they were clearly violating the laws of their country, and exposing themselves to the just consequences which might be inflicted on them if taken within the British dominions. But, notwithstanding this, they were, certainly, not pirates, nor does the undersigned think that it can advance the purpose of fair and friendly discussion, or hasten the accommodation of national difficulties, so to denominate them.—Their offence, whatever it was, had no analogy to cases of piracy. Supposing all that is alleged against them to be true, they were taking a part in what they regarded as a civil war, and they were taking a part on the side of the rebels. Surely, England herself has not regarded persons thus engaged as deserving the appellation which Her Majesty's Government bestows on these citizens of the United States.

It is quite notorious that, for the greatest part of the last two centuries, subjects of the British Crown have been permitted to engage in foreign wars, both national and civil, and in the latter, in every stage of their progress; and yet it has not been imagined that England has at any time allowed her subjects to turn pirates. Indeed, in our own times, not only have individual subjects of that Crown gone abroad to engage in civil wars, but we have seen whole regiments openly recruited, embodied, armed, and disciplined in England, with the avowed purpose of aiding a rebellion against a nation with which England was at peace; although it is true that, subsequently, an act of Parliament was passed to prevent transactions so nearly approaching to public war, without license from the Crown.

It may be said that there is a difference between the case of a civil war, arising from a disputed succession, or a protracted revolt of a colony against the mother country, and the case of a fresh outbreak, at the commencement of a rebellion. The undersigned does not deny that such distinctions may, for certain purposes, be deemed well founded. He admits that a Government, called upon to consider its own rights, interests and duties, when civil wars break out in other countries, may decide on all the circumstances of the particular case, upon its own existing stipulations, on probable results, on which its own security requires, and on many other considerations. It may be already bound to assist one party, or it may become bound, if it so chooses, to assist the other, and to meet the consequences of such assistance.

But whether the revolt be recent or long continued, they who join those concerned in it, whatever may be their offence against their own country, or however they may be treated, if taken with arms in their hands, in the territory of the Government against which the standard of revolt is raised, cannot be denominated pirates, without departing from all ordinary use of language in the definition of offences. A cause which has so foul an origin as piracy cannot, in its progress, or by its success, obtain a claim to any degree of respectability, or tolerance, among nations; and civil wars, therefore, are not understood to have such a commencement.

It is well known to Mr. Fox that authorities of the highest eminence in England, living and dead, have maintained, that the general law of nations does not forbid the citizens or subjects of one Government from taking part in the civil commotions of another. There is some reason, indeed, to think that such may be the opinion of Her Majesty's Government at the present moment.

The undersigned has made these remarks, from the conviction that it is important to regard established distinctions, and to view the acts and offences of individuals in the exactly proper light. But it is not to be inferred that there is, on the part of this Government, any purpose of extenuating, in the slightest degree, the crimes of those persons, citizens of the United States, who have joined in military expeditions against the British Government in Canada. On the contrary, the President directs the undersigned to say that it is his fixed resolution that all such disturbers of the national peace and violators of the laws of their country shall be brought to exemplary punishment. Nor will the fact that they are instigated and led on to these excesses by British subjects, refugees from the Provinces, be deemed any excuse or palliation; although it is well worthy of being remembered that the prime movers of these disturbances on the borders are subjects of the Queen, who come within the territories of the United States, seeking to enlist the sympathies of their citizens, by all the motives which they are able to address to them, on account of grievances, real or imaginary. There is no reason to believe that the design of any hostile movement from the United States against Canada has commenced with citizens of the United States. The true origin of such purposes and such enterprises is on the other side of the line. But the President's resolution to prevent these transgressions of the laws is not, on that account, the less strong.—It is taken, not only in conformity to his duty under the provisions of existing laws, but in full consonance with the established principles and practice of this Government.

The Government of the United States has not, from the first, fallen into the doubts elsewhere entertained, of the true extent of the duties of neutrality. It has held that, however it may have been in less enlightened ages, the just interpretation of the modern law of nations is, that neutral States are bound to be strictly neutral; and that it is a manifest and gross impropriety for individuals to engage in the civil conflicts of other States, and thus to be at war, while their Government is at peace. War and peace are high national relations, which can properly be established or changed only by nations themselves.

The United States have thought, also, that the salutary doctrine of non-intervention by one nation with the affairs of others is liable to be essentially impaired, if, while Government refrains from interference, interference is still allowed to its subjects, individually or in masses. It may happen, indeed, that persons choose to leave their country, emigrate to other regions, and settle themselves on uncultivated lands, in territories belonging to other States. This cannot be prevented by Governments which allow the emigration of their subjects and citizens; and such persons, having voluntarily abandoned their own country, have no longer claim to its protection, nor is it longer responsible for their acts. Such cases, therefore, if they occur, show no abandonment of the duty of neutrality.

The Government of the United States has not considered it sufficient to confine the duties of neutrality and non-interference to the case of Governments whose territories lie adjacent to each other. The application of the principle may be more necessary in such cases, but the principle itself they regard as being the same, if those territories be divided by half the globe. The rule is founded in the impropriety and danger of allowing individuals to make war on their own authority, or, by mingling themselves in the belligerent operations of other nations, to run the hazard of counteracting the policy, or embroiling the relations of their own Government. And the United States have been the first among civilized nations to enforce the observance of this just rule of neutrality and peace, by special and adequate legal enactments. In the infancy of this Government, on the breaking out of the European wars which had their origin in the French Revolution, Congress passed laws with severe penalties, for preventing the citizens of the United States from taking part in those hostilities.

By these laws, it prescribed to the citizens of the United States what it understood to be their duty, as neutrals, by the law of nations, and the duty, also, which they owed to the interest and honour of their own country.

At a subsequent period, when the American colonies of an European Power took up arms against their Sovereign, Congress, not diverted from the established system of the Government by any temporary consideration, not swerved from its sense of justice and of duty by any sympathies which it might naturally feel for one of the parties, did not hesitate, also, to pass acts applicable to the case of colonial insurrection and civil war. And these provisions of law have been continued, revised, amended, and are in full force at the present moment. Nor have they been a dead letter, as it is well known that exemplary punishments have been inflicted on those who have transgressed them. It is known, indeed, that heavy penalties have fallen on individuals, citizens of the United States, engaged in this very disturbance in Canada, with which the destruction of the Caroline was connected. And it is in Mr. Fox's knowledge, also, that the act of Congress, of March 10th, 1838, was passed for the precise purpose of more effectually restraining military enterprises from the United States into the British Provinces, by authorising the use of the most sure and decisive preventive means. The undersigned may add, that it stands on the admission of very high British authority, that during the recent Canadian troubles, although bodies of adventurers appeared on the border, making it necessary for the People of Canada to keep themselves in a state prepared for self-defence, yet that these adventurers were acting by no means in accordance with the feeling of the great mass of the American People, or of the Government of the United States.

This Government, therefore, not only holds itself above reproach in every thing respecting the preservation of neutrality, the observance of the principle of non-intervention, and the strictest conformity, in these respects, to the rules of international law, but it doubts not that the world will do it the justice to acknowledge that it has set an example not unfit to be followed by others, and that, by its steady legislation on this most important subject, it has done something to promote peace and good neighbourhood among nations, and to advance the civilization of mankind.

