

tamorphosed into a Cannon. After passing the next bridge, though the country looked very patriarchal, we were within a very short distance of Home, and altho' we saw several Seats and some Abbots, yet we could Harley prevent ourselves thinking that we were passing through the land of Abraham. Upon reaching Newcastle, my fortunes began to mend, for a tall Malt-boy introduced me to a kind Sarjeant, from whom I procured some capital stimulation; this enabled me to Weather-all, and even to find Merry, and now remembered but Little of my sorrows.

The recollections of the remainder of that day's exploits, are very imperfect I only mind something about people Harking (no doubt me), and a Sieve-wright telling me that as I appeared to be none of the soberest animals in the world, I had better take myself off to the place from whence I came, where most of the people were quiet youngsters, sons of Tom, Sim, David, and John, and where the Peabodys never leave—be the weather as it may. The rest I remember consists of some incoherent jumble about an odd Fish in a tan pit, and that I was in danger of being Burked, or drowned in a Cald-well, and finishes with a Salter tumbling me head and heels into a rum puncheon, I all the while singing in the dulcet tones of a jackass—

' Good night, and joy be with you a'.

Mr. Editor,

Allow me through the medium of your widely circulated paper, to call the attention of the proper authorities of this place to the highly improper conduct of a few of the merchants, (some of whom profess much morality) in selling spirituous Liquors on Sundays. No later than Sunday last, I was eye witness to a man loitering about a store, with a jug in his hand, and was not a little surprised to see how promptly his wants were understood by the owner of the store, who attended to his call with great despatch. When it is considered that there are six days in the week for a merchant to vend his liquor, is it not rather discreditable for him to encroach on the seventh.

#### MORALITY.

Richibucto, 19th April, 1841.

Mr. PIERCE,

In my last letter, I stated that the expenditure on Government House, His Excellency's Salary, &c. for the last four years, amounted to £29,700; I will now state the expenditure of the four preceding years, and on comparison you will find a difference of upwards of £9,000.

Repairs to Government House	1,796
His Excellency's Salary	16,152
Do Private Secretary	920
Provincial Contingencies	200
	£19,063

The expense of Sir John Harvey's administration, amounted on an average to £7,400 per annum, while that of his predecessor did not exceed £4,800. The sums expended on Government House for repairs and furniture, during the former period, amounted to no less than £8,695, and in the latter to only £2,746. The sums voted for Contingencies for three years of Sir John's administration, amounted to £2,150, and the whole amount allowed Sir Archibald during six years, was £400. In 1834 the grant of £100 for that purpose was opposed by one of the present Executive Council, (Mr Simonds) and passed the House by a majority of one. £1000 has been proposed annually for the last three years, and passed without a division. Why was it that such small sums were granted during Sir Archibald's administration? Was it because they were sufficient, or was it because he would not appoint the members of the House, and their relatives, to fill all the offices as Sir John has done? The expenditure on Government House is large, and James Taylor & Co. no doubt, have profited well by it. £10,000 is no trifling amount in these times to receive a commission on. Who are James Taylor & Co. you will ask, and how does it happen they have so much to do with Government House? The head of the firm is one of the commissioners and a member for York. There was an old law appointing the Chief Justice, the Speaker, the Provincial Secretary, the Attorney and Surveyor Generals, commissioners for Government House; this was found inconvenient, and likely to interrupt the 'harmony,' and was therefore repealed and another passed, placing the appointment in the Lieutenant Governor. His Excellency then appointed the honorable Hugh Johnston, L. A. Wilmot, James Taylor, and Benjamin Wolhaupter, Esquires. How the latter got among them, I know not, unless as a scribe, or perhaps it was because he is brother in law to an honorable member.

The hon. Mr Johnston has resigned, but his Excellency still clings to the House of Assembly, as in duty bound, and as he lost one of its members, he immediately appointed their clerk.

The former Lieutenant Governor of this Province received £4,000 per annum, this sum the House of Assembly in 1835 thought too large, and they addressed his Majesty, and recommended that his successor should receive only £2,500 currency; in their bargain with Lord Glenelg, it was fixed at £3,000 sterling. Now if £2,500 currency, was considered sufficient in 1835, surely £3,500 sterling, was sufficient in 1840; but in the last year the House unanimously voted Sir John Harvey an additional £500 per annum from the commencement of his administration; and to continue during his stay in the Province. The reason for making this grant is well known, and I shall not here allude to it further than expressing a wish that there may never be the same reason for a similar grant. It is quite evident they had not changed their opinion, and thought the salary too small, or they would have voted it as an addition to the salary of the Governor, and not exclusively to Sir John Harvey. Lord John Russell suspected there was too much 'harmony' in this vote, and seized the opportunity thus afforded him, of regaining that which Lord Glenelg had improperly given up, as he says in his despatch—"I am happy to be able to convey to you Her Majesty's permission to accept this addition to your official income. I cannot doubt that, as the Assembly thus feel the inadequacy of the salary assigned to the Representative of the Sovereign in New Brunswick, they will hereafter display a similar spirit of liberality towards your successors." This I think will fix the governor's salary at the former amount of £4,000; how the House are to get over it, I am at a loss to know, but they are ingenious, and well versed in governing governors; perhaps they may not wish to get over it, but allow it to remain as it is, if the next Governor is as pliable as they can wish: but I hope it will not operate as a rod in *terrorem* as was intended.

