as being under consideration for the increase of the army, has so far assumed a shape, that mixed towards the intended for service in India, are to have their establishments raised at once to twelve companies, instead of ten. There are to be one hundred rank and file in each company.—*John Bull.*

The *Discovery*, the ship which Captain Clarke accompanied Captain Cook on his last voyage of discovery in 1776, sailed from Cowes Roads last week for Antwerp. She is now under the Belgian flag, and her name has been changed to *Rubens*.—She certainly cannot be much less than seventy years old, but has the appearance of a fine brig, and draws 17 feet water.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAM PACKETS.—The company is established under a Royal Charter, and as a corporate body. Their capital is £1 500,000, of which 50 pr cent has been paid up to this date.—They have 14 steamers, of about 450 horse power and 1400 tons burthen each, and one additional, of about 300 horse-power, to be employed in temporary service. Besides these, they have three fine sailing schooners, destined to connect the great chain of communication at two points where it can be done with equal certainty by these vessels as by steamers. Two of these schooners and 11 of these steamers are now at sea, engaged in the mail service, as afterwards more particularly adverted to, and the remaining four are so nearly completed that they will be ready to take their stations in the service as required. The third schooner is ready for sea at a day's notice.

The company are to receive yearly from the Government £240.000, in quarterly payments, for performing the mail service twice every month between Great Britain and every part of the West Indies, the coast of South America adjacent, Honduras, and the chief parts of the Gulf of Mexico, and from thence also twice each month by Havana and Nassau to the Atlantic ports of the United States, and to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The line from England to Barbadoes is to embrace Coruuna or Ferrol, and Madeira. Besides the great line from Barbadoes to the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico, branch steamers, always ready, and ready on the arrival of each outward mail from England, proceed from central points to every port of any consequence, insular or continental, returning to their given points with the return mails from every place in time to meet the next outward steamer from England. No more time is requisite at any point or place than that which is sufficient to change the mails and passengers from one steamer to another. The great line from the West Indies finally departs from Nassau, by Bermuda and Fayal, to England; and at Nassau the great line between the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico, &c., joins the other, and both work to fit in and correspond with each other. A large and very fine sailing vessel is appointed to run between Fayal and Madeira, thus connecting the outward and homeward lines at this important point.

By this mighty combination, clearly chalked out and accurately laid down, every port and place of any consequence, insular and continental, from Surinam on the east to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico on the west, and from the coast of America, extending from the Gulf of Paria to Chagre on the south, to Halifax, Nova-scotia, by the principal Atlantic ports in the United States, in the north, will have a regular post communication twice each month to the most distant parts, and also betwixt each other, forwards and backwards, with, it is calculated, certainty and regularity. The course of post, from London to London again, with every place in the West Indies from Surinam to Mexico, and the shores of America adjacent, to the West Indies, will be 58 days, with abundance of time at every place, from 2 and 3 days to 15 days, to answer these letters.

The short land distance between Chagre and Panama is easily passed, and thus the line of the company's steamers communicate with those belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, by which means passengers and letters will find themselves in Lima in 33 days from London. The voyage from Great Britain to Vera Cruz, by Barbadoes, St. Thomas Havannah, &c. will be 29 days, and from New Orleans to London about 22 days.—*London Standard.*

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 23.

Mr. Street, from the Committee appointed on the 24th day of January last, to take under consideration the subject of the social improvement of the Indian Tribes, and to which committee was referred various Documents laid before the House by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the third day of February last, submitted their Report, and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The select committee to whom were referred the several Reports of Moses H. Perley, Esquire, upon the subject of the Micmac and Melicite Indian Tribes in this Province, laid before the House by Message from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 3d of February last, Report—

"That it appears from Mr. Perley's Reports, that by the direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor he has travelled through the different sections of the Province the last Autumn, visited the Indian settlements, examined into their present state of living, means of subsistence, various occupations, and the Moral and Religious character of the different Indian Tribes in this Province; the Report also contains a Census of each tribe, and an account of the situation, extent, and present state of the different Reserves of Land in each county, with a great deal of other information of a cursory nature, not necessary here to remark upon.

"From Mr. Perley's Reports it would appear that the Micmac Tribes inhabit the Northern and Eastern, and the Melicite Indians the Southern and Western Sections of the Province:—That the total population of the Micmac Indians is one thousand three hundred and seventy nine, and of the Melicite Tribe, four hundred and forty two.