The undersigned trusts that, when Her Britannic Majesty's Government shall present the grounds at length, on which they justify the local authorities of Canada in attacking and destroying the "Caroline," they will consider, that the laws of the United States are such as the undersigned has now represented them, and that the Government of the United States has always manifested a sincere disposition to see those laws effectually and impartially administered. If there have been cases in which individuals, justly obnoxious to punishment, have escaped, this is no more than happens in regard to other laws.

Under these circumstances, and under those immediately connected with the transaction itself, it will be for Her Majesty's Government to show upon what state of facts and what rules of national law the destruction of the "Caroline" is to be defended. It will be for that Government to show a necessity of self-defence, instant, overwhelming, leaving no choice of means and no moment for deliberation. It will be for it to show, also, that the local authorities of Canada, even supposing the necessity of the moment authorised them to enter the territories of the United States at all, did nothing unreasonable or excessive; since the act, justified by the necessity of self-defence, must be limited by that necessity, and kept clearly within it. It must be shown that admonition or remonstrance to the persons on board the "Caroline" was impracticable, or would have been unavailing; it must be shown that day-light could not be waited for; that there could be no attempt at discrimination between the innocent and the guilty; that it would not have been enough to seize and detain the vessel; but that there was a necessity, present and inevitable, for attacking her in the darkness of the night, while moored to the shore, and while unarmed men were asleep on board, killing some and wounding others, and then drawing her into the current, above the cataract, setting her on fire, and, careless to know whether there might not be in her the innocent with the guilty, or the living with the dead, committing her to a fate which fills the imagination with horror. A necessity for all this the Government of the United States cannot believe to have existed.

All will see that if such things be allowed to occur, they might lead to bloody and exasperated war; and when an individual comes into the United States from Canada, and to the very place on which this drama was performed, and there chooses to make public and vain-glorious boast of the part he acted in it, it is hardly wonderful that great excitement should be created, and some degree of commotion arise.

This republic does not wish to disturb the tranquillity of the world. Its object is peace, its policy peace. It seeks no aggrandizement by foreign conquest, because it knows that no foreign acquisition could augment its power and importance so rapidly as they are already advancing by its own natural growth under the propitious circumstances of its situation. But it cannot admit that its Government has not both the will and the power to preserve its own neutrality, and to force the observance of its own laws upon its own citizens. It is jealous of its rights, and among others, and most especially, of the right of the absolute immunity of its territory against aggression from abroad; and these rights it is the duty and the determination of this Government fully and at all times to maintain; while it will, at the same time, as scrupulously refrain from infringing on the rights of others.

The President instructs the undersigned to say, in conclusion, that he confidently trusts that this and all other questions of difference between the two Governments will be treated by both in the full exercise of such a spirit of candour, justice, and mutual respect as shall give assurance of the long continuance of peace between the two countries.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to assure Mr. Fox of his high consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Henry S. Fox, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Copy of Instructions to Mr. Crittenden, enclosed in the above.

Department of State, Washington, March 15, 1841.

Sir,—Alexander McLeod, a Canadian subject of Her Britannic Majesty, is now imprisoned at Lockport, in the State of New-York, under an indictment for murder, alleged to have been committed by him in the attack on and destruction of the steamboat Caroline at Schlosser, in that State, on the 29th of September, 1837; and his trial is expected to take place at Lockport on the 22d inst.

You are apprized of the correspondence which took place between Mr. Forsyth, late Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister here, on this subject, in December last.

In his note to Mr. Fox of the 26th of that month, Mr. Forsyth says:—"If the destruction of the Caroline was a public act of persons in Her Majesty's Service, obeying the order of their superior authorities, this fact has not been before communicated to the Government of the United States by a person authorized to make the admission, and it will be for the Court which has taken cognizance of the offence with which Mr. McLeod is charged to decide upon its validity when legally established before it.

"The President deems this to be a proper occasion to remind the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the case of the Caroline has been long since brought to the attention of Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, up to this day, has not communicated its decision thereupon. It is hoped that the Government of Her Majesty will perceive the importance of no longer leaving the Government of the United States uninformed of its views and intentions upon a subject which has naturally produced much exasperation, and which has led to such grave consequences."

I have now to inform you that Mr. Fox has addressed a note to this Department, under date of the 12th instant, in which, under the immediate instruction and direction of his Government, he demands, formally and officially, McLeod's immediate release, on the ground that the transaction, on account of which he has been arrested and is to be put upon his trial, was of a public character, planned and executed by the persons duly empowered by Her Majesty's colonial authorities to take any steps, and do any acts, which might be necessary for the defence of Her Majesty's territories, and for the protection of Her Majesty's subjects; and that consequently those subjects of Her Majesty who engaged in that transaction were performing an act of public duty, for which they cannot be made personally and individually answerable to the laws and tribunals of any foreign country; and that Her Majesty'sGovernment has further directed Mr. Fox to make known to the Government of the United States that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of the course pursued by Mr. Fox, and the language adopted by him in the correspondence above mentioned.

There is, therefore, now, an authentic declaration on the part of the British Government that the attack on the Caroline was an act of public force, done by military men, under the orders of their superiors, and is recognized as such by the Queen's Government. The importance of this declaration is not to be doubted, and the President is of opinion that it calls upon him for the performance of a high duty. That an individual forming part of a public force, and acting under the authority of his Government, is not to be held answerable, as a private trespasser or malefactor, is a principle of public law, sanctioned by the usages of all civilized nations, and which the Government of the United States has no inclination to dispute. This has no connexion whatever with the question whether, in this case, the attack on the Caroline was, as the British Government think it, a justifiable employment of force for the purpose of defending the British territory from unprovoked attack, or whether it was a most unjustifiable invasion in time of peace of the territory of the United States, as this Government has regarded it. The two questions are essentially different; and, while acknowledging that an individual may claim immunity from the consequences of acts done by him, by showing that he acted under national authority, this Government is not to be understood as changing the opinions which it has heretofore expressed in regard to the real nature of the transaction which resulted in the destruction of the Caroline. That subject it is not necessary, for any purpose connected with this communication, to discuss. The views of this Government in relation to it are known to that of England; and we are expecting the answer of that Government to the communication which has been made to it.

All that is intended to be said, at present, is that, since the attack on the Caroline is avowed as a national act which may justify reprisals, or even general war, if the Government of the United States, in the judgment which it shall form of the transaction, and of its own duty, should see fit so to decide, yet that it raises a question entirely public and political, a question between independent nations, and that individuals concerned in it cannot be arrested and tried before the ordinary tribunals, as for the violation of municipal law. If the attack on the Caroline was unjustifiable, as this Government has asserted, the law that has been violated is the law of nations, and the redress which is to be sought is the redress authorized in such cases by the provisions of that code.

You are well aware that the President has no power to arrest the proceeding in the civil and criminal courts of the State of New-York. If this indictment were pending in one of the courts of the United States, I am directed to say that the President, upon the receipt of Mr. Fox's last communication, would have immediately directed a *nolle prosequi* to be entered.

Whether, in this case, the Governor of New-York have that power, or, if he have, whether he would feel it his duty to exercise it, are points upon which we are not informed.

