The Courier.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1841.

DEPARTURE OF MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. & K. C. H., FROM NEW-BRUNSWICK.

On Monday morning last, this distinguished Officer, who, for the last four years has administered the government of this Province with credit to himself and satisfaction to the great body of the people, embarked on board the steamer *Fredericton*, Captain Akerley, at Head Quarters, for this city, on his route to Halifax. We learn from the *Royal Gazette* that "a Guard of Honour of the 36th Regiment was in attendance at the landing, and the remainder of the troops in garrison were posted along the front street leading to Government House, saluting His Excellency as the *cortege* passed through their ranks. On reaching the place of embarkation, the Guard presented arms, and a Royal Salute was fired—the Band playing the National Anthem. His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke rode in the same carriage with Sir John, and accompanied him on board the steamer, followed by Major Cairnes and the Officers of the Garrison. A number of the Officers of Government and their families, and a large concourse of the Inhabitants had also assembled to take farewell, and to witness the departure of our late respected Lieutenant Governor and family."

The Steamer reached Indian Town about seven o'clock in the evening, where Sir John, who was accompanied by Lady Harvey, Capt. Tryon and Lady, Lieutenants Henry Harvey, R. N., Warwick Harvey, 36th Regt., and F. Harvey, 34th Regiment, and Brigade Major Nugent, was met and escorted into town by the Heads of the Civil and Military Departments, Executive Councillors, Members of Assembly, and other respectable citizens. Sir John, with his family and suite, proceeded immediately to the Saint John Hotel, where apartments had previously been provided for their reception.

On Tuesday at two o'clock. Sir John held his Farewell Levee in the Long Room of the Hotel, which was crowded with visitors on the occasion, and where he also received several Addresses which had been prepared for presentation. The Father of the City, the venerable and venerated John Ward, Esquire, presented an Address from the Citizens and Inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, which was read by M. H. Perley, Esquire; John Duncan, Esquire, President of the Mechanics' Institute, presented an Address from that body, which was read by the Corresponding Secretary, R. Bayard, Esquire; and the Rev. Mr. Campbell, of the Established Church, presented an Address from the Clergy, Magistrates and other Inhabitants of the Parish of Gagetown. To all of these Sir John made appropriate and feeling replies, in his usual dignified and impressive style. After the presentation of the Addresses, the Clergy, with the Rev. Dr. Gray at their head, paid their respects, followed by the Gentlemen of the Bar, preceded by His Honor the Recorder, and afterwards the Magistrates, Military and Naval Officers, and Civilians took their farewell. The scene throughout was peculiarly affecting, and will long be remembered alike by the noble Officer to whom the honours were paid, and by those also who voluntarily came forward to do merited homage to a deserving and faithful servant of the Crown, for whose future welfare and prosperity, sincere and fervent wishes were repeatedly expressed.

Between eight and nine o'clock, Sir John and his amiable Lady, and family, proceeded from the Hotel to the Steam Ferry Landing, where the *Victoria* ferry boat was in waiting to convey them on board the steamer *Maid of the Mist*, Capt. Henneberry, bound to Windsor. On the Ferry Landing, and the wharves in the vicinity, a large concourse of spectators had collected, who cheered the distinguished party on their embarkation, and a salute was fired from Her Majesty's brig *Racer*, lying off Reed's Point, as the Steamer passed out of the harbour.

As Major General Harvey's successor in the command of the Troops did not arrive at Halifax in the *Britannia*, it is uncertain whether Sir John will take passage for Liverpool in the steamer of the 18th, or not; in case he does, the command of the Troops will devolve on Lieut.-Col. Smelt, of the 37th Regt. as senior military officer in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.—Lieut.-Col. Monins, of the 69th, exercises the military command at present in New-Brunswick.

We subjoin copies of the Addresses above referred to, as well as others from the Corporation of this City, and the Chamber of Commerce, which had been previously presented, with the several replies thereto.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. and K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,—

We the Inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, respectfully approach Your Excellency, to express our sincere regret at your departure from these shores, an event which is deplored by all classes in the community. We beg to assure Your Excellency that we have ever felt the most perfect confidence in the wisdom of your administration, and fully respond to the high and flattering compliment paid to that administration by His Excellency the Governor General on his late visit to this City.

The inhabitants of this Province must ever feel grateful to you for having thus far preserved them from the miseries and horrors of a sanguinary War between Great Britain and the United States, which, in its progress, would in all probability have brought wretchedness and ruin to the fireside of every man in this country; and they were rejoiced on learning, by Lord Normanby's Despatch, dated 16th May, 1839, that the temperate course adopted by you, at a very critical moment, met the full approval of our beloved Sovereign. We feel that Her Majesty's approbation was well merited, being fully impressed with the belief that a War between two great nations was averted almost solely by Your Excellency's prudence. We also feel grateful to Your Excellency for many other important services rendered to this Colony, for which we tender our sincere acknowledgments—and, while doing so, we cannot refrain from expressing our sorrow that it has been deemed expedient to relieve Your Excellency in the administration of this Government, at an eventful period, when your most strenuous exertions were earnestly devoted to the best interests of the country, and the establishment of its prosperity on a sure and lasting foundation.

In parting with Your Excellency, which we feel to be deeply painful, we beg you to accept our warmest wishes for your welfare and prosperity, and entreat you to believe, that in whatever part of the world Her Gracious Majesty may be pleased to require your services, the people of New-Brunswick will long remember your administration with gratitude, and will constantly pray for the health and happiness of yourself, of Lady HARVEY, and your family.

St. John, N. B., March 13th, 1841.

REPLY.

To the Magistrates, Freeholders, Citizens and Inhabitants of the City and County of St. John.

GENTLEMEN,—

The terms in which you have been pleased to express your regret at my departure from among you, and to declare the confidence which you have ever felt in my administration of the Government of this Province, are most gratifying to my feelings, and afford to my mind, at this moment of separation, solid grounds of satisfaction and consolation, for which I gratefully thank you.

That my name will be hereafter remembered by the inhabitants of this noble Province in general, and by those of its Commercial Capital in particular, in connexion with my efforts to avert from them the calamities of War, at a crisis of impending hazard to the continuance of our peaceful relations with the adjoining States, and at a period of great public excitement, your Address, and others which I have received, leave me no reason to doubt; and I have no hesitation in declaring, that I regard this pacific wreath, thus honourably awarded to me by a people alike distinguished for their high spirited and unquestioned attachment to the Mother Country, and in their jealousy for her honour, as among the most gratifying distinctions of a not uneventful career of Public Service.

With feelings impossible to be described by any language which I can command, I bid adieu to a Province, by which my honest endeavours to discharge the high and arduous duties of my station, frequently under circumstances of grave and peculiar responsibility, to the satisfaction of my Gracious Sovereign, and with advantage to its interests, have been so kindly appreciated; and I trust it is scarcely necessary for me to add, that I shall regard, with the deepest interest, the steady and rapid progress towards the most elevated state of prosperity, which this great City is destined to attain, through its peculiar local and other advantages, and through the blessing of Divine Providence upon the intelligence and public spirit of its citizens.

