

the corn laws have in some measure decreased the general interest which this fraud has created; but the anxiety with which the decision of parliament is looked forward to upon the claims of the bona fide holders of the forged bills, has not of course abated, nor has the importance of providing such security against the repetition of the forgery as may be effectual been lessened by the disclosures in reference to it which have taken place from time to time. With regard to any debate which might occur in the House of Lords on the subject, it cannot of course be expected that it will elicit a pledge or proposition to make the public purse responsible, however the members of the government there may be questioned on the subject. In the House of Lords the explanations of Lord Montague, as to his own conduct, and some suggestions with regard to future safeguards are all that can be expected. The other house must be the source from which public expectation in reference to the bona fide bill holders will either be satisfied or disappointed; and when such vast sums and such extensive interests are involved in the question, we consider that, with a due consideration of them, there cannot be any further delay in affording to the public so much information with regard to the intentions of Government as may be deemed proper for ministers to disclose,—and this we consider should be a full development of their purpose as to the payment of the honest holders of forged bills, and a declaration which will satisfy all persons that such means have been and will be taken as may ensure them, so far as can be possible, against the perpetration of future forgeries.

That the determination of government must be to pay from the public purse the bills held by the innocent, and those who have given the market value for them, there can be little doubt entertained—the circumstances of the case will compel it; but it is of the first importance also that satisfaction with regard to the future shall be afforded,—for it is evident that, unless people out of doors are as thoroughly convinced that they are protected from forgery as the parties may be who have the control over the issue of the bills, there must be an end to such issues. No one will have any faith in their genuineness. There is no doubt that precautions can be taken which will effectually prevent the repetition of any fraud similar to that committed by Smith,—but now, when it is shown that it is possible to forge Exchequer bills, and when we are aware of the vast fund of swindling ingenuity which exists ready to carry its devices into execution, there can be no doubt that efforts will be made to counterfeit them. It was admitted by Lord Montague himself, in the course of his examination by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject, that the opportunities for forging this species of documents had been increased, and that the tendency of crime at the present time was in the direction of forgery. Nay, the noble lord went farther, he produced before the commissioners two plates, one of which was genuine and the other volt-type, and capable of indefinite multiplication,—he also produced two seals and their impressions. One of these seals had been engraved by a first rate artist, without any limitation of expense—he was told to engrave it on an agate, and do it in the best manner; the other impression was from an electrotype duplicate, and was executed for 1. 6d; it was impossible to perceive any difference between the plates and the seals. The noble lord exhibited also a still more extraordinary specimen of the art of imitation as applicable to the counterfeit of documents. We shall give the statement in reference to it in his own words:—He said, 'The Commissioners are probably acquainted with the Athenæum newspaper, which is sometimes illustrated with wood cuts. The number I hold contains an article on China, which was sent out to Berlin. By return of post there was sent back to England a complete copy of the whole paper, including the engravings, executed without moveable types! Under such circumstances it becomes, we reassert, the duty of the government, not to delay any assurances which can satisfy the public mind as to the additional security which may have been provided against the forgery of documents, upon which so much of the financial arrangements of the country depend. With regard to the payment of the forged bills held by the innocent, we have already expressed our opinion—and there can be but one opinion,—and with respect to any other guilty parties than Smith connected with the late fraud, the discussions in Parliament cannot fail to elicit the facts. What we deprecate is, delay.'

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. NEW BRUNSWICK EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 17.

Granted, the sum of £50 in aid of the Grammar School presently taught at Newcastle, in Northumberland, by John Sewewright, to whom the same shall be paid, in part of his salary for teaching said School the present year, on its being certified to his Excellency, by Henry B. Allison, Esq. and the Rev. James Souter, that the same is due to the said John Sewewright for such service.

Granted, the sum of £500 to be paid to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy, erected in Sackville, county of Westmorland, in aid of individual subscriptions and donations, for that institution.

March 18.

Granted, the sum of £30 for a Tide Surveyor at Shippegan and Caraquet, county of Gloucester, for 1842.

Granted, the sum of £15 in aid of a Public Conveyance from the Bend of Petiscodiac to Shediac.

Granted, £15 for the purpose of encouraging a Stage between Dalhousie and Campbellton.

March 19.

Granted, the sum of £193 19s 8d to reimburse the Justices of the Peace for the County of Restigouche, for expenses incurred under their direction, by the High Sheriff of that county in the employment of an extraordinary Police for the protection of the Gaol, occasioned by an alarming riot which occurred at Dalhousie during the last year.

To the Board of Health for the county of Gloucester, the sum of £95 11s 8d to remunerate Doctors Gordon and Bishop, Health Officers of that Board, for vaccinating the poor French population of Bathurst and Caraquet, in that county, in the summer of 1841, agreeably to the Report of the Select Committee of the 5th February last,—and the further sum of £15 for the Clerk's services the past year.

March 21.

Resolved—That there be granted—To Margaret Sterling, widow of William A. Sterling, a licensed Teacher, the sum of £6 13 4 for four months services rendered by him in teaching a School in the Parish of Saumarez, county of Gloucester, immediately previous to his death.

To James DeBourke, the sum of £10 for teaching a School in the parish of Ludlow, county of Northumberland, from August to December, 1839, and in the adjoining Parish of Blissfield, in the same county, from December to April, 1841, in all six months.

To James Eaton the sum of £5, for having taught a School in the parish of Bathurst, county of Gloucester, for three months, ending November 1841, he having been prevented from ill health from completing his term.

To Thomas Morris the sum of £20 for teaching a School in the parish of New Bandon, county of Gloucester, for one year, ending 1st January 1842, it appearing from the Certificate of the Board of Education, that he had duly passed the Board, and from the Certificate of the Trustees, that he had faithfully performed the duty, but was prevented from getting his licence owing to some proposed changes in the School system, as they are informed.

To the Trustees of Schools of the Parish of Beresford, county of Gloucester, the sum of £10 for the use of the School at Little Roche, taught by Pierre Roi, for seven months to 15th February 1842.

To Catharine Easton the sum of £10 for teaching a School in the parish of Chatham, county of Northumberland, from the 17th November 1839, to the 18th February 1841, being a period of 15 months.

20l for the encouragement of a Packet between Shediac and Bedeque, the same to be paid to Anthony Simpson on a certificate being produced that the said Packet has been at all times fit to carry Passengers, and that she has been running at least once a week from the opening of the Navigation to the close thereof.

25l for the year 1842, towards the support of the efficient Stage Establishment between Fredericton and Miramichi, the same to be paid to James M. Kelly of Newcastle, or such other person or persons who may be willing to perform that duty, on the prerequisites required by the Act of 1841, Cap. 36, being complied with, with reference to the grant then made for this service.

100l to encourage the running a covered Stage Coach from Dorchester to Miramichi; such sum to be paid to the person or persons who shall run a Stage Coach for the space of one year from the 1st June 1842, at least twice a week, the same to be certified by commissioners appointed for the purpose.

50l to encourage the running of a covered Stage Coach from Miramichi to Bathurst the present year; the same to be paid to the person or persons running the same at least twice a week, on satisfactory Certificates being produced that the service had been faithfully and efficiently performed.

Read a third time as engrossed, A Bill to revive an Act, intitled, 'An Act for regulating the Salmon Fisheries in the county of Gloucester.' Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

March 22.

Downing Street, 29th January, 1842.

Sir,—With reference to my Despatch of the 9th December, on the subject of your proposal for effecting a Consolidation of the Revenue Departments of New Brunswick, I have to transmit to you the extract of a Report from the Commissioners of Customs, dated the 13th inst. and to inform you that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have signified their readiness to afford every proper facility for the collection of the Provincial Duties by the officers of her Majesty's Customs. Their Lordships, however, will defer the consideration of any arrangements, which it may be advisable to adopt for this purpose, until they shall have before them the suggestions of the Commission to whom you intend to refer the subject, and the information called for by the Commissioners of Customs.

The Lords of the Treasury have further stated, that they will postpone any specific instructions upon the subject of the Financial arrangements of the province, until you shall have furnished the information required by their

letter of the 30th November; but advertising to the suggestion thrown out in your Despatch of the 12th November, of appropriating a portion of the Revenue of the province, to defray the interest of funds to be raised for the execution of 'reproductive Works;' their Lordships would caution you against giving your sanction for the adoption of any measure for raising money and anticipating the future Revenue of the Province, for the sake of Public Works, without having previously obtained the authority of her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

STANLEY.

Lieut. Gov. Sir Wm. Colebrooke, &c.

To the Justices of the Peace for the county of Restigouche, the sum of £46 to be applied towards the payment of the erection of two School Houses in the parish of Colebrooke, for which the inhabitants of that parish were unable to provide in consequence of their poverty, the failure of their crops, and the destruction of their houses and barns by fire, and also two School Houses which these, when built, are intended to replace.

To the Overseers of the Poor for the parish of Bathurst, county of Gloucester, the sum of £20 16s 6d to reimburse them for expenses incurred in the support and relief of sick, distressed and indigent Emigrants for that parish.

March 23.

On motion of Mr Street, Whereas in the present depressed state of the commercial operations of this country the enforcing immediate payment of the Crown dues on Timber Leases and Licences, must prove extremely injurious and embarrassing to the inhabitants in many parts of the Province, especially in the Lumbering Districts: And Whereas under these circumstances it would, in the opinion of this House, in all cases where it can be done without prejudice or injury to the rights of the Crown, be desirable to give time to the Crown Debtors for the payment of arrearages due on Timber Leases and Licences; therefore

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to direct the Surveyor General and Law Officers of the Crown in all cases where such debts or arrearages are well secured, or where good securities may be offered for the payment of such debts or arrearages and interest, as may be due on Timber Leases and Licences up to the 24th June, 1841, and where such arrearages cannot be immediately recovered without serious inconvenience to the person or persons from whom such arrearages may be due, to receive such security, and in such cases to extend the time for the payment of such arrearages to any period or periods not exceeding 6, 12 and 18 months; and that in the meantime his Excellency will also be pleased to direct all proceedings now in process for the recovery of such arrearages to be stayed, until the further direction of his Excellency.

Upon the question for adopting the same, the House divided as follows—Yeas—Mr Street, Stewart, H. T. Partelow, Barberie, Taylor, Beardsley, Rankin, Connell, L. A. Wilmot, End. Nays—hon. Mr. Johnston, Hon. Mr. Weldon, Mr. Partelow, Palmer, Hanington, Hayward, Jordan Woodwz, M'Leod, Gilbert, Fisher, L. A. Wilmot Brown, boyd, Freezr.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the parish of Dalhousie, county of Restigouche, the sum of £75 17s 6d to reimburse them for advances made towards the support and relief of sick, indigent and distressed Emigrants in the year 1841; the same to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the parish of Dalhousie, county of Restigouche, the sum of £5 1s to reimburse them for expenses incurred in conveying Mary Wilson and her Family of five children from that place where they landed from Ireland, poor and destitute Emigrants, to St. John, the same to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the parish of Addington, county Restigouche, £43 4 1 to reimburse them for expenses incurred in the support and relief of sick, indigent and distressed Emigrants; the same to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

From the Fredericton Gazette.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, March 5.

The undermentioned tracts of vacant Crown Land will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 2nd day of May next.

Terms—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder within 14 days after. Upset price, 3s per acre, and in all cases where the applicants may have defrayed the expense of survey, or made improvements upon the Land, the purchaser will be required to pay therefor, in addition to the purchase money, and at the same time.

Restigouche.—100 acres, lot 84, Durham.

Gloucester.—200 acres, lot 30, Kinsale. 200 acres, lot 33, Kinsale. 100 acres, lot 32, Kinsale. 100 acres, lot 31, do.

Northumberland.—75 acres, Glenelg, in two tracts, as surveyed for Thomas Sargent, junior. 50 acres, lot 1, block 6, Alawick, surveyed for Edward McMahon. 100 Acres Bartibog river, surveyed for Edward Farrel. 100 Acres, Lot 45, back Lands, Chatham, surveyed for J. Kerr. 100 Acres, rear of

Chatham, surveyed for Thomas Ostz. 50 Acres, in block 16, Glenelg, surveyed for M. Holland. 100 Acres, south side Dungarvon, surveyed for P. Buggy. 94 Acres, north side Dungarvon, surveyed for M. Burrel. 110 Acres, south side Dungarvon, surveyed for John McGraw. 60 Acres, in block 7, Glenelg, surveyed for D. Ross. 52 Acres, Lot Y, block 3, Newcastle, surveyed for G. H. Russell.

United States.

Boston Times.

Important.—The Indians:—Rumors are in circulation at the West that the tribes of Indians removed from the United States proper to the western line, are about to form a grand Confederacy, or one tribe, for hostile purposes. The Missouri Reporter says that a Grand Council is to be held on the Cherokee Council Ground, in about two months from February 16. It is also stated that an interview was had with the British Minister a Washington, by the notorious John Ross, Chief of the Cherokees, while on a visit, to that place a short time since.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

March 4.—Staves.—Punchon Staves of best quality bring £16 to 18 per M. Ash Hoghead Staves are worth £7 per M.

Pine.—Cargoes of Quebec have been sold at 15d per foot common and 16d per foot for best.—The St. John Pine being more scarce, maintains its price better, 19d to 20d per foot being paid for the cargoes of fair average size; some of small average have been sold at 17d to 18d per foot.

Red Pine.—Quebec Red Pine has been sold by auction at 21d per foot; good parcels are worth 22d per foot; and St. John Red Pine 15d to 16d per foot.

Birch.—St. John's Birch is worth 16d to 18d per foot.

Deals.—St. John's Spruce Deals may be quoted at 23d per foot of two inches, and St. Andrew's at 23d per foot of two inches.

A most desirable FARM To Let.

The FARM immediately above and adjoining the late residence of the Subscriber in Napan, will be Leased for such a period as may be agreed on. Upon this Farm a NEW HOUSE has lately been erected, and it has 20 acres of clear Land in good condition, and a considerable breadth of superior Land that may be easily cleared. As the proprietor's chief wish is to enlarge and improve this Farm, he will take the rents in clearing and otherwise improving the Land,—and will afford every other reasonable encouragement and facility to a capable, sober and industrious Tenant, (and none but such need apply). Possession may be had early in the spring, so as to lay down first crop, for which 8 to 10 acres are ploughed and in fine order. For all further particulars apply early to Mr Hugh A. Caie, Shippigan, or to the Subscriber, in Chatham.

ROBERT CAIE.

Chatham, March 14, 1842.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, or TO LET, for a Term of years, That well known Property,

belonging to Colin Rankin, situated on the great line of Road leading from Chatham to Halifax, at the Village of Kouchibouguac. On the Premises are a large two story STONE HOUSE, with a commodious Kitchen in the rear; a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, suitable for a small family; a large STABLE, sufficient to contain Twenty two Horses, with a forty foot BARN, a Blacksmith's Shop and Cool House—together with Out Houses and Sheds; LAND, cleared and uncleared, consisting of about 700 Acres, of which from 35 to 40 Acres are under cultivation.

The above Establishment is one of the best adapted for a Public Business between Chatham and Halifax, from its local situation, being 27 miles from Chatham, and 12 from Richibucto, bounding on the Kouchibouguac River, and immediately in the neighbourhood of a first rate set of Saw and Grist Mills.

The above Premises are well worthy the attention of any person or persons desirous of entering into a Public Line. For further particulars apply to Wm. McLeod, Esq. at Richibucto, Alex. McBeath, Chatham, or the Subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN RANKIN.

Kouchibouguac, Feb. 14, 1842.

TO LET.

The HOUSES in Queen Street lately occupied by Mrs. Thomson, and Mr. Blanchard. These will accommodate either two or three families, and will be Let to suit applicants at a reduced rent—if immediate application be made to

WM. CARMAN, JUNIOR.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, or HOUSE and FARM, formerly occupied by the Subscriber at Clarke's Cove, Chatham. Apply to

JOHN M. JOHNSON.