mination of the existing difficulties, which threatened to involve our nation in a calamitous and expensive war with the United States.

And whereas this House is of opinion that a substantial testimonial should be presented to His Excellency, in token of the high estimation in which his valuable and indefatigable exertions are held by all classes of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this country; therefore

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to accept from the Legislature of this Province a service of Plate on his retirement from the government, as commemorative of the estimation in which his valuable services are held by the people of New-Brunswick; and further

Resolved, That such sum as will procure a Bill of Exchange for £—— sterling be voted in supply for that purpose; and that it be placed at the disposal of a commissioner, who shall cause to be engraved on the principal pieces of the said Plate the following inscription:—

"Presented by the Legislature of New-Brunswick, to Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. and K. C. H., in token of the high esteem in which his wise administration of the government is held by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province."

Which passed without a division; and upon the question for filling up the blank with the sum of One thousand five hundred pounds, the House divided as follows:—

Yeas.—The Hon. Mr. Johnston, the Hon. Mr. Weldon, Messrs. Wilson, Hanington, Barbarie, Allen, Partelow, End, H. T. Partelow, Street, L. A. Wilmot, Hayward, Taylor, Brown, J. M. Wilmot, M'Leod, Connell, Woodward, Rankin, Jordan.

Nays.—Messrs. Hill, Boyd, Owen, Gilbert, Freeze, Beardsley, Fisher, Palmer, M'Almon.

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,—*Resolved*, that the Resolution be communicated to the Legislative Council, and that they be requested to join this House in the proposed Address.

Ordered, that Mr. L. A. Wilmot communicate the same, and request the Council to join in the said Address.

[The Council unanimously agreed to join in the Address.]

On motion of Mr. Street, Whereas the question of the Disputed Territory is now a subject of negotiation between the British and American Governments, over which the Government of this Province has no controul, and whereas any expression of opinion on the part of this House upon that subject, so far as the conduct of His Excellency Sir John Harvey in that matter is concerned, might, at this particular juncture, be embarrassing to the British Government; therefore

Resolved, That it would be impolitic and improper to make any allusion to the Boundary Question in the proposed Address of this House to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, on his departure from this Province.

Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution the House divided:—*Yeas*, 4; *Nays*, 25.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, February 19.

The Boundary Question.—Sir R. Peel wished to ask the noble lord (Lord Palmerston) what the precise state of our relations with the Government of the United States of America were in regard to the dispute relative to the north-eastern boundary. He did not wish, of course, to provoke discussion, or to ask prematurely for information. A report had recently been published by two commissioners who had been appointed by the Government of this country to inquire into the subject relative to the boundary line between the State of Maine and the Province of New-Brunswick, and he wished to know whether, since that time, any steps had been taken in concert by the Government of the United States and the British Government to put an end to that long litigated question.

Viscount Palmerston said the British Government had last year proposed to the Government of the United States a draught of a convention for the settlement of the boundary question, another draught having been proposed the year previous. That draught was not accepted by the Government of the United States, but a counter-draught was returned. The British Government could not agree to the counter-draught, but they last year made a proposal to the Government of the United States upon the subject of the boundary, which the United States Government refused to agree to. The United States Government, however, sent a counter-proposal, but to that proposal the British Government could not consent. He was not prepared to enter further upon the subject. The survey to which the right hon. gentleman had alluded was totally independent of the negotiations.—In order to save time and to gain all the information possible on the geographical part of the question, the British Government sent out a commission for exploring the disputed territory. It was not a joint commission between the two Governments, and the statements in the report were to be considered, although they were made with care and consideration, as only *ex parte*, the Government of the United States being in no way bound by them. The United States Government had also sent a commission with a view to obtain information, but he believed no material progress had yet been made by the commissioners.

Sir R. Peel was, then, to understand that the commission which had been sent from this country was sent without any concert with the Government of the United States, and that that Government was in no way bound by the report which had been made. He was to understand that there had been no joint proceedings between the two Governments—no concert—and, in point of fact, that all the measures which had been proposed by either Government had been reciprocally rejected?

Viscount Palmerston.—Not exactly rejected.—The two Governments had agreed to a form of a commission, but not to all the details by which it was to be carried out. When Mr. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh were appointed commissioners, the American Government was informed of the fact, and those gentlemen had received from that Government every facility for obtaining information which could be given by a friendly state.

Sir R. Peel wished to know whether the United States Government had agreed to the commission to which the noble lord alluded. Would the commission proposed have power to decide the question at issue, and if it would, had the Government of the United States agreed to that principle?

Viscount Palmerston said, the Government of the United States had first proposed a commission of one character, and to that commission the British Government had agreed, but proposed certain modifications in the arrangements. The American Government then proposed a commission of a different character, which connected it with an arrangement for arbitration in case disputes should arise. The first commission contained no arrangement for arbitration. The British Government had agreed to that proposal. The Government of the United States, however, changed their minds, and said they wished to have a commission coupled with an arrangement for arbitration. He would not enter upon the points still unsettled, but he might say that the difference existing between the two Governments was not relative to the principle but to the mode in which the commission should be carried out.

The conversation here dropped.

March 1.

CAPTURE OF THE CAROLINE.

Sir J. Graham said, that perhaps it would be more convenient to the house that the noble Lord should, before making the statement with which he was about to proceed, answer one or two questions which he had intended to put to him before he rose. The house would recollect that in the year 1839, his hon. and learned friend the member for the University of Oxford, and an hon. and learned gentleman, the member for the City of Oxford, asked the noble Lord whether it was the intention of the Government to grant any pension to Lieutenant M'Cormick, of the Royal Navy; and the noble Lord stated that the Government had come to no resolution on the subject. Now, he found by the navy estimates, which were about to be referred to a committee of supply that night, that a pension had been granted to Lieutenant M'Cormick for wounds received in the service. He wished to ask the noble Lord what particular service was it in which the wounds were received for which the pension was granted, what was the date of the order in Council granting it, and whether he had any objection to lay a copy of it on the table of the house.

Lord J. Russell said, that he would answer the questions of the right hon. gentleman as precisely as he could. The services on account of which Lieutenant M'Cormick had been recommended for a pension to the Lords of the Admiralty were performed by him under the command of the superior Colonial Authorities in the capture of the Caroline. (Hear, hear.) That recommendation had been made to the Lords of the Admiralty at the commencement of the last year. With regard to the order in Council, he believed it was in January, but he was not sure. He had, however, no objection to lay it on the table.

Exportation of Machinery.—Mr. M. Philips moved for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the operation of the existing laws affecting the exportation of machinery. The object of his motion was to enable the manufacturers of machinery to export it to any foreign country, the existing law prohibiting exportation, except with the consent of the Privy Council. The motion was supported by Mr. Tennent, Mr. Hume, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Ewart, and a great number of other hon. members, and opposed by no one. Mr. Sheil, on the part of the Board of Trade, gave assent to the proposition, which was accordingly agreed to.

In the House of Commons on the 22d Feb. Mr. Labouchere gave notice of his intention to move for a Committee to revise the existing Customs' Duties in the West Indian and North American Colonies.

