

to the pile of wood, &c., and seating herself on it, requested to have her husband's head placed in her lap, but this was denied her, and the poor victim was forced to lay herself down by the side of the corpse. The attendant Brahmins however told her not to attempt the sacrifice, if she did not feel equal to support the torture. The woman was then warned against attempting to escape from the pile after the fire should be lighted, as she would be instantly thrown back into the flames by the attendant priests. The wretches were however, saved all trouble on this particular, as the poor creature under the extremity of torture, made not an effort even to rise, and only screamed out, 'My God, my God!' until past utterance. Such was the scene enacted at Jaulnah on the 1st instant, a scene disgraceful to the government that can even give its tacit countenance to such deeds of atrocity?

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Courier with the Southern Mail arrived on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock

CHATHAM TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The above Society held their Simultaneous and Eleventh Annual Meeting, in the Band Room, on Tuesday evening last. The Meeting was numerously and respectfully attended. The following is the Report adopted, and list of Office Bearers for the ensuing year:

"At the expiration of another year, your Committee feel that they have many reasons for gratitude to the Giver of all good, in again having the pleasure of assembling with the friends and members of the Temperance Society in this place, particularly when we remember that upon this day the friends of Temperance throughout the world, hold a Simultaneous meeting wherever these Societies exist.

"In calling your attention to a brief detail of our proceedings during the past year as well as to the present state of the Society, we regret that we are not enabled to present a Report announcing the pleasing intelligence of that extensive success and prosperity, which have crowned the efforts of similar Institutions in other parts of the world, where these movements have produced effects of the most extraordinary character and which are justly regarded as a phenomenon new in the history of man, and at the same time fraught with incalculable blessings to the human family.

"The Society in this place has during the last year been steadily pursuing its object, and has reason to rejoice that harmony in its views has prevailed and characterized all its proceedings, and your Committee also feel pleased that they can inform the friends of Temperance that the members generally have acted consistently, with the exception of a very few cases, and that in the year that has elapsed, since our last Annual meeting, we have received an accession of signatures whose future conduct we sincerely hope will do honour to our list. And although we cannot boast of our rapid increase in numbers, we are confidently assured that our Society, small as it is in numbers, talent and influence, is diffusing a salutary influence through the Community—it is silently emitting a light, by which the enormity and misery resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors, stands prominent in all their horrid deformity.

"Every person acquainted with this place since the time this Society commenced its career must have observed an evident improvement in the morals of the inhabitants, and there can be no doubt that this Society has contributed to bring about this alteration, but we desire not to boast beyond our strength, but to thank God and take courage.

"Your Committee have to congratulate the Society, and feel it to be their duty to notice the interest the Magistracy of the County have manifested to suppress intemperance by curtailing the number of Tavern Licenses, convinced that this is one of the most efficient means of preventing crime, and thus promoting the best interests of the Community.

"In addition to this, your Committee have reason to believe and upon good authority, that the principal mercantile Gentlemen residing here have expressed their conviction of the evils resulting from the importation and sale of spirituous liquors, and would be pleased if this demoralizing trade could be abandoned, certain that the profits arising from the sale of ardent spirits are more than counterbalanced by the losses and evils, it occasions in the business of the place.

Your Committee cannot close this Report without adverting with feelings of thanksgiving to God, for the success which has attended the formation of a Temperance Society in this place, upon the principle of those organized by the Apostle of Temperance in Ireland; we gladly extend to our fellow Christians, the right hand of fellowship, and wish them success in the name of our God, believing that Father Mathew has done more real benefit for Ireland in a moral and civil point of view, than statesmen and Legislators could possibly do while intemperance continued to prevail; he has laid the axe to the root of the tree, he has clothed the naked and fed the hungry by thousands, and it is to be hoped given permanency to a National institution which must produce a moral renovation in the character of Ireland, and will transmit his name deservedly, with the highest honors, to posterity. Your Committee feel encouraged to proceed in their labour, when they take into consideration that this Society forms part of a general confederation of the humane and good, whose avowed object is to annihilate one of the greatest evils that can afflict man in this world, they have mustered and marshalled their forces, not to destroy life, and scatter arrows, firebrands, and death, but to emancipate the captive drunkard, and to qualify men for the discharge of every duty of life, rationally and beneficially to Society and themselves. In the name of our God we will again set up our standard, for hitherto He has helped us; we will put forth our efforts to crush this many headed monster, who like an exterminating fiend from the deepest caverns of darkness, is yet desolating our world with his pestilential influence, and we call upon all who are friends to order and religion to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

Robert Morrow, President
P. Williston, Esq. Vice President
John Smith, Secretary.
Committee.—Joseph Spratt, Joseph Dutton, Sen., D. McLaughlin, Joseph Dutton, Jun., C. J. Cooke, J. Rigby, John Hea, Jun., G. B. Bell, G. P. McKay, H. Gitchell, Thomas Rudd, R. Jackson, Benjamin Miller, S. Burdock, Thomas Spratt, J. Henderson, John Hea, Sen., Joseph A. Hea, Archibald Russel, A. Fraser, Thomas Green, John Fraser.