It is understood that McLeod is holden also on civil process, sued out against him by the owner of the Caroline. We suppose it very clear that the Executive of the State cannot interfere with such a process; and, indeed, if such process were pending in the courts of the United States, the President could not arrest it. In such and many analagous cases the party prosecuted or sued must avail himself of his exemption or defence by judicial proceedings, either in the court into which he is called, or in some other court. But whether the process be criminal or civil, the fact of having acted under public authority, and in obedience to the orders of lawful superiors, must be regarded as a valid defence, otherwise individuals would be holden responsible for injuries resulting from the acts of Government, and even from the operations of public war.

You will be furnished with a copy of this instruction for the use of the Executive of New-York and the Attorney General of that State.—You will carry with you, also, authentic evidence of the recognition by the British Government of the destruction of the Caroline as an act of public force done by national authority.

The President is impressed with the propriety of transferring the trial from the scene of the principal excitement to some other and distant county. You will take care that this be suggested to the prisoner's counsel. The President is gratified to learn that the Governor of New-York has already directed that the trial take place before the Chief Justice of the State.

Having consulted with the Governor, you will proceed to Lockport, or wherever else the trial may be holden, and furnish the prisoner's counsel with the evidence of which you will be in possession material to his defence. You will see that he have skilful and eminent counsel, if such be not already retained; and, although you are not desired to act as counsel yourself, you will cause it to be signified to him, and to the gentleman who may conduct his defence, that it is the wish of this Government that, in case his defence be overruled by the court in which he shall be tried, proper steps be taken immediately for removing the cause, by writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The President hopes you will use such despatch as to make your arrival at the place of trial sure before the trial comes on; and he trusts you will keep him informed of whatever occurs by means of a correspondence through this Department.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Attorney General, your obedient servant.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Hon. John J. Crittenden,
Attorney General of the United States.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has received his usual supply of BASKETS, consisting of—

Clothes Baskets, Market do.; Reticule Baskets, in great variety; ladies' fancy work Baskets; table Mats; hair and wire Seives in variety; a few willow Cradles; butter Prints; cake do.; butter Cutters; hearth Brooms; which, with his supply of Hardware, &c. he offers for sale low for Cash.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON,
No. 1, Merritt's Brick Building.

☞ N. B.—ENGLISH SHILLINGS will be received for Goods or debts at 1s. 3d.

June 12, 1841. E. C. W.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, June 12, 1841.

United States Congress.—The American papers received during the week, contain President Tyler's Message to Congress, at the opening of the extra session on the 31st ult.—The document is too long for publication in our columns, but we insert to-day three important documents relative to Mr. McLeod and the "Caroline" affair, which the President communicated to Congress with his Message, without expressing any opinion on the question at issue. No allusion is made to the state of the Boundary negotiations in the Message; but the President states, that, so far as it depends on the course of his government, relations of good will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations.

The state of the finances of the Republic is represented as far from encouraging: the anticipated demands upon the Treasury this year, being estimated at about twenty-seven millions of dollars, while there will be but about fourteen millions and a half to meet them—leaving a probable deficit of eleven millions and a half. The war department will require $200,000 to set matters right in relation to Indian affairs; while in the Navy Pension Fund there is a deficit of $122,000, and in the Post Office Department of not less than $500,000.

Among the recommendations of the President to Congress are, the indemnification of the family of General Harrison for the loss sustained in the heavy expenditures which he had made in view of a residence of four years at Washington; the imposition of a system of discriminating duties for the purposes of revenue; provision for a suitable fiscal agent, with a view to the collection, disbursement, and safe-keeping of the Revenues of the Union; the repeal of the Sub-Treasury system; the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States; the early completion of the fortifications designed for the protection of the principal cities and roadsteads; and provision for the existing deficiency in the means for defraying the authorized expenses of the Government.

The Hon. John White, a Whig member, from Kentucky, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives on the first ballot; and Mr. St. Clair Clarke, also a Whig, and formerly Clerk, was re-elected to that office, having a majority of 44 votes over the late Van Buren incumbent, Mr. H. A. Garland.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

Agreeably to notice, a Public Meeting of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, was held on Friday evening, the 4th inst. The proceedings were commenced with singing a part of the 100th Psalm. The President of the Society, the Hon. Judge Parker, who occupied the chair, then addressed the Assembly, and stated that the Committee had appointed an *extra* General Meeting of the Society at this time, in order that there might be another opportunity of publicly greeting the highly valued and esteemed Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Rev. Mr. Thomson, who had again visited us, and of receiving from his lips information, instruction, and encouragement. He felt delighted to say that the anticipations of good he had ventured to express at the Annual Meeting in 1838, from this measure of sending an Agent, and in the selection of the person for that duty, had been more than fully realized. Many new Societies had been already formed, and others would follow. Some declining ones had been revived and invigorated; and those which had been doing well had been excited to do better.—From Charlotte County, which had been recently visited, the most gratifying accounts had been received, and his visit to this city would be long remembered.

The President then alluded to the place in which they had met for the first time; and remarked that although the benches were not so crowded as had been at some other meetings for gaining scientific knowledge and useful information, or enjoying rational entertainment; still he was glad to see so many assembled on a subject far more important than any of the others, the circulation of the Holy Scriptures.* And he was sure he was addressing many, not only lovers of the Bible, but friends and supporters of Bible Societies in this Province,—those Societies which had sprung from the great Parent Stem, on which the blessing of God had been abundantly shed. Well indeed might we call the Bible Society a glorious society.—It was glorious in its *object*, glorious in its *plan*, and glorious in its *operations*: *its object*, to publish the Scriptures in every language of the world, to diffuse them among all nations of the earth, to put them in the hands of every person, in order that the Gospel might speak to all: *its plan*, the uniting all who approve of the object and desire to promote it, in combined and continued efforts to accomplish it,—laying aside minor differences, to bring together all who are agreed on one thing, that of maintaining the Bible as the foundation of all faith, and fearlessly inviting all mankind to search the Scriptures for themselves: *its operations*, where had they not been felt? to almost every accessible part of the globe had this Society sent the Scriptures. Every Protestant mission has been benefited by it. The concentrated efforts and funds of this one Society had been far more effectual than the divided efforts and funds of various societies could have been; to say nothing of the diversities which might have been thereby caused in translations; which, though capable of satisfactory explanation, might have proved great stumbling blocks to the unenlightened heathen.

Having just seen an account of the late Annual Meeting of the Parent Society on the 5th of May, he had collected therefrom a few facts which he would state. There are now in the world 6000 Bible Societies and Associations, which had circulated twenty-two millions copies of the Scriptures, in whole, or in part, since 1804, in 158 different languages, and out of these 106 were new translations never before printed. The receipts of the last year were £101,322, less by £10,127 than those of the preceding; but the income of that year had been swelled by a legacy of £13,000. 900,912 copies of the Scriptures had been issued last year, and among them upwards of 382,000 cheap copies for the poor. Never were the efforts greater, or the prospects more encouraging; it was said, that the *issues* of the Society were larger than in any former year, the *grants* had been larger, the *sales* had been larger, and the *expenditure* had been greater than in any former year.