On the 1st of March, the House of Commons resolved itself into a committee of supply, and Mr. M. O'Ferrall brought forward the navy estimates. He stated, that the number of ships of all kinds employed last year was 239, and that the number employed on the 1st of January this year was 242. This gave only a numerical increase of 3; but there was a great increase in the strength of the vessels, requiring a corresponding increase in the number of men. He, therefore, proposed to increase the number from 37,165, the number last year, to 43,000; and the increased amount of money it would be necessary to vote he estimated at about 766,000*l.* The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving that a sum of 29,994*l.* be granted to make up the deficiency in the expenditure of the navy up to March, 1840.

Sir G. Clerk condemned the practice of asking Parliament for a sum of money insufficient to maintain the efficacy of the navy, and being consequently obliged to come to Parliament to make good the deficiencies of former years.

Lord J. Russell replied that the number of vessels coming home at the time the estimates were asked for, rendered it unnecessary, in the opinion of the Government to ask for an increased estimate, as it was probable that some of them would be put out of commission. The events which took place at that time in Europe caused a feeling of disinclination on the part of the British Government to excite any thing like jealousy or irritation in a neighbouring power, by asking for any increased armament at a period when any further misunderstanding might possibly have led to a war.

Mr. Hume thought the course pursued by the Government, in their negotiations respecting Turkey, was calculated to weaken that country, and to disturb the peace of Europe.

After some conversation the vote was agreed to.

On the next vote being proposed, Sir R. Peel wished to know whether, when it was said by the Government that the Eastern question was settled, it was merely meant that there was an absolute impossibility that Mehemet Ali should again obtain possession of Syria,—or whether, as he hoped was the case, that the question was so settled as regarded France, that there was no reason to apprehend any further misunderstanding upon the subject?

Lord Palmerston replied, that if the right hon. baronet meant to ask him what was the state of the relations between France and England, he would say that he did not see any thing connected with those matters, or likely to arise out of them, which, in his opinion could tend to interrupt the good understanding between the two countries.

On the vote for 43,000 men for the present year, Mr. Hume objected, and said, if 35,000 men were sufficient to accomplish all that had been recently accomplished, he could not see the necessity of increasing the naval force to the extent of 43,000 men.

Lord Palmerston said, that when other naval powers were increasing their naval armaments, it would scarcely be prudent for this country not to place her naval force upon an efficient footing also.

Mr. Hume thought England should set the example of reduction. It appeared as if England, having first insulted France, the only power with which she was on bad terms, was now disposed to defy her.

The vote for 43,000 men was then agreed to.

In answer to a question from Lord Sandon as to whether the Government intended to bring forward any measure to prevent such misfortune as had happened to the steamer Governor Fenner by which 122 lives had been lost, Mr. Labouchere said that the authorities most competent to judge had been consulted, and the result was a belief that it would not be advisable to apply the rule of the road to the sea, as respected the management of steamers.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, March 27, 1841.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Caledonia*, Captain McKellar, arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening the 18th instant, in fourteen days from Liverpool, bringing the first March Mail, with London dates to the 3d. and Liverpool to the 4th of the month. The Mail reached Saint John, by the land route from Halifax, at two o'clock on Tuesday morning. Although our dates from England are brought down upwards of twenty days in advance of previous advices, there is nothing of much importance in the papers.

The Steamer *Acadia*, 4th of February, from Halifax, made the passage to Liverpool in ten days and three-quarters.

The packet ship *George Washington*, from New York, with dates to the 9th, and the *United States*, four days later, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d.—The news of bail having been accepted in Mr. McLeod's case by Judge Bowen and refused by the mob, and of the failure of the United States and other Philadelphia Banks to redeem their notes in specie, had only reached England by these vessels. Mr. Pickens' War report in Congress had not been received. The Liverpool Mail of the 4th, one of the latest papers, remarks—"The United States will continue to pester and plunder us, until New York is burnt and Maine annihilated."

It was rumoured in Paris, at the latest dates, that the French Cabinet was disposed to offer its mediation to arrange the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States, connected with the McLeod affair.

Letters received in Boston, by the Caledonia state that the drafts of the United States Bank had been accepted by Messrs. Morrison & Co., of London, after the failure of the Bank was known.

There had been several heavy failures in London and Liverpool, and money was tight and trade generally dull. The funds were firm, with a slight advance in the quotations—Consols being 88⅞ to ⅞ for money, and 89⅛ sellers for account.

There was some talk of a dissolution of Parliament at an early day.

Chief Justice Littledale had retired from the Judges' Bench, and was succeeded by Mr. Wightman.

The weather has been so severe in England and Scotland, that several persons have been frozen to death. The frost which set in on the 31st Dec. last, has continued with short intervals of thaw, for upwards of eight weeks. Great suffering is felt in consequence by the out-door labourers, many of whom, unless relieved, it is stated, will be compelled to go to the work houses.

The ceremony of christening Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, took place on Wednesday the 10th ultimo, in Buckingham Palace with great state and solemnity. The font, which was new, for the occasion is said to be magnificent.—Small water lilies floated on the margin of the shell, and the water itself was brought from the river of Jordan. His Grace the Duke of Wellington officiated as sponsor on the part of his serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.—The other sponsors were the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, King of the Belgians, and the Duke of Sussex. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager then named the young Princess "Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa"; the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the service.

The Marquis of Normanby has refused to grant an audience to the Chartist deputation.

After four nights' debate in the House of Commons on the Parliamentary Voters' (Ireland) Bill, brought in by Lord Morpeth, the House divided on the 25th Feb. on the second reading of the bill, when the numbers were 299 to 294—being a majority of only five for Ministers.

The first of eight steamers intended as West India Mail Packets, was launched at Greenock on the 25th Feb. from the building yard of Messrs. Duncan & Co.—She was named the *Clyde*, is of 1600 tons burthen, will have engines of commensurate power, and is the largest vessel ever built at Greenock. Four of the remaining seven are building at Greenock; one at Port Glasgow; one at Leith, and one at Dumbarton: all of them rapidly progressing to completion.

H. M. S. Satellite was paid off at Portsmouth on the 25th Feb. when the ship's company contributed £4 11s. 10d. to the Seamen and Marines School, Bath-square, Portsmouth.—Commander Robb, who was in the Satellite on the North American station, has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

The Douro difficulty between Spain and Portugal had been settled. Madrid was tranquil. Gen. Espartero had been elected Senator at Saragossa.

The war fever still prevailed in France, and some of the papers affirm that she only awaits the completion of necessary preparations, which were still going on, to make an open declaration against England. Of this we have much doubt, as her Treasury was almost exhausted at the last accounts.