And now, Gentlemen, in the fulness which the heart,—if it be a good one,—must always feel in taking a leave, which may be perpetual, of those with whom it has been in the inter-change of mutual good offices and wishes, let me add, that it will afford a real consolation to me, during the remainder of my days, to believe and to know that I am not forgotten by a people whose kindness and confidence I, on my part, can never forget.

Gentlemen—For Lady HARVEY, myself and my Family, allow me now to say "GOD bless you all, and farewell!" J. HARVEY.

Saint John, 4th May, 1841.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. and K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,—

The Members of the Mechanics' Institute of Saint John cannot permit of Your Excellency's departure from their shores without an expression of gratitude for the warm interest You have always taken in the establishment and welfare of their Institution.

Totally unconnected with political questions, and uninfluenced by party feeling, it has for its sole object the intellectual and moral improvement of our People, the development of the yet infant resources of our Province, and the encouragement of Talents, of Studies and Pursuits, which may ultimately, though gradually, lead to increased happiness and prosperity.

That under these circumstances, and with such views, Your Excellency should have warmly exerted Yourself in its behalf, is not surprising.—Science, Literature and the Arts have always been fostered by the Genius of the British Constitution; and the Germ, thus early nurtured by Your Excellency's care, will doubtless expand, in time, to the vigour and dimensions of the full-grown Tree, yielding the rich product of its ripened fruit to all who will gather from its boughs.

We have little to offer Your Excellency but our thanks. The consciousness of having done a noble act is its own reward. We sincerely desire for Your Excellency and Your family a safe and pleasant voyage home, and in thus briefly bidding You farewell, we fondly hope that, hereafter, it may not be among the least pleasing recollections of Your distinguished career, that You will be long remembered with gratitude by an Institution, aiming solely at the happiness and improvement of that portion of Her subjects, over which the Queen had deputed You to preside.

REPLY.

To the Mechanics' Institute of the City of Saint John.

GENTLEMEN,—

While I cannot admit that I have acquired any particular claims upon the gratitude of the Association by which I am now addressed, for having availed myself of any occasions which may have presented themselves of evincing the warm interest which I have always felt in an Institution which appeared to me to be intimately connected with the happiness and welfare of the industrious classes of the City of Saint John, I am only the more deeply sensible of their kindness in thus assuring me of their good wishes at the moment of my departure from their shores, and I beg them to believe that they could have offered me nothing which I could more highly appreciate, than this affectionate tribute of their satisfaction and good will.

Gentlemen, the few observations which I am tempted to address to you, suggested by the feelings to which the occasion has given rise, will I know be received by you with attention as the words of one who has endeavoured to represent towards you a Sovereign who feels a maternal interest in all that concerns your welfare.

I have said on a former occasion that I remember this Province when there were comparatively but few inhabitants in the land, and this great City when it was comparatively small; but I saw then, as I see now, the elements of improvement and advancement, moral and physical, written in characters not to be mistaken; and as the influence of these causes has not hitherto failed, so will it not hereafter fail in accomplishing its ends, by rendering this Province and this City pre-eminent among the Colonial Possessions of the Empire.

The foundations of this conviction are these—possessing and appreciating the paramount advantages of sound and religious instruction, the great body of the population is industrious, moral, inquisitive after useful knowledge, proud of their country, loyal to the Throne, and feeling a deep conviction of the immeasurable superiority of the institutions of Great Britain over those of every other nation on the face of the earth, comparatively free from great or debasing crimes, and generally submissive to the laws.

Having passed many years of my life among a People whose honest endeavours to maintain a hard-earned existence for their families and themselves I have often witnessed with admiration, I cannot but contrast their condition with the comparative comforts and blessings of which I am happy in the belief that you are in the enjoyment. Above all I offer you my heartfelt congratulations upon the formation and flourishing state of an Establishment calculated to diffuse and to promote and to transmit to the rising generation the love of good order, of social happiness and of all those blessings which belong to a high state of civilization.

In offering my fervent wishes for the continued increase of your prosperity and that of the Saint John Mechanics' Institution I am happy in being enabled to express my conviction that that institution will become an object of interest and protection to the distinguished Individual who has been selected to represent our Gracious Sovereign in this noble Province.

Gentlemen, I now bid you an affectionate farewell. J. HARVEY.

Saint John, 4th May, 1841.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. and K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

We the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened, on behalf of our fellow-citizens whom we have the honour to represent, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with feelings of deep regret that Your Excellency's official connection with this Province is about so soon to terminate.

We cannot but be alive to the warm interest Your Excellency has uniformly taken in the welfare of this Commercial Capital, and to the unceasing efforts of Your Excellency to foster its Institutions and promote its advancement, and while we leave other Public Bodies more particularly to testify their sentiments of the satisfactory manner in which Your Excellency has administered the Government of this Province, we feel assured that in no other part are those services more justly appreciated than in this City.

We beg Your Excellency to convey to Lady HARVEY our feelings of high respect, and we wish Your Excellency, her Ladyship and your family every future comfort, prosperity and happiness.

REPLY.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

GENTLEMEN—

To have had the close of my Administration of the affairs of this Province regretted, and my anxious endeavours to discharge my duties as the Representative of our Gracious Sovereign, towards its inhabitants in general, and those of its Commercial Capital in particular, appreciated by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in terms so gratifying as those which you have been pleased to employ in this Address, has added another highly valued testimonial to those which have been conferred upon me, and which will, during the remainder of my life, constitute to me a source of just consolation and satisfaction, in reference to my connexion with New-Brunswick.

In assuring you, Gentlemen, that you do me no more than justice in giving me credit for having, from the first moment of my arrival in the Province, felt the warmest interest in the welfare of the City of Saint John, and the most anxious desire to foster its inhabitants and promote its advancement, I beg you, at the same time, to receive the grateful acknowledgements of Lady HARVEY, my family, and myself for your kind wishes for our future comfort, prosperity and happiness,—blessings which we fervently pray may long be awarded to you and your fellow-citizens.

J. HARVEY, *Lt. Governor.*
Government House, 24th April, 1841.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Saint John, 3d May, 1841.

SIR,—I am directed to hand you the enclosed extract from the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce for the past year, adopted at a General Meeting, numerously attended, on the 29th April last, and to inform you that a copy of the Report (so soon as the same is printed,) will be forwarded to you, and that copies will also be sent to the Governor General, and to the Lieutenant Governor of this Province.

With best wishes for yourself and for your family's future health and happiness,
I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
I. WOODWARD, *Secretary.*
Major Gen. Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. & K. C. H.