"That there are extensive Reserves in different parts of the County set apart by the Government in the early settlement of the Province for the benefit of these people, which in quantity and situation, are as follow, viz:—

In the County of Northumberland,		33,158	Acres.
" "	Kent,	8,106	"
" "	Restigouche and Gloucester,	2,700	"
" "	Carleton,	1,600	"
" "	Saint John,	15	"
		45,579	

besides a tract of land which the Indians claim, situate at the Meductic Point, in the county of Carleton, of which no record or mention as a Reserve to the Indians, is to be found in the Surveyor General's Office.

"In the county of York, the Indians, it would appear from Perley's Report also own, by purchase, a tract of land at the French Village of about 320 Acres.

"It also appears from these Reports, that many, if not all of these Reserves have been much encroached upon, that extensive Settlements and Plantations have been made thereon by the white inhabitants, especially in the county of Northumberland, but (with very few exceptions in this latter county,) under Leases from the Indians themselves at a reserved rent, far short of the annual value of the land; this, however, your committee are of opinion, is the natural consequence of leaving such extensive tracts of wild and valuable lands for the use of the Indians, without the aid of an Superintendant upon the spot to look after them, and after all, as most of those Reserves have long since become useless to the Indians as Hunting Grounds, and as they have, with trifling exceptions, hitherto used them for little else; and contrasting the fine Plantations and extensive improvements made by the white inhabitants upon many parts of these Reserves in the different sections of the Province, with the state of wilderness in which they would now be but for these improvements, your committee are of opinion, that however unjustifiable in a legal point of view the locations upon these Reserves may be, yet they have been far from having the effect of diminishing their real value, and that it is in reality better for the country that these lands should be even thus settled than to have remained in a state of wilderness:—Your committee are also of opinion, as it appears by Mr. Perley's Report, and by the Petitions of the Squatters themselves to the Government, that these locations have been, with few exceptions, made by the consent of the Indians, and that the occupiers are willing to throw themselves upon the mercy of the Government, it would be unwise and impolitic (except where the rights of the Crown are set at defiance) to resort to coersive measures or to eject the occupiers; that on the contrary, your committee are of opinion it would be much better for the Indians, and more consistent with a due regard to the equitable rights of the Squatters, and tend greatly to promote the improvement and settlement of the country if the lands thus occupied were either sold or leased to the occupants upon such fair and equitable terms as would not only secure to them the value of their improvements, but to the Indians a reasonable remuneration for their lands, or for the rents, issues and profits thereof; and while on this subject, considering that there are now in this Province about 50 000 Acres of valuable land tied up in these Reserves, and that the far greater proportion thereof is lying in a state totally useless to the Indians, or to any other class of persons, your committee cannot refrain from expressing their conviction that it would be much more for the interest of the Indians, and add greatly to the settlement of the Province if such portions of these Reserves as are of no use to the Indians were laid off into lots and leased or sold, and the annual rent or proceeds of such sales were made to constitute a fund to be applied in aid of promoting Agricultural pursuits among the Indians and such branches of instruction as may be useful to the Indian youth, and towards the support of the aged and infirm of the respective Tribes.

"In conclusion, your committee are of opinion, that although Mr. Perley's Report is unnecessarily voluminous and contains a great deal of matter not exactly adapted to the object of his Mission, yet that it also contains much statistical and other useful information connected with the Indians and the Indian Reserves necessary for the Government and the Legislature to be in possession of, which, however, for the most part your committee are of opinion might have been obtained from the Public Offices, and through the Indian Commissioners of the respective counties, with comparatively speaking, a trifling expence.

"Your committee have also had under consideration Mr. Perley's account for travelling charges incurred in performing the duties of his Mission amounting to the sum of £228 4 8; and as your committee are of opinion that these charges are high and evince very little regard to economy on the part of Mr. Perley, your committee refer the same to the consideration of the House, as they do not under the circumstances feel themselves justified in recommending any specific appropriation therefor.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

"J. A. STREET,
WILLIAM END,
A. BARBERIE,
DAVID M'ALMON,
JOHN ALLEN.

"*Committee Room, 22d March, 1842.*"

Ordered, that the Report be accepted; and on motion of Mr. Street; further ordered, that so much of the said Report as refers to the Accounts of Moses H. Perley, Esquire, Commissioner for Indian Affairs, be referred to the committee of supply.