I stated that the Provincial and Legislative Contingencies, were increasing at a rapid rate. The former I have shewn, and will now show the latter, by giving you a comparative statement of that expenditure for the last ten years, according to promise. On perusing this, you will find a much larger sum in 1838 than any former year; in that year the celebrated committee of grievances was raised, and a Deputation sent to England to obtain the controul of the revenues. In 1836 a second Deputation was sent, and in 1837 a third, which may account for the large amount in three years; but why the contingency for the last three years should be so large, I leave to those who are in the secret to explain. In 1830 the amount was only £426, in 1831 £417, in 1832 £453, in 1833 £1,620, in 1834 £1,000; for the two Sessions in 1835 £1,010, in 1836 £1,274, in 1837 £2,039, in 1838 £2,148, in 1839 £2,276, in 1840 £2,594, and this year £2,685.

The expense of the Legislature for four years of Sir Archibald Campbell's administration, amounted to £16,700; and during the four years of Sir John's, to more than £34,000; how much more I cannot exactly state as the report of the committee on Public accounts for 1840, state the expense for 1839 to be £2,183; which is evidently an error, as the contingent bill alone, amounts to more than that sum. This may be a mistake of the Printer, but as the addition appears to be correct, I leave it to the Chairman to explain.

I would here beg to call the attention of Members, to a resolution passed in 1834, during the struggle for power; and to remind them, that their constituents have to furnish the means for their extravagance, and should in justice to themselves, adopt similar language towards them. I will give you the resolution entire, as it contrasts so well with their acts in the present day.

"Resolved, That the sum of £247 8 1, being the amount of the contingent expenses of the Legislative Council, cannot be allowed at this present Session, the House of Assembly not having been furnished with the particulars of this account, and consequently the House have no means of judging of the nature or propriety of such account which is so far greater in amount than has ever before been allowed for like purposes."

The contingent expenses of the Legislative Council for this year, amount to £546 4 9, one item is £265 17s 10d, for stationary, fuel, &c., another £175 for sleigh hire. If we do not look sharp we shall be rode over.

#### MONITOR.

Miramichi, 26th April, 1841.

## THE GLEANER.

### European News.

BY THE COLUMBIA.  
From British Papers to the 4th April.

London Shipping Gazette, March 29.  
Turkey.—The intelligence from Constantinople, brought by the Smyrna journals, comes down to the 8th inst. On the 6th, as we already mentioned, the Peiki Shevket steamer arrived there from Alexandria with despatches from Said Muhid Effendi, the envoy of the Porte, referring to the modifications which Mehemet Ali wished to be introduced in the hatti-scheriff, of investiture. In the letter which he wrote on the subject to the Grand Vizier, by whom it was communicated to the ambassadors, the Pacha required, first, that the Governor of Egypt should enjoy the right of choosing himself a successor; secondly, that this successor should not be obliged to proceed to Constantinople to receive his investiture from the Sublime Porte; thirdly, that the superior officers should be appointed by him and his successors, and not by the Sultan; fourth, that he should be dispensed with paying the tribute fixed by the Sultan, during a limited period, in order to apply the entire of the public revenues to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of Egypt, and he consequently refused to admit the committee of surveillance mentioned in the ninth paragraph of the imperial hatti-scheriff.

Egypt.—The plague was declared to exist in eleven villages on the west branch of the Nile, and the cases five per day at Alexandria.

Advices from Alexandria have reached us up to the 7th instant. Nothing material had occurred in the absence of the Pacha, who, after having despatched his letter of remonstrance to the Sultan, was sojourning at Cairo with his son Ibrahim. Rumours of the death of the latter had reached Alexandria, but proved to be unfounded. Ibrahim has, however, had severe fits of dysentery lately, and his constitution is said to be completely broken up. His death is looked forward to by the friends of the Sultan as likely to afford the most feasible opportunity of adjusting the affairs of Egypt without further bloodshed, by the Sultan's agreement in the appointment of Ibrahim's son (a mere lad of 13) as hereditary successor to the Pashalik of Egypt. The effective force of Mehemet Ali now consist of 20,000 men returned from Syria, and 10,000 veterans, who remained in garrisons in Egypt. He is daily paying up all arrears due to them.