Extract from the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, read and adopted unanimously at the General Meeting, numerously attended, held at the Exchange on the 29th April last:

"From Sir JOHN HARVEY, who is now about to quit the Province, uniform attention to the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce has ever been experienced, and not one of your Committee has been more strenuous in promoting the objects mentioned in this and former Reports, than has been the Lieutenant Governor. Having no object in view but public good, your Committee fully anticipate a like degree of interest on the part of Sir William Colebrooke, and, without presuming, in any manner, to bespeak the co-operation of His Excellency, they hope, as they expect, on his departure from New Brunswick, that he will enjoy a like degree of satisfaction as his predecessor in office must do, in having aided a body of men, who, with no expectation of reward, have devoted much time and labour for the benefit of the public."

Extract from the Report.
I. WOODWARD, *Secretary.*

REPLY.

Saint John, May 4, 1841.

SIR,—I acknowledge, with much satisfaction, the extract from the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Saint John, which you have transmitted to me, and I beg to say to the Gentlemen comprising that Association, that any co-operation which it may have been in my power to afford them, has sprung from my conviction of the public utility of their exertions, and the patriotic motives by which they have been induced to give their unpaid services for the promotion and attainment of objects of importance to the interests of this commercial City. To an Institution or Association formed for such purposes and conducted with so much zeal and intelligence, it appeared to me to consist with my public duty to afford such aid and support as my position as the Representative of the Sovereign enabled me to do; and, I am happy to have received, at the moment of my departure from New-Brunswick, this assurance of the satisfaction of the Chamber of Commerce of this rising City, with the intercourse which it has been my duty to hold with it on subjects of deep and common interest to each.

I beg you to believe me, Sir,
Your very faithful obedient servant,
J. HARVEY.

The following are copies of Addresses presented to Sir John Harvey at his farewell Levee at Fredericton on the 26th inst. with his replies:—

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. and K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,—

We, the undersigned, Magistrates, Members of the Legislative Council and Assembly, Merchants and other Inhabitants of Fredericton, in the County of York, deeply participating in the regret which pervades all classes of the community throughout the Province, at Your Excellency's departure and retirement from the Administration of the Government of New-Brunswick, cannot take leave of Your Excellency without expressing the strong interest which we feel in the welfare of Your Excellency and Family, and assuring Your Excellency that the period of Your Administration of the Government will long be to us a subject of grateful recollection.

It was the agreeable task of the inhabitants of Fredericton, and of this County, to hail the arrival of Your Excellency with the pleasing anticipations which we derived from the high character with which you came amongst us, as one possessed of a personal knowledge and thorough insight into the state of Her Majesty's North American Colonies, physical and social, and not only as being versed in the arts of Civil Government, but as an Officer eminently distinguished for a bold and successful career on the Canada Frontier, shared by some of those who have now the honour to address you.

It is gratifying for us to reflect that these anticipations have been fully realized; the enlightened and conciliatory policy pursued by Your Excellency having successfully conducted us to the present advanced state of commercial prosperity and public improvement.

We should do injustice to our feelings were we not to avail ourselves of this opportunity, to express the high sense of respect and esteem which we entertain for Lady Harvey, and how fully we appreciate her many noble and excellent qualities, and the kind feeling which has marked her intercourse with the society of this place;—and we assure Your Excellency that you carry with you our fervent prayers for the happiness of yourself, Lady Harvey and Family; and we trust that ere long higher honours await you, and that brighter prospects will be opened for the exercise of Your Excellency's distinguished acquirements.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—

To have received the congratulations of so highly respectable a body of Her Majesty's subjects, as the Magistrates and other Inhabitants of the County of York and Town of Fredericton, upon my arrival in New-Brunswick, nearly four years ago, and now to have received an assurance, such as is conveyed in the present Address, of their regret at the termination of my Administration of the Government, and their approbation of the manner in which it has been conducted, are circumstances connected with my public life, which will always constitute to me a source of pride and satisfaction.

But Gentlemen, the words "pride and satisfaction," however correctly they may express the sentiments which your Address has excited, as regards myself, are feeble terms by which to attempt to describe the feelings which have arisen in my breast, from the manner in which you have been pleased to speak of Lady Harvey.

Gentlemen, by your just appreciation of Lady Harvey's character, you have conferred a personal obligation of the deepest kind upon every member of a family, which though about to be "separated," by unlooked for circumstances, can never be a "divided" one, so long as it may please God to spare to us that object of our common love and affection, of whom you have so kindly spoken.

In her name—in my own, and that of all my family, I thank you for your good wishes, and beg you to believe that they are warmly returned.

Gov. House, Fredericton, 27th April, 1841.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. and K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,—

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, Inhabitants of the County of Carleton, having heard with much regret, that Her Majesty has been pleased to relieve [illegible] own feelings allow you to depart from the Country without expressing the high sense we entertain of the manner in which you have conducted the Administration of this Province, during a period of great trial and responsibility; and the spirit of forbearance manifested by Your Excellency, at a time when the greatest excitement prevailed along the Frontier of this Province, has been mainly instrumental in preserving the tranquillity which now happily exists along the border, developing in Your Excellency's character both the Philanthropist and the Soldier; and we are well assured the pacific measures adopted by Your Excellency at that time, will ever endear the recollection of Your Excellency's Government to the People of this Province, and more particularly to the Inhabitants of this County.

We trust that Your Excellency's long and faithful services will receive from our Most Gracious Queen, that commendation which is the British Soldier's highest reward; and in conclusion we beg leave to assure Your Excellency that you will carry with you our best wishes for the health, happiness and prosperity of yourself, Lady Harvey and family, and with feelings of the deepest regret we bid Your Excellency farewell.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—

I thank you cordially for your expression of regret at the termination of my Administration of the Government of this Province, and of your approbation of the manner in which it has been conducted,—most especially do I thank you for this declaration of your satisfaction at the pacific course adopted by me towards a neighbouring State, at a period of great border excitement.

Such a declaration proceeding from such a quarter, must be regarded as unequivocally demonstrating the importance attached to the preservation of peace, by all honourable means, by those who are in the position most correctly to appreciate its value.

The County of Carleton is identified with the most anxious period of my Government, and I can never cease to feel a warm interest in all that concerns its prosperity.

Gov. House, Fredericton, April 27, 1841.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. & K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,—

We, the Magistrates, Freeholders, and others, Inhabitants of Queen's County, in the Province of New-Brunswick, beg leave to present this our respectful and dutiful Address to Your Excellency, on the eve of Your Excellency's lamented departure from this Province.

Deep and lasting will be our regret at Your Excellency's sudden recall from our Provincial Government, which has been administered so much to our satisfaction; and under whose beneficial influence all the greatest interests of the country have been so materially advanced, and the great and vital subject of Education so ably and unceasingly advocated and promoted.

In addition to these considerations, when we remember the happy results which flowed from Your Excellency's pacific policy, in reference to the then existing difficulties on our frontier, in the years 1838 and 1839, we are constrained to express our unbounded gratitude to Your Excellency for having under Providence so wisely averted from our country the horrors of a bloody and unnatural war.