During the evening several gentlemen addressed the meeting and a number of names were added to the Society's books.

THE CONTINGENT GRANT AGAIN.

It would appear that the very just comments of several Journals of the Province, on the little satisfaction obtained by the Assembly, when they requested to be made acquainted with the manner in which the large sum of £1,000, voted last session to the Lieutenant Governor for contingencies for 1841, was so speedily disposed of, has aroused the ire of the Speaker, and he availed himself of the opportunity afforded him, when addressing the house on the subject of the 'Initiating of Money Grant by the Government,' to let off a portion of his superabundant bile.

The Speaker says a great deal about the honor and high standing of the late Lieutenant Governor, but he gives us no information respecting the 'Lost Thousand.' He says that not one penny of the grant was appropriated to the private use of Sir John. To whose use then, was the money appropriated? The money was drawn from the Treasury, and it could not be thus obtained without a warrant signed by the Governor. That functionary then, must have given the necessary document; and as the money was not appropriated for the use of the Government, as reported by Sir W. Colebrooke; to what, or for whose use then was it applied? This is what the country wishes to be made acquainted with, and it is expected that our Representatives will not let the matter rest where it is, but that they will sift it to the bottom, and have it thoroughly investigated.

The remarks of the Speaker are conceived in a bad spirit, and ill becoming a man who has been raised to his present high station in the councils of the Province, by the apparent zeal with which he has advocated all liberal measures. He was one of the loudest admirers of that phantom, Responsible Government, but singular to say, the very first question on which the people through their representatives, wish to be enlightened by the Government, namely, the mode in which a large sum of money was disposed of—he does not, as a leading member of the Executive should do, and in accordance with his own theory of Responsible Government, give a detailed

statement of the manner in which the same was 'used up;' or in other words, account for its disposal; but he essays a vindication of the character of the late Governor, who he designates a high minded, liberal and distinguished officer, and bestows on the parties who have endeavored to obtain some information respecting this hidden subject, the most contemptible epithets.

The Speaker may hope that this mode of treating the subject will silence the public voice, but he will find himself sadly at fault. His speech, to say the least of it, is not only very unsatisfactory, but extremely impertinent.

We give below the speech which has called forth these remarks, and in another column will be found some very judicious comments thereon by the editor of the St. John Herald.

Mr. Speaker in course of his remarks said Sir John Harvey's name had been unnecessarily brought into the debate, and much had been said respecting the grant to him of £1500 for a service of plate and which a certain faction had made use of to create excitement in the country and make impressions unfavourable to the character of that distinguished Gentleman; and he could not, as his name had been so frequently used in discussing this question, avoid alluding to another grant made at the last session, the contingent grant of £1000. Sir John had scarcely left Fredericton, and he believed before he embarked at Saint John, when it became publicly known that all that fund had been expended; by whom this was communicated we have no means of knowing, but said he, it is notorious that the enemies of Sir John Harvey circulated through the Province by their emissaries the most foul, false, and slanderous reports, for the purpose of injuring the private character of that honest, high minded liberal, and distinguished officer. He was by these slanders charged with having appropriated the grant for contingencies, or a large part of it to his own private use, and thus committing a fraud upon the public revenue. He had often indignantly seen the conduct of some of those already alluded to, those cringing, creeping fawning, hypocritical sycophants, who would go to Sir John Harvey and by declarations of devoted friendship for him, and of approval of his measures impose upon his noble, honest, and unsuspecting disposition, and by such means he (Sir John) supposing that they were like himself, honorable and above deception, obtain favours of which they were wholly undeserving, and in return, they were found on all occasions by the most malignant and slanderous means, endeavouring to injure him in his public reputation and to wound his private character. He now (said Mr. S.) distinctly declared, without fear of contradiction, that not one penny of the contingent grant was appropriated to the private use of Sir John; and he pronounced those who asserted that he had so appropriated any part of it, to be slanderers of the most base and malignant stamp. He said he had not language fully to express the abhorrence which every honest man would naturally feel at the base conduct of those slanderers. Had Sir John Harvey remained in this Province, these wretches might have had the miserable palliation of unprincipled men, that they had a political object to gain, but to continue such villainous attacks after he had left the Province, and when no object could have existed but the gratification of the most deadly malice, was a degree of atrocity seldom if ever witnessed in a christian country. But, said he, Mr. Chairman, Sir John Harvey is far above the reach of their malice, his character stands too high to be injured by such slanders, in the mind of any honest man. He (Sir John) has attained an elevation of character which they can never reach; they may look up, and like the rich Man and Lazarus, they may behold afar off, but, said he, there is a great gulf between him and them, which he can never pass. But, said he, Mr. Chairman, the subject warms me and I will not trust myself at present in further enlarging upon it.