The Honorable Mr. Weldon, from the committee appointed on the 4th day of February last, to examine into the Bills for widening John Street, and opening a new street in continuation thereof, as well as the several Petitions relative thereto; to which committee was referred a Petition from William Jarvis, and others, for an extension of the Act of 1839, for rebuilding the Burnt District, having had the several matters under their consideration, submitted their Report, which he read, and then handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Select committee to whom were referred the several Bills before the House, to authorize the widening and opening of certain streets in the city of Saint John, as also the several Petitions on the same subject; and also the Petition of William Jarvis and others, Proprietors of property destroyed by the Great Fire in Saint John in November last, praying that an Act may be passed similar in its provisions to that passed in 1839, for the purpose of leaning money for rebuilding the district in the said city destroyed by fire in November last, having attended to that duty, beg leave to Report—

"The Bill, intituled 'A Bill to authorize the Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Saint John to widen John or Water street, so (called) in the said city,' provides for the opening of the said street from the Market Square to Princess street to a uniform width; but the committee having taken into consideration the allegations of the Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, on this subject, are of opinion that the said street should be opened to the width of forty feet from Tisdale's corner to Princess street, and from Princess street to Duke street to the width of fifty feet: and the committee have prepared an amendment to the Bill to this effect. As the Bill makes the Corporation liable to pay the assessed compensation to Proprietors entitled thereto, within a limited period, whether the amount be collected or not, the committee have prepared and recommended to the House an amendment, making the Corporation liable only in the event of the amount being collected, and the amendment also provides that the Corporation shall pay to the parties entitled thereto, a proportion of compensation, whenever the amount collected shall equal twenty five per cent. and should the money not be collected, through the neglect of the Corporation, they shall be liable to pay in like manner as if the same had been collected.

"The other Bill before the committee, intituled 'A Bill to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Saint John to lay out and open a street in the said city, in continuation of John or Water street (so called) southwardly to the prolongation of Saint James street,' we recommend to the favorable consideration of the House, with an additional provision, requiring the Corporation to pay over to the parties entitled to compensation, whenever the amount collected shall equal twenty five per cent., and making the Corporation liable for such amount of compensation as should not be collected through the neglect of the Corporation.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

"J. W. WELDON,
W. END,
L. A. WILMOT.

"*Committee Room, 23d March, 1842.*"

Ordered, that the Report be accepted.

SATURDAY, March 26.

Resolved, that there be granted to Thomas Moses, Deputy Treasurer at West Isles, the sum of £50 to reimburse him for services performed the past year: and further resolved that no further grant be made for the continuation of the service of this officer.

To the Justices of the Peace of the city and county of St. John, the sum of £—— to reimburse them for advances made to the Provincial House of Correction; one half of which sum to be paid the present year, and the remainder on the 1st June, 1843. Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the committee divided—Yeas, 17.—Nays, 10. Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the sum of £2,068 5 4.

To Alexander Wedderburn, Emigrant Agent, the sum of £—— in full for extra services, and in addition to the amount of £100 Sterling, per annum, chargeable for this Officer's salary on the Civil List. Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To the Commissioners appointed to improve the navigation of the Grand Lake by the removal of a Bar at the entrance of the Jemseg, the sum of £500 towards the completion of that object.

To William End, Esquire, Queen's Counsel, the sum of £—— to remunerate him for conducting several Criminal Prosecutions at the adjourned circuit Court of Oyer and Terminer in Saint John, in November last. Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to provide for the expenses of Moses H. Perley, Esquire, Commissioner for Indian Affairs, appointed by His Excellency to investigate and report upon the condition of the Indian Tribes in the Province and their Reserves within the same; such sum as His Excellency may have temporarily advanced on account of this service to be deducted from the above grant and to be replaced in the fund from which it has been drawn. Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the committee divided—Yeas, 20.—Nays, 4. And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the sum of £228 4 8.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to remunerate Moses H. Perley, a Commissioner for Indian Affairs, for his services on a Mission authorized by His Excellency for enquiring into the condition of the Indian Tribes in this Province, and reporting upon the Indian Reserves. And upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the committee divided—Yeas, 16.—Nays, 12. Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative. The question being then taken for filling up the blank with the sum of £50, the committee again divided—Yeas, 17.—Nays, 11. And it was likewise carried in the affirmative, and the blank accordingly filled up with the sum of £50.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to provide for the payment of the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency, and expenses incurred by them in framing the Debtor and Creditor Bill, and that no provision be made for such services in future. And upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the committee divided—Yeas, 15.—Nays, 10. Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the sum of £35.

To the Commissioners of the Judicial Enquiry the sum of £16 16 9 being actual expenses incurred and paid by them in engrossing their Report, and for Postages, &c.

