

ing breaches of the Peace and other minor offences, in remedy whereof,

1. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly. That the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland or the major part of them, may and they are hereby authorized and required at their first General Sessions of the Peace hereafter to be holden, to purchase a piece of ground in the Town of Chatham, on which to erect a Lock up House, and to contract and agree with able and sufficient workmen for the erection and finishing of a suitable Lock up House on the said piece of ground in the Town of Chatham, and the said Justices or the major part of them at any General Sessions of the Peace, are hereby authorized and require to make a rate and assessment for a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds to defray the expenses of purchasing the said Land, and erecting and finishing the said Lock up House, such assessment to be levied and collected in such proportion and in such manner on the Inhabitants of such County, residing on the front Lots, situate between the Lower side of Clark's Cove, and the upper side of Saint Andrew's Church, in the Parish of Chatham, in the said County, including all the inhabitants of the Town or Village of Chatham, living within the above named limits, whether residing in the front or rear of the said Town, as the said Justices or the major part of them may direct; which sum subject to the limits aforesaid shall be assessed, levied and paid agreeably to any Act now or which may hereafter be in force for the assessing, levying and collecting of County Rates.

II. And be it further enacted, That when and so soon as the said Lock up House shall be erected, completed and fit for use, it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace for the said County, and they are hereby required annually at the first Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the year by order of the said Court upon the County Treasury, to cause to be paid out of the County funds, a sum not exceeding thirty five pounds, towards the payment of the keeper and the support and maintenance of the said Lock up House, if there be County funds to meet such payment, if not, the same to be annually assessed, levied and collected off the Inhabitants of the County in the same manner as other County assessments are assessed, levied and collected.

III. And be it further enacted, That the said Justices of the Peace for the said County of Northumberland, shall and they are hereby authorized and required at any General Sessions of the Peace to be holden in said county, to make such rules and regulations for the custody and management of the said Lock up House as may from time to time be necessary and expedient.

IV. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the High Sheriff of the said county of Northumberland or any other Officer who shall have arrested or have in legal custody any person or persons charged with any crime or misdemeanour whatever, for which such persons shall be liable to be committed to the gaol of the county, to commit such person or persons to the said Lock up House until he or they can be conveyed to the county gaol: provided always, that no such person or persons shall be longer kept or detained in the said Lock up House than thirty six hours from the time of his or their commitment thereto, except when the river is in an impassable state during the spring and fall from the ice, and then only crossed with safety.

V. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any justice or justices of the Peace for the said county of Northumberland, before whom any Mariner or Seaman shall be hereafter convicted under and by virtue of any laws now in force or that may be hereafter in force in this province for the regulation of seamen, to commit such Mariner or Seaman to the said lock up house instead of the county gaol, if such justice shall find it necessary and advisable so to do: provided always, that no such mariner or seaman shall remain or be longer confined in the said lock up house than forty eight hours, and if such seaman or mariner be subject and liable to longer confinement, then to be conveyed to the county gaol, and all charges to be defrayed by the ship master or person so confining said mariner or seaman.

TEMPERANCE NEWS.

New-Yorker, April 3. THE TEMPERANCE REFORM. The new impulse lately given to the cause of Temperance deserves special and honorable record as among the most hopeful and gratifying of the characteristics of the times. As such, we shall endeavor to give a faithful though condensed view of it. We have from time to time published accounts of the origin and progress of the Temperance Reform in Ireland—a country which needed its influences as much as any and more than most others. For the last

century, intoxicating drinks have been the curse and scourge of the Green Isle and the source of general debasement and wretchedness to its people. Probably one fourth of the entire earnings at home and abroad for the last fifty years have been swept into the all-devouring vortex of intoxicating liquors. And instead of deriving any benefit in return for this enormous outlay, the product has been a woful harvest of rioting, quarrels, broken heads and limbs, destitution, degradation and wretchedness, until a people naturally generous and kindly have obtained throughout the world the reputation of being bad neighbors, unsafe companions, and unlikable citizens. All this is the result, not of their nature, but of Alcohol. If perfect Temperance were united with their generous, ardent temperament and their energetic industry, the Irish would be most valuable and welcome acquisitions to any country.—For years, Ireland has groined under the intolerable weight and galling severity of British domination and exaction. But in all those years she has suffered far more from her attachment to intoxicating liquors than from her subjection to the neighboring island; and the poverty, misery, and squalor of her people might at any time have been vastly alleviated if not entirely effaced by a simple abstinence from the fountain of drunkenness.