When we reflect upon the harmony which has prevailed during Your Excellency's Administration, through every branch of the Provincial Government, we would sincerely pray that Your Excellency might be permitted to remain in your present station, were such prayer in accordance with the commands of our most gracious Sovereign; but, as Your Excellency's early departure is now rendered certain, we are happy in being enabled to pay this our just tribute of respect to Your Excellency, in the earnest hope that our beloved Queen will not fail hereafter amply and honorably to reward Your Excellency with those marks of her Royal favour, which, in our humble opinion, Your Excellency has so ably and deservedly earned.

To your amiable lady and family we also present our affectionate farewell; and we earnestly pray that Your Excellency, with them, may long be spared to enjoy those rewards and honours, which, we are happy to think, Your Excellency has so richly merited at the hands of our Most Gracious Sovereign.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have received your Address with feelings of the deepest gratification—and shall feel pride in referring to the declaration which it embodies, as one not the least satisfactory of the many proofs which have been presented to me, that the principles upon which my administration of the Government of this Province has been conducted, are in accordance with the sentiments and the wishes of its inhabitants.

Your expressions of "deep and lasting regret" at my recall, are to me very affecting—accompanied as they are by the assurance, that my exertions to advance the "great interests" of the country, prominent among which, must ever be regarded the "Education" of the rising generation, have not been unsuccessful.

To have averted an unnatural war, (unnatural because unnecessary,) in 1838 and '39 by a proceeding, which has been honoured by the marked expression of approbation of my Sovereign, has constituted to me a source of gratification, which is greatly enhanced by the present declaration of the satisfaction of Her Majesty's loyal subjects of the County of Queen's.

To promote the harmonious discharge of public duties, has always been with me an object of my unceasing endeavours, in relation to every department of the public service, over which I have ever presided; and that I have not wholly failed in effecting this important object, under the circumstances in which I have been placed in this Province, I cannot deny myself the gratification of believing upon the assurances conveyed in your Address, and those from various other quarters.

Cordially and affectionately do Lady Harvey, my family, and myself, breathe our fervent prayer for all of earthly happiness and prosperity, for those who have thus kindly tendered us their good wishes.

J. HARVEY.

Government House, Fredericton, April 28, 1841.

Arrival of the Britannia
AT HALIFAX.

At an early hour on Thursday morning, the Steamer *Maid of the Mist* returned from Windsor, whither she had conveyed Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY and family, bringing the passengers for this City by the Royal Mail Steamer *Britannia*, which arrived at Halifax on Tuesday afternoon, in fourteen days from Liverpool.

There not being time to despatch the Mail for this City, *via* Windsor, we have not obtained our regular files of papers, but by the attention of several of the passengers we have been favoured with Liverpool papers of the 20th April, London of the 19th, and Cork of the 14th, from which we have made extracts for this day's impression. The principal news of moment is the reported settlement of the dispute between Great Britain and China, of which we have given the particulars.

The Liverpool Standard, of the 20th April, in noticing the postponement of Mr. M'Leod's trial, and the certainty of his being able to prove an *alibi* to the charge against him—asks, "but what is that to the purpose? A national affront has been put upon us by his imprisonment, and no acquittal can cure it. Truly may we be taunted with being valiant only towards China and small deer of that description; but extremely placable and peaceable towards those who use our own language, if this affair be suffered to go off in a manner so little creditable to us."

The Liverpool Times considers the delay of Mr. McLeod's trial as the result of an arrangement between the Representatives of the two Governments, and expects very soon to hear of his discharge.

The London Times thinks it quite evident that the M'Leod affair is about to be amicably huddled up in a series of ingeniously contrived shifts, which savour rather strongly of elaborate skulking.

The London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette of the 14th April, is disposed to doubt the truth of the news from China, on account of no notice of the capture of the Bogue forts and other proceedings of the British forces in China having been published in the London Gazette.

There was no intelligence in England of the steamer President, up to the latest date—when she would be out forty days. Strong hopes were there entertained that she had been disabled and got into Bermuda. The rate of insurance on her had risen to 75 guineas per cent. and even at that there were few disposed to take a risk.

COMMODORE NAPIER.—This brave and intrepid officer, with many of his gallant companions in arms, arrived at Liverpool in the steamer *Oriental* from Egypt on the 14th April. His arrival caused an unusual excitement in the town, and all classes were anxious to do him honour. A large party of gentlemen, headed by the Mayor, invited the Hero of Sidon to a public dinner, at which, on his health being drunk, he gave a graphic description of the part he took in bringing about a reconciliation between Mehemet Ali and the Sultan. Sir Charles appears now to be disengaged and ready to obey the call of his Queen and Country to undertake the most difficult and dangerous service in any part of the world.

The Earl of Cardigan has again brought himself into unenviable notoriety, by having caused a soldier of his regiment to undergo the punishment of flogging (to which he had been sentenced by a Court Martial for drunkenness) in less than an hour after the conclusion of Divine Service at Hounslow barracks on a Sunday.

From the London Times, April 9.

CHINA, INDIA, AND EGYPT.

The overland mail reached the Post Office between the hours of nine and ten this morning. Our dates are from Chusan to the 20th December, from Macao to the 27th of January, from Singapore to the 25th of January, from Calcutta to the 18th of February, from Madras to the 20th of February, [illegible] March.

The steamer Enterprise had arrived at Calcutta from Macao on the 14th of February, bringing despatches for the home authorities, which were forwarded to Bombay by express, and thence transmitted to Suez by the Victoria steamer. It appears, that in consequence of the insincerity and tardiness displayed by the Imperial Commissioner, preparations were made on the morning of the 9th of January for attacking the outposts of the Bogue forts. About 700 Sepoys, 200 European soldiers, and 400 seamen and marines, were embarked under the command of Major Pratt, of Her Majesty's 26th Regiment, in the steamers Enterprise, Nemesis, and Madagascar, and landed in the vicinity of the fort of Chuenpee. At the same time Her Majesty's Ships Calliope, Larne and Hyacinth, opened a cannonade on the lower battery of the fort, while the steamers Nemesis and Queen threw shells into the upper tower which commanded it. The latter was soon taken possession of by the British troops, who poured down a heavy fire of musketry on all the lower works, and quickly drove the Chinese from their guns. In two hours the fort was in possession of the English, with a loss of only 3 killed and 23 wounded: that of the Chinese is estimated at from 500 to 700. Many were killed in the attempt to escape, by jumping down from their embrasures, a depth of twenty feet, to the rocks below. The ships and crews escaped unhurt, although the fort mounted 35 guns. At the same time the fort of Tycocktow was attacked by another squadron operating about three miles to the southward, under command of Capt. Herbert, of the Samarang, supported by the Druid, Modeste, and Columbine. A heavy fire was opened on the fort, and promptly returned, but the Chinese guns were speedily disabled, and a party of seamen landed to seize the fort. The Chinese made a spirited resistance, but were soon overpowered, and the fort captured. The first Lieutenant of the Samarang was wounded in the assault.