Major-General Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick, has been recalled, and will be succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Colbrooke, now Governor of the Leeward Islands. Certain misunderstandings between the gallant officer and the Governor General of British North America have led to this result. The groundwork of the differences is stated to have been the expression of an opinion adverse to the propriety of employing the regular troops for the defence of Madawaska settlement, the frontier British station on the territory in dispute with the State of Maine, such troops having been ordered there by the Governor General himself. The *gravamen* of the charge, however, is to be found in the fact, as fact it is assumed, that Sir John Harvey not only entertained the sentiment imputed, but that he should have chosen, of all men in the world, to impart it by letter to that hair-brained person Governor Fairfield, of the State of Maine, with the addition that it would have been more wise to have committed the care of the settlement to a *posse comitatus*, rather than to troops.—*Naval and Military Gazette, Feb. 20.*

We understand that Major-General Sir Neil Douglas, K. C. B. has been offered, and has accepted, the command of the forces in Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick. Sir Neil left Murrayshall this week for London, to make the necessary arrangements.—*Perth Courier.*

The Army.—An augmentation of the army will take place within a very short period from the present time. The proposed increase will not exceed from two to three thousand men. The contemplated increase is to be effected by adding to the numerical strength of the different regiments, the establishment of which will, in all probability be increased from 800 to 1000 rank and file. We have good reason to believe, that a plan of this kind was several months ago submitted by Lord Hill for the final approval of Her Majesty's Government, and that it will be almost immediately adopted.—*United Service Gazette.*

An augmentation of the Royal Marine Corps has been ordered, report says to the extent of 3000 men, which is strongly indicative of a further increase to the navy in the spring. Several splendid ships at the different ports are silently, but expeditiously, being completed for commission.

Lord Cardigan.—The House of Lords, as might have been expected, have acquitted this most noble personage, upon the alleged ground of a *flaw* in the indictment. His second, Captain Douglas, has yet to be tried, but it is supposed the central criminal court will not deal so leniently with him, as the Peers did with his principal. The sham trial cost between 3 and £4000.

On the 15th ult. the celebrated Surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper, Bart. died in London at the advanced age of 73. He was interred in the vault of the Chapel belonging to Guy's Hospital, his funeral being attended by an immense concourse of Students and others of the nobility and gentry. He has left the enormous fortune, it is said, of £500,000, which with the title, goes to his nephew, Astley P. Cooper, Esq. The late Sir Astley, although twice married had no family.

France has experienced a severe inundation by the bursting of the Rhone through its temporary banks, and rushing across the basin of the Alpines into the sea. Houses and buildings have been completely swept away by the torrent, and the greatest distress prevails. The Loire has also risen considerably at Orleans.

Downing-street, Feb. 12.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major General Sir *Joseph O'Halloran*, of the Bengal Army, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight *Grand Cross* of the said Order.

War Office, Jan. 29.—69th Foot.—Lieut. P. Fenwick to be Adjutant, vice Kearney, who resigns the Adjutancy only; Gentleman Cadet C. J. Carmichael, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Sawers, promoted.

Timber Market.—Red Pine was quoted at 1s. 5d. to 2s. 3d. in Liverpool on the 4th March; Yellow, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.; Planks, 2½d. to 3d. per foot of 2 inches thick.

Birch of good sizes and quality, is scarce—such would bring 20d. per foot. The last parcels of Pitch Pine brought 2s. 8d. per foot.

Several cargoes of St. John Pine, of averages from 47 up to 68 feet per log, have been disposed of at 20d., 20½d., 21d., 22d. to 22½d. per foot. Staves. St. John and St. Andrews ash hhd. and do. red oak, £9; ash barrel, £7; United States red oak hhd. Staves imported by way of the Colonies, £9; Lathwood, per fathom, of 4 foot, £6 to £6 10s.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, March 2.—Since the 23d ult. the arrivals for the Corn trade are mostly from Ireland, and the fresh arrivals are large of Wheat, Oats, and Oatmeal.—For Wheat the inquiry has been reduced, and while fine samples of all kinds have been held at former rates, a decline of 1d. to 2d. has been submitted to for secondary qualities.—Free barrel Flour, which is now comparatively scarce, has been in moderate request, as well as sack Flour, and both are rather dearer. Several sales of American Flour, in bond, are reported at 25s. 6d. to 25s. 9d.

Our advices from the grain ports of the continent speak of more activity generally; but the chief speculations were on Russian account, the ports of the empire being open to free importation, owing to the prevailing scarcity.

London Tea Sales, March 2.—At the Tea sales to-day about 6200 packages passed auction, out of which about 3700 packages were sold. The prices ruled as under, viz:—Congou, mixt leaf kind, at 1s. 7¾d. to 1s. 8¼d.; blackish leaf do. 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; do. blackish strong and Pekoe flavour, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d; common Souchong, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.; good fine scented do. 3s. to 3s. 1d.; Twankay, common, 1s. 6¾d. to 1s. 7¼d.; Hyson, common, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; good and fine, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10½d.; Gunpowder, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 9½d.

Remark.—A fair proportion of the Teas offered to-day sold at better prices than the sales of the 25th ult. Congous, 1s. 7¾d. to 2s. 7d.

Awful Calamity—*One Hundred and Twenty-two Lives Lost!*—Liverpool, Sunday evening, Feb. 22.—Intelligence has been received here to-day of one of the most appalling calamities that ever occurred on the shores of Great Britain—a calamity as sudden and unexpected as it is astounding and awful. The facts are briefly these:—An emigrant ship, the Governor Fenner, bound to New York, sailed from this port on Friday last, with a crew of 18, including the captain, and 106 passengers, all of whom, with the exception of the captain and the chief mate, have perished within twelve hours after their departure. About two o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the vessel, being then about twenty miles north of Holyhead, came in contact with the Nottingham steamer, from Dublin, and so fearful was the collision, so sudden its effects, that in less than a minute after, so says the captain, the ill-fated emigrant ship disappeared, carrying down with her every soul on board except the two individuals previously named. The night was excessively dark, so dark that, although the captain of the Governor Fenner was enabled to see the lights of the steamer, the steersman of the latter was unable to distinguish those of the Governor Fenner. The captain was on deck at the time, and seeing the steamer on his weather bow, put his helm aport, the wind at the time blowing fresh S. S. W., with a heavy head sea.—The steersman of the Nottingham, from the cause assigned, kept his helm starboard, which produced the melancholy calamity. The vessel struck the steamer amidships, abaft the wheel, carried away her funnel and wheel-house, knocked her bulwarks to pieces, and so completely shattered her machinery that she was immediately crippled and rendered useless; but no lives were lost. What follows will be best described in the words of the captain of the ill-fated Governor Fenner.

"I repaired forward, and found the ship going down head first. I instantly ordered the men on deck to save their lives, but they still kept going abaft. I remained on the forecastle until the ship was at the water's edge, and just saved my life by catching at a rope from the steamer. My mate jumped from the foreyard on board the steamer, and saved his life by so doing. The ship disappeared almost instantaneously. The steamer lowered a boat, but she was swamped alongside."

All the passengers were in their berths and asleep at the moment they were thus hurried into eternity; and the crew also, with the exception of the watch. The bulk of the passengers is described as being superior to the ordinary run of steerage emigrants, for there were no cabin passengers, and some of them are said to have embarked considerable property. Many were natives of the three kingdoms, promiscuously, and not of any particular locality or kingdom.

With respect to the vessel herself, she was old, and must have been wretchedly crazy. It appears by the register that she was built in Massachusetts, in 1827, and had been consequently nearly fourteen years afloat. The captain describes her, however, as being a strong, well-built craft; and, he says, that last summer 8000 dollars were expended on her in iron knees and other substantial repair.