As regards our own Auxiliary, a Bill of £440, sterling, was remitted last year; a Bill of £250, sterling, had been sent within these few days, which would speedily be followed by another of about £100, sterling. Almost the whole of our stock had been sold, or gratuitously distributed, before the great fire which burnt up the place of our deposit; and the loss we sustained in the removal of what were left was most trifling. The book which a few centuries ago the produce of a life of labour could not have procured for a poor man,—which at a subsequent period could only be looked at by the mass of the people chained to the church desk,—which even in our own memory was beyond the means of many, was now attainable by all. The common day's wages of a labouring man would buy two Bibles or five or six Testaments; and if any are too poor to buy, we would freely give to them. We have a large stock now on hand: many Bibles as low as 2s. 3d. and Testaments, 9d., and we have ordered a large additional supply. We must do more, however, than give to those who ask; the worst destitution is that which is not felt or regretted; it must be sought out and relieved.

The President concluded with an extract of a recent letter from Bishop Wilson to the Society, expressing his fervent hope that the God of the Bible might vouchsafe to bless all our efforts, undertaken and carried on in the spirit of the Bible; with a due attention to the great subject, and observance of the pure and benevolent morals of that holy Book.

When His Honor had concluded, the following Resolutions were introduced—the respective movers and seconders accompanying them with appropriate remarks.—After the second resolution had been passed, a few appropriate verses of the 119th Psalm were sung, and a collection, amounting to £11 15s. 2d. taken up.

I. Moved by the Reverend Mr. Stewart, and seconded by the Reverend Mr. Harrison:—

That this Meeting do unite in a solemn and grateful recognition of the blessings bestowed by Almighty God upon the efforts of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to extend the knowledge of his holy word to all nations, people, and languages, and do most thankfully acknowledge his goodness in permitting them to aid, however feebly, in this great work.

II. Moved by the Reverend James Thomson, and seconded by the Reverend I. W. D. Gray:—

That this Meeting do learn with the most lively satisfaction, that several new Bible Societies have been formed within the last year in this Province, and they pray that all who have so united, may be encouraged to hold on in a zealous discharge of their obligations, and by a spirit of humble dependence upon the Divine blessing in their future course.

III. Moved by the Hon. W. B. Kinnear, and seconded by Mr. John Tenant:—

That the cordial thanks of the Meeting be given to the Reverend James Thomson, the accredited agent of the Parent Society, for the information he has now afforded; but more especially for his continued and active labours in behalf of the Society, in the various parts of Britain and America which he has visited, and they feel that this Province will have much cause to remember with gratitude the services he has performed among us.

IV. Moved by the Reverend Mr. Wilson, and seconded by the Reverend Mr. Robinson:—

That the present times loudly call on all those who think that *the Bible and the whole Bible be freely read of all men*, to unite in placing it in the hands of all who will receive it.

The Reverend A. Stewart, in moving the first Resolution, said, that the efforts of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in circulating the Holy Scriptures, had been crowned with abundant success. It was now only thirty-seven years since a few holy men had assembled together, in order to devise means for supplying a few copies of the Word of Life to the most destitute parts of England, but more particularly of Wales. It had occurred to these men that their efforts ought not to be confined to England and Wales, or to their own countrymen merely; but that they ought to do what they could to furnish a copy of the Word of God to every inhabitant of the world; and since that time the Society, which they then formed, like the stone cut out without hands, had become a great mountain, and filled the whole earth.

Previous to the institution of the Society, the Bible had been printed in sixty-seven different languages, thus rendering it accessible to about one fourth of mankind. The Society had contributed directly or indirectly to printing the Scriptures in one hundred and six more languages; by which means, if a sufficient number of copies were printed in those languages, the Word of God would now be accessible to three out of every four persons on the Globe. But although it was cheering to know how much had been done, far more remained yet to be accomplished; for only thirteen million copies of the Holy Scriptures had been issued by the Society since its commencement, and not more than twelve millions by other Societies; so that there were not, at the present time, more than twenty-five million copies of the Word of God in the world, while there were at least nine hundred millions of inhabitants upon the Globe. Much, therefore, remained to be done; in fact they were only beginning; and whilst from their heart they blessed God, who had enabled them to work thus far, they were resolved, by his assistance, to go on in so good a course, till every child of Adam was furnished with a copy of that blessed Book, which alone can make wise to eternal life; and till the knowledge of the Lord covered the whole earth, as the waters covered the sea.

The Reverend gentleman remarked farther, that it was the duty of every Christian to do what he could to assist in the good cause; that all who had tasted that the Lord was gracious, were solemnly bound to communicate to others those blessings, of which they themselves had been made partakers; that to every one a command was given to publish God's goodness throughout the earth; and that if every one could not do so personally, every one could send; for that all could contribute of their substance to forward the cause of truth, and of the Kingdom of Christ throughout the world; and that instead of considering this duty heavy or grievous, all who loved the Lord Jesus would look upon it as a privilege; they would esteem themselves highly favoured, and would gladly contribute what they could, in order that others might be made partakers of the same blessings with themselves. That those who had tasted that the Lord was gracious, and were sensible of their responsibilities, would aid more especially in the Bible cause; in furnishing the means of sending the Book of Life to all nations under Heaven; and that while they did so they would lift up their hearts in praises and thanksgivings for what the Lord had already wrought by the instrumentality of the Bible Society; and would more particularly praise his name for having allowed them to aid, in however small a degree, in forwarding the interests of his Kingdom upon the earth.

In conclusion, the Reverend gentleman said, that the New-Brunswick Bible Society, which had been in operation for twenty-two years, and had, during that time, been engaged in the good cause, were called upon, in the Resolution which he was about to move, to acknowledge the goodness of God in allowing them to aid, however feebly, in disseminating the Scriptures throughout the world; and he felt assured that the hearts of all then present, would respond to that call, and ascribe to God the Glory of whatever good had been done by their instrumentality.

The Rev. James Thomson, in proposing the second Resolution, spoke as follows:—

Mr. President,—My Christian Friends,—I rejoice to see you all once more assembled around the Bible; I rejoice, because the occasion is a high one, and a profitable one.

You have, in the Resolution already passed, expressed your satisfaction and your gratitude to God, in regard to the labours and results of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It is my duty, from my official connection with that society, to thank you for this kindly feeling towards that Institution. You have expressed also, in the same resolution, your thankfulness that you have been permitted, in Providence, to take a share in the work of this society; and you say well, for it is an honour to us from God, to be employed in so hallowed a work as is that of distributing the Holy Scriptures.

God is glorified in his works, and when we see the good he effects, through means of his instruments, we are to admire and to praise, not the instrument, but the Maker of the instrument. To God, therefore, let us say, be all the glory for this wonderful work which we all behold in the operations of the great Bible institution referred to.

The resolution put into my hands expresses the satisfaction of your society here for the work that has been done during the past year in the extension of your work in the formation of new societies. This leads me to say something on this point, as I have been permitted, in the providence of God, to have some hand in the formation of the societies you have added to your number.

After congratulating you all, at a public meeting in this city, about this time last year, I went up the River to Fredericton, and, after meeting the Auxiliary of that place, we had another public meeting, when a Ladies' Bible Society was formed, of which Lady Harvey became Patroness. There is cause of satisfaction in that this society was formed, for, from what I have learned since my return to the Province, it has done well and is going on prosperously.