State of Ireland.—The assizes throughout the Country may be considered as terminated, and the result has been that the judges have borne general testimony to the lightness of the calendars and the improved condition of the people. On the Leinster circuit no capital conviction took place, and it must not be forgotten that Tipperary is comprised in that circuit. Temperance has been the primary cause of this great moral improvement, and it is not now as it used to be, when a fair would be unworthy of the name unless its memory was recorded by rioting and strife. That individual deeds of atrocity will still be committed, must be expected; but the organized resistance to law is rapidly dying away, and the peasantry are fully conscious of the integrity of the judicial tribunals which decide upon their several cases. There is one measure which has tended greatly to the good order of districts, the appointment of a stipendiary magistracy, not subject to local influences, and bound by holding a responsible office, to attend at once to the investigation of offenders.

From the London Shipping Gazette, April 3.

According to the Leipzig Gazette of the 28th ult., the number of political prisoners at Mentz was daily increasing, and that on the 9th ult. one of those prisoners murdered a Hessian gendarme, and made his escape.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 28th ult. states that the French consul at Milan, the Baron Dunois, had gone to Venice, by order of his government, to procure all facilities for the Dowager Queen of Spain during her journey to France. The Courier de Lyon of the 30th ult. announces the passage of her Majesty through Ferrara on the 11th, and adds that every endeavour to effect a reconciliation between her and King Ferdinand of Naples had proved abortive.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 28th ult., publishes a private correspondence from

Constantinople, which states that Count Pontios, the French ambassador there, earnestly supported the representations made by Mehemet Ali relative to the firman issued by the Sultan investing him with the government of Egypt, and even threatened that France would adopt coercive measures unless the hereditary government was granted Viceroy. Lord Ponsonby, it was said, had declared that Mehemet Ali was a rebel, and deserved no consideration. M. Titoff, the Russian charge d'affaires, kept aloof, although he appeared to coincide with Lord Ponsonby. The Prussian and Austrian ambassadors wish to induce the Porte to adopt moderate measures. The Divan wishes to temporise, and to take advantage of the course of events.

The Austrian Observer announces, that all the English forces in Syria, with the exception of a few sappers and artillerymen, sailed from Beyrout, for Marmorie Bay, on the 21st of February last.

Death of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough.—We have to announce the demise of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, who expired yesterday morning, shortly before eight o'clock, at her residence in Park-lane, after an illness of only a few days. The deceased duchess, Lady Susan Stewart, second daughter of John, seventh Earl of Lalloway, was born on the 10th of April, 1767, and consequently, was within a few days of completing her seventy fourth year.

Shipping Gazette, April 2.

We find the following in the Observateur of Brussels:—France, England, Austria, and Prussia have signed at London treaty, whereby all ships of war not belonging to the Sultan are interdicted from entering the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus. The Russian envoy extraordinary declared that he could not sign the treaty without fresh instructions from his court. It is believed that those which he will receive will not be at variance with the pacific views of the above four powers. We learn also that a treaty of commerce and navigation has been entered into between the Porte and the German Customs Union.

Advices from Constantinople of the 10th instant, in the Austrian Observer, state the fleet was prevented coming up the Dardanelles by strong north winds. The Augsburg Gazette says that Selim Pacha has been actually appointed governor of Acre with ultimated powers. A letter from Athens of the 12th instant, Augsburg Gazette, states that the governor of the island of Candia had invited the consuls of the European powers to visit the places in which attempts were being made at insurrection, in order that they might become acquainted with the real state of things; they had complied with his wish. The two squadrons of the Greek navy had been united in one under the orders of Admiral Canari.

We learn from Athens that the Chevalier Prokerk Von Osten, Austrian minister of that court, had given assurance to the Greek government that the cabinet of Vienna will use its good offices in endeavouring to settle the difference which exist between Greece and Turkey, as soon as the Eastern question is finally resolved upon.

Advices from Constantinople of the 11th ult., mention that the meetings of the Divan had been of late very frequent, but that no reply had yet been made to Mehemet Ali's protest against certain stipulations of the hatti-scheriff of the 13th of February. The ambassadors, it appears, were rather inclined to support the pretensions of the Pasha. The presence on the coast of Candia of the British ships of the line Hastings and Vanguard had given rise to a report in the Turkish capital that England was not a stranger to the insurrections in that island.

Turkish Frontier, March 14.—Letters from Constantinople say, that the ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, have made the most urgent representations to that Porte on the necessity of some modifications in the firman of the 13th of February, and have declared against the conduct of Lord Ponsonby in such a manner, that it seems impossible for him to continue in the post of ambassador.—German paper.

Bell's New Weekly Messenger, April 4.

FRANCE.—Anarchical Movement at Marseilles.—The Marseilles journals of the 25th inst. contain the following account of the anarchical movement in that city:—For some days the vigilance of the authorities was excited by several extraordinary meetings held by the Republican leaders, and by the men affiliated to the secret societies in the south of France. It was accordingly inferred