The Nottingham, from the damage she received in the collision, was unable to make head; and, from the time of the calamity until four o'clock in the afternoon, by constantly plying the pumps, she was kept from sinking, when a steamer from Drogheda hove in sight, took her in tow, and she arrived here this morning. She had on board a large quantity of cattle; and, in order to keep her afloat, 200 head were obliged to be thrown into the sea. Had the weather been at all boisterous, the steamer would unquestionably have shared the fate of the Governor Fenner.

Presbytery of Edinburgh, Feb. 24.—*Case of the Rev. Mr. Andrew.*—Mr. Wood gave in the report of a committee respecting the case of the Rev. Mr. Andrew, formerly Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Saint John, N. B., who, for some cause which was not stated, had been cut off from all connexion with the Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick, by the Synod there, and subsequently had been deposed from the office of Ministry by the Presbytery in St. John. Mr. Andrew had refused to submit to these sentences, and referred his case to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, by whom he was ordained. The committee, to whom this case was remitted, reported, that as it was not competent for them to review the proceedings of the Church Courts in the Colonies, the Presbytery of Edinburgh could not interfere in the matter.—After some discussion, in which the general principle laid down by the committee was universally admitted, it was agreed to refer the case to the Synod, with a view to have it brought before the Assembly, that some general law might be laid down upon the subject.—*Scotsman.*

Provincial Legislature.—The crowded state of our columns prevents us from giving much Legislative matter to-day.

The Legislative Session closed yesterday. We annex the Address of His Honor the Speaker on the occasion, with His Excellency's closing Speech, which is couched in very beautiful and affecting terms.

Legislative Council Chamber, Fredericton, N. B. 26th March, 1841.

This day His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and having commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, and the Members having attended accordingly, His Honor the Speaker addressed His Excellency to the following effect:—

"*May it please Your Excellency*—

"In presenting the Money Bills, I may be permitted to observe, that since the arrival of Your Excellency in the Province, Six Sessions of the Legislature have been held, in all of which the best understanding existed and continues to the present moment. The two deliberative Branches cordially united in sustaining Your Excellency's enlightened and liberal Administration of the Government.

"The results of this happy state of affairs are contentment and tranquillity throughout the land—extensive improvement—a rapid developement of our resources—and a great advancement of general prosperity.

"The useful and unremitting labours of the present Session are not, therefore, particularly distinguished, but, like the five preceding, will, without doubt, prove highly beneficial.

"I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing my deep and painful regret that Your Excellency is shortly to leave our shores, and I am assured that my feelings on this occasion are in unison with those of the whole population of this Colony.

"The Assembly have passed 'A Bill imposing Duties for raising a Revenue,' 'A Bill to provide for the Ordinary Services,' A Bill to appropriate a part of the Revenue for the services therein mentioned,' 'A Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province,' 'A Bill for the protection of the Revenue.'

"These Bills I now present in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects the Commons of New-Brunswick, and pray Your Excellency's assent to them."

His Excellency having then given his assent to the several Bills presented by the House, and also to a number of other Bills which passed both Houses during the present Session of the Legislature, was pleased to close the Session with the following SPEECH:

"*Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;*

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

"In releasing you from further attendance upon your Legislative labours, it is again my pleasing duty to renew to you, for myself and for my Royal Mistress, my acknowledgements of the assiduous and satisfactory discharge of your Legislative duties, and, in Her Majesty's name, to thank you for the liberality of the Supplies which you have granted in aid of the Public Service, and more especially for the noble provision which you have made for the improvement of the Great Lines of Communication between Halifax and Quebec, passing through this Province; thereby unequivocally manifesting your readiness to meet the wishes and suggestions of the Imperial Government in all that tends to bind and consolidate the connexion of New Brunswick with Great Britain. By these proceedings you have, I am well convinced, faithfully fulfilled the wishes of your Constituents, whose gratitude you have thereby merited, while you have at the same time nobly sustained the lofty position which New-Brunswick has taken among the Colonies of the British Empire for unshaken loyalty to the Sovereign and affectionate attachment to the Mother Country. And here I ought not to refrain from observing, that anxiously desirous as I have ever been to conduct my administration in accordance with the "best interests" of the community, over which I was appointed to preside, it has been with no ordinary degree of satisfaction that I have found that principle of Government to be identical with the "wishes" of a rational—a sound judging—and a loyal People.

"The Queen having been pleased to terminate my official connexion with New-Brunswick, the painful necessity is imposed upon me of bidding you adieu, which I know you will believe that I do with feelings of deep emotion—arising as well from gratitude for the confidence which you so frankly reposed in me, from the first hour of our intercourse—a confidence which has alleviated and facilitated the anxious duties attaching to my station, and rendered their performance satisfactory and delightful, and as I will hope, and as you have been pleased to assure me, beneficial to the Province,—from regret at my disseverance from a people among whom several of the happiest years of my life have been passed, and to whom I shall ever feel myself linked in sentiments of unceasing regard and affection—and lastly, from pride and satisfaction at the prosperous and happy state in which I leave you.

"In imploring for the people of this noble Province the continuance of those blessings to which their many high minded qualities so justly entitle them, I will add, that for myself it will constitute one of the chief consolations of my remaining days, to witness, though at a distance, the rapid progress which New-Brunswick is destined to make in all that relates to her prosperity and improvement.

"England already looks with great interest to the people of New Brunswick, as to an impregnable barrier against the spread of unsound and unconstitutional opinions on this Continent; and I foresee, that in the course of events, that feeling will be elevated into one of just pride in the possession of so noble a bulwark of her glorious institutions.

"I have yet one more observation to make, and if that observation should be deemed superfluous, I trust to your candour to impute it to its true motive—an anxious desire to perpetuate to you, as far as my advice or influence may be permitted to extend, the blessings which must ever attend the harmonious working of the machinery of which Legislation and Government are composed.—Permit me, then, to impress upon you the advantage to the public interests which must result from according to the distinguished individual, who may be selected by the Sovereign to represent Her Majesty in this Province, the same degree of confidence which you were pleased to repose in me, and to which, I repeat, I mainly impute, under the blessing of Divine Providence, whatever of success may have attended my efforts to be useful."

The following is an extract from the letter of a correspondent at Fredericton, received in the early part of the week. Some of the information which it contains has not yet been published in the City.

"*Fredericton, March 22d.*—The express with the Governor's Despatches for March arrived here yesterday morning early, and I hasten to send you what news of public interest I have been able to gather.

"It is reported on good authority, that the mail has not brought His Excellency any notice of the appointment of his successor, and you will be pleased to hear that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a despatch of very late date, addressed to Sir John, expresses his regret that any circumstance should have led to the termination of an administration which, in all that relates to the domestic and internal concerns of the Province, has met with the entire approbation of the Queen and of Her Majesty's subjects in New-Brunswick.

"Our worthy and respected Lieutenant Governor and his family are therefore spared the inconvenience of a hasty removal from this Province, at this unpleasant and inclement season; and their departure, it is to be hoped, will not now take place until the spring advances and the River navigation be opened.

"It is generally understood here, and there is every reason to believe, that Sir William Colebrooke is the person thought of to succeed His Excellency in the Government. He is said to have been a member of the Board of Trade, a Commissioner of Inquiry to Ceylon, afterwards a Poor-law Commissioner in England, and lately Governor of the Leeward Islands; so it is to be presumed, he is somewhat of a man of business.

