

ment was landed in the night, Fort Edward was taken possession of, and the mortars turned against the enemy. I am in possession of a letter from Sir A. Cochrane, saying that "my conduct was the means of saving many lives, and of shortening the siege of Martinique." I had once the misfortune of receiving a precious licking from a French corvette; the first shot she fired broke my thigh, and a plumper carried away my mainmast. The enemy escaped, but the English flag was not tarnished. On my return to England in command of the Jason, I was turned out of her by a Tory Admiralty, because I had not interest; but as I could not lead an idle life, I served a campaign with the army in Portugal as a volunteer, when I was again wounded. At the battle of Busaco, I had the honor of carrying off the field my gallant friend and relative, Colonel Napier, now near me, who was shot in the face. Busaco was not the only field where he shed his blood; at Corunna he was left for dead, but thank God, he escaped with six wounds. On my return to England I was appointed to the Thames, in the Mediterranean; and if I could bring the inhabitants of the Neapolitan coast into the room, they would tell you that from Naples to the Faro point there was not a spot where I did not leave my mark, and brought off with me upwards of one hundred sail of gun-boats and merchant vessels. I had the honor of running the Thames and Faticate into the small mole of Ponzi, which was strongly defended, and before they could recover from their surprise, I captured the island without the loss of a man. I was then removed to the Euryalus, and had the good fortune to fall in with two French frigates and a schooner. I chased them in the night close into Calvi, in the island of Corsica, passing close under the stern of one, plumpering her as I passed; and though we were going eight knots, I tried to run aboard of her consort, who was a little outside standing athwart my hawse: the night was dark, the land close, and she succeeded in crossing me, but I drove her ashore on the rocks, where she was totally wrecked, and her consort was obliged to anchor close to her. The Euryalus then wore round and got off, almost brushing the shore as she passed. These two ships were afterwards ascertained to be armed *en flûte*, mounted 22 guns each, and the schooner 14. From the Mediterranean I was ordered to America; and if my gallant friend Sir James Gordon was here, he would have told you how I did my duty on that long and arduous service up the Potomac: he would have told you that in a tremendous squall the Euryalus lost her bowsprit and all her topmasts, and that in two hours she was again ready for work. We brought away a fleet from Alexandria, were attacked going down the river by batteries, built close to what was the residence of the great Washington, and I was again wounded in that action in the neck. On the peace taking place I went on half pay, where I remained till I was appointed to the Galatea, which ship I commanded for three years on this station; and I hope and trust that I have faithfully done my duty during that period to my king and country."

From the peculiarity of his manner in company, a stranger would conclude that he is a man who is guided in all his actions by the impulses of the moment; you could not come to a more erroneous conclusion; for though seemingly a person who had abandoned himself to the inspirations of the instant, every thing he does is the result of the deepest forethought. He lays his plans, in their leading features, before hand, with the most scrupulous care; and anticipates and provides for the contingencies which may arise to defeat them, with a certainty that amounts to a species of intuition.

Nor is the genius of Commodore Napier limited to the laying down of those plans which hold out the greatest probability of his being able to accomplish his purposes; he is equally happy in carrying into practical effect the schemes which he has devised. He hesitates in such cases at no personal sacrifices; he deems no employment too degrading for him provided he can thereby further the object he has in view. He does when occasion requires it, what very few commanders could undertake to do without diminishing their authority over their men, namely, engage personally in doing the work of the common sailors, and for a time identifying himself as closely with them in conversation and conduct as if he had all his life been the humblest man that ever paced the deck or mounted the shrouds. Of this he furnished a memorable proof during the recent siege of St. Jean d'Acre. There he was to be seen, with his coat off, and his shirt sleeves tucked up, toiling away at the lowest and hardest description of labor in which the allied forces found it necessary on that occasion to engage. And not only was the gallant officer to be seen toiling as if his own life had depended on his labour, at the humblest and hardest work consequent on that engagement, but he displayed a sort of temporary ubiquity.