Soon after this, I left the Province, to visit Nova Scotia. In September, I again returned to it, touching first at Miramichi. At Bathurst, we formed an Auxiliary Bible Society, for the County of Gloucester. The meeting for this purpose was held in the Episcopal Church, the Rector presiding and opening the meeting. Around him were assembled all the other ministers of the gospel of that place, of differing denominations. In such a combination I always rejoice, for where should the ministers of the word be but around the word of God? I regret when at such meetings I observe any of them absent: but, at the same time, I feel relief under this sorrow, from the consideration that the work in which I am engaged is the direct and powerful means of bringing all together, and together it will bring all, I am perfectly certain, in due time; and may God hasten that desired period and union.

At Miramichi, we formed another Auxiliary, for the County of Northumberland, though we took for its name the Miramichi Bible Society, intending thereby to embrace all the population upon that fine River. In that place there has been a Ladies' Bible Society for full twenty years, and it has honoured itself by remitting some £40 a year to the parent institution.

Richibucto was next visited, where you have formed an excellent Branch in the Ladies' Bible Society, of that place. Buctouche, Shediac, Dorchester, Sackville, Amherst, Moncton, Salisbury, and Sussex Vale were next visited. In some of these new societies were formed, and in others old ones were revived.

I wished much last year, before I left the Province, to visit Charlotte County, but was unable, from the advancement of the Winter season.—Thus disappointed, I resolved to begin my labours with that County should I return to this quarter. I have now paid that visit as contemplated, and am just returned from it, and, I may well add, I was much gratified in the good Bible feeling I there witnessed, in public and in private. Meetings were held once and again at Saint Andrews, and at Saint Stephen's, Mill Town, Saint David's, and Saint George's. In Saint Andrews the society had been revived in November last, but the other places will prove new aids to your Auxiliary.

To-day, as well as previously, I have been arranging for further visitations, and about thirty places have been marked for visitation before I come to Fredericton. When I reach that place, I shall have various places to visit in connexion with the society there. From thence I purpose to proceed to Woodstock, and afterwards, through Miramichi and Bathurst, to Restigouche, where, probably, a new Auxiliary may be formed. This will complete my visitations in your Province.—On leaving it, I hope, through Divine Providence, to visit, during this season, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

You rejoice in what has been done in your Province in advancement of the Bible cause; and you do well to rejoice in this, for there are many blessings consequent on the same. Some of these I may notice. First:—through the various meetings that have been held, a hallowed influence has been produced, I have no doubt upon many; and this influence has most probably been attended with an increased reading of the scriptures by those who already possess them, and a reading of them with more care and more prayer. This is no unimportant view of the subject, for it is in proportion to our own individual estimation of, and attention to the Bible, that we shall be properly moved to give it to others. Secondly:—in seeing ministers and people of differing denominations meet together, we see an immediate good, and a train laid for more. Thirdly:—there is an actual increase made in the circulation of the holy scriptures. All Bible societies propably do less good than they might and should; yet still, all of them cause an increase in the number of copies in circulation, and some of them cause a great increase. Fourthly:—something is immediately contributed, or will, by and by, be contributed, through these meetings and societies, towards sending the scriptures to the many millions of heathens now destitute of them. There flows, therefore, from these means much good, and of a spiritual, a moral, and a political nature. The empire to which we belong stands high among the nations. It is the Bible chiefly that has given it this elevation; and oh! how much higher it might have stood, had the Bible been more spread and read over it! It is a patriot feeling, as well as a moral and godly one, that prompts the desire to see the word of God more general in our country. Let the Bible be in every house throughout the empire, and be read daily with attention and with prayer, and our greatness will rise high, and higher than we can even suppose.

You express a hope, in the words of the resolution in my hands, that your co-labourers in the Province will hold on zealously, and in humble dependence on God. I trust your hopes and desires will be fully realized. But this result is, I may say, dependent on you as much as on your friends in your various branch societies. Two things you have to do as duties in regard to these societies, and as contributory to the results you wish. First:—you must show them a proper example in your own doings, as a society, in this city. I do not know exactly what should be your proper Bible contribution annually, in the sight of God, from this city. But I know (and I rejoice in it) that God has given to the inhabitants of this city plenty, and to many of them abundance; and I do read in the Bible, that to whom much is given of them much shall be required. Let me say, one shilling a head, to begin with; there are upwards of 32,000 inhabitants here, and the quota I have mentioned would, therefore, yield full £1600. I know, my friends, that you will excuse my frankness. Now I do think this sum, as a free contribution to the great Bible cause, is not too much to ask, nor too much to expect. For a family, say of husband, wife, and three children, this would be five shillings a year: and, I am sure, there are not many families in this city that could not well contribute this sum: whilst most could very easily do more, and much more than this. I told you, last year, about the Negroes in the West Indies, and how liberally they gave, from their nothings, as I may say, in the days of their slavery. Such a sum as I would ask, from the amply-supplied people of this city, was a common enough annual subscription from the Negro slaves to the Bible society. I told you, last year also, what the Indians, in various places in Canada, had done in the Bible cause. I told you of one and another Squaw who, for themselves and their children, put down the sum I have asked from you, and that too after their husbands had previously subscribed, and liberally. With these examples, and in view of your abundance, your actual possession of the Bible, and many benefits flowing from it, of a religious, moral, and civil character, I would again mention, and with the urgency which I know you will excuse, that £1600 a year, or one shilling per head, is not too much to ask from you, nor to expect. One other argument I would use. We have just learned from the Report of the great Bible Anniversary in London, brought us by the last packet, that the poor Welsh Island of Anglesea has paid in a free contribution to the Bible Society of £600, sterling. Its population is about 48,000. A similar effort in this city, comparing means, would give more than I have noticed.—When you thus lead the way, my friends, as an example to all your Branches, and to all your Province, then may you expect great results, and, in due time, the full quota mentioned from the whole.

The second thing which you have to do for your Branches, and the country generally, is to use means for keeping them all alive to the great Bible object. They must be visited, and the interest kept up directly and indirectly.—These are the two things I hinted at as required of you, in order that you may realize your hopes, as expressed in this resolution.

There are two Bible Societies, (and I hesitate whilst I notice the subject,) that maintain a kind of rivalry, or a sort of opposition, to the great institution we are connected with. The Edinburgh Bible Society is one of these. It separated from the British and Foreign Bible Society on the Apocrypha question. Resolutions were formed by the society in London on that subject, in 1826 and 1827, as may be seen in all their reports since that time, which resolutions completely discard the publication of the Apocrypha, and they have been religiously adhered to. But the society in Edinburgh is still dissatisfied with the society in London, on the ground that it holds some communication with certain Bible societies on the continent of Europe which still circulate the Apocrypha with their Bibles, and notwithstanding all the remonstrances used to induce them to lay it aside, and circulate the canon of scripture only. But what is the nature of the communication complained of?—It is this:—the London society send to them its Bibles without the Apocrypha and bound, so that this addition cannot be put into them, even if there was a disposition to do it, and under an express instruction that all monies received for them shall be remitted to London, and not used by these societies for their own issues. The sole amount, therefore, of the connexion complained of, is, that these societies aid the society in London to circulate its Bibles in their pure state, and every copy they do thus circulate obviously goes its length to condemn their own practice, and will in due time change it, no doubt, and bring them all to circulate the canonical scriptures only as is done by the London society.