"Sir John Harvey's communications from the Horse Guards are very gratifying. Capt. Tryon has received the appointment of Brigade Major at Halifax, vacant by the promotion of Major Bazalgette to the situation of Quarter Master General. In every particular, save one, Sir John's conduct appears to have given unqualified satisfaction, and I venture to say that no Governor ever left New-Brunswick with such flattering despatches from a Colonial Secretary as he will, and it seems quite impossible to doubt that he will receive some honourable employment as soon as he leaves us."

We have been favoured by Captain O'Halloran, 69th Regt. with the following interesting extract from his Journal of a "Tour through the States," performed during the Fall of last year, in company with Colonel Maxwell and Major Brookes, two officers who are well known as having lately belonged to the Garrisons of Fredericton and St. John, in this Province.

As the particulars given relate almost exclusively to "Sir John Harvey" and exhibit the high respect and admiration entertained for His Excellency's character, *both as a Soldier and a Statesman*, by one of the most distinguished and influential persons in the States, (General Scott)—their publication, at the present moment, on the eve of His Excellency's departure from amongst us, has been most happily chosen; and cannot fail to awaken a more than ordinary degree of interest in the minds of the community of New-Brunswick—but we will let the gallant Captain speak for himself.

Saratoga, 4th September, 1840.

By invitation from Generals Scott and Macoombe,* to the former of whom Colonel Maxwell was the bearer of "credentials" from His Excellency, Sir John Harvey, we started for Lake Saratoga, at three o'clock, p. m. this afternoon. Our party consisted of the two distinguished individuals above mentioned, and "*six British Officers*" amongst whom were Colonel Maxwell, 36th Regt. and Major Brookes, 69th Regt.

Fish and game in every variety, and abundance of excellent iced Champagne formed our repast; and the cloth being removed, several toasts, *complimentary to us as Englishmen*, were proposed by General Macoombe, and heartily seconded by General Scott. After a short interval of interesting and animated conversation, having reference to the events of the war of 1812, and especially to the battles of "Chippewa" and "Lundy's Lane"† in both of which General Scott bore so distinguished a part, that gallant Officer *emphatically* requested us to *fill our glasses*. I was well aware of the high reciprocal esteem subsisting between General Scott and our own respected Governor, Sir John Harvey; and anticipated, therefore, the "*toast*" which was coming, but certainly was not prepared for the very beautiful and flattering preface with which it was introduced to our notice. The very first sentence decided me in possessing myself of the General's observations; and being provided with pencil and memorandum-book, I took down what was said in *short hand*, as it fell from the General's lips. In justice to myself, I must not here omit to mention, that I subsequently *submitted to General Scott*, the rough draft which I had taken of his speech, *and requested his permission to preserve it*, as an interesting record of my visit to the States; which the General with a good-natured smile was obliging enough to *give his assent to*, complimenting me at the same time upon *my accuracy as a reporter*. The General prefaced his toast very nearly in words, *and strictly in sense*, as follows:—

"There is "*one toast*," Gentlemen, which I claim as "*my own*"—a toast which I cannot allow any one to give but myself; I allude to the distinguished Officer who holds the Government of New-Brunswick. Our country found him a gallant foeman during the late war; and though enlisted *under opposite banners*, it was my good fortune *personally* to find him a *warm* and *especial friend*. It was on the "*battle field*," under the rough auspices of flags of truce that our acquaintance commenced; and I am proud and gratified to think that the friendship resulting from that acquaintance exists to the present moment unimpaired, (as but very lately proved) by the trying tests of either circumstances or of time. In naming "Sir John Harvey," I name an individual who not only represents his country in its Government, but also in its *courtesies and polish*; and where—I say it in all sincerity—where will you meet a character more to be admired and respected, than this noble specimen of the high-born English Gentleman? Yes, I pronounce him *noble* by *nature's stamp*; and I hope e'er long to hear of his becoming so, *in patent of his valuable Civil and Military services*. He has recently preserved the peace of two great nations—he has preserved by his wise and benignant policy, *those friendly relations* which ought ever to exist between "MOTHER AND DAUGHTER;" and in averting the evils of war between Great Britain and America, he has not only promoted the best interests of humanity but may, with equal truth and justice, be said to have preserved the peace of the whole world.

"I drink, Gentlemen, most cordially to the health of your gallant and distinguished countryman, "*Sir John Harvey*;" and I am satisfied that you will one and all, respond to my toast in *brimming glasses*."

It is hardly necessary to add, that a toast *so eloquently prefaced*, and having for its object to do honour to an Officer, under whose mild and paternal command three of the party present had but lately experienced the happiness of serving, did not fail to awaken the warmest emotions; and that the "*gallant American veteran's toast*" received all the justice which loud cheers and full bumpers could render it.

Colonel Maxwell, on the part of the British Officers present, (but without rising from his chair, inasmuch as the party was too small and social for any such display,) returned thanks for the high compliment paid to him and them in the several toasts proposed; but *especially* he felt that his acknowledgements were due for the *honourable and most gratifying mention* made of His Excellency, *Sir John Harvey*, which he (Col. M.) should feel it his duty to report by letter to that distinguished individual without delay; and he was assured that sentiments so friendly and so flattering as those to which their gallant and distinguished host had just given expression, could not fail to be productive of the highest and sincerest gratification, in the breast of the Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick.

We returned to Saratoga about seven o'clock, p. m., after a most agreeable excursion, and spent the remainder of the evening in General Scott's private suite of apartments, at the United States Hotel. General Scott is a remarkably fine, soldier-like looking man—some six feet three or four inches in height, (*a la Harvey*) and stout in proportion. The habitual expression of his countenance is benevolent, and his manner, (like Sir John's) exceedingly affable and pleasing. He appears to be devotedly attached to the military profession, and is well informed on most subjects. The writer of these remarks took his likeness in "*full-length profile*," and proposes, if he can get it correctly engraved, *to publish it* in one of the City papers.

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*Commander in Chief of the United States army.

† Called by the Americans, the battle of "Bridge-water."

Mechanics' Institute.—Mr. James Paterson gave the sixth of his instructive Lectures at the Hall of the Institute last Monday evening. The subject was Pneumatics, and was very ably treated, and illustrated by a great variety of experiments.

William Wright, Esq. read an able paper on the French Revolution, before the Institute last evening,—which was listened to with great attention.

Inquest.—An Inquest was held on Monday last, before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of *Margaret Steenson*. Verdict—"Hung herself when in a state of lunacy."

A Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society was commenced about a fortnight since at Miramichi, by the Rev. Mr. Egan, under very favourable auspices: up to Monday last, 886 postulants had taken the pledge.

The Caledonia brought out forty-nine passengers from Liverpool to Halifax—eleven of whom, (Mr. Asa Willard, of this City, among the number,) landed at the latter place; and the remaining thirty-eight, with twenty-three who joined at Halifax, proceeded on Thursday night in the steamer to Boston, where she arrived in thirty-six hours—having performed the passage in fifteen days and a half.