The steam vessels then attacked the fleet of junks lying in Ansin's Bay, but owing to the shallowness of the water only the Nemesis could approach them, towing twelve armed boats from her Majesty's ships. Her first rocket set fire to the powder magazine of one junk: 18 others were blown up by their own crews, and the rest escaped into the inner waters. Next morning her Majesty's ship Blenheim began to throw shells into the batteries at Wantong, and was preparing to attack the chief fort of Anunghoy, when the Chinese Commander in Chief made a communication to Captain Elliott, who thereupon desisted from further hostilities. On the 20th of January a circular was addressed by the British Plenipotentiary to her Majesty's subjects in China, announcing that preliminary arrangements between the Imperial Commissioner and himself had been made, to the following effect:—

"1. The cession of the island and harbour of Hong Kong to the British crown. All just charges and duties to the empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa.

"2. An indemnity to the British Government of 6,000,000 dollars, 1,000,000 dollars payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments, ending in 1846.

"3. Direct official intercourse between the countries upon an equal footing.

"4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese new year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement. Details remain matter of negotiation."

No intelligence of importance has been received from Scinde or Affghanistan during the present month. Nusseir Khan is still at large, but there are strong reasons to hope that he will surrender himself. Dost Mahomed had, on the 10th of February, proceeded from Ferozepore to Loodenah. He was desirous to go to Calcutta to see Lord Auckland, but it was doubtful if this would be permitted.

The Punjaub is in a very unsettled state. Sheir Sing had deposed the Ranee, after the attack on the citadel of Lahore, which lasted three days; but the authority of his new Rajah is far from being generally recognized. General Court had been obliged to make his escape from Lahore to Ferozpore, in consequence of a mutiny among his troops. The Governor General of Bengal had issued an order breaking up and disgracing the natives of the 2d Light Cavalry, which recently deserted its European officers while leading them against Dost Mahomed's cavalry.

Major General Sir Robert Dick has arrived at Madras from Bengal, and assumed the command of the former presidency.

We have also letters from Alexandria to the 25th ult., where the Pasha was awaiting the decision of the Divan, but had declared his determination to concede nothing beyond the payment of a fixed yearly tribute, and to allow no interference in the details of his Government. As if in defiance of the hatti-scheriff of the 22d of January, he had ordered the army to be increased to 70,000, was daily bringing in conscripts in fetters to Cairo, had stopped the supplies of corn shipped at Suez for the Holy Cities, which form their yearly tribute from Egypt, and had raised the French Colonel of Engineers, M. Galise, who recently fortified Alexandria, and was now strengthening Cairo, to the rank of a Bey on full pay, 15 purses, (£750) per annum.—Three regiments had been ordered from Cairo to garrison Alexandria, and none of the Pasha's sailors were permitted to leave the City for a moment. The frontiers of Egypt were much disturbed.—Melik Ninir was said to have beaten Ahmed, the Pasha's Governor of Kartoom. The two great Bedouin tribes on the west of the Nile were engaged in warfare on their own account, and the peaceable inhabitants engaged in the collection of natron at the lakes south of Alexandria had been extensively plundered. The Pasha had formed an alliance with the Bedouins of the Desert, on the borders of Syria, exempting them from tribute, &c., and was preparing them to fortify Gaza. His present force is said to be 55,000 men.

Dr. Grassi had returned to Alexandria, leaving 800 men to purify or burn the infected villages in the Delta, where only the plague now exhibited itself. This year the small pox had also spread its ravages at the same season. In the villages infected by plague, the inhabitants had been compelled by military force to wash themselves, clothes, and furniture. Hardly one of those attacked by the disease recovered. All one household, at Jahu Jalleeh, of 28 persons, were carried out dead, and lastly the owner, an old Bey, who governed the village. At Alexandria the plague was now nearly restricted to the sailors and soldiers, whose barracks are the ordinary filthy family huts; the cases from 10 to 13 per day; 88 are under treatment in the hospital, but the majority die before they can be removed there.

Although the merchants of Liverpool had sent a very complimentary address to the Pasha, nothing real or practical had as yet been done by him to open the trade of Egypt according to the treaty of commerce and navigation of Balti Liman, and great dissatisfaction was felt amongst the Syrians still detained in Egypt. Numbers were to be seen in the regiments of cavalry encamped outside of Alexandria. These two points, but chiefly the latter, had given rise to the coolness and dissatisfaction observed between the Pasha and Commodore Napier previous to the departure of the latter.—The Maronite Emirs and Druiz Sheiks, had, however, arrived safely at Beyrout.

From the Morning Advertiser.

Again are all the direful prognostications of the Tories destined to end only in the discomfiture and exposure of their promulgators.

Short as the pecuniary indemnity undoubtedly is of the amount of property destroyed—independently of the expense of the expedition to enforce redress, yet is this deficiency abundantly compensated by the other items of the arrangement.

Hong-Kong is an Island in the Canton River, about ten miles in length and five in breadth, with good anchorage; and though in some respects ineligible as a military position, yet, from affording a local habitation, and a name to British authority in the Chinese Empire, must secure for it a respect which it has not hitherto received, and give a confidence and security to our commerce which it could never have enjoyed while left at the mercy of Chinese caprice, and tolerated, not as a matter of right, but as a matter of special favour and condescension.

Our commerce with China is now to be placed under the superintendence of representatives, duly authorised by the respective governments of the two countries; and as official relations are to be established on a footing of perfect equality, it will not be exposed to annoyance and interruption from those absurd and monstrous pretensions under which the Chinese frequently attempted the perpetration of the grossest frauds.

The establishment of commercial relations with the Chinese on a footing of equality, would, in itself, more than tenfold compensate all the losses that Great Britain has experienced in the hostile transactions now so happily brought to a conclusion. If, instead of having the trade, as hitherto, confined to one locality, it were allowed unrestricted access along the eastern coast, and wherever the wants of the Chinese might invite its approach, it would be impossible to calculate the advantages which Great Britain would derive from having her manufactures thus freely admitted to a mart comprising a population to the enormous amount of *three hundred and seventy millions*. To this result we confidently look as a sequence of admitting an equality in our official relations. The Chinese yield to no people on earth in industry, or even in enterprise, wherever the restrictions of their government afford scope to it, or when it can escape the despotic vigilance of the authorities. Free intercourse with such a people would give an impetus to British commerce, unprecedented in its previous annals.