The other society I referred to is the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. This Society circulates the Bible and circulates also the Book of Common Prayer, with other religious publications. In the circulation of the Bible, the best portion of the society's labours unquestionably, we exactly coincide. We circulate no more than the Bible, and for two obvious reasons; first, because it is ample work to provide the Bible alone for all mankind, in all tongues; and secondly, because, as our work is great, and as we wish to unite all who value the Bible, we drop all notes and comments, as in regard to these all the lovers of the Bible do not agree during our present ignorance of the Bible from our neglect of it.

The two societies are not opposed to each other, and we can see no good reason to hinder the supporters of the Christian Knowledge Society from being supporters also of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Of our mind in this are eleven of the English Bishops, who are Vice Presidents of our Bible Society in London, and of the same mind are many of the Clergy of the English Church, who warmly advocate our cause on all occasions. The more there is this union, the more, it is believed, will both societies prosper. Besides what is here said, there is an historical fact, that ought to be known by all there who have scruples, namely, that the Bible Society had its origin in the confessed inability of the Christian Knowledge Society to meet the want of the scriptures in Wales:—and if so as respects Wales and the Welsh tongue, how much more so in regard to the whole World, and all tongues spoken on the Earth. The Bible Society was *required* to meet the wants of the World, and God raised it up—and God has prospered it, as well as raised it up—and to God alone be all the praise.

My Dear Christian Friends,—This is the third opportunity I have had of meeting you in public upon the great Bible subject, and I believe it will be the last. After spending the summer in the visitations I before noticed to you, and after the lapse of some little additional time, it is probable that I shall move far and far away towards the most distant land to the south of our Globe, and near to Cape Horn. Providence seems now to indicate to me, that I should again traverse Mexico and the great Continent of South America, to see how all my former friends there do, and to lend my little help to promote in those parts the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and the advancement of the Kingdom of God.

In wandering through these far distant and foreign lands, I shall not forget you and your Bible labours here. I shall eye you with interest, and mark your progress in our blessed Bible work. I shall look with anxiety to your coming up to the lower limits I ventured, from my confidence in you, to prescribe; and shall look too for your reaping greater honour still in this noble cause.

Your kindness I will not forget. When I arrived in your harbour, about this time last year, you, Mr. President, your Depository, and Secretary, were so kind as pay me a congratulatory visit on board of the vessel, before I had set foot on your Province. I have not forgotten that act of kind attention, nor will I forget it in my far distant wanderings. The many friends whom I have met with over your Province will also be remembered, and all their kindnesses; many a comfortable meal have I partaken of which cost me nothing, and many a mile have I been conducted free of expense; and more than all this, many friendly fervent prayers have been offered up for me, that God would prosper my way in his own work, and that he might protect me in all my wanderings, and preserve me to everlasting life. I pray for all these friends in return, and trust that God will hear our mutual supplications.

On this last occasion of meeting you together, I beg leave to recommend to you most earnestly and warmly the great Bible cause in which we are mutually engaged. Labour diligently to get a copy of the word of God into every family within the limits of your Society; and as soon after as possible, get a copy into the hands of every individual, old and young, who can read. You must establish and keep up visitations from house to house to accomplish this object; and in your visits, see also that you recommend the reading of the word of God by all who possess it, and urge this warmly. In the next place, make it your endeavour to procure an annual contribution from all who have the Bible in their possession, for the purpose of sending it to the Heathen.

No where, as yet, we may well say, has the Bible produced the effects it is able to produce on individuals, families, or nations. Nevertheless, wherever it has come it has produced visible effects, more or less. The case of the Jews is very instructive. They received the Scriptures from God, and were urgently recommended and commanded to read them; but they neglected them, and in many ways suffered for it, until at length they were carried into captivity, and reduced to slavery for seventy years. On their return, they began to read the Scriptures in good earnest; and such was the effect produced, that from that memorable week, when during every day of the seven, they read in the law of God from morning till noon-day; from that week they never fell into idolatry into which before they had continually been falling, and which finally brought on their captivity.

Wherever the Bible has come, and been even moderately attended to, it has banished idolatry. Europe was all over idolatry when the Bible came to it, and the Bible has banished idolatry out of it completely. Send it to Asia and Africa and it will do the same. England was full of idols when the Bible came to it, but it destroyed them all. Had those who possessed the Bible before us not sent it to England, we should all have been idolaters still. And is not this a most powerful reason and obligation to induce us to send the Bible to the Heathen, and as extensively and early as possible? In the Report of the Bible Anniversary in London, there is mention made of the inhabitants of the Fegee Islands, in the South Sea. They said to the Missionaries, "why did not Christians and Britons send the Bible to them before?" "Had Britain only just been Christianised, they said, having only just sent them the Bible?" And in saying so their eyes and their hearts filled, in sorrow for the past, and in joy that at length, though late, they had received the word of God. Oh! then, my friends, let us send the Bible to the Heathen in all their millions, and as early as possible. What is a shilling a head for this? But let us get to that standard first, and then let us go onward.

Finally, my Dear Friends, read the Bible yourselves, and much and earnestly. Read it in all your families; but read it also in your closets one by one: study it part by part: ponder it, and pray over it: and see that ye be doers of the word, and not readers only. Thus will you know its value; and thus will you be moved as you ought to be to send it to all your fellow citizens over the wide world, and with the least delay possible.

I pray that God may thus teach you, and that he may greatly bless you all, through our Lord Jesus Christ.

[We understand the remaining Speeches will appear in the *Observer* of next week; we would, therefore, refer our readers to that paper.]

* The Room was quite filled before 9 o'clock.

Mechanics' Institute.—It affords us much pleasure to be able to announce a contemplated project in connection with this Institution, which will be likely to add very much to its ability for good; we mean, the establishment, about the month of September next, of a Fair for the sale of fancy articles, and an exhibition of original and collected Models, Paintings, &c. for the purpose of enabling the Directors of the Institution to carry out the intention of immediately placing the Institute in a situation from which all the advantages expected from it may certainly and speedily be realized.—The friends of the Institute, throughout the Province, we have been given to understand, will shortly be called upon for loans and contributions towards this good purpose, and the Ladies of our City will be respectfully requested to lend their powerful aid in the endeavour now making to spread, at an early period among all classes of society, the advantages which the Institute, when fully in progress, will be well calculated to afford. In connection with this, we are happy to find that the Directors have the promise of the loan of several productions of the first masters in Painting, and of other highly attractive subjects suitable for the occasion; and more, that they have the assurance of a warm interest being taken in their projected Fair by the Ladies of Saint John, a better omen than which of its success need not be desired. This exhibition will afford an excellent opportunity for displaying the ability of native artists in every department, and as it is known there are many in this Province whose productions would well bear the test of a scrutinizing examination, we venture to invite them not to neglect the very favourable opportunity which will shortly present itself.