Commodore Napier is a man of singularly plain and unsophisticated manners on shore as well as at sea. Nothing affords him greater pleasure than to meet with some old acquaintances, however humble in circumstances—especially if they were the companions of his early life—in the streets of Portsmouth, or any other place. If he should happen to meet at the same moment with an old acquaintance and the first nobleman in the land, in any of

our public thoroughfares, he would give an unhesitating preference to an interchange of friendship with the former. In our leading government sea-ports, he is known to 'the inhabitants generally' by the frequency with which he is to be seen giving a pinch of snuff to the jolly tars he meets in the streets, out of the valuable gold box, richly studded with brilliants, which Don Pedro presented to him some years ago, in testimony of his sense of the service which the gallant gentleman rendered to the liberal cause in Portugal.

His mode of dressing, and personal appearance, are as much out of the beaten path as his manners are eccentric. His carelessness in the article of dressing borders on slovenliness. When in this country, his head is encircled by a broad-brimmed, low-crowned, worn out hat, which he always wears in such a way as would lead the uninitiated to conclude, that he intended it for the protection of his shoulders rather than for the convenience or ornament of the more elevated part of his person. When at sea, and in warm latitudes, he is partial to a straw chapeau, the brim of which is of such ample proportions as to serve the purpose of an umbrella, or rather of a parasol, to protect him from the inconveniences of a burning sun.

On several occasions during his recent service in the East, he was to be seen astride a donkey—one that on some occasions too, 'would go'—with his straw hat hanging over his shoulders, without cravat, waistcoat, or neckerchief, while his shirt sleeves were tucked up to his shoulders. The reader will readily imagine, what a picture it must have been to see the gallant Commodore on such occasions.

The aspect of his countenance is singular. In his dark brown eyes there is an extraordinary expression of wildness mingled with energy of purpose. His features are large and marked. The form of his countenance is more than usually circular; his complexion is dark, and his hair, though here and there exhibiting symptoms of a coming greyish color, is still essentially black. In size he is slightly below the middle height, and of a hardy, compact make. He was born in 1786, and is consequently in his fifty-fifth year.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

February 8.

Mr. Rankin, by leave, presented a petition from the Rev. George M'Donnell, Hugh Monroe, Esq., and 117 others, inhabitants of the county of Gloucester. Mr M'Almon, also by leave, presented a petition from John Jardine, Esq., and 125 others, inhabitants of the county of Kent—praying that no alteration be made in the Charter of King's College, which shall not admit members of the Church of Scotland to a full and equal participation in all the rights, privileges and immunities, as contemplated in the Act of Union; which they read. Ordered, That the said petitions be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr Rankin, by leave, presented a petition from the Rev. John M'Carthy, Minister of the Presbyterian Secession Church, at Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, praying that such alterations may be made in the Charter of King's College, as will secure to all denominations of her Majesty's subjects an equal participation in all its privileges and immunities—which he read. Ordered, That the said petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr Rankin, by leave, presented a petition from Margaret M'Donald, of the parish of Nelson, in the county of Northumberland, praying that a grant may pass to her in consideration of her long services as a Teacher—which he read. Ordered, That the said petition be received, and referred to the committee on School Petitions, to report thereon.

The hon. Mr Weldon, moved for leave to bring in a bill, to establish the Division Line between the counties of Westmorland and Kent. Leave granted. The said bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr Hanington, by leave, presented a petition from Joseph Porrier, and 13 others, inhabitants of that part of the county of Westmorland which lies between the Shediac River and the Line as run during the past summer by Philip Palmer, Esq., praying that the said Line may be continued as the Division Line between the county of Kent and the said county of Westmorland—which he read. Ordered, That the said petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill to lay a Tax on Dugs in certain parts of the parishes of Newcastle and Nelson, in the county of Northumberland. Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

February 9.

Read a second time, the following Bills:—A Bill to increase the Representation of the county of Restigouche. A Bill to compel non-resident proprietors of Wilderness Lands to contribute towards the improvement of the Roads.