But a brighter day has dawned upon Ireland. An Apostle of Temperance has arisen in the person of Father Matthew. His thrilling appeals, his persevering efforts, his all-engrossing zeal, his spotless character and burning devotion, have electrified the land. Hastening from place to place through the island, addressing thousands on thousands daily, and winning almost all who came within the sound of his voice to plant themselves resolutely on the only solid ground of deliverance and safety, Father Matthew has accomplished in three years the most beneficent and wondrous revolution that the world has yet seen. No less than four millions five hundred thousand persons are stated to have taken the pledge at his hands—considerably more than half the population of Ireland, while the number of backsliders is remarkably rare. We presume the number of converts above given is somewhat exaggerated—perhaps it includes many young children whose parents have covenanted to bring them up in abhorrence of stimulants; but we are led to conclude that at any rate a full half of the adults of Ireland are now firmly fixed in the faith of Total Abstinence. Already the importation and distillation of liquors in that country has immensely fallen off, and it is still every day decreasing, and beggary and famine along with it. Who will not rejoice at this glorious transformation?

But its blessings are not circumscribed by geographical boundaries. The reform is extending to Irishmen and their descendants all over the world. The late Anniversary of St. Patrick (March 17th) was celebrated here, at Washington, and in many other places throughout this country, by nearly all the Irish residents strictly on the principle of Total Abstinence.—And there has rarely been a more general or enthusiastic celebration. The sons of Ireland felt that now there was indeed promise of happier days for their long crushed, down-trodden father land, their eye was brighter, their step prouder and more elastic than before. Who will say that they had not abundant reason?

The progress of Temperance among the Irish, here as well at home, has been more rapid and its triumphs more overwhelming than among any other people, and the work still goes gloriously onward. It is hoped that Father Matthew will visit this continent to urge home the truth upon the hearts of his countrymen some time this season, or next year at furthest. Whenever he may come, he will have larger audiences than any man has ever yet addressed for months successively, and vast good will undoubtedly result.

But the triumphs of Temperance are by no means confined to the Irish. On every side we see evidences that the good work is prospering beyond previous example. The great cities are especially alive to its influence. Baltimore is an honorable instance. About twelve months ago, five or six confirmed drunkards of that city were assembled in a grog-shop, as was their custom, and were led to talk of what they were, what they had been, and the cause of their debasement. Each had no difficulty in seeing, besotted as he was, that temperate drinking first, and intemperate in due course afterward, had dragged them from respectability, usefulness, competence and happiness down to penury, loathsomeness, shame and misery. After a full consultation, they voluntarily resolved and pledged each other never to taste ardent spirits again, and formed themselves into an association entitled 'The Washington Temperance Society,' to consist of reformed drunkards alone.—That Society now has one thousand members, with important auxiliaries in Washington and other cities. A delegation from it has lately visited our city,

and addressed crowded audiences in several of our churches. At the close of each meeting very many gave their signatures to the pledge of Total Abstinence. A large meeting was finally held on Saturday in the Park, where energetic and forcible addresses were delivered by our visitors. The meeting was in part interrupted there by other operations for which a different place should have been chosen; but it must have produced a salutary effect on many of the auditors.

Thus the good work moves on. But alas! the voice of the Apostle of Temperance is seldom and faintly audible to the thousands on thousands of ignorant, deluded, perishing victims of intoxication in our city, while three thousand grog-shops glare enticingly upon them from every street-corner.—Shall this baleful temptation to evil never be removed?

From Montreal Paper.

The topic now in the ascendant, in the cause of Total Abstinence. Two hundred and fourteen persons joined the Total Abstinence Society on Thursday night—two hundred and nineteen names were added to the Society on Wednesday week. The organ of the Society is to be increased to double its present size, and funds sufficient, or nearly sufficient, have been received to enable the Committee to procure an agent to lecture throughout the Province.

Halifax Novascotian, April 14.

We have much pleasure in directing attention to a report respecting the St. Mary's Temperance Society. The numbers enrolled, the processions, the further effects which organization promises, and every particular concerning the cause, tend to most cheering considerations. The Society has been three months in existence three months, and includes nearly 3000 persons! All of these, it is to be hoped, not only consistent in their own conduct, but zealous in their several spheres, to forward the good work in which they have engaged.

The meeting at which the resolutions passed, was attended by about 700 men. The female and junior members were not expected to be present. The Halifax Temperance Society, are to have a meeting on Friday evening at 7 o'clock, at the old Baptist Meeting House. We trust they will take the measures for joining the Procession on the 24th of June.

United States.