The following are the alterations made in the Revenue Bill:—On Foreign Sugar, 1s. 3d. per cwt. additional; Tobacco, ½d. per lb. ditto; Snuff and Cigars, 10 per cent. ditto; Foreign Molasses, 1d. per gallon, ditto; Oxen, 5s. each, ditto; other horned Cattle, not Cows, 5s. each, ditto; Tea, 10 per cent.; Silk Goods, 5 per cent.; Green Fruit, say Apples, Peas, Oranges, Lemons, &c. free; Cedar, Pine, Spruce, and Hemlock Shingles from the U. States, 10 per cent.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

We learn from a mercantile letter, received in town from London, that the President of the Board of Trade was to submit a proposition to the House of Commons on the 8th instant, to repeal the duties on American Beef, Pork, Flour and Lumber imported into the West India Colonies.—*Ib.*

Shocking Accident.—On Friday evening last, a daughter of Mr. David Watson, of St. Andrews, was so dreadfully burned by her clothes taking fire, that she lingered until Sunday night in the most intense agony, when she was relieved from her sufferings by death. Her mother was absent but a few minutes; she was burned in such a shocking manner that no hopes were entertained of her recovery. We sincerely sympathise with the afflicted parents and family.—*Standard.*

From the Royal Gazette, March 24.

Two o'clock yesterday being appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to receive the joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, on the occasion of His Excellency's recall, the Committee, consisting of six Members from the Council and thirteen from the Assembly, (being one Member from each County,) proceeded to the Government House at the hour above mentioned.

It is gratifying to us to add that all the other Members of both Houses, with their President and Speaker, also attended upon the occasion, both Houses being adjourned for that purpose.

His Excellency received them in the great Drawing Room, attended by his personal Staff and the Officers of the Garrison.

The following are copies of the Address, which was read by the Hon. A. E. Botsford, and of His Excellency's Answer. The latter was evidently delivered with feelings of strong emotion. The Members then retired, after taking a warm and affectionate leave of His Excellency.

[The Address will be found among our Legislative extracts.]

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

"*Gentlemen.*—Cheered and sustained by this Address, I shall be enabled to present myself with confidence to my Sovereign, and to render such an "account of my stewardship" as may satisfy Her Majesty's maternal heart, that Her anxious wishes for the happiness and prosperity of Her Loyal Subjects in New-Brunswick have not been lost sight of by me, nor Her Majesty's delegated authority abused in my hands.

"With regard to the munificent testimonial of your kind feelings towards me, I can only say, that I am proud and happy in receiving it—subject, nevertheless, to Her Majesty's approbation—as the memorial of a degree of Legislative harmony, which may have been equalled, but which can never have been exceeded.

"For myself I feel that it is unnecessary for me to say more;—I am known to you, as you are to me,—and our sentiments of mutual esteem and good will cannot change;—but, for my family—for my children—and my children's children, I take upon myself to assure you, that my (and consequently *their*) connexion with this noble Province, which the splendid memorial now presented to me is intended to commemorate, will be affectionately cherished in their grateful recollections, when the actors in the present scenes shall have passed away."

Provincial Appointments.—James Milne to be Commissioner of Buoys and Beacons in the Harbour of Shediac.

Asa Upton, Commissioner for solemnizing Marriage in the County of Carleton.

John Haws, James Harris, Francis Smith, Moses Tuck and Robert Stevens, additional Fire Wards in the Parish of Portland.

Militia General Orders.—Captain George Priestly, Sunbury Militia, to be second Major in the same,—22d March, 1841.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to comply with the application of Captains Philip Newton and John Cunningham; and Lieutenants Daniel Gatcomb and Augustus Bancroft, to be reinstated as Officers in the 3d Battalion Charlotte County Militia; the prayer of their petition being recommended by the Lieutenant Colonel commanding the said Battalion, and they are hereby restored to their respective ranks.

By command. George Shore, A. G. M.

[From the Saint Andrews' Standard.]

At a public Meeting of the inhabitants of the Parish of Grand Manan, held at Grand Harbour, pursuant to public notice of October 24, 1840:

Cochrane Craig, Esq. J. P., was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. John Cunningham was elected Secretary, when the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That a Committee be appointed to prepare an address to the Reverend John Dunn, congratulatory of his conduct as a Clergyman, and of his great zeal and exertions in promoting the building of the new church, and that Messrs. John Waugh, Lorenzo Drake and John Cunningham be a committee to prepare the same.

To the Rev. John Dunn, A. M. Rector of Grand Manan—

Reverend and Dear Sir—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Grand Manan, sincerely sympathize with you, on the late trying and painful situation in which the burning of the church placed you. While we admire and approve of your patience and exemplary conduct, during the proceedings which were instituted to discover the perpetrators of the crime, and which we regret were unsuccessful.

We beg to add our testimony of approbation to the diligence and zeal you evinced during the erecting of a new church, built of durable materials, and sufficiently large to accommodate the inhabitants of the Island, and we kindly thank you for your liberal contribution as well as your liberal exertions in obtaining aid from a benevolent portion of the Province, to whom we return our sincere acknowledgements, and it is gratifying to observe the lively interest manifested at the opening of the church, and how numerously and respectably public worship is celebrated.

It is with pleasure we avail ourselves of the present occasion to convey to you our warmest thanks for your attention and kindness in sympathizing with, and in administering to the wants of the sick, and of promoting the education of the young and rising generation.

The high opinion entertained of your worth during your residence in the Island had secured our confidence and respect, and we earnestly hope that you may continue in the exercise of your pastoral charge in this place, and we fervently pray that your life may be long and useful among us, persevering in the practice of every christian virtue in the course of your ministry, that when the day of account comes, you may be greeted with the delightful welcome, "Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

[Signed by 133 males, and 171 females, inhabitants of Grand Manan.]

Gentlemen—Permit me very sincerely to thank you and my other friends for your kind address.—The very highly favourable estimation in which my services are held, ill accord with my own convictions of deficiencies and want of fidelity.

An address couched in such terms, and followed by the signatures of so large a proportion of my Parishioners, is extremely gratifying to my feelings, and affords no trifling compensation for the annoyance and trials to which I have of late been subjected.

While conscious of the good will and confidence of the generality of the inhabitants of this Island, I look upon this expression of it, as especially acceptable and seasonable, from its beneficial effects to the Parish at large, as well as myself personally, in removing the extremely erroneous impressions that are so widely spread. It will be a source of gratification to you to know, that this object has been materially promoted by the kind attention to our welfare, of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in the appointment of commissioners to enquire into the causes of discontent among us, an extract from whose report (kindly furnished me by the Lieutenant Governor at their request,) as respects the state of this mission, is expressed in (I believe) correct, and I feel gratifying terms, upon which His Excellency has been graciously pleased to offer me his congratulations.

Of the prevailing good understanding and general unanimity between people and pastor, the immediate presentation of new robes, the very expeditious re-building of the church, and the *subscription list*, afford ample testimony. Whether the church establishment in the Parish is a "dead letter" is sufficiently answered in the steadily increasing attention to the exercises of religion, manifested in the ordinary congregations, the addition from time to time of communicants from six to over forty, and a total of over two hundred and forty Baptisms, which numbers will be immediately increased.