HON. MR. WELDON.

The following remarks were made by the above named gentleman to the House, when he brought down the Municipal Bill, a bill altering the present Act relating to Highways, and a Bill Establishing a Board of Works.

Mr. Speaker,—Introducing these Bills to the notice of the House, I do so only as a member of the Executive Council. The measures are now in the Province, and I am not prepared either as a member of the government or of the House, to pass them the present session; but as the head of the government is desirous of placing them before the House for its consideration, with a view of their going before the country, I introduce them under no pledge directly or indirectly, that I shall support these Bills, except so far as I may consider them conducive to the welfare of this Province.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The following is a summary of a Bill now before the Legislature, relative to Debtor and Creditor.

Section 1 and 2—Authorizes the Lieut.

Governor to appoint a Barrister of seven year's standing a Commissioner for each of the Counties of Northumberland, Carlton, York, Charlotte, and St. John, and for the other Counties when his Excellency and Council may deem necessary—who are to be sworn to the discharge of their duty.

Section 3—Provides, that any person applying to the Chancellor, or Master of the Rolls, by petition, and exhibiting a statement of his affairs, and declaring that he is unable to meet his engagements, shall be deemed a Bankrupt. And all persons owing £500, liable to become bankrupt upon the application of one or more creditors to the amount of £200, in case the debtor depart from the Province with intent to defraud his creditors, or avoid being served with process, or conceal himself to avoid being arrested or remain a prisoner, in jail or the limits for six days, or fraudulently procure themselves to be arrested, or their property to be seized—or shall conceal the same to prevent its being taken, or shall make any fraudulent conveyance or sale, or warrant of attorney to confess judgment. But no person to be liable to become bankrupt by reason of any such act if done more than six months before the issuing of the Fiat of Bankruptcy.

Section 4—Provides, that the application of a creditor shall set forth the nature and amount of the debt due, with a declaration to the best of his belief, that the debtor is owing debts to the amount of £500, and a particular statement of the facts and circumstances complained of as constituting an act of Bankruptcy, to be verified by the affidavit of at least two respectable witnesses.

Section 5—Sets forth the duty of the Chancellor or Master of the Rolls, on granting the Fiat.

Section 6—Enacts that the alleged bankrupt may controvert the Fiat—for which he shall be entitled to a trial by jury—provided he lodges a petition with the Commissioner within thirty days after notice.

Section 7—Vests the property of the Bankrupt in the assignee from the time of the receipt of the fiat by the Commissioner.

Section 8—Authorizes the Commissioner immediately on the receipt of the fiat to appoint an assignee, and cause the appointment to be published in the newspaper in the county, or Royal Gazette, requiring all persons indebted to the bankrupt to pay the amounts to the assignee, and requiring all creditors except those residing in Great Britain and Ireland, to prove their claim within two months; and should there be any residing in Great Britain and Ireland, then the notice is to be published in the London Gazette, requiring them to appoint an agent in this Province, and to present their claims within three months from the date of the notice.

Section 9—Points out the duty of the Commissioner on the receipt of a fiat granted on the application of a creditor.

Section 10—Authorizes the commissioner to issue his warrant to arrest and search the person of the bankrupt, and to seize his goods and chattels on its being proved to his satisfaction by the oaths of two or more respectable witnesses that there is probable cause for believing that the alleged bankrupt is about to quit this Province, or conceal or dispose of his property.

Section 11—Enacts that the assignee shall be sworn before the commissioner; and shall give a Bond to her Majesty, with two sureties, to the satisfaction of the commissioner, and in such sum as he may deem necessary for the faithful discharge of his duty, which in the event of a breach of the condition shall be sued by order of the commissioner, for the benefit of the creditor and those interested.

Section 12—Sets forth the power of the assignee to collect debts, &c.; and provides that there shall be excepted from the operation of the Act the wearing apparel, the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessities of such bankrupt as the commissioner shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount, to the family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt.

Section 13—Enacts, that all transfer and preference made by the bankrupt within six months of the date of the fiat, even for valuable consideration, shall be deemed fraudulent, as regards the bankrupt, if it shall appear to the commissioner that the same had been done in contemplation of bankruptcy, or for the purpose of giving a preference to any creditor—and shall disqualify the bankrupt from obtaining a certificate, and to be utterly void if made collusively.

Section 14—Enacts, that the bankrupt on conforming bona fide shall be entitled to his certificate; and discharged from all debts, and reserving the right to the creditor to contest the same; the discharge not to be granted if the bankrupt has been guilty of any fraud, or wilful concealment of his property, or given any preference, or omit or refuse to comply with the directions of the commissioner—bankrupt or major part of the creditors may appeal from the decision of the commissioner to the Master of the Rolls.