Medicines, Perfumery,
Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,
Preserved Meats, &c.

The subscriber has received, per ships 'Rebecca,' 'British Queen,' and 'Westmorland,' from London:—

1 CASE *Dennsford's* Fluid MAGNESIA;
1 do. *Frank's* Solution of Copaibia;
1 ditto *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS;
1 ditto Patent MEDICINES, containing *Dalby's* Carminative; *Bateman's* Drops; *Powel's* Balsam of Anniseed; *Ford's* Balsam of Horehound; *Henry's* Calcined Magnesia; *Mazon's* Effervescent Magnesia; *Henry's* Aromatic Vinegar; *Lemming's* Essence, &c. &c.
4 cases PERFUMERY, containing *Smyth's* Lavender Water; genuine Arquebusade; Milk of Roses; Rose Bloom for the complexion; Fine Rouge in pots; Queen VICTORIA'S Bouquet; Prince ALBERT'S Bouquet; the PRINCESS' Bouquet; Queen ADELAIDE'S Perfume; Royal Extract of Flowers; Essence of Roses for the Handkerchief; *Hunnay's* Rondelitia; *Rowland's* Kalydor; Macassar Oil; Bears' Oil; Perfumed Hair Powder, &c. &c.
1 case Brushes and Combs, in every variety;
1 do. CONFECTIONARY;
4 do. PICKLES and SAUCES;
1 do. Preserved MEATS and SOUPS;
1 do. Scotch Orange Marmalade;
1 do. real Havana Cigars, superior quality;
1 do. SNUFFS;
4 do. Windsor SOAPS;
10 boxes SPERM CANDLES;
1 hogshead best London GLUE;
2 tons best London White LEAD;
4 casks boiled and raw OIL;
10 cwt. ROOT GINGER.

JOHN G. SHARP, *Chemist*,
Corner of North Market Wharf and Dock street.

June 11.

India Rubber Shoes.

JUST received from Boston—an excellent assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's India Rubber Shoes, of a superior quality. For sale cheap, wholesale and retail.

18th *March.* S. K. FOSTER.

☞ The Chronicle Office is in the Brick Building, at the corner of Prince William and Church streets near the Market Square.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 8, 1842.

CITY ELECTION.—On Tuesday last, the day that was to crown all the recent agitation, came off. In King's Ward, John V. Thurgar, Esquire, was returned, unopposed, as Alderman, and Mr Samuel Hallett, Assistant Alderman: Alderman Porter and Assistant M'Lauchlan having resigned. A contest occurred here between Mr. Hallett and Mr. Joseph Fairweather; the latter of whom led the poll thro' the first part of the day, but the parties who had signed a requisition to Mr. Hallett considering they were bound to use more than ordinary endeavours in his support, eventually succeeded in obtaining a majority. In Queen's Ward, every inch of ground was stoutly contested, and complete trial of strength from the opening of the poll to the close was abundantly evinced; the present incumbent Benjamin L. Peters, Esquire, and Mr. John Humbert, were the candidates for Alderman, and the contest terminated in favour of the civic veteran who conducted the poll. Messrs. R. Ray, S. K. Foster, and John Knollin were competitors for the Assistantship; Foster leading through the fore part of the day very handsomely, but the votaries of fun at length prevailed and returned Mr. Ray: Knollin gave up early. In Duke's Ward no change whatever was made for the Board of Common Council, but a most extraordinary one in the office of Constable for the Ward, which was bestowed on W. J. Ritchie, Esq. In Sidney Ward a contest took place for the Aldermanship between the present incumbent and the late Alderman Van Horne, as also between Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Cameron as Assistant, but terminated where it began. In Guy's Ward Mr. Coram contested the election with Mr. Salter, and Mr. Whipple against Mr. Bond in Brook's, both of which were however unsuccessful. The following are the returns of the day:

King's Ward.—John V. Thurgar, Esquire, Alderman; Samuel Hallet, Assistant; Thos. McGachey, Constable.

Queen's Ward.—Benjamin L. Peters, Esquire, Alderman; Robert Ray, Assistant; James Stockford, Constable.

Duke's Ward.—Thomas Harding, Esquire, Alderman; William Hagerty, Assistant; William Johnston Ritchie, Constable.

Sidney Ward.—John Sandall, Esquire, Alderman; Edward W. Greenwood, Assistant; Matthew Morrison, Constable.