Daring Outrages.—On Tuesday evening last, an exhibition of Equestrian performers, under a tent erected on the lot at the corner of Wellington and Carleton streets, near the Stone Church in this City, drew together a large concourse of idle and disorderly persons, who, to gratify their mischievous propensities, proceeded to tear down the fence, and to throw stones and other missiles against the tent, and among the spectators and performers, and finally to cut the canvas, ropes, and pull down the poles, by which the erection was supported. Several of our citizens and others, we regret to learn, received severe bruises from the stones and pieces of boards that were flying in all directions.

On Wednesday evening the performances were not again repeated, but on Thursday a reward of £50 was offered by His Worship the Mayor for such information as would lead to the conviction of the parties engaged in the nefarious transactions of Tuesday night—and the countenance and protection of the authorities having been promised, the Circus was re-opened that night, the Mayor, and several of the Aldermen and other Magistrates, with some of the Constables, being in attendance; but we regret to state that the same riotous and disorderly disposition was evinced by the mob, and that Alderman Porter who was actively engaged in the street in endeavouring to preserve order, was maltreated in the most brutal manner—having been knocked down, kicked, and beaten with sticks and stones to such a degree that it appears miraculous how he escaped alive. Alderman Sandall, and several other individuals who were assisting the authorities, were also struck with stones, &c.

Fortunately, several of the rioters, who appear to be principally grown up apprentices, and persons of indifferent character, were secured on Thursday night, and will have to answer for their conduct, and others also are likely to be discovered and arrested.

Five of the individuals arrested are apprentices, named *Kelly, Ryan, Nugent, M'Cleary,* and *Welsh*—the other is a labouring man, named *Holder*.

Last evening, His Worship the Mayor had above one hundred Special Constables sworn in, who attended the Circus, but the performances passed off without molestation.

Such shameful and repeated violations of the public peace as we have recorded must be put down by the authorities, at whatever expense, and the strong arm of the law be upheld on all occasions, either by an increase or more efficient organization and equipment of our Police establishment, or by the adoption of other energetic measures.

We are glad to learn this morning, that Mr. Porter is in a fair way of recovery.

The Steam Ferry Boat *Victoria*, which broke some of her machinery on Sunday last, is again in full operation this morning, the damage she sustained having been repaired in a much shorter time than was at first expected. To Mr. Flemming and Mr. Stackhouse, the public are much indebted for their skill and perseverance in making the necessary repairs, so substantially, in so short a time.

Steamer President.—*Another Report.*—We received by Mail this morning, from a respected friend at Bathurst, under date of the 8th instant, the following extract of a letter received at that place from Mr. Charles Napier of Leith, dated the 17th of May:—

"We are glad that the *President* is safe, having gone into Cape Verd Isles. Crew and passengers all well, but the vessel very much disabled. The underwriters have made a very good thing of it—insurance having been taken on her, since missing, at 75 per cent."

Mr. Napier writes with much confidence on the subject, and, as our friend states, his statement is in part corroborated by the part of a large steamer having been seen, from a vessel called the Saumerez, on the 12th April, in lat. 12 30, N., and long. 33, W., under canvas, steering to the N. W.; but as no account of the important intelligence which Mr. Napier appears to have been in possession of at Leith on the 17th May, had reached Liverpool, when the steamer *Acadia* left on the 19th, we are reluctantly compelled to consider the report of the *President's* safety as having no better foundation than many of the rumours respecting that vessel which have been circulated for a month or two past. We trust, however, we may be mistaken, and that the intelligence by the next steamer from England will confirm Mr. Napier's letter.

Fatal Accident.—On Tuesday evening last, as Mr. Nathaniel B. Wiswell was working at a building in this city, the scaffolding gave way, and in consequence of the injury he received by the fall, he departed this life about ten hours afterwards. Mr. Wiswell led a strictly pious life for a number of years past; he was remarkably patient under much bodily afflictions. His exemplary conduct during life, and his peaceable death, have engraved a monument in the hearts of all those who knew him best, to the praise of religion and the glory of God. He was a native of Halifax, and was in the 65th year of his age. He has left a widow, and several children and grandchildren, to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband, and a most tender and loving father.—*Communicated.*

☞The second number of *The New-Brunswick Agriculturist* will appear next week.

Colonial Farmer.—The first number of this paper, published at Halifax, by Mr. R. Nugent, came to hand on Saturday last. Among other valuable and interesting information from gentlemen of talents and experience, is a paper by Dr. Gesner on the Agriculture of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Farmer is neatly printed, and we trust the spirited proprietor will receive sufficient encouragement forthwith to induce him to proceed with the publication.

The Transport barque England arrived at Halifax on Sunday last from Cork, with 15 officers and 210 men for the 64th and 69th Regiments, and 15 men for the Royal Artillery.—And on Monday the transport Enterprise arrived, with 60 men for the 8th, 60 for the 36th, 81 for the 37th Regiments, and 10 officers.

The detachment of the 69th arrived in this City on Thursday in the steamer Maid of the Mist from Windsor.

The steam ship Caledonia left Boston on the 1st instant, with 18 passengers for Halifax and 86 for Liverpool—among the latter was Mr. Alexander Jardine of this city. She had on board 10,200 letters, and six large bags of newspapers.

The Columbia reached Halifax on the morning of the 3d, and proceeded on her voyage at 7 P. M. with fifteen additional passengers, viz.:—Hon. E. I. Jarvis, Capt. Ralston and lady and servant, Mr. Remington and lady, Miss Colloy, Captain Eills, and Messrs. Jarvis, Dana, Winchester, Stairs, Toyhood, Shurdell, and Williams.

A fast sailing vessel, called the Curlew, fitted out at Halifax, sailed last week in quest of the wreck of the ship Paragon, recently run down and abandoned, which vessel had an assorted cargo of merchandise on board, valued at £80,000 sterling.

We have seen it stated in a Boston paper, that the steamer Clarion, had been chartered by the Insurance Companies of New York to go in search of the President and other distressed vessels, and would probably sail from the latter port on the 5th instant.

The Mammoths.—Our advertising columns of this week announce the intended issue of the Prince of Mammoths at Boston, on the 10th inst. This publication, 67 by 96 inches, will indeed be a curiosity in our line, well worth sending for. *Boston Notion* and New-York *New World*, observe, have made an arrangement for the purpose of affording to purchasers copies of the Mammoths for one year for *five dollars*; believing that the arrangement will be acceptable to those who would like to take the two periodicals, whose *ample dimensions* enable them to contain all the *good floating popular literature of the day*.

The Toilet.—We beg to direct public attention to an advertisement in another column of this day's impression, of the celebrated Rowland & Son, London. The great demand for their very celebrated Macassar Oil, &c. having induced many unprincipled people to *imitate their articles*, particularly the Macassar Oil, and thereby impose upon the public, we have been requested to state that none can be genuine unless purchased from their sole *Agent*, at the Apothecaries' Hall, in this City. The name of the Agent is upon each article.

