

mode of appointing spiritual teachers that human wit has ever yet devised, namely, the nomination of the masses in one part of the kingdom; how is it to be resisted in another! With what countenance can it be maintained that the rights of patrons are to be spoiled and set at naught to the north of the Tweed, and defended and maintained inviolate to the south of that river—that the clergy are to be elected by universal suffrage in Scotland, and by the crown, the bishops, or the patrons in the English counties? Such an imaginary line was never between revolution and Conservatism in the same empire. The English may now not understand, or despise, the quarrels of the Scottish covenant which overturned the English crown, and another solemn league and covenant has been formed, and signed, and is now acted upon by the non-intrusion party to the north of the Tweed.

Colonial.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The following is the Speech of Sir John Harvey, on opening the Provincial Legislature of the Province, on Wednesday last:

Mr. President and Honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

In addressing you under the circumstances in which we now meet, it appears to me that it will equally consist with my duty as the Queen's Representative and with your wishes as the Representatives of the Loyal Population of New Brunswick, that I should give a due prominence to that topic which we must at all times feel the deepest interest, but especially at the present moment—I allude to the health of a Sovereign, who, possessing the strongest claims upon our duty and affection on Her own account, has acquired an increased title to our love, in the fulfilment, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of the hopes which the nation had so ardently cherished.

Upon this joyful event, and upon Her Majesty's restored health, I offer you my heartfelt congratulations; and I do not doubt your responding to them in a manner alike honourable to yourselves and accordant with the well known sentiments by which the Legislature and People of New Brunswick have ever been distinguished.

The actual condition of the Province next claims our attention,—and upon this subject I am happy to say, that although some degree of commercial embarrassment has occurred, yet its causes appear to me to be so thoroughly understood, that more than half the evil may be considered as remedied by that circumstance, and to the practical good sense of those whose individual interests are concerned (in all cases the best resource), may be safely committed its entire removal.

In the meantime, I rejoice to know, that the restoration of that portion of the Commercial Capital of the Province which suffered so severely by the conflagration of 1839, is in a rapid course of being effected, greatly through the means of your prompt and enlightened liberality, and in a manner which has surpassed the expectations which had been formed as well in respect to the solid advantages of increased security—the great object contemplated—as to the health and beauty of the City.

With respect to our Agricultural Interests, we have to be thankful that the blessing of Providence has been liberally extended to this and our Sister Provinces, and generally to this great Continent during the past season. The Harvest has been abundant, and the open season so protracted and favorable as to have offered ample time to the industrious and provident Farmer, for the due preparation of his ground for the crops of the ensuing Spring. And here I cannot but repeat the expression of a fervent hope, that through the industry and perseverance of its Agricultural Population, coupled with an improved system of cultivation, and under the fostering and patriotic aid and encouragement of its Legislature, the Inhabitants of this fine Province may ere long cease to be dependent upon surrounding Countries for the supply of their Bread; but in order to do this rapidly and effectually, due encouragement should be given to a well considered system of Immigration; and I am much disposed to think that in the two Associations, whose operations are, and are about to be extended to New Brunswick, we may, if such reasonable encouragement be given to them as may in your judgment consist with the true interests of the Province, find the means

of which we are in want, of ensuring a steady and adequate supply of Farm and other Settlers and Labourers of good character. On this subject it will be for you to consider whether an appropriation for a regular annual survey of a moderate quantity of Wild Lands of good quality and in favorable situations laid out in lots of 100 acres, and to be disposed of for actual settlement, at a reasonable upset price, might not be among the most effectual encouragements which could be held out to the introduction into New Brunswick of a valuable class of Settlers.

The beneficial effects of the large sums which have from year to year been so liberally granted for the improvement of the Great Lines of Roads, throughout the Province are beginning to be very apparent. These Roads, with few exceptions, are now admitted by travellers to be at least equal, if not superior, to those of any of the surrounding Provinces. With reference to the important Communication between Her Majesty's Upper and Lower Provinces, Copy of a Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies will be laid before you, inviting the Legislatures of the Provinces concerned to come forward with liberality, and meet by corresponding feelings the exertions made by the Parent State to promote a regular and rapid intercourse with these Colonies, by means of a Line of Steam Packets between England and Halifax, an establishment which has already shown itself superior to any other of the same kind connected with this Continent.

In connexion with this subject, I offer you my congratulations upon the arrangements which are in progress, under the directions of his Excellency the Governor General, for the improvement in the conveyance and reduction in the rates of Post Communications in British America.

