

THURSDAY, March 11.

Mr. RAE reported, from the Committee appointed to consider if any and what further measures should be taken by this House this session, for obtaining redress for the American Loyalists and Provincial disbanded Troops, and their Representatives; and he read the Report in his place, and delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

Mr. LONGWORTH reported from the Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts; and he read the Report in his place, and delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

Ordered, That the said Report be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Thursday next.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee on the further consideration of the Bill for the appointment of Fish Inspectors, and to continue and amend the Act for regulating the size and quality of Fish Barrels and Ties, being read; The House accordingly resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Gorman (the Chairman) reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto. Mr. Speaker having put the question, "Shall the Report of the Committee be received?" The House divided thereon: Yeas—Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Messrs. Yeo, Le Lacheur, Longworth, Forbes, Macfarlane, Fraser, Beck, Dalziel, Macneill, Hudson, Montgomery, W. Dingwell, D. Macdonald, Macintosh, 15.

Nays—Messrs. Rae, Maclean, Gorman, 3. So it was carried in the affirmative. The Report was then received; and the amendments reported from the Committee being again read at the Clerk's Table, were agreed to by the House.

FRIDAY, March 12.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee on the consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Messages of the 6th inst. being read; The House accordingly resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. D. Macdonald (the Chairman) reported, that the Committee had come to several Resolutions, which he was directed to submit to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same. Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Mr. Thomson, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a Bill to prevent the interment of human bodies within the limits of the Town of Georgetown, and for laying out Burial Grounds in the Common thereof; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Adjoined. Mr. Fraser moved that the Bill for the regulation of the Fishery Reserves in this Island be read a third time. Mr. Longworth moved, in amendment, that the said Bill be read a third time "this day three months."

The House divided on the motion of amendment: Yeas—Messrs. Longworth, Yeo, Hudson, J. S. Macdonald, 4. Nays—Messrs. Fraser, Beck, Montgomery, Forbes, Le Lacheur, Macneill, Gorman, Clark, W. Dingwell, J. Dingwell, Macintosh, Macfarlane, D. Macdonald, Dalziel, Thomson, 15.

So it passed in the negative. The said Bill was then read a third time, passed, and sent to the Council for concurrence. Mr. D. Macdonald, from the Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the Lieutenant Governor's Messages of the 6th inst. reported Resolutions for referring the Petition of the Agricultural Society, the Petition of William and Andrew Miller, Murray Harbor, and the Report of the state of Poplar Island Bridge, to the Committee of Supply.

The other Petitions transmitted to the House by His Excellency were severally referred to select Committees, to report thereon; with the exception of that of certain merchants and other inhabitants of Georgetown, praying that the salary of the Sub-Collector of Customs, at that port, be increased. The Committee reported, that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the said Petition.

Mr. Thomson moved, in amendment, that the said Petition be referred to a Select Committee, to report thereon; which amendment was negatived, on the following division: Yeas—Messrs. Thomson, Maclean, J. Dingwell, Beck, Longworth, Gorman, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, 7. Nays—13.

The Resolution reported from the Committee was then agreed to. The Bill to prevent the carrying of sticks and other weapons at Elections was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Council.

The Bill for the appointment of Fish Inspectors, and to continue and amend the Act regulating the size and quality of Fish Barrels and Ties, was read the third time. Mