The Courier.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1840.

NEWS AT HAND!—Capt. Tufts, of the brig *Cervantes*, arrived at Boston on Sunday last from Charleston, reports that on Saturday, South Shoal of Nantucket E. N. E. 13 miles, he spoke the steamer *Great Western*, from Bristol for New-York.—She would probably reach New-York on Sunday, and we may therefore expect the news by her this evening, by the steamer Maid of the Mist from Eastport.

The prevalence of strong North-East winds during the week has prevented vessels getting up the Bay, and we have consequently but few arrivals to report to-day. The first Southerly breeze will doubtless bring up several vessels now due from England, as well as others in short passages. In the meantime our latest European dates are those furnished by the April Mail last week, and by an arrival at New-York from France.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th March, on a motion for the production of papers relating to the foreign policy of England, and especially to the Boundary Question, Lord John Russell said—

About two years ago certain papers were laid before the Senate of America, which led to much discussion of an angry nature against England. When the accounts reached this country there was no call for papers, and no discussion on the subject, and he (Lord John Russell) was told that when the intelligence of this reserve on our part went back to America, the news greatly relieved the minds of many inhabitants of the States, who feared that an angry discussion would have taken place in the House of Commons. If, when anybody rose in the Senate of the United States, and indulged against England in the most violent terms, the House of Commons, having seen those remarks, became an avenue of intemperate speeches instead of waiting for the despatches from the Secretary of State, which would furnish just and well-founded views on the subject, it was evident the tendency of such a course must be to disturb the harmony and peace that now existed between the two empires—(hear, hear.) Now having stated this general rule, in illustration of the principle he referred to, he begged leave to say he had no objection to produce such documents as had been laid before the Senate of the United States. He ought to explain a little here respecting one or two transactions which were referred to in those papers. The first was of no very great consequence, but it had appeared in an American paper.

Mr. Fox complained, on the part of Great Britain, of certain incursions that had been made by citizens of the State of Maine into the territory on our side of the boundary. The answer of the Secretary of State for the United States went into a defence of this occurrence, and then said he was astonished at receiving such a complaint, because an attack had been made by the British on a block house, in which were some citizens of the United States, and that an officer in the militia took part in the incursion. The fact was, one night a force of persons, without order or design, went to an American block house, and an officer of militia went with them. The Governor of New-Brunswick, Sir John Harvey, disapproved of this conduct, and the militia officer having expressed his regret for an act which was so contrary to order, Sir John stated in his despatch to him (Lord John Russell) that he thought it would be a sufficiently strong punishment to reprimand the officer. He (Lord John Russell) did not think a reprimand sufficient, as such leniency might encourage persons, both on the American and on our side of the boundary, to repeat acts of separate hostility, which had a tendency to break the union now existing between the two countries. He thought, therefore, that the dismissal of the militia officer should take place, and in his despatch he sent the Queen's commands to that effect.

Now these facts did not appear in the despatches, and without a knowledge of them it would seem as if the officer was in some sort authorized or encouraged to act as he had done. The course of the Government was hence not made evident. As he stated on a former evening, there were now two questions. The first was the general question with reference to the boundary, the second referred to an agreement that had been made with certain citizens of the United States, but neither upon the general or the particular question did he think there was any danger of an interruption of that union and peace which now subsisted between the two countries—(hear, hear.) The Governments on both sides were too well impressed with the advantages of peace betweeen two great and enlightened countries—(hear, hear.) They were too well convinced that there were no interests in dispute, on the ground of the boundary question, that might not be satisfactorily arranged if both were determined (as he believed they were) to abide by the principles of justice. He knew the discussions might be for a time interrupted by the acts of individuals in a wild, uninhabited country, but he was sure all disputes on that question would end in an amicable settlement.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th, Lord Stanley moved the second reading of the bill to amend the registration of voters in Ireland. The main features are an annual revision of the register, and a right of appeal against the admission, as well as against the rejection of a voter. The whole session was consumed in the debate, the Irish and other supporters of the ministry opposing the bill, and the opposition generally supporting it. None, however, of the ministers spoke, nor did any of the great guns on the other side.

On the 26th, the debate on the Irish registration bill was resumed. The principal speakers were Lords Morpeth and Stanley, Mr. O'Connell and Sir James Graham. The second reading was carried by a vote of 250 against 234, being a majority of 16 against the ministers. But from the fact that on neither evening did Lord John Russell or any other member of the cabinet take the least part in the debate, we are inclined to imagine that it was not regarded as much of a ministerial question.

On the 27th, Lord Viscount Ingestre begged to ask a question of the noble lord. He had heard that in July last a French frigate had gone to the Sandwich Islands, and forcibly insisted that the governor should allow a site of land for the erection of a Roman Catholic church. The parties farther stated that the captain declared war would be the alternative if the demand were not complied with; and they gave the King of the Sandwich Islands 12 hours to deliberate on the matter, and in the meantime they declared the harbour to be in a state of blockade. He wished to know whether the Government had received any official information to this effect? He wished also to know whether any correspondence had been opened with the French Government? And, in the third place he desired to be informed whether those islands which, in the year 1794, and subsequently in the year 1824, when he (Lord Ingestre) was there, had been declared to be under the protection of the British Government, were still considered by the noble lord to remain in the same position.

Viscount Palmerston said he had received no report of the transaction to which the Noble Lord had referred. He had had a report of a former transaction of a similar nature. As to whether the Sandwich Islands were still under the protection of the British Government, they were held certainly to be friendly states, (as we understood the noble lord).

Mr. O'Connell wished to know whether the Government had received any accounts of the case of Roman Catholic missionaries at Otaheite, some of whom had been tortured on the suggestion of Wesleyan ministers, and expelled.

Viscount Palmerston said, the only case he had heard of was that of two French missionaries, who were expelled from Otaheite about two years ago.

Among the petitions for a change in the corn laws, presented in the House of Commons, was one from Liverpool, signed by 1500 persons, of both political parties, and representing a capital of thirty millions sterling. It asked, not a repeal, but a fixed instead of a fluctuating duty.

In the cotton market in Liverpool, there was a further decline of 1-8d in the price of American of inferior qualities, but no change in other qualities.—There was a good demand, and the sales of the week ending, 1st April, amounted to 35,300 bales. There was no material change in the price of wheat and flour, although the last averages of wheat were slightly advanced, so as to reduce the duty two shillings. There was a moderate sale of American flour at 42s. a 42s. 6d. a barrel. There was a sale of 4500 bbls. in bond, at 29s. a 29s. 6d.

The Globe copies from an Irish paper a letter from its London correspondent, announcing the condition of the Queen to be such as gives assurance of a direct succession to the crown. The Spectator on this significantly remarks that the Globe should have reminded its readers how many weeks and days had elapsed since the royal nuptials.

Lord Seaton was to be invested with the insignia of G. C. B. (Grand Cross of the Bath) on the 1st of April.

"*The Admiral.*" a new steamer, intended to run between Greenock and Liverpool, in a trial trip on the Frith of Clyde, lately, performed a distance of sixteen miles in one hour and six and a half minutes!—which is stated to be five minutes less time than ever it was done in by any other vessel. She was loaded at the time with as many coals as will generally be required to take her from Greenock to Liverpool and back again, and with as much iron as represents the weight of a full cargo of coals. Her cylinders are of seventy inches diameter, by six and a half feet stroke, made by Mr. Napier, the Vulcan Foundry. It is thought she will perform the passage from Greenock to Liverpool in sixteen hours, with her steam power alone.

The Thiers party in France had obtained a signal triumph in the Chamber of Deputies. After a debate of three days, the bill for the grant of secret service money, was carried by a majority of 68 votes. A question was taken on a motion to reduce the amount of it by 1,000,000 francs, to 900,000, which was negatived by a vote of 158 to 261; and the question of passing the bill was carried by a vote of 229 to 160. This success is said to have far surpassed the expectations of M. Thiers, or those of his friends, who anticipated a majority of 20 to 25.

The fort of Cherchell, in Algiers, has been taken, without serious resistance by the French.—The Duke of Orleans and Aumale and the Prince de Joinville were to embark at Toulon for Algiers, about the 5th of April. Reinforcements for the army in Algiers were still going forward.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the *Bank of New-Brunswick*, on Monday, the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:—

John Boyd,	Thomas Leavitt,
L. H. DeVeber,	Nehemiah Merritt,
Robert F. Hazen,	C. C. Stewart,
Hon. Hugh Johnston,	George Swinney,

F. A. Wiggins, Esquires.

And at a meeting of the Directors on Tuesday morning, THOMAS LEAVITT, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected President of the Board.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the *Commercial Bank*, for the choice of Directors, took place on Tuesday last, when the following Gentlemen were elected:—

Henry Gilbert,	John Wishart,
Lewis Burns,	Robert L. Hazen,
Ralph M. Jarvis,	William M'Cannon,
Ambrose S. Perkins,	D. J. M'Laughlin,
Gilbert T. Ray,	William O. Smith,
Charles Ward,	Robert D. Wilmot.
Stephen Wiggins,	

Esquires.

The five last named are new Directors.

At a meeting of the Board on Wednesday morning, LEWIS BURNS, Esq. was elected President.

ELOCUTION.—Mr. COLLARD, we are glad to learn, has consented to again favour our citizens with a third Lecture, which we hope will be well met on their part, as we feel assured much instruction and amusement will be afforded on his. The Long Room of the St. John Hotel has been generously loaned for the purpose by the Messrs. Scammell, and we would like to see its ample space well filled upon this occasion by the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John.

ASTRONOMY.—Two Lectures of Capt. Wilson's Course upon Astronomy have been delivered at the rooms of the Mechanics' Institute this week,—and both have given much satisfaction.—The lucid style of the Captain's explanations, and his thorough acquaintance with the science well qualify him for the task he has undertaken. His next Lecture on Tuesday evening, will be on *Celestial Motion*.—We are happy to hear of Capt. Wilson's intention, immediately after the present course is concluded, to deliver a Lecture on "Nautical Astronomy."

STEAM SHIP NORTH AMERICA.—This fine vessel started again on Thursday, at 1, P. M. on her third trip to Boston. The very excellent character given of her superior accommodations—a good table, furnished with every luxury from the Boston market, and the great attention paid by all on board to the comfort of passengers, will, we think, ensure a large share of public patronage, and to which the enterprising company is fully entitled.—*Chronicle.*

LAUNCHED, on Wednesday last, a superior copper fastened ship of 500 tons burthen, called the "*Aberdeen.*" This vessel is another addition to the many substantial well built ships already owned in this port, and we are assured, in these respects, is inferior to none of them. She was built by Mr. James Hales, for Mr. James Robertson.—*Ib.*

WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.

At a meeting of several Gentlemen, natives of Scotland, held in this City on Thursday the 7th instant, in pursuance of communications from the Right Honorable the EARL OF DALHOUSIE, on the subject of a National Testimonial to His Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, proposed to be erected in Edinburgh, and to which all Scotchmen or those of Scottish descent, residing in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions, are warmly invited to contribute—

The Hon. WM. BLACK, *Mayor*, in the Chair;

The following Letter from the EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Chairman of the General Committee, addressed to the Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON, and to the President and Vice-President of the Saint Andrew's Society, and the Resolutions adopted at the original Meeting held in Edinburgh, having been read:

"*Dalhousie Castle, Edinburgh, February 6th, 1840.*

"SIR,—At a great meeting recently held in Edinburgh, composed of men of all political opinions and of all classes, it was resolved, with the most unanimous and cordial approbation, to raise forthwith in Scotland, a National Testimonial to commemorate the great public services of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON. A general committee was appointed who have done me the honor of selecting me as their Chairman; and who have directed me in that capacity to address you. I venture, therefore, to make my application to you on the same grounds and in the same terms as I have employed to convey my request to our fellow countrymen in other colonies in North America.

"The Committee feel that, in conducting the great National undertaking with which they have been charged, it is their duty not to restrict the subscription to those resident within the bounds of Scotland, but to provide means by which all, who are either Scotsmen by birth or of Scottish origin, in whatever part of the British possessions their destinies may have placed them, shall have an opportunity of uniting with their countrymen at home in a design so honourable to our native land. The Committee believe that there are many of their countrymen in your colony who would justly consider themselves slighted, if they were not invited, at least, to display on this occasion that lively interest in the honor of Scotland which animates their breasts not the less fervently that the seas divide them from her. As every feeling of division or party has in this case been laid aside at home the Committee believe that nothing but an opening is needed to ensure the whole Scots society of the colony joining in one unanimous endeavour to manifest their sympathy with us, who seek in Scotland to give proof of our grateful admiration of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

"With this view the Committee are anxious to see established in New-Brunswick a local Committee, who will kindly take charge of making this design known there; and will adopt such measures as their own experience may suggest for communicating, by means of sub-committees, with the different districts of the colony.

"They therefore direct me to request that you, Sir, together with the following gentlemen, who, they are informed, are likely to take an interest in this undertaking, John Walker, Esq., Hugh McKay, Esq., Robert Liston, Esq., James Kirk, Esq.; John Kerr, Esq., the Presidents and Vice Presidents of Saint Andrews Societies, and any other gentlemen whom you may think proper to add to this number, will do them the honor of acting as a Committee for these purposes; communicating either with the Secretary of the general Committee in Edinburgh, or with me as Chairman.

"I shall take the liberty of sending a report of the proceedings and a copy of the resolutions of the original meeting, to be used in any way which you may think most conducive to our object.

"I am confident, Sir, that in a matter where the honor of Scotland and the DUKE OF WELLINGTON are jointly concerned, I need offer no apology for the trouble I am thus proposing to the Committee. I have, therefore, only to assure you of the respect with which I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your very obedient humble servant,
"DALHOUSIE.

"The Honorable JOHN ROBERTSON,
St. John, New-Brunswick."

"At a numerous meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen, held on Tuesday, the 24th of December, in the Hopetoun Rooms, Edinburgh,—The Right Honourable the Lord Provost in the Chair,

"The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

"Moved by the Right Honourable the Earl of Roseberry, and seconded by Sir George Clerk, Bart.;

"I. That the great and distinguished services of His Grace the Duke of Wellington ought to be commemorated within the Metropolis of Scotland by some public and permanent expression of national gratitude.

"Moved by the Right Honourable the Lord Advocate, seconded by Professor Wilson:

"II. That in the opinion of this Meeting an Equestrian Statue of the Duke of Wellington, erected in a conspicuous situation in this City, would be an appropriate memorial for perpetuating the personal remembrance of his Grace, and recording the gratitude and admiration of the Scottish nation.

"Moved by the Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie, and seconded by William Gibson Craig, Esq. M. P.:

"III. That for this purpose a Subscription be opened, and that the following Noblemen and Gentlemen be appointed a Committee (with power to sub-commit) for promoting and superintending the Subscription, and carrying into effect the preceding Resolutions; and that the Committee now appointed be instructed to correspond with the Counties and Burghs of Scotland, with London, Dublin, and generally with all parts of the United Kingdom, the East Indies, and the Colonies, in order to afford to *all* an opportunity of contributing towards this national undertaking.

"Moved by Sir George Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart. and seconded by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart.:

"IV. That the Right Honourable Sir George Warrender, Bart. be requested to act as Honorary Secretary, and Sir Adam Hay, Bart. as Treasurer.

"Moved by the Most Honourable the Marquess of Tweedale, and seconded by Sir David Dundas of Dunira, Bart.:

"V. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, for his conduct in the Chair.

"JAMES FORREST, Lord Provost,
"*Chairman.*"

It was therefore Resolved unanimously,

That this Meeting, glad of the opportunity of testifying, in common with their Countrymen, their high respect for His Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, and their admiration of his many great Public Services, endeavour to promote, to the best of their power, the interesting object contemplated.

That the following Gentlemen compose the Local Committee in this City, with instructions to correspond with the other parts of the Province, with the view of rendering the contributions as general as possible amongst their Countrymen:

The Hon. William Black, Mayor; the Hon. Hugh Johnston; the Hon. John Robertson, President St. Andrew's Society; Thomas Nisbet, Esq. Vice President St. Andrew's Society; John Walker, Esq.; R. H. Liston, Esq.; James Kirk, Esq.; Hugh Mackay, Esq.; John Kerr, Esq.; John Duncan, Esq.; Alexander Boyle, Esq. M. D.; John Boyd, Esq. M. D.; John Wishart, Esq.; John Pollok, Esq.; W. P. Ranney, Esq.; Duncan Robertson, Esq.; R. W. Crookshank, Esq.

And that R. H. Liston, Esq. be requested to act as Secretary.

That Subscription Lists be immediately opened and left at the Mayor's Office and at the several Banks in this City.

WILLIAM BLACK, *Chairman.*

At a Quarterly Meeting of the SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY, held at Betts' Long Room on Thursday evening last, the 7th instant—

Read several communications from the Right Honorable the EARL OF DALHOUSIE, on the subject of contributing towards the erection of a National Testimonial to His Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON,—

Whereupon the following Resolution was moved by JOHN BOYD, Esq. M. D., seconded by WILLIAM JACK, Esq.—

Resolved, That the "Society of Saint Andrew" of Saint John, New-Brunswick, do most heartily concur in the several Resolutions passed at the Public Meeting held in Edinburgh on the 24th December, 1839, relative to the National Tribute proposed to be erected to His Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, in Edinburgh, and which have been read this evening; and that the Members of this Society, individually, will most cheerfully give their co-operation, with the assurance, that, while that Testimonial transmitted to late posterity the transcendant services of that incomparable man, not only in the Field but in the Senate, it would be a lasting proof of the right feeling and unchangeable sense of obligation felt by Scotchmen and their descendants wherever they are to be found.

Moved by Mr. JOHN W. M'LEOD, seconded by JAMES WILLIAM BOYD, Esq. and

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to call upon the Members of this Society and receive Subscriptions for the proposed Testimonial, and also upon other Scotchmen or their descendants who may not be Members of this Society, and that the following Gentlemen do compose said Committee, *viz*:—Messrs. Alexander Lawrence, John W. M'Leod, D. J. M'Laughlin, James Wm. Boyd, Alexander Robertson, Peter Reid, James Robertson, Charles M'Lauchlan, Robert Jardine, Hugh Chisholm, Archibald Fraser, Alexander Balloch, and John Robb, of Dorchester.

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following Address of the Congregation of St. Stephen's Church to their Minister, the Rev. WM. ANDREW, on his departure for Scotland, and the Rev. Gentleman's Answer:

REVEREND AND DEAR PASTOR,—

We desire to embrace the moment, at which you are about to leave us for a short time on a very important errand, to express our attachment to your person and Ministry.

During the four years which have elapsed since you commenced your Ministerial labours among us, leaving out of view some untoward circumstances which threatened to disturb our harmony, we assure you we have enjoyed much happiness in personal intercourse with you, and reaped much instruction and spiritual profit from your preaching and lucid interpretations of Scripture.

Our most ardent gratitude is due to you also for the very lively interest you have taken in the junior members of our families, and especially for that zealous superintendance which you have exercised over the Sabbath School. The lessons in Scripture History and Scripture Geography, which, interwoven with spiritual instruction, you there gave to our youth, we hope will have a lasting effect upon their intellect and their heart.

It gives us unfeigned pleasure also to state to you, as another highly satisfactory proof of your usefulness, as a called Minister of Christ, that from various parts of the country which you have visited, the most unqualified expressions of approbation have been received. Knowing that every good and perfect gift cometh from God, we desire to ascribe to Him the glory of the benefits, which we have derived from the exercise of those gifts and graces, which he has bestowed upon you.

We assure you, it is with a mixture of pain and pleasure that we part with you for a season,—with pain, because we will be deprived of your wholesome and instructive Ministry,—and with pleasure, because we have reason to cherish the hope that when the plain unvarnished tale is laid before the unprejudiced members of the Rev. Presbytery of Edinburgh, they will pass an honourable decision in your favour, worthy of the Church of Scotland and worthy of the cause of God and Truth.

For a season then we bid you farewell. We commend you to God. May he be with you on the Ocean. May he take you safe to the Land of your Fathers. May he give you favour before the eyes of your friends, and as he has the hearts of all men at his disposal, may he give you favour even before your enemies. And for purposes that will glorify his own name, and prosper his own cause, may he in due time, restore you to us, in health and strength, and deeply imbued with divine grace.

R. KELTIE,
Chairman of Trustees, on behalf of the Congregation.

Saint John, April 20, 1840.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN!

The kind and affectionate expression you have conveyed to me of your regard and love, in the prospect of a short separation from you, is to my mind in no small degree *comforting* and *supporting*—as affording evidence that my Ministry has not been unblessed amongst you, and that, out of the services of the sanctuary, and the holy duties of religion, in which we have for nearly four years been engaged together, there have sprung up between us a mutual *confidence* and *attachment*, derived from a higher and far different source than the friendship of this world.

Beloved Brethren!—If we have sought only to worship together the God of our Fathers, in peace with all men, and in willing obedience to the laws of our Church, faithfully and righteously administered—if we have, in simplicity, sought (though it may have been in weakness and imperfection) "to be followers of that which is good, who is he that shall harm us"?

Be of good courage, and strong in the Lord. If your past walk with your Pastor in the ordinances of the Holy Gospel, has been recognised from above, and ye want not proofs of divine approval on the past, then I call upon you to believe, with me, that the same righteous God who has already protected and delivered you, even the God of Jacob, will be your protector and deliverer still, and that if the God of the Gospel hath yet work for his unworthy servant to do among you and your children, assuredly the hostility of men shall not overthrow that work.

Dear Brethren!—when the *Under-Shepherd* withdraws for a season, fear not—you have the promise that then the *Great Shepherd* will take you up. Put honour on the Sanctuary—put honour on the Lord's Day—and if in your Sabbath Assemblies, during the absence of your Pastor, the remembrance of *one* who ministered to you at the altar, in weakness, yet in truth, mingle with your devotions, give him the benefit of your belief,—that wherever he is, whether on land or sea, *on that day*, he too, specially hears *you* on his heart, in warm desire and love at a throne of grace.

Farewell, dear Brethren! I go in heaviness, but not otherwise than in hope and trust, for you and myself. We have tasted joy and sorrow since we sought to walk together in the Lord, but I trust neither of us hath "so ill learned Christ" as to be unable to say that "much as we have already suffered, we are yet willing to bear many things, if it shall appear to be for the name of Jesus and in the cause of truth."

If our purposes in the past are approved of our Divine Master, and if it shall seem to the wise disposer of events to be for his glory and your spiritual good—the separation between you and your Pastor will be temporary.

I purpose, if spared, after a period of three or four months, to return to you; trusting, then, to be strengthened "so to come unto you, that speaking face to face," out of the comforting truths of the glorious Gospel of the Redeemer "our joy together in the Lord may be full."

Your faithful and affectionate Pastor,
WILLIAM ANDREW.

Saint John, 23d April, 1840.

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Thursday, May 7.

DUKE'S WARD ELECTION.—Alderman Porter mentioned, that the petition of R. Robertson, against the return of Thomas Harding, Esq. as Alderman for Duke's Ward, for non-residence, had been postponed when first presented, because there was not then a full board; and as this was the earliest convenient opportunity, he now moved, that His Worship the Mayor do appoint a day for Mr. Robertson to appear and be heard on his petition. He (Ald. P.) brought forward this petition, merely to afford due justice to all parties; no man more respected Alderman Harding than he did; but the charter required, that all members of the board should reside in the city, or, in default thereof, the Mayor should appoint a day for a new election; and as every petitioner had a just right to be heard, he now made this motion.