STATE OF TRADE.—*Leeds.*—There has been rather more business done at the Cloth Halls this week than last. The quantity of goods sold was, nevertheless, much below an average, and at prices which can scarcely remunerate the manufacturer. The clothiers generally are, however, acting very cautiously, and the stocks on hand being much less than usual at this season, should there be even a moderate demand, they will be enabled to do better as regards profit. Business has been rather brisker in the warehouses this week, although the buyers continue to purchase more sparingly than usual at this season.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Since Tuesday there has not been the least favourable change in either the Cloth or Yarn Markets; the tendency on the contrary, of both is, if any thing, downwards. It was thought, previous to the arrival of intelligence from China, that if very extensive orders did not arrive from that quarter, short time would be resorted to; but nothing of that kind has been heard of. On the whole, things are most gloomy and depressed.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—*Timber Market.*—Red Pine, per ft. 1s. 5d. to 2s. 3d,; Yellow do. 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d.; Planks, per ft. of 2 ins. thick, 2½d. to 3d.; Lathwood, per fath. £4 10s. to £6; Staves, Quebec, red, 1½ in. thick and 5½ ft. long, per 1200, £45 to £65; do. Puncheon, £13 to £20.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—Monday, April 19.—During the last seven days we have had a large arrival, upwards of 10,000 qrs. of Wheat from the English coast with a moderate supply thence and from Ireland of every other article of the Corn trade. The imports from abroad include 3840 qrs. of Wheat and 5500 brls. of Flour. The Wheat has been chiefly from the lower Baltic ports, and a fair portion of it has gone into the hands of the millers at 10s. per 70 lbs. duty paid; but the trade generally has continued dull, and at Friday's market inferior samples of free Foreign, as well as Irish, were sold at 2d. to 3d. per bushel below our last quotations. All descriptions of Flour have sold slowly, and have barely sustained their previous value.

APRIL 20.—*Tea.*—The news from China has placed the market in a very unsettled state; the few transactions that have taken place are at a decline of fully 2d. per lb. on all common kinds; in the better sorts, nothing has been done.—The Sugar market also continues in a most unsettled state, with little business doing—600 boxes of white Havanna have been taken for export at 30s. per cwt. Sales of Molasses are chiefly confined to good qualities, of which about 200 puns. have been sold, chiefly Demerara, at 27s. to 27s. 6d. and Antigua at 30s. per cwt.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES.—By an Order in Council, inserted in Tuesday's Gazette, it is declared, that the ships of all such foreign powers as have treaties of reciprocity with this country, and the cargoes imported or exported therein, shall be admitted on payment of a like rate of duties and tolls with those charged on British vessels and their cargoes. This order is one of very considerable importance to the mercantile and shipping classes, and of some interest to the public generally.

Prince Albert has presented the committee for superintending the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square, a donation of 100 guineas.

The King of Hanover has given directions for the dismantling of his apartments in St. James' Palace; waggon loads of valuable articles are daily sent off.

Admiral Stopford is appointed the new Governor of Greenwich Hospital. The same Gazette announces the appointment of Prince Albert as Ranger of Windsor Park.

Sir George Arthur has arrived in town from Upper Canada. Sir George transacted business on Saturday at the Colonial Office.—*Times, April* 19.

A reward of £100 has been offered to any person who will give such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons who committed the late robbery at Windsor Castle.—Richd. Lovegrove, the person charged with the robbery, has been set at liberty, the evidence against him not being deemed conclusive.

Father Matthew, in a recent progress through the North of Ireland, made 2000 proselytes while changing horses at Athboy.

The depression in trade is now so great that there are no fewer than three thousand empty dwellings in the borough of Stockport. All the mills are now working only eight hours per day.

Messrs. Wakefield and Son, London stockbrokers, have absconded, leaving a deficiency of £73,000, the loss of much of which sum will fall upon ladies who had entrusted their property with these parties.

Launch of a War Steamer.—The Geyser, of 1050 tons, which was laid down at the latter end of last year, has just been launched from Pembroke dockyard. She will be supplied with guns of the largest calibre, and got ready for sea immediately. Four other war steamers, of similar size and description, have been ordered to be built without delay.

Railroads for Ireland.—A number of English capitalists, at the head of whom are the Messrs. Baring, have come forward with the necessary funds. They are to be secured by the Government at a certain per centage on their outlay.

Emigration of Ship Carpenters.—We hear that upwards of 40 operative ship-carpenters, allured by the temptations of *High Wages* and *Cheap Food*, have agreed to emigrate from this port to Miramichi. They are to sail on Monday. 'Tis thus the Timber Duties and the Corn Laws drive our our artizans and transplant our staple manufacture.—*Sunderland Herald.*

Miserable destitution of the Spanish Treasury.—The budget for the present year, just presented by the *ad interim* minister of finance, exhibits a deficiency of 221,197,751 reals (£2,220,000 sterling) or about one-fourth of the entire revenue of the country. Queen Christina's allowance had not been paid at all, and only one-third of the sum assigned to her daughter.

RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.—The differences existing between Persia and Great Britain have been satisfactorily arranged, the Schah of Persia having declared himself ready to cede the fortress of Gurian, taken by his troops in the last war.

The *Commerce* publishes an extract from the *Augsburg Gazette*, announcing that the country from Diarbekir to the banks of the Tigris was in full insurrection, and asks, what has become of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, so much spoken of in the London protocols?

The Chamber of Deputies granted, on Thursday by a majority of 195 against 57, all the extraordinary and supplementary credits for 1841, required for the departments of War, Marine, and Public Works, and amounting together to a sum of upwards of 200,000,000f.

The *Univers* asserts that M. Thiers had made his peace with Count Mole, and that those statesmen were now the best friends possible.

The *Gazette of Upper Germany* of the 13th inst. under the head of Vienna, announces that the Austrian Government will not contract any loan for the present, or at least not until next Autumn. This fact, adds the Gazette, is a proof that the Austrian Government has no fear that the peace of Europe will be disturbed.

THE ARMY.—It seems to be admitted on all sides that our army must be increased, to meet not only contingencies, but actual warfare. The state of India is such that it will no longer be possible to keep our possessions there with our present feeble force there. It is expected in military circles that, shortly after the recess, notwithstanding what occurred in the debates on the army estimates last month, the Secretary-at-War will come down to the house with a proposition for a considerable augmentation. This has been variously stated at from 3,000 to 10,000 men. The most economical way, and probably that which will be adopted, will be, instead of increasing the number of regiments to add to the strength of those already formed.

Hong Kong is to be garrisoned by the 18th Royal Irish, and our gallant countryman Sir Hugh Gough, Commander-in-Chief of the China expedition, will establish head quarters there.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

36th—The draft, consisting of one officer, one sergeant, and 63 rank and file, accompanied by an armed party, marched from Clare Castle (head quarters,) April 10th, for Cork, where it will arrive on the 15th, until embarkation in the Enterprise freight ship (413 tons) for conveyance to Halifax, Nova-Scotia, there to join the service companies.

69th—The draft, consisting of Captain Dutton, Lieut. A. Rolland, and Ensign Parker, with two sergeants, and 82 rank and file, marched from Nenagh for Fermoy, April 13th, to occupy barracks until ordered into Cork.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Committee of the Chamber of Commerce
FOR THE
CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

A Report of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, for the year now about to end, is most respectfully submitted at this General Meeting of the Members, prior to the election of Office Bearers for the ensuing year.