The course I have adopted with respect to the individually disaffected has been based upon a conscientious conviction of duty, from which, with Divine Grace, no motive or influence whatever shall cause me to swerve. In all my communications on this subject, I have maintained freedom from errors in principle and intention, but that opportunity for consideration might have suggested a different mode of expressing my judgment on a most important point of duty, I have never denied; misrepresentation has been very active, and extremely successful with respect to the course pursued by me in this instance, and whilst I have courted an ecclesiastical investigation, I have refrained from any public justification upon the grounds of conscious rectitude, entire disregard of "exparte" representations and from a spirit independent of popular feeling, so long as my usefulness in its proper sphere was not affected, and I believe no christian community could condemn me upon a knowledge of the whole truth.

You will accept my grateful acknowledgements for the good wishes and prayer concluding your address; repeatedly have I declared that my ministrations should never be imposed upon a people to whom they were unacceptable: circumstances may at some period require my removal, but I trust never to subserve the ends of any party or of enemies, or yet as a deserter from the post of duty, or from those, who, steadfastly pursuing the course dictated by the convictions of truth, are innocently suffering from the crimes of the wicked and the calumnies of the false.

The present objects of my ministrations furnish no cause for separation, indeed such has been their uniform kindness during the period of our connexion, so praiseworthy their conduct in the hour of trouble, trial and danger, so disinterested and unanimous have been their assurances of sympathy, and acts of kindness to myself and family, that they shall ever be highly prized, and held in grateful remembrance. While in all our proceedings we study to maintain consciences void of guilt and wilful offence, my earnest exhortation to all my Parishioners is, that, strictly guarding against any thing of a party or selfish spirit, by a faithful adherence to your duties as christians, and due observance of the laws as British subjects, you live down and put to silence the evil reports of adversaries, confidently trusting in the Divine Disposer of all events, that he will bring good out of the evil, make truth as clear as noon-day, and maintain the cause of justice to the overthrowing of ungodliness and the establishing of righteousness, and that the Divine blessing may ever defend us from all evil, and guide us in the way of peace and truth, is the prayer of your sincere friend and Pastor,

JOHN DUNN.

Messrs. Robt. Waugh, Lorenzo Drake, J. Cunningham.

Halifax, March 20.—*Mail for England.*—Only a fortnight has passed between the sending of an enormous consignment of letters and papers from our Post Office to England by the Columbia, and another by the Britannia on Thursday last.—During the interval, the accumulation of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick letters alone, amounted to 1383; the number of Newspapers is not ascertained, but it is stated to be at least five times larger than that of the letters. We have no means of knowing the quantity of Canadian letters and papers sent home by the steamer Britannia, but their bulk in coal measure, would make at least a chaldron and a half, or fifty-four bushels.

The people of these Colonies will be better able to form an idea of the duties imposed upon the Post Office here, and of the manner in which they are discharged, when we state that the Caledonia's mail from England was received at the Post Office about half-past 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, and was contained in 74 bags. In an hour afterwards the Britannia's mail, from Boston, was added: this, however, was very small. From England there were seven bags of newspapers, and five letter bags for Halifax, all of which, of course, had to be opened and their contents sorted. At half-past 7, an express was sent off with the letter portion of the mail for Canada. At 10 the mails for England and the United States were despatched. At midnight the town delivery commenced, and was continued until half-past one. And at 11 o'clock yesterday the mailboats for Bermuda and Newfoundland started. We mention these particulars to show the unreasonableness of complaining against the movements of our Post Office. Since the employment of steam packets, the labour of the department has been vastly increased, and yet Mr. Howe has not obtained a commensurate addition of means to facilitate its discharge. If he received no more than an adequate compensation for his services formerly, he certainly has an unquestionable right to a much larger return under the existing state of his duties.—*Recorder.*

Valentia Harbour.—The new harbour light house, at Valentia, (Ireland,) was lighted up for the first time on the 1st ult. It is a very fine building, executed in the most beautiful manner. Already several vessels have taken advantage of it to run for that noble harbour during heavy gales.

A general order has been issued from the Horse Guards for supplying bibles and prayer-books to the soldiers in the army. The supply, however, is to be confined to those who can read, and who actually apply for them, and each man's name is to be distinctly written in the first page at the orderly-room, or by the schoolmaster-serjeant, with the date of issue annexed.

Elections in Canada.—The people of Canada are busily engaged with the election of members for the first Parliament, under the new order of things. There appears to be a good deal of excitement in some of the Eastern townships on the occasion, and some lives are stated to have been lost.

The Rouville election is noticed thus in the Montreal Transcript of the 13th inst.:—

"Colonel de Salaberry has been returned for the County of Rouville—though we rejoice to record this gentleman's election, we are sorry to say that animosity ran so high as to have caused the death of one man, and the dangerous beating and wounding of six others. This took place after the poll was closed for the day, and at a distance of a quarter of a mile from it, involving neither candidates, magistrates, or returning officer. The following morning Mr. Franchere, in whose favour the poll closed the previous evening, was *non est inventus*. The polling proceeded until Col. De Salaberry had passed his number by eight, when no voters appearing, the poll was finally closed."

The New-York Commercial Advertiser—a respectable and well informed journal—remarks: "So far as our information extends, the majority of the gentlemen selected are in favour of the measures of the present government. The Hon. Robert Baldwin has been returned for the fourth riding of York. Mr. B. was perhaps the first member elected for the Parliament of Canada.—Mr. Simpson, the collector of customs at Cote-du-lac, has been elected. Mr. Derbishire, formerly one of the *attaches* of the Earl of Durham, has been returned for Bytown."

From Canada papers we collect the following returns:—Hon. C. R. Ogden, Attorney General and Executive Councillor, member for the borough of Three Rivers; Mr. Draper, Attorney General of the late upper Province, and one of the new Executive Councillors, member for the county of Russell; for Megantic—Hon. D. Daly, Provincial Secretary and Executive Councillor; for Portneuf—T. C. Alwyn, Esq. of Quebec: for Lothiniere—J. B. Noel, Esq.; for Rouville—M. A. De Salaberry, A. D. C.; for Islet—E. P. Tache, M. D. of St. Thomas; for Beauharnois—J. W. Dunscomb, merchant, of Montreal; for Vercheres—Henri Desrivieres, Advocate, of Montreal; for Richelieu—Hon. D. B. Viger, Advocate, of Montreal; St. Hyacinthe—T. Boutillier, M. D.; for Champlain—J. R. Kimber, M. D. of Three Rivers. The three last named were formerly members of the Lower Canada Assembly.

Mr. McLeod.—The trial of Mr. McLeod was appointed for Monday the 22nd inst. The New York American says, that Major General Scott, not less distinguished as a pacificator, than, at need, as a dashing soldier, arrived at New York on Sunday, from Washington, on his way to the Niagara frontier, to take all proper measures to repress, or repel, any partizan outbreaks that might arise in the course, and by reason of Mr. McLeod's trial at Lockport. The Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Crittenden, will be present at Lockport, on behalf of the United States, to take such steps as the case may warrant.

Washington, March 15.—Mr. Crittenden, the Attorney General, leaves this afternoon for Lockport, New York. He takes with him an authenticated copy of despatches from the British Government, containing the distinct and unequivocal avowal of the burning of the Caroline. And upon this government will request the release of Mr. McLeod—and for this purpose has Mr. Crittenden gone. If he is not delivered up, it is understood Mr. Crittenden remains to be present at the trial, though he will take no part.