Guy's Ward.—Robert Salter, Esq., Alderman; James Olive, Assistant; Isaac Perkins, Constable.

Brook's Ward.—George Bond, Esquire, Alderman; Joseph Beatteay, Assistant; John M'Lauchlan, Constable.

John R. Partelow, Esquire, was appointed by the Common Council *Chamberlain* of the city for the ensuing year, at a salary of £500.

His Worship the Mayor appointed Jas. Stockford *High Constable* for the ensuing year.

The following persons were appointed additional Constables:

James Peacock, George Stockford, Patrick Kelly, for King's Ward.

Ebenezer Herrington, William Hanley, William Ferraby, for Queen's Ward.

Robert M'Kelvey, James Irons, for Duke's Ward.

Alex Downey, Jas Patterson, for Sidney Ward.

John H. Fanjoy, for Guy's Ward.

Richard Shewbridge, for Brook's Ward.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—The new Fire Engine, which we noticed in our paper as having been built by Messrs. T. Barlow & Co., at the Phœnix Foundry, was tried on Monday with the other city Engines and the Portland Engine recently imported by Messrs. Rankin & Co. from the celebrated manufactory of Tilley, London, with the latter of which she was found to be fully a match; and throwing two streams of water at the same time, will supply either two of the best American Engines in the city. Her water ways generally are similar to the London engine, but the projection of the whole machine is much neater and more compact. We hope our sister Provinces, as well as the United States would do well to forward their orders to our City so soon as they shall require a first rate article of the kind, and at a reduced price.

At the above trial we were pleased to notice the very efficient appearance of engine No. 3, and her company: this is highly creditable to them.

THE COLONIAL FARMER, published at Halifax, N. S., is a neat and useful publication. It is devoted, as its name denotes, to Agriculture, and published monthly at the low price of 5s. per annum.

☞ When the Editor of the Mirror can find a friend who can in plain language and within reasonable space, explain what he wishes to convey in his remarks on our description of the late meeting in the Friary, we shall be quite ready to give it such notice as the nature of the reply may require. But he must really excuse us if we acknowledge our inability to comprehend his remarks in his paper of Tuesday last.

The steamer Dee, one of the line of Mail steamers to the West Indies, which was reported to be ashore on Turk's Island, is now stated to be a complete wreck.

It must be a source of gratulation to every feeling mind to know that the admirable societies of Ladies in St. John, connected with the Benevolent and Tract Society are now, and have long been the channel of conveying relief to families destitute of food, clothing and moral instruction. The district meetings began yesterday in Brussels Street District, where several ladies' visit. The Episcopal Church service was performed, at which thirty-five heads of families were present.—*Con.*

REWARD OF MERIT.—Last evening we were shown a very fine present to Capt. Lovett, of the steam boat Nova Scotia, presented to him by the officers of the St. Stephen's Bank of N. B. for his exertions in saving the money which fell overboard going on board the steam ferry boat in this harbour a few months since. The present consists of a Silver Snuff Box, inlaid with gold, with the following inscription upon it: "From the Officers of the St. Stephen's Bank, to Capt. John Leavitt," with a representation of a Steam Boat above it. We understand that Capt. Thomas Smith has also received a present, which is a silver Pitcher, with the same inscription.—*News.*

THE House of Assembly was prorogued on Monday last, after a most extraordinarily *laborious* session of *seventy five days!* The following is His Excellency's Speech at the close:—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Fredericton, N. B. April 4, 1842.

This day His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and having commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, the House attended accordingly; when after giving his assent to the several bills passed this present Session, His Excellency was pleased to close the same with the following speech:—

"*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

"The great importance of the business which has engaged your attention has protracted your labours to a later period than usual, and in bringing the Session to a close, I cannot omit to express to you my congratulations on the successful accomplishment of several measures, the value of which will be generally appreciated.

"The amelioration of the Criminal Laws, the improvement of the Provincial Prison and its Regulations, and the Act for the Protection of Commercial Credit in cases of Bankruptcy, are evidence of the spirit by which you have desired to assimilate the Laws and Institutions of the Province to those of England, and I cannot too emphatically express to you my own conviction that in pursuing this course and securing to the people the full benefits of the British Constitution, you will afford the most effectual guarantee for their freedom and happiness.

"I lament that the Commercial difficulties to which I had occasion to allude at the beginning of the Session, have not yet subsided, and that the sufferings of the labouring classes in Saint John, from want of employment, continue, although alleviated by the considerate aid you have afforded them.