The vast advantages which promise to result to this and the other North American Colonies, from opening a Canal to connect the waters of the Bay of Fundy with those of the Saint Lawrence, are now so universally acknowledged, that your Committee deemed it to be their duty, ever since the reply to their Petition addressed to Her Most Gracious Majesty regarding this most important object, to persevere in their exertions; and when His Excellency the Governor General visited New-Brunswick in July last, they had the honour to present to him an Address, together with various documents connected with this undertaking, praying His Excellency to promote the general wishes of the community in regard to a Survey being made by some competent Engineer of Great Britain;—this application of your Committee resulted in the sum of £500 being given towards the service, in aid of £1000 heretofore granted by this Province. It is to be hoped the Executive, having those funds at its disposal, besides £200 lately granted by Prince Edward Island, will urge on this work, even if Nova Scotia may have appropriated nothing towards it, and, by this means, secure the thanks of a public, which fully appreciate the utility of the work.

The Governor General, in reply to the Address of your Committee, also stated his willingness to promote the object of a Daily Mail between this City and Halifax—the reduction of Postages, &c. &c.—regarding which your Committee had fully petitioned Earl Litchfield, the Postmaster General in England. Lord Sydenham observed that those subjects of great importance "shall all receive my "best attention, and I shall be most happy to pro-"mote, when I can, their advancement, either by "facilitating the adoption of the necessary arrange-"ments in the other Provinces, or by representa-"tions to Her Majesty's Government at home;" and the inhabitants of British America may rest [illegible] pledges. Indeed the immediate granting of the £500 above spoken of, and the labours of the Post Office Commissioners now and for some time past engaged at Montreal, show that those objects have fully engaged His Lordship's consideration.

His Excellency Sir John Harvey having received a communication from Lord John Russell, dated 18th June last, respecting the Deck Load Act of the Imperial Parliament, with directions that its substance should be stated to the Chamber of Commerce, your Committee were gratified to find that their representations to the Colonial Secretary respecting the deck loads of vessels engaged in the West India trade, had been fully attended to, and that an alteration in the Act of Parliament would prevent any such restriction in future. This has been done.

Such varied and voluminous communications regarding the duties exacted on the importation into this Port of Flour and Salted Provisions, have been had by your Committee with different Public Officers—the Colonial Secretary in London—the Governor General—the Lieutenant Governor of the Province—and, through the Collector of this Port, with the Commissioners of Customs in London, that it would be tedious were your Committee even to enter upon the principal topics adverted to; suffice it to say, that while it is asserted by some that the Act never intended Flour, &c., merely because these were articles fit and necessary for the Fisheries, to be imported into Saint John, to an unlimited extent, duty free, others are convinced such was the view of Parliament, in order to foster the important and paramount object of British Fisheries, even to the loss of duty on such Goods, if used otherwise—but the *intentions* of Acts of Parliament can only be had from their words. The Attorney and Solicitor General of Great Britain observe—"We are of opinion that the articles speci-"fied in the proviso to sec. 9 of 3 and 4 William "IV. cap. 59, may be imported, duty free, without "requiring the party to produce proof, in the first "instance, of his intention to use them in the Fish-"eries, or requiring him, subsequently, to prove "that they have been actually and bona fide, con-"sumed in the Fisheries." Lord Sydenham having stated, on receiving a copy of the Petition of your Committee to the Colonial Secretary, that he would "not fail to call the attention of the Secre-"tary of State to this subject, and to recommend "that the trade of New-Brunswick, in these arti-"cles, should be placed on a footing as favourable "as that of any other Colony in British North "America," the inhabitants of this Province may rest assured some remedy will soon be applied; and by a Treasury letter of 11th ultimo, received through the Lieutenant Governor, it appears Her Majesty's Ministers are about to repeal the old and provide a new Customs Bill, "for the purpose of "introducing a *more uniform* system of duties in "British America," or, in other words, for placing the tax payers in Halifax (as they always have been by Law, though not in practice,) on the same footing as those in Saint John. Your Committee are satisfied the contest is now about to end, and they have only to express their regret that the Collector at this Port did not at first apply for, procure, and publish the opinions of the Law Officers in New-Brunswick, and, acting under the same, or by an order of the Lieutenant Governor, have relieved himself from much doubt and trouble, and, at the same time, probably relieved this public from the payment of large sums of money, and certainly from a long continued and most unnecessary anxiety.

Your Committee, on the 14th August last, published a statement shewing the means and sources by which the imports of the Province were paid, for the year ending 5th January, 1840; and from the attention of the Collector of the Customs, in furnishing a list of the imports and exports for last year, the now to be elected Committee will soon be enabled to publish a similar voucher for the year ending 5th January, 1841. Such documents are highly useful, not only for the information of parties residing in the Colonies, but also for those at a distance, as furnishing correct data whereby to judge of the extent and mode of our trade; and your Committee would respectfully recommend to their successors, that they should endeavour to have such statements published every year. It may be well to observe, that the imports of Saint John and its out-stations, for the year ending 5th January, 1840, as stated in the Custom House return, having amounted to £1,433 474, sterling, or £1,592,748, currency, only a small ad valorem duty on such extensive imports can be required to yield a Revenue fully equal to the wants of a population of about 150,000. The above amount of Revenue is exclusive of duties derived from imports at St. Andrews, and also from the sale of Crown Lands, Timber, &c. &c. If from the amount above stated, there should be deducted £100,000, currency, as value of imports in articles the growth and produce of the adjoining Colonies, (and which, in the opinion of your Committee, can never be taxed by any of them in their mutual exchanges, without injury,) there would still remain a balance, which, even at 5 per cent. ad valorem, should so much be required, and whether the articles were British or Foreign—or whether imported in British or Foreign vessels, would, at the same rate of duty, yield nearly £75,000. To this might be added, and without injury, the difference between this 5 per cent. ad valorem, as placed on the value of the Rum, Gin, Whisky and Brandy imported during the same year, and *one half* of the duties actually collected on the same articles at the Treasury, viz.:—

5 per cent. on £1,592,748		
Off, 100,000		
	1,492,741	£74,637 0 0
Less—5 per cent. as duty in Rum, Gin, Whisky and Brandy, included in the above, those articles being valued by the Custom House returns at £83,550, currency, ...		4,177 0 0
		70,460 0 0
Add—*One half* the sum collected at the Treasury as duties on those articles during the same year—namely, £27,438, currency, . . .		13,718 0 0
		£84,179 0 0

If the imposts on trade in New-Brunswick were made merely equal to the acknowledged, and not forced wants of her small population, and the energies of the country left to develope themselves, without being pushed into unnatural directions, owing to excessive duties on importations, this country would soon spring up into a more solid, and it may be, a more permanent species of wealth, than now exists; and this the more especially, if articles the growth and produce of New-Brunswick were, through the agency of the British Government, admitted into Foreign States on the same low scale of duties as are actually necessary to be imposed on imports here. Such a system would, at same time, reduce the expense and simplify the collecting of the Revenue, and, from want of adequate remuneration, put a stop to contraband trade; for no contraband trade would be followed, if duties were so reduced.—Your Committee rejoice to hear that it is proposed by the new Customs' Act of the Imperial Parliament, to restrict duties paid on the articles therein specified, when introduced into these Colonies, to 7 per cent. ad *valorem*; and they hope that our Colonial Legislature will follow out this truly liberal and enlightened policy of the Parent Government, and not neutralize (as heretofore,) the benefits anticipated from the operation of the Act, by the addition, on the same articles, of heavy and onerous Provincial taxes.