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill to authorize her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the county of Gloucester to contract for the erection of a new Gaol in the said county, and for other purposes therein mentioned. Resolved, That the bill do pass. A bill relating to the Mines and Minerals in the county of Gloucester. Resolved, That the bill do pass.

February 10.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill in amendment of the Law regulating Juries. Resolved, That the bill do pass.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill for the Naturalization of Aliens in this Province. Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

February 11.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill further in amendment of the Law and the better advancement of Justice. Resolved, That the bill do pass.

On motion of Mr Brown, The House went into committee of the whole on a bill to alter and amend the Militia Law. The Chairman reported that the committee having the bill referred to them under their consideration the following was moved—Resolved, That the further consideration of the said bill be postponed for three months. And upon the question the committee divided, and it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr Palmer, The House went into committee of the whole, on a bill to limit the duration of the Assembly. The chairman reported that the committee having the bill referred to them under their consideration, it was moved—That the further consideration of the said bill be postponed for three months. And upon the question the committee divided as follows—Yeas 10; Nays 8. And so it was carried in the affirmative.

February 12.

On motion of Mr Street, The House went into committee of the whole on a bill to provide for the better support of the Poor in the Parish of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland. The chairman reported that the committee having the bill referred to them under their consideration, had passed the following Resolution.—Resolved, That the further consideration of the said bill be postponed for three months. Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr End, Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to consider the operation of the several articles of the Imperial Parliament relating to Trade, which impose Duties on Foreign Articles imported into the British Colonial Possessions abroad, so far as they relate to this Province, and to Report thereon by bill or otherwise. Ordered, That Mr Rankin, the hon. Mr Weldon, Mr Partelow, Mr Hanington, Mr Boyd, Mr M'Leod, and Mr Woodward, do compose the said committee.

February 13.

On motion of Mr Hill, Whereas the Salaries now received by some of the Public Officers of the Province far exceed a just and fair remuneration for the duties and responsibilities of the incumbents—are greatly and disproportionately to the wealth, population and resources of the country, and injurious to the social condition of the people;—And whereas it is not fit that Public Officers, receiving large and over-remunerating salaries, should also receive fees for services falling within their appropriate duties; therefore Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the amount of Salaries received by the principal Public Officers of the province, and to prepare such a scale of Salaries for the said Officers, as, in their opinion, will be just, as well to the public, as to the incumbents themselves; and also to inquire what fees of Public Officers, receiving salaries, ought to be abolished, and what retained and paid into the Treasury of the Province for public uses, and report to this House on the several matters of this Resolution by Bill or otherwise. Ordered, That Mr Hill, Mr Fisher, and Mr Woodward, do compose the said Committee.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill for the better and more effectual securing the Navigation of the River Miramichi, in the county of Northumberland, and to protect the Fisheries on said River. Resolved, That the bill do pass.

February 15.

The committee of public accounts having had under their consideration sundry accounts connected with the Queen's Casual and Territorial Revenue, and expenditure for the Civil List, &c. beg leave to offer the following Report:

No. 1. Is an abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Queen's Casual and Territorial Revenue, of the Province of New Brunswick, for the year ending 31st December, 1840, viz:—

Receipts, (including balance of account, 1840.)	£26,527 19 0
Off. payments to Treasurer & contingencies	23,627 12 8

Balance in favour of the Province 31st December, 1840 £2,900 6 4

No. 2. Is a Schedule of Warrants drawn on the Queen's Casual Revenue for the same period, amounting as above £23,627 12 8

In the schedule of Warrants drawn as above, your committee observe that the sum of £555 6 8 has been paid to Members of her Majesty's Executive Council, non-residents of Fredericton, or its vicinity, for travelling charges and expenses attending the Council, and monthly committees of that body, since August, 1837, and ending October last. This appropriation from the Crown Revenues not having appeared as a charge against them since their cession to the Province, your committee deem it proper to bring the subject under the notice of the House.