Mr. Cameron thought that such a question should not be entertained, without a full board.

Alderman Humbert said, that the business was accumulating very fast, and the board could not delay matters because there was not a full board. They had better therefore name an early day for hearing the petitioner, because election matters ought to be settled forthwith: and he seconded the motion.

The Mayor suggested Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

Alderman Harding said, that he could prove in ten minutes that he was a resident in the city.—"What, (said the worthy Alderman) do John Kinnear and the rest of them [signers of the petition,] know of my business? I might send my wife to England, if I chose, without living out of the city myself."

Alderman Porter replied, that such proof could not be made, in the absence of the petitioner.

Mr. Cameron said, that it would all amount to nothing, and there was no need of moving in it.

Alderman Harding said, that the petition had been dismissed once, and this was a new petition.

The Mayor replied, that the matter had merely been deferred, for consideration at a future meeting.

Mr. Cameron said, that the second petition came in, while His Worship was at Fredericton to be sworn in, and in the absence of three of the Aldermen.

Alderman Porter said, that he had no other motive whatever, in bringing this matter forward, than to do justice to all, according to the usages of their common constitution; and to hear every petitioner, when legally entitled to be heard. It was true, that this petition came in, when three Aldermen were absent, but no notion whatever was had on it, and it was put off entirely on account of the absence of those parties; and this was the earliest meeting when it could be conveniently considered.

The Mayor said, it certainly ought to be disposed of in some way.

Mr. Hagarty asked, whether the dismissal of the first petition was not sufficient? It had been fully considered and dismissed.

Alderman Porter said, the first petition was informal.

Mr. Hagarty said, that Alderman Harding always had resided in the ward, and had never been missed out of it; except on occasional visits to his family in the country.

Alderman Salter said, that even if the board were convinced of Mr. Harding's eligibility, yet, out of courtesy, the petitioner ought to be heard. There could be no impropriety in setting the matter at rest.

The Mayor said a few words, in so low a tone, that we could not hear them; but the concluding remark was, that if the residence were proved, the petition would be proved to be frivolous.

Alderman Salter observed, that the charter said nothing about the residence of candidates for seats at the board, with regard to the time that they should live in their ward, to become eligible: the charter in that respect merely alluded to voters.—For his part, he was fully satisfied as to Mr. Harding's eligibility, and was prepared to dispose of the petition at once: he thought it hardly worth while to call a special common council to consider it.

Alderman Harding was quite willing to have the petition heard; but he had never resided out of the place. It was true, that he had unfortunately a bit of a country seat, that did not bring him in over £10,000 a-year, [*a laugh,*] and he sometimes went out to see it. But he regularly lived in the city, and was always ready to do any public duty that was put upon him. If he had moved out of the city, and lost his eligibility to the seat, he would have made it known, and not have deceived the public. His wife went out of town, to their little country place, whenever she pleased, as she had a right to do; and when his family were there, he went sometimes to see them. He had a right to go out of town sometimes, on his private business, as well as other people; he told the people so at the hustings, and they commended him for it. All the city came to vote for him, and they elected him, and made no objection on that point; and he was as eligible now as ever he was.

Alderman Porter repeated his observations, as to being influenced only by public motives, in bringing the matter forward; and said, that he had not the slightest doubt that the investigation would result in establishing Mr. Harding's eligibility; but, to satisfy the public, the petitioner ought to be heard.

Mr. Cameron moved, as an amendment, that the board go no further in the matter at all.—[Not seconded.]

Alderman Humbert said, that that was not the proper course to pursue. The petitioner had a right to be heard, and the board had no right to decide on the eligibility of Mr. Harding, without regular investigation. Every freeman was entitled to equal justice, and to be heard on his petition, whenever aggrieved. The original motion ought to be passed.

The Mayor said, it could not take up much time, and it would be more accordant to justice, to do so.

Mr. Cameron was fully satisfied about it himself. It would come to nothing.

Mr. Hagerty was for hearing the petition.

Mr. Ray, (who had just entered,) asked whether it was not too late in the day, to entertain the question? Alderman Harding had taken his seat, and sat some time; he (Mr. R.) saw no necessity for this motion.

The Mayor explained the circumstances to Mr. Ray.

Mr. Cameron said, it would be taking up time to no purpose.

The question was then taken, and the motion agreed to; and Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, appointed for the hearing.

BURNT DISTRICT.—Alderman Porter brought forward a plan and report from the Burnt District Committee, recommending that if the Corporation should decide on widening Smith and Nelson streets, the proprietors of lands there, should be allowed to extend their wharves further into the harbour, and to erect a front wharf or pier head; in compensation for the land to be taken from them, in widening those streets and that such arrangements should be communicated to the commissioners under the Act of Assembly, for widening the streets in the burnt distret, in order that they might take the same into consideration, in making their assessments therein, and thus reduce the amount of such assessments. Alderman Porter moved that the report be received.