New-Brunswick has inexhaustible supplies of Timber, Gypsum, Coals, Grindstones,—she has excellent Fisheries, a good soil, a healthy, though severe climate,—Sea Ports open at all seasons of the year,—and unexampled facility of inland communication; but she has, after being settled sixty years, only 150,000 inhabitants. It is the interest and the duty of the Merchant, and indeed of every man in the Province, to keep taxation down to the lowest scale which the actual wants of the Province will admit, otherwise, the expenses of living, reacting on labour, must soon affect the exports of the country, by raising the price of Timber, Deals, and Ships to such an extent, as must materially check, if it does not put a stop to, their production and export.

Your Committee, in December last, had the honour to address the Colonial Secretary in London, praying that the alterations contemplated in the Customs' Bill of July, respecting the repeal of the old Wine Duties, and the introduction of Teas into these Colonies from Foreign States, on payment of a small *ad valorem* duty, should be carried out this year—and they will no doubt be so, in the Act at present under consideration in Parliament, as stated in the letter from the Treasury of the 11th ultimo, heretofore adverted to.—Your Committee and their predecessors have urged on the Provincial Legislature, and on the Imperial Parliament, for years past, the propriety of reducing the duties on all, but particularly on low priced Wines, and they are gratified to find their views at length adopted, though not, it is to be deplored, until a most extensive contraband trade has been created and fostered by delay.

Captain Robb, of Her Majesty's Ship *Satellite*, having been stationed in the Bay of Fundy during last year, for protection of the fisheries, and having devoted much time and attention to those interests, and made valuable reports to His Excellency regarding the same—the Navigation of the Bay—the state of the Light Houses, and other public objects; your Committee had the honour, through the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Admiral on the Station, of thanking Captain Robb for his valuable services.

Your Committee prepared and forwarded to the Legislature, in January last, a Petition praying that a Revenue Cutter might be provided, for the protection of lives and property in cases of shipwreck or distress, and for checking the extensive contraband trade, called into operation by the high duties existing.—The same Petition also urged, that such part of the Revenue Act as imposed a duty on Colonial Leather and Beer, imported from Nova-Scotia, might, in the new Revenue Bill, be left out. Neither of the requests were complied with. While no duty arises from this petty provision in the Revenue Act, its existence has the effect, nevertheless, of preventing the Commissioners of Customs in London from proclaiming all trade between Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, in articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of either Colony, or of their Fisheries, to be a Coasting Trade, as such cannot be allowed, when any clashing duties between those adjoining Colonies exist. The consequence is, that the coasting trade of both Provinces must, for a time, continue to suffer, both as regards their delay and expenses; although your Committee have no doubt, that time, as usual, will enable the Legislature to view the circumstance, as they must now do the coasting trade within the Province, *in its true bearing*.

To the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, your Committee tender their thanks for his conduct respecting this Transire question, that officer having done every thing in his power to promote what he, the mercantile community, and the owners of coasting vessels, consider an extremely desirable object.

No notice has, so far as your Committee are aware, been yet given that Captain Bayfield's services on a survey of the Bay of Fundy are about to begin. It was by him expected that 1838 would have ended his survey in the St. Lawrence, but it seems to have been more tedious than he anticipated. The survey of this Bay is much required, and it is sincerely to be hoped will soon be commenced.

Your Committee, like their predecessors, always met with kindness and assistance from the various parties to whom, on manifold subjects, they have had to make application; and in performing a duty of an arduous nature, and from which not the most distant personal advantage can arise to the individuals of your Committee, this, necessarily, is their only gratification.

From Sir John Harvey, who is now about to quit the Province, uniform attention to the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce has ever been experienced, and not one of your Committee has been more strenuous in promoting the objects mentioned in this and former Reports, than has been the Lieutenant Governor. Having no object in view but public good, your Committee fully anticipate a like degree of interest on the part of Sir William Colebrooke; and, without presuming, in any manner, to bespeak the co-operation of His Excellency, they hope, as they expect, on his departure from New-Brunswick, that he will enjoy a like degree of satisfaction, as his predecessor in office must do, in having aided a body of men, who, with no expectation of reward, have devoted much time and labour for the benefit of the public.

L. DONALDSON, *President.*
E. DEW. RATCHFORD, } *Vice*
WILLIAM WALKER, } *Presidents.*
I. WOODWARD, *Secretary.*
WM. MACKAY, S. L. LUGRIN,
JOHN DUNCAN, JOHN WISHART,
JOHN KERR, JAMES WHITNEY,
ROBT. D. WILMOT, H. G. KINNEAR.

[Two of the Committee, JOHN POLLOK and JOHN WALKER, Esq. absent from the Province.]

Saint John, 29th April, 1841.

The Halifax Mail, with the English letters and papers, which left on Wednesday evening, and was due last night, arrived at 1 o'clock this afternoon, just as our paper was going to press. While satisfied of the anxiety of the Deputy Postmaster General at Halifax to forward the Mails to this City with as little delay as possible, we think it would be desirable that some arrangement should be made with the proprietors of the steamers plying to Windsor during the summer, to establish the periods at which their vessels would be in Windsor during the season, by which English Mails might be sent from Halifax to that place with certainty of meeting one or other of the steamers there, at the stated times, to receive them. Such an arrangement is necessary for the guidance of the Deputy Postmaster General, would guard this community against disappointment, and relieve the Post Office Department at Halifax from much blame.

It has been currently reported in town for some days past, we know not on what authority, that His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke has been instructed by the Home Government to direct the Hon. Thomas Baillie to resume the office of Surveyor General of this Province, which he conditionally resigned upwards of a year since, and to which the Hon. John S. Saunders had been provisionally appointed. Rumour also adds that the Hon. Mr. Saunders is to succeed to the first vacant Judgeship that may occur in the Province.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the *Bank of New Brunswick*, held on Monday, the following Gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Dr. John Boyd, L. H. DeVeber, R. F. Hazen, Nehemiah Merritt, Thomas Leavitt, Hon. Hugh Johnston, W. P. Ranney, G. Swinney, and C. C. Stewart, Esquires: and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Thomas Leavitt, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the *Commercial Bank of New Brunswick*, held on Tuesday, the following Gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Noah Disbrow, R. L. Hazen, R. M. Jarvis, Thos. Merritt, D. J. M'Laughlin, Lewis Burns, Robert D. Wilmot, W. O. Smith, A. S. Perkins, Charles Ward, Stephen Wiggins, G. T. Ray, and John Wishart, Esquires: and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Lewis Burns, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

CUNARD'S STEAMERS.—The Britannia brought out ninety passengers—fifty-eight of whom landed