DEATH OF W. H. HARRISON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

American papers received on Saturday evening and by last night's mail contains intelligence of the death of President Harrison, who expired at Washington, between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, (the 4th instant,) just one month after his inauguration. The President had been unwell for some days, but he was not considered dangerous until within a few hours previous to his death. On the receipt of the melancholy intelligence in New York and other cities the courts adjourned, the ships raised their colors half mast, and every other demonstration of respect was shewn to the deceased. The Vice President (Mr. Tyler,) by the terms of the Constitution, now assumes the office and duties of President of the United States for the remainder of General Harrison's term. General H. was in the 69th year of his age. From the New York Courier and Enquirer, April 5.

The railroad line from Philadelphia, arrived last evening, brought the afflicting intelligence of the death of the President of the United States. An event well calculated deeply to impress us with the vanity of all human expectations. Yet, but a few weeks, and the name of Harrison was the rallying cry of patriotism, and under his banner ranged themselves all that was great and good in the nation. Their fervent wishes accomplished their ardent aspirations gratified by his election, they looked forward to the fruition of the wise and beneficent plans of public polity, which he had declared should be the landmarks of his administration of the Federal Government. Scarcely had he given the people, by his acts, assurance that their high wrought hopes would not be frustrated, when he is called away to another destiny—to another world.

The late hour at which the account of this calamity has reached us, forbids us indulging in the many reflections to which it would naturally lead, but we may say that in the character of his successor, the Vice President, John Tyler, of Virginia, the nation has a full guarantee that wisdom, honour, and constitutional principles, will govern the course of the National Government.

The death of a President of the United States while in office, is the first that has occurred in our short lived history.

The Heads of Departments in Washington, immediately after the President's

death, issued the following announcement:

City of Washington, April 4, 1841. An all wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the seat of Government, to make this afflicting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House, in this city, this Fourth day of April, Anno Domini 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The People of the United States, overwhelmed like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury, John Bell, Secretary of War, J. J. Crittenden, Attorney General, Francis Granger, Postmaster General.

Last Moments of Gen. Harrison.

President's House, Washington. Saturday, April 3, 1 o'clock. P. M. Dr Alexander, of Baltimore, has just visited the President's Chamber, and pronounces him better, giving all his friends reason to indulge in hope. The good news spread over the city with joyful alacrity.

2 o'clock.—The favourable symptoms continue.

3 o'clock.—The symptoms are becoming alarming; a diarrhoea is threatened.

3 1/2 o'clock.—The alarm of Gen. H's friends is very great; the symptoms grow worse, and his case becomes more dangerous than ever. The medical men begin to doubt, if not despair, and to speak in a manner and tone that hardly gives us hope.

4 o'clock.—The news of increase danger flies over the city, and all are inquiring and in all directions.

5 o'clock.—The President wanders, and is at times quite insensible. All his symptoms are worse. His family hanging in anxiety over his bedside, his physicians watching every motion. His diarrhoea grows worse, and leaves hardly a hope, so rapidly does it prostrate his strength.

6 o'clock.—The members of the Cabinet have been summoned to the President's chamber, Mr. Granger just gave the alarm to his associates. The symptoms all worse. His physicians give him up. The dreadful report fills all with consternation. The danger of losing the good, and venerable man now breaks fully upon us all.

10 o'clock.—Reports from the sick Chamber for the last four hours, have all been worse. The pulse beats feebler and feebler every minute. His flesh has become cold and clammy. During this time General Harrison has spoken his last words, after which he fell into a state of insensibility. At a quarter to nine, Dr. Worthington at his bedside, he said (and it is presumed he was addressing Gen. Tyler) —

"Sir—I wish you to understand the true principles of my government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."

This is the dying injunction of the good old man, made, Dr. Worthington says, in a strong tone of voice.

All the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Badger, for three hours past have been in the Chamber near the President's sickroom. Their spirits, of course are sadly depressed by this melancholy event, but they are preparing for the mournful duty that devolves upon them.

11 o'clock.—The President yet lingers. The White House has been thronged by citizens of all classes, fearfully enquiring into the President's health. He is insensibly feeble indeed, and no one now indulges in hope. All preparations are making as for a man already dead. The consolations of religion have all along been administered. He has been calm and manifested no fear of death. The physicians are just using the last remedies their skill devises, but with no hope of any favourable result.

12 o'clock.—Gen. H. has just breathed his last, and without a struggle.—He has been insensible for a long while, and the last words he spoke were to Dr. Worthington. Most anxious and deeply afflicted friends are weeping around his chamber. What a dreadful blow has struck the land!

1 o'clock. A. M.—The members of the