Quarter Sessions of the Peace.—On Tuesday last, His Honor the Recorder passed sentence on the persons convicted at the June Sessions, as follows:—Allen Wickland, for rioting with a number of others, and for an outrageous assault upon a Sergeant and two Privates of the 69th Regiment, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment at hard labour in the House of Correction. His Honor, in admonishing the prisoner, stated, that the sentence would have been much more severe, if it had appeared that Wickland had been the ringleader in the affray. Matthew Morrison, one of the City Constables, for violently and wantonly beating a woman with a walking stick, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the Common Gaol. This was a flagrant case, and it is to be hoped this man will no longer remain on the list of Constables. His Honor stated that Morrison would have been much more severely punished if it had not appeared that he had a wife and family to support.—Samuel Wilson, an apprentice to Robert Ray, Esq., for an assault upon Stockford and Handley, two of the City Marshals, who were apprehending him on a warrant for absconding from his master, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment at hard labour in the House of Correction.—*News.*

Melancholy Accident.—Last week a young man of excellent character, named Doherty, late of Portland, (St. John,) while crossing the St. John River, in a canoe, was unfortunately drowned. Deceased was brother-in-law to a man in Portland, named Doherty; and, as a singular coincidence, his (the latter) brother was killed in Boston, on the very same day that the above accident occurred in New Brunswick, by getting his head close with a winch-handle. Thus leaving Doherty deprived of a brother and brother-in-law, by occurrences that happened within the space of a few hours.—The first Doherty has left a wife and family. The particulars of the other's case we have not yet learned.—*News.*

Mr. McLeod.—Alexander McLeod has published a letter in the Scottish Journal of New-York, justifying himself in relation to the charges against him. We have no room for it to-day, but give the following brief abstract of it from the N. Y. Express:—

He denies ever having boasted that he was at the burning of the Caroline, and was the murderer of Durfee—says that when first arrested at Lockport, and discharged, through a mistake in the indictment, he offered to attend at the Court with his witnesses, whenever the Prosecuting Attorney choose, and prove his innocence; and declares that as Under Sheriff of the Niagara District, it was his duty and interest to prevent an invasion of Canada. He says, further, that it is long since he incurred the dislike of the patriots, and that they have punished him far more than the public are aware. He promises hereafter to make known sundry other matters.

It appears that Mr. Henry Sherwood, who was desired by the Hon. Mr. Draper, Attorney General, at the solicitation of McLeod's lawyers, to act as Commissioner to examine Sir Allan McNab, Hon. J. Elmsley and others, respecting the part McLeod is alleged to have taken in the Caroline affair, has declined, and the latter has refused to appear before any such Commission, as, in his opinion, tending to compromise the character of the British Government, by an acknowledgement of the right of the American Courts to try McLeod for an act avowed by that Government.—*Quebec Gaz.*

The following is Mr. Elmsley's last letter:—

Toronto, April 27, 1841.

Sir,—The apprehensions I expressed in my first letter of being involved in an inconsistency, by giving my attendance before the commission in Mr. McLeod's case, so far from being removed by your favour of the 24th instant, have been thereby fully confirmed.

I now see clearly, that as the British Government has denied the right of the United States to try Mr. McLeod at all, and has demanded his release, it becomes an absolute contradiction of Her Majesty's Attorney General, or indeed for any other subject of Her Majesty, to be aiding or assisting in his trial, in any character or capacity whatsoever.

The endeavour to procure legal aid, or to enable him to prepare for his defence, cannot protect him from additional injury, while the claim for his liberation is still pending; and as this is the only explanation or answer to my enquiry respecting the grounds of the conflicting policy pursued by the Government, in denying the right of trial and demanding his release, but, nevertheless, aiding in that trial, I am constrained to say that you have failed in allaying my just apprehensions.

This course, moreover, is fraught with extreme peril to the life of Mr. McLeod, as well as unworthy of Great Britain. This unhappy victim of a devious policy may be tried, convicted, condemned and executed at Lockport, in the State of New-York, while the unfortunate claim for his liberation is quietly pending between London and Washington.

As respects that part of your letter to Messrs. Gardner and Bradley, in which you disclaim all pretence to exercise any controul over the proceedings instituted against Mr. McLeod in the United States Courts, in your character of Her Majesty's Attorney General, I take it for granted that you do not thereby pretend that you are not acting in the matter in your character of a member of the Administration, and in its confidence, or that you are not acting in obedience to the orders and instructions of the Government.—The supposition, of course, is not credible.

I have, therefore, the honour to request that you will be pleased respectfully to inform the Government which you serve, that the only way in which I can consent to aid in the release of Mr. McLeod, is in assisting to give such a thundering rap at the door of the dungeon where he lies incarcerated, as will at once convince the republicans that the demand for the liberation of a British subject, unjustly detained in prison, comes from the British nation, with whom the protection of the life or liberty of a single individual, however humble, is a sacred charge, and that no considerations of policy or expediency will be suffered for one moment to protract compliance with the peremptory demand for his immediate enlargement.

If this manly and only proper course be decided upon, my humble but zealous co-operation is at the entire devotion of Her Majesty's Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. ELMSLEY.

The Hon. W. H. Draper.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

Secretary's Office, 7th June, 1841.

Isaac Woodward, Esquire, to be an additional Commissioner of Light Houses for the Bay of Fundy. By order. WM. F. ODELL.

Halifax, June 8.—Municipal.—The vacancy in the City Council occasioned by the Mayor being elected from Ward No. 3, was supplied on Wednesday last, by the return of Andrew Uniacke, Esq. who contested the Ward with Mr. Ring.

On Friday the Council proceeded to the election of the City Officers. James Tremain, T. Williamson, E. Kenny, J. Duffus, W. J. Starr, and J. E. Starr, Esquires, were chosen Aldermen; W. Q. Sawers, Esq. Recorder; James S. Clarke, Esq. City Clerk; E. Young, Esq. Assistant Clerk; J. J. Sawyer, Esq. City Marshal; L. Hartshorne, Esq. City Treasurer and Clerk of License.

Quebec, May 28.—The weather continues warm. Thermometer 80 degrees in the shade. The showers ceased yesterday, but threaten again to day.—Wheat sown last Friday, was up on Wednesday morning, 120 hours after sowing. Every other sort of vegetation is coming on with similar rapidity.—Some of the Winter's snow, however, still lies on the Island of Orleans, and on both shores of the St. Lawrence.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in May	£611	3	4
Withdrawn in ditto	720	3	6

Acting Trustee for June—Thomas Barlow, Esq.

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,
For the week ending on Friday.
(Furnished by George A. Garrison, Esq. Notary Public and Custom-House Broker.)

5 puns. Rum, 23 hhds. and 25 brls. Sugar, 3713 bushels Wheat, 735 brls. Wheat Flour, 27 kegs Tobacco, 132 brls. Pork, 13 do. Beef, 4 brls. & 17 boxes Bread, 200 tons & 914 chaldrons Coals, 108 brls. Tar, 100 boxes Candles, 50 do. Raisins, 50 do. Starch, 114 tons Salt, 55M. Bricks, 50 barrels Porter, 20 Cooking Stoves, 876 Hides, 5 barrels Beans, 10 doz. Pails, 209 Chairs, 100 Brooms, 5 barrels Pine Apples, 20 boxes Oranges, 10 firkins Butter, 3000 bushels Oats, &c. &c. &c.

PRICE OF BREAD.

Two Pound Wheat Loaf	4½.
Two Pound mixed	4d.
Four Pound Rye	5½.
Two Pound do.	3d.

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

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