A long and very desultory discussion ensued, principally relating to the proposed pier-head; and not having seen the *plan*, or previously heard anything of the nature of the proposed arrangements, it was impossible for us clearly to understand the very confused and contradictory suggestions brought forward. In fact, most of the Members of the Board, themselves, pleaded their want of sufficient knowledge of the mater, to understand or act upon it satisfactorily at present, and urged for its postponement for a few days, to enable them to acquire better information. At the close of the discussion, the Common Clerk suggested a very serious difficulty, relative to the proposed extensive *pier-head;* which, he said, would shut up two public slips, which the Corporation were bound by law to keep open. Finally, to save all difficulty, and also to enable the Commissioners to proceed forthwith, with their assessments, with due consideration of these circumstances, it was unanimously resolved, to receive the report; to allow the proprietors of warves to extend their wharves into the harbour, beyond the line of their present right, as many feet as would be taken from them in making the proposed alterations in the rear; and to postpone the question relative to the pier-head, till further examination and information on the subject be had.

Alderman Porter reported an account of expenditure of £31 7s. 6d., for cleaning the streets, &c. in King's Ward; being an excess of £11 7s. 6d. beyond the amount before granted for that purpose. The account was passed, and the sum of £20 granted to King's Ward for the same purpose.

Alderman Bond drew the attention of the Board to the necessity for appointing some person, to look after nuisances and street-offences in the City; and after a few observions, Levi Lockhart was appointed "*Looker qer nuisances and common informer.*"

Mr. Coram moved for an authority to employ the Dredging Machin in deepening the channel at the Steam-ferry-boat-landing, in Carleton; but after a brief discussion, it was ordered, that the Steam-ferry-boat Committee do examine into and report upon the expediency of so doing; it being considered highly desirable to enable the boat to continue running to ie float during those hours, when she is now necessarily prevented from so doing, from want of a sufficient depth of water; but at the same time necessary, first to ascertain what would be the effect on the wharves, of deepening the channel.

On motion of Alderman Bond, ordered that £250. be paid, on count, to the contractors for building the additional piece of wharf at the ferry-landing in Carleton; the same being now ready for grounding, and no payment on account having yet been made.

Read, a petition from a number of Clergymen and Ministers, and Members of the Medical profession, praying for the privilege of *free passage* to and from Carleton, in the Steam-ferry-boat, on account of their ministerial and Medical services being often required there.

Mr. Hagerty opposed the petition, as opening a door to many other applications of a similar nature.

Mr. Cameron thought that the *Indians* ought to be allowed to pass free before any body else: he would have no objection to give the privilege to Clergymen, when going over merely to visit the sick, and also public or parish doctors, on such occasions; but not to allow it generally.

Alderman Embert said, that by and bye a system of selling *season tickets* for passage in the Steam-ferry-boat would be adopted; and it would be then time enough to consider whether any distinction should be made in favour of these parties.

Alderman Salter thought it would be better to defer the mater at present.—Postponed.

His Worship the Mayor, suggested the propriety of speedily determining on what measures should be adopted for celebrating Her Majesty's marriage, on the day appointed for the public holiday; and stated that His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, which he appointed that day, expressly declared his wish, that the principal object of the celebration should be, to provide some cheering and grateful entertainment for the poorer classes; which wld shew that they were not forgotten, and would tend to promote a happy spirit of social union, loyalty and loyalty among them; and this suggestion had already been very properly followed up, by the public meeting at Fredericton.—It was agreed that the Board should meet on Monday next at 11 A. M. at the Mayor's Office, to arrange that affair.—*Adjourned.*

Thect to authorize the issue of Treasury Debentures to raise money for the purpose of being loaned for the rebuilding a part of the District of the City of Saint John, burnt in the month of August, 1839,—passed by the Provincial Legislature in September last, was confirmed by Her Majesty in Council on the 5th of March.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Thos. O. Miles and Beverley Jouett, to be Commissioners for that part of the Road from Fredericton to the Bend of Petitcodiac extending to the Salmon River, and to expend £1500 of the grant.—The Hon. Amos Botsford to be Commissioner for the remainder of the road, and to expend £1000, the remainder of the grant.—George Hayward, Esquire, to be Commissioner for expending £500 on the Royal Road.—John M'Lean and Thomas Cox to be Commissioners to expend £500, granted for the removal of a Bar at the entrance of the Jemseg.—The Hon. Hugh Johnston, Lemuel A. Wilmot, James Taylor and Benjamin Wolhaupter, Esquires, to be Commissioners for the care and management of Government House, and the premises connected therewith.—*Royal Gazette.*

MILITIA.—Lieutenant Thomas E. Perley, of the Carleton Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant in the New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery.