No. 3. Is an account of the Expenditure for the Civil List Establishment of the Province for the same period, amounting to £11,575 17 7

No. 4. Also contains particulars of the dis-

tribution of the Surplus Civil List for the same period, as follows—  
Distribution of the Surplus Civil List for the year ending 31st December, 1840.

No. 9. Jan. 8. W. B. Phair, Provincial Secretary's Postage, to 31st Dec. 1839	£19 9 11
10. April 7. W. B. Phair, Provincial Secretary's Postage, to 31st March,	24 4 10
11. " 9. Hon. T. Baillie retired allowance, to 31st March, 1840,	110 2
12. July 8. W. B. Phair, Provincial Secretary's Postage, to 30th June, 1840,	24 2 6
13. " 30. Hon. T. Baillie, retired allowance, to 30th June, 1840,	150 0
14. Aug. 26. Hon. John E. Saunders, on account of Salary,	500 0 0
15. Sept. 30. Hon. T. Baillie retired allowance, to 30th September, 1840,	150 0 0
16. Oct. 6. W. B. Phair, Provincial Secretary's Postage, to 30th Sept. 1840,	20 19 6
17. Dec. 31. Hon. T. Baillie retired allowance, to 31st Dec. 1840,	150 0 0
Balance,	2,800 7 0

Surplus in the Receiver General's hands, 31st Dec. 1839,	£1,025 2 6
Ditto on the Quarter, 31st March, 1840,	696 15 6
Ditto on the Quarter, 30th June 1840,	696 13 6
Ditto on the Quarter, 30th September, 1840,	833 15 11
Ditto on the Quarter, 31st December, 1840,	696 15 6

£3,949 4 11  
F. P. ROBINSON.

Auditor's Office, Fredericton, }  
31st December, 1840. }

In the above it will be observed that the sum of £560 2 8 has been paid to the hon. Thomas Baillie, late Surveyor General, as a retired allowance, at the rate of £600 per annum. Your committee are not aware under what authority such an appropriation of a part of the surplus of the Civil List Fund could have been made, and therefore recommend that information be sought for on the subject.

It appears that £500 have been paid to the hon. J. S. Saunders, the present Surveyor General, on the 26th August last, on account of his services, but the Salary allowed to him is not defined; Your Committee are of opinion that some action of the House is necessary in this manner, in order that the views of the Assembly with regard to the proper compensation to be allowed that Officer should be distinctly brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

On motion of Mr Barbrie, the House went into committee of the whole, on a Bill to increase the Representation of the county of Restigouche. The Chairman reported, that the committee having the bill referred to them under their consideration, the following was moved—Resolved, That the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months. And upon the question, the committee divided as follows—Yeas 13, Nays 10. Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr Barbrie, Resolved, That if any provision be made for a Reporter of the Debates of this House, the same shall be made in Supply, and not inserted in the Contingent Bill; and further—That the Contingent Bill of this House, be hereafter printed for the information of the Constituency of the Country. To which Mr Owen moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole of the Resolution after the word Resolved, and substitute the following:—That no sums shall hereafter be voted by this House under the head of Contingencies, before the particular charges contained therein have been submitted to its full consideration. And upon the question for adopting the amendment, it was decided in the negative. The question was then taken upon the original Resolution, and it passed in the affirmative.

A Message from the Legislative Council. Mr Miller, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills:—The Bill to authorize her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County of Gloucester to contract for the erection of a new Gaol in the said county, and for other purposes therein mentioned. The Bill relating to Mines and Minerals in the county of Gloucester.

MR. BALLOCH.

We publish the following letters, which recently appeared in the St. John Courier, by request:

To the Editor of the Courier.—Sir.—Having been lately removed from the situation of Cashier to the 'Commercial' Bank of New Brunswick, and various speculations have been industriously circulated by certain individuals as to the cause,—as I am about leaving the Province for a few months,—I deem it expedient for the information of my friends in particular, the Stockholders of the Bank, and the public in general, thus publicly to