Gen. Scott has already been ordered on there, and is on his way. You can judge what will be the results.

An extra session of Congress has been ordered by President Harrison, to commence on the 31st May next.

New-York Markets, March 20.—Flour—Canal Flour is firmer, and the stock is diminishing. Some holders demand $4 75 for common brands, but we have heard of no sales at over $4 68¾. The demand this week has been almost exclusively for the Eastern and city trade. Ohio Flour, in New Orleans is now scarce, and what was to be had at $4 50 has been taken up. Southern Flour is worth $4 62½ a $4 75.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

☞ The following lines are from the pen of Captain O'Halloran, 69th Regt., whose spirited stanzas, entitled, "*The Army and Navy, the radiant Gemini of England*," appeared a few weeks since in the columns of the "*Observer*."

TO ANONYMOUS WRITERS.

Attend, "*ye scribblers*", to my lay,
Whose nomen-clatures shun the day;
All ye who make your neighbours feel,
Th' anonymous assassin's steel!
Whether your deeds be verse or prose,
I brand you all as *coward foes*;
There is my gauntlet—see it lie—
In token that I do defy;
Now take it up, "*ye curs*", and try!
But first of all, *your pictures* see,
Your own, your base identity!
There is "*a brute*" that kicks and brays,
In scorn of gentle means and ways;
Deriving from its *nettle food*,
The nettle's base and coward mood.
With *such*, it's no use to refrain.
Coax as you will, you coax in vain;
But try your hand at bolder means;
Be rough—unsparing—as the rasp;
And like the "*stinging bunch of greens*,"
The rogues will wither in your grasp!

Mr. Editor,—

Sir.—To my utter astonishment and surprise I saw an article in your paper of the 20th instant, copied from the *Fredericton Sentinel*, relative to William Robertson, whose sentence of six months' imprisonment has been recently remitted by the Executive; in which remarks, the editor of the Sentinel, as it were, holds him up as a martyr of persecution before the public. I would say to the editor, that, from whatever source he received his information to that effect, it is incorrect, as there are a great many facts connected with that unfortunate affair, he never heard of,—the exposing of which to the public would be fatal to the interests of that young man during life. If the editor of the Sentinel wishes to do the young man a favour or a kindness, he will let the subject drop where it is, as all the glossing and varnishing he can give it will not alter the opinions of the public in Saint John, where the facts of the case are but too well known. J. B.

St. John, March 23.

To Correspondents.—"P. Q. R." in reply to the writers in the *Herald* of Wednesday last, was received yesterday; but we are unable to publish his communication in our present number.

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,

For the week ending on Friday.

(Furnished by George A. Garrison, Esq. Notary Public and Custom-House Broker.)

342 barrels Wheat Flour; 225 ditto Rye ditto; 320 ditto Corn Meal; 300 bags Corn; 75 hogsheads Sugar; 121 casks Molasses; 1 cask, and 3 cases Wine; 20 chests Tea; 10 barrels Bread; 215 barrels Tar and Pitch; 15 ditto Rosin; 10 ditto Varnish and Turpentine; 5 ditto Coal Tar; 1000 tons pitch pine Timber; 61,[illegible] Staves, (oak); 75 logs Mahogany; 680 boxes Glass; 68 boxes Cigars; 180,000 Shingles; 25 barrels Apples; 5 barrels Snuff; 12 tierces Rice; 2 [illegible] kegs Tobacco; 10 Bread; 2 casks Saleratus; 3 [illegible]; &c. &c. dozen Corn Brooms; 9 kegs Butter.

PRICE OF BREAD.

Two Pound Wheat Loaf,	. . . .	4½
Two Pound mixed	„	4d.
Four Pound Rye	„	5½
Two Pound do.	„	3[illegible]

Price of Flour, &c. at the 'City Mills.'

SuperfineFlour, 31s. 3d. per brl. & 15s. 7½d. per hundred.
Fine do. 28s. 9d. do. & 14s. 4½d. do. do.
Middlings do. 15s. 0d. do. & 7s. 6d. do.
Horse Feed, 2s. per bushel. Bran, 1s. 3d. do.

MARRIED.

At Sussex Vale, on the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Arnold, Mr. William Bickford, to Miss Susannah Walker.—On the 16th instant, in the same Parish, by the same, Mr. John Walker, to Miss Joanna Bickford, all of that Parish.

In the Parish of Studholm, K. C., on the 18th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Arnold, Mr. Jacob Shary, to Miss Margaret Mathison.

At St. Stephen, on Wednesday, March 10th, by the Rev. Mr. Smithson, Mr. A. H. Thompson, Merchant, to Miss Keziah Watson, of same place.

At Hillsborough, N. S. on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Crandall, Mr. William F. Hennigar, formerly of St. John, to Charlotte, second daughter of Captain Joel M'Dorman.

On the 19th February, at St. Mary's Chapel, Penzance, by the Rev. E. Shuttleworth, Capt. Francis Jeremiah Drake, of the ship *Rebecca*, of Saint John, New-Brunswick, to Ann Downing, daughter of Mr. Andrew Harvey, of Penzance.

DIED.

On Sunday morning last, John, infant son of Mr. John M'Namara, aged 13 months.

On Tuesday last, Anne, wife of Mr. William Gilmore, aged 26 years, after a short but painful illness, which she bore with resignation to the Divine will.

On Wednesday, Mrs. Comfort M'Mackin, widow of the late Mr. Thomas M'Mackin, in the 77th year of her age.

On Thursday morning, Charles Henry, infant son of the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Rector of Portland, aged fourteen months and nine days.

At Carleton, on the 12th instant, Mary Elizabeth, in the 6th year of her age; and on the same day, Harriet Isabella, in the 4th year of her age, third and fourth daughters of Mr. Abner Hampton, of that place.

In Carleton, on Wednesday last, Joseph Henry, son of Mr. Joseph H. Littlehale, in the ninth year of his age.

On Sunday evening last, at his father's residence at Musquash, after a lingering illness, Edward, youngest son of Mr. Lacey Hayward, aged 17 years.

At his farm, Gardner's Creek, on Sunday last, after a protracted illness, Mr. George Kirsop, late of Northumberland, (Eng.) aged 49 years.

At Sussex Vale, on the 14th Feb. Mr. Christopher Sheck, in the 86th year of his age. He served in the War of the Revolution and was among the first settlers of this country.

On the 15th inst. at Waterborough, Abiather Camp, Esquire, in the 84th year of his age. He emigrated from the United States with the Loyalists, at the close of the revolution, and settled in Waterborough, Queen's County, where he has since resided. In his death his children and connexions have sustained a heavy loss.—As a parent and friend he was kind and affectionate, as a christian and member of society he was esteemed by all who knew him, as an honest, upright and most worthy man.

At Westmorland, on the 10th inst. in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. Catherine Knapp, widow of the late Titus Knapp, Esq.

At Aylesford, Nova-Scotia, on the 16th March, in the 75th year of his age, Henry Van Buskirk, Esquire, for many years a benevolent and faithful Magistrate in King's County, wherein he has long resided.—As a Loyalist, he emigrated to Nova-Scotia with his father, from New-York in the year 1783, and from that period to the time of his death has been distinguished for his attachment to the institutions of his country, and for many private virtues.