MR. CUNARD'S STEAMERS.—The Haligonian of 21st ult. says:—A report spread through the town a few days ago, that the first steamer was not to leave England until the first of July,—this, we believe, was unfounded. From a Montreal paper, we learn that the Unicorn is to sail on the 25th of April, commanded by Captain Walter Douglas, and that, after the first voyage, she is to ply between Pictou and Quebec. That the Britannia will leave for this place about the 15th of May, and that the Acadia, Columbia, and Caledonia will follow.

SUPREME COURT.—The libel case, Mr. E. Ward against Messrs. English & Blackadar, was tried last Monday by the Chief Justice and a Special Jury. Verdict, Guilty,—damages £40, which carries costs.—*Novascotian, May 6.*

We learn from correct sources that the U. S. troops, heretofore understood to have been ordered to Houlton, are in fact ordered to the Disputed Territory, a portion of them to the station on Fish River, and the remainder to Fort Fairfield.

This movement is just to Maine, and precisely the proper answer to the British threat of "*consequence*" to result from the existing attitude of this State.—*Augusta Age, April 29.*

The ship Vere, Willis, from Poole, which arrived at Quebec on the 25th April, was the first vessel at that port, from sea, this season. The Centurion, and Great-Britain, from London, and the Rokeby, from Bristol, arrived on the 26th and 27th. The first arrival last season was on the 8th May.

Twelve Sealing vessels have returned to Saint John's, Newfoundland, this season, with an average of 4000 seals: some of them had been out only ten days.

The Havre packet ship Louis Phillipe, which sailed from New York on Friday last, carried out $125,000 in specie. The shipment of specie to such an amount, at a time when exchange is selling at the prices quoted, seems to indicate an unusual want of mercantile confidence.

THE KINGSTON FIRE.—The estimated loss by the late fire at Kingston, Upper Canada, is now put down at $400,000, of which about $50,000 was insured. The loss in the article of flour is stated at $60,000, which falls chiefly on the merchants of Montreal and Quebec. The Ottawa Forwarding Company were great sufferers. The iron chest belonging to them has been secured; when opened the specie was melted into a solid mass of coin, all the bank bills, notes of hand, &c. and many valuable papers were destroyed.

The Rev. Robert Newton, representative of the British Conference of Wesleyan Methodists, arrived at New-York on the 26th ult. in the packet ship United States, in twenty five days from Liverpool. He will visit the societies in the United States and Canada belonging to the Wesleyan connexion, previous to his return to England to take a part in the ensuing general conference, to be held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in July next.

The Rev. John T. Kirkland, D. D., for many years Pastor of the New South Church, Boston, and subsequently President of Harvard University, died in Boston on Sunday the 25th ult. at an advanced age.

AN ARABIAN SHIP.—The Arabian Ship Sultanee, whose arrival we noticed yesterday under our shipping head, is we learn, the property of the Imaun of Muscat, as well as her cargo. She is a fine vessel of about 300 tons, built in Bombay of teak-wood, and has a crew of 59 Arabs. The Collector and District Attorney we are told were all day yesterday engaged in brushing up their Arabic, to make out their ships papers. We trust they will find no cause for seizure, but that this attempt of the Imaun to establish a commercial intercourse with the port of New York will meet with that cordial reception on our part which it well merits. The port from which she comes is at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia.—*New York Courier, May 1.*

FAILURE OF THE BLOODHOUNDS.—From the following extract of a letter, which we copy from the Army and Navy Chronicle, it would appear to be fully established that the experiment of employing dogs to scent the trails of the Florida Indians has entirely failed.

GAREY'S FERRY, April 5, 1840.

"Col. Twiggs returned to Garey's Ferry on the 3d inst. after making various and repeated trials in pursuing the Indians by the much dreaded, much slandered Blood hounds, all of which have proved ineffectual. On one occasion the dogs were laid on, but would not follow up, the trail of two warriors whose rifles, pouches, &c. had been captured half an hour previous by Lieut. Hardee, while in pursuit, the Indians being so hotly pressed as to compel them to relinquish their much valued weapons. A second instance, when two Indians were shot near the head of Ahapoka Lake, the dogs could not be induced to take the slightest notice."

"TWO MISSIONARIES EATEN BY SAVAGES!—A letter from Sydney, New South Wales, dated Dec. 1, 1839, published in the New-York Observer, states that Messrs. Williams and Harris, two Missionaries sent out to New Zealand by the London Missionary Society, while on a visit to the Island of Ewomango, one of the New Hebrides, had been brutally killed and eaten by the natives! A third gentleman (Mr. Cunningham,) not a Missionary, who was with them at the time they were attacked, escaped by flight and got into a boat belonging to the brig Camden, which was employed in the Missionary service.

FROM SIERRA LEONE.—The British brig James Hay, Leavitt, arrived at New York on Friday, in thirty days from Sierra Leone, reports that the Baltimore built schooners, Asp and L