"I have to assure you of the deep sympathy of Her Majesty in the trials to which Her Loyal Subjects have thus been exposed, and which I earnestly hope will be of short duration.

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

"I thank you for the supplies which have been granted, and which, so far as may be practicable, will be applied in such a manner as to secure the interests of the Province in the objects for which they have been provided.

"*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

"The postponement of much business till the next Session, will afford to you an opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of the people, in regard to several measures of great importance to their future welfare; and if circumstances should require that I should call you together at an earlier period than usual, I shall rely on your support in sustaining the credit of the Province, and in seconding the exertions of an enterprising People, in developing its great resources.

"In such pursuits their success, under Providence, cannot be doubtful, while they seek to raise their prosperity on the basis of Christian morals, which as an inseparable part of the common Law of England will be an unfailing guide to them in all the relations of life."

The General Assembly was then prorogued until the last Tuesday in June next.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.

Several destructive fires have recently occurred in New-York, destroying property to an immense amount, and rendering houseless a greater number of families than at any previous calamity of the kind. About 2 o'clock on the 1st April the first fire commenced in the house 151, Washington street; it was got under without doing much damage.—Half an hour afterwards the second fire broke out, in rear of the grocery, corner of Delancey & Christie streets occupied by Mr. Schrionberger; nearly all the houses in the immediate neighbourhood on Christie, Delancy, Forsyth, Broom and Eldridge streets, amounting to about seventy were destroyed, with much valuable property. While this fire was still burning, another broke out in the centre of the block bounded by Pearl, Elm, Anthony and Centre streets, by which about twenty more buildings were destroyed. These were of little value, but thickly inhabited. At half-past 12 at night another fire broke out in the two story building corner of Maiden Lane and Nassau street, but was got under.—A large Barn containing a great quantity of hay, and thirty cows, belonging to Mr. Stephen Harrison of Harlem, near Jersey city, was entirely consumed, with the whole of its contents on the afternoon of the 31st March.

"His Excellency came to this colony with an excellent name. He was well received by the people—still more, he was well received by the Press, and the Press sounded his praises abroad with an exuberance of feeling that was even more courteous than honest. But his Excellency's conduct during his short residence among us, has done more than raise the suspicion, among those whose good offices he may have commanded, that he is *selling himself to the rabble*, instead of hemming himself about with those who would have made his Government easy to him, whilst they might have conjointly promoted the public interests.

"We care not for the credit which SIR JOHN HARVEY may have obtained for himself in New Brunswick or any where else. But this we say—that the thinking part of the population of Newfoundland do not like him; and the sooner the imperial government dispose of him elsewhere the better. There is an increasing bitterness against him, which is not wholly without cause. If it were so, nothing else than his bestowment upon, and his recommendation for patronage to, those who are the avowed enemies of the present administration."

SHOAL IN BOSTON HARBOUR.—On the fourth inst. the barque Baltic, Captain Gregory, on entering this harbour, struck on a ledge near the Lower Middle Ground, and sustained considerable damage. This shoal is not laid down in any of our charts, and its position is indicated by no buoy! although the U. S. Revenue Cutter Hamilton, Capt. Girdler, it has been ascertained, struck upon it several years ago. Captain Sturgis, the present commander of the Hamilton, has recently, in accordance with the instructions of the Collector, examined this shoal, which it seems consists of a ledge of rocks extending about one hundred feet east and west, on which there are about six feet of water at low tides. It lies about one hundred fathoms south south west from the Upper Buoy on the Lower Middle.

Other vessels have recently struck upon this ledge. A schooner from the South went on it on the 18th inst. and sustained some damage. And it will be seen by referring to our Marine head, in this day's paper, that the barque Columbia, from N. Orleans, while coming up the harbour last evening, in the storm, struck upon the ledge, and received much damage.

The Collector of this port, of course, has no authority to place a buoy upon this danger—but he will doubtless, without delay, take measures to direct the attention of the general government to the importance of making an immediate appropriation for this purpose—and in the mean time, in anticipation of the action of the government, a buoy will probably be placed on the ledge by our Insurance Companies.—*Mercantile Journal.*

[*From the New-Orleans Bee, March* 16.]

ASTOUNDING INTELLIGENCE.—INVASION OF TEXAS BY MEXICO! SURRENDER OF SAN ANTONIO!

By the arrival of the steam-packet New-York, we have been put in possession of the certain intelligence of the invasion of Texas by a formidable Mexican force; San Antonio has surrendered; the Mexicans had