Upon the subject of the Coast and Harbour Fisheries, the Report which was addressed to me by the zealous and intelligent Naval Officer to whom was committed the protection of British Interests in the Bay of Fundy during the late Season, having been printed by my direction, will be sent to you, and I recommend the suggestions which it contains to your attentive consideration.

To a people who feel it to be one of the high privileges conferred upon them by the happy Constitution under which they live, that no British Subject is excluded from a free competition for the highest Offices of the State, the subject of the Education of their Children must always be regarded as one of primary interest, and it will accordingly, I doubt not, continue to receive from you that liberal aid for its advancement and diffusion, and that serious and anxious consideration for the improvement of the system under which it is at present conducted, which must consist with a due sense of its paramount importance,—for the promotion of this latter object I offer you my cordial co-operation.

The useful information regarding the mineral treasures of the Province which has already been acquired by the Geological Exploration of certain of its districts, will, I trust, lead you to enable me to continue researches which promise to be attended by so many solid advantages,—on this subject I invite your attention to the printed Report which will be presented to you.

I have much satisfaction in acquainting you, that the Officers selected by me to superintend the training of some of the Frontier Battalions of Militia, and of the Artillery Companies, report very favourable of their general progress and attendance during the late Season. Copies of these Reports will be communicated to you, and I trust to your liberality to enable me to continue a system which has been attended with so much advantage and satisfaction, and which it is my wish gradually to extend to the whole Militia Force of the Province.

There are other subjects connected with our relative duties to the Public, upon which I will communicate with you by Message, and I renew to you my invitation freely to bring to my notice any matters in which my co-operation may appear to you to be essential for the advancement of the Public Interests. Copies of several Despatches which have been received by me from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, since the last Session of the Legislature, will be communicated to you, and will, I doubt not, receive that degree of respectful consideration which is due to the source from which they proceed, and to the anxious desire which is invariably manifested by our gracious Queen, to promote the interests and happiness of all classes of Her Subjects in this Province.

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

I have directed that full and detailed statements of the Provincial Receipts and Expenditure, since the last Session, be laid before you without delay, and I feel happy in being enabled to congratulate you upon the satisfactory state of the Public Revenue.

I likewise feel that I need not add to what I have already said under the several heads of this Address, any general recommendation to you to make that suitable provision for the expenditure connected with the efficient administration of your affairs, which I have never found you otherwise than ready to do with alacrity and liberty.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I regret that I have it not in my power as yet to communicate to you any definite arrangements of the Boundary Line. Experte Explorations have been made on either side, preparatory to the final settlement of that important question, and I see no reason to apprehend that the result can be otherwise than favorable to British Interests, as well as to the continuance of that good understanding with the neighbouring States, which it is the true interest, and I am convinced, the sincere desire of both Nations cordially to promote.

St. John Observer, January 19.

On Sunday night, the wind blew heavy from the South East, accompanied with rain, which carried off the whole of the snow, leaving us bare ground in the middle of January. The gale also broke up the river to a considerable extent, and the harbour has since been filled with the broken ice to a greater degree than we ever before witnessed, at any season of the year. One or two barns and some fences in this vicinity were prostrated. The weather is now clear and pleasant.

Late freshets in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, have done immense damage on low land, sweeping away bridges, dams, filling cellars, lower floors of warehouses, &c.

The Liverpool packet ship Garrick, recently lost near New York, was a fine ship belonging to the Collings line. She was about 1000 tons, and had on board a valuable cargo of dry goods, estimated to be worth from \$300,000 to \$500,000, a large portion of which, together with the ship, which is valued at about D.70,000, is insured in New York. The passengers were all saved, and much of the cargo is secured.

Halifax Gazette, January 20.

Lieutenant Colonel Snodgrass.—This excellent Officer departed this life on Thursday evening last, to the great regret of the Garrison, and a large circle of the Community, by whom he was highly esteemed.

On Monday his remains were interred with the usual military honors.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI.
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1841.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Courier with the Southern Mail, arrived here on Sunday evening, at 5 o'clock.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The arrival of two Packet Ships at New York, put us in possession on Wednesday last, of intelligence from Great Britain to the 13th December. The news thus procured is important, particularly that from China, the East Indies, and Egypt. Among our extracts will be found the official account of the capture of the Island of Chusan, in the Chinese seas.

The fourth, and last of Mr. Cunard's splendid Steamers, the Columbia, arrived at Halifax on the morning of Tuesday last, after a short passage of only 13½ days. By the mail, which did not arrive until Sunday night, we obtained regular files off London papers to the 4th, and Liverpool to the 5th January.

We are glad to perceive, by these papers, that our beloved Sovereign and infant daughter, were well, and that the former had again made her appearance in public. The royal christening, it was stated, was fixed for the 10th of February, the anniversary of Her Majesty's marriage. Parliament was to be opened, by the Queen in person, to day.

A report prevailed, that Lord Hill was about retiring from the Horse Guards, and that the post of Commander in Chief

was to be filled by commission. Lord Cardigan was hissed out of Drury Lane Theatre on the 29th of December. The ceremony of the interment of Napoleon's remains, took place in Paris, on the 15th ult. It was a splendid spectacle. There was no excitement and but little feeling evinced on the occasion. The frost was intense, and to this circumstance, several of the Editors attribute the apparent apathy.

We have made numerous extracts, to which we refer readers for more detailed particulars.

Our London papers furnish the following intelligence from China. The news may be true, but we place but little faith in it.

CHINA.—Capture of Pekin.—Men believe what they hope, and possibilities, in an age when the word *impossibility* has grown obsolete, are not weighed. It was in this spirit that we alluded last week somewhat prominently to the pervading rumour that Pekin had been taken by the English. The origin of the report has been traced to a letter from St. Petersburg of the 12th Dec. of which the following is an extract:—

Accounts have been received from Kiakta of the 15th September, stating that a report was very current there, and generally believed, that the British forces were in possession of Pekin. Kiakta is 933 English miles from Peking, and the only channel by which intelligence from China could be received.

Now, as accounts from Pekin could be received at Kiakta to a much later date than that of the last advices via Bombay and Alexandria there appeared some grounds whereon to rest the belief that was generally entertained at St. Petersburg. On Monday last, however, the same house that had received the letter to which we have just referred, had further accounts from its agents in the capital of Russia; by that time the news from Kiakta had become more accurate, and yet more vague. Pekin, it was found, had not fallen, but some place on the coast had positively been taken by the English. It is very clear, therefore, that the 'some place' was no other than the celebrated Chusan, which the Kiakta correspondent of the St. Petersburg agent had mistaken for Pekin.

It seems that the Governor of Canton is highly enraged at the capture and detention of the saltjunks, and begins to feel the inconveniences of the blockade. Some ten or twelve grain and salt junks have been taken under the guns of the Bogue forts and carried into Capping Moon. One Mandarin boat that would not attend to the warning boats, was sunk. The Chinese frigate Chesapeake, (late the Cambridge) has been ordered up the river from the second bar, where she was considered as dangerously near the foreign devils. The blockading squadron suffers fishing boats and opium boats to pass. All the foreigners in Canton, viz, two Americans, two Swiss, one Dutch and one Portuguese had been ordered to quit the city, and all the factories were deserted.

London, Jan. 4.—The letters from St. Petersburg, by to-day's Dutch boat, repeat that Count Nesselrode had received despatches from Kiakta, dated 15th September, mentioning that a report prevailed there that Pekin had been taken by the English, and teas has advanced at St. Petersburg 15 or 20 per cent, which looks as if the report was believed to be true.

POOR AND WORK HOUSE IN CHATHAM.

AGREEABLY to public notice, a meeting was held in Mrs Martin's Hotel Chatham, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to pass a Bill, read at the Session, to authorise the Magistrates to establish a Poor and Work House in the Parish of Chatham.

Mr JOSEPH SAMUEL, was called to the Chair.

After some discussion, the following Resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of Chatham Petition the Legislature to pass the Bill read at the Session, for the establishment of a Parish Poor and Work House in Chatham.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to draw up said Petition, and obtain signatures thereto; And that J. T. Williston Esq., W. Carman, Esq., Messrs John Hen, John Petrie, and John Porteous be said committee.

Resolved, That the Petition, when ready, be published in the Gleaner.

The Chairman having left the Chair, J. T. Williston Esq. was called thereto, when the thanks of the meeting were passed unanimously, to Mr Samuel for the becoming manner in which he presided over the meeting.

NORTHUMBERLAND MILITIA.

At a meeting of the Officers of the second Battalion Northumberland Militia, held at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, on Thursday, the 21st day of January, 1841, to take into consideration a communication from the Adjutant General of the Province, enclosing certain resolutions and proceedings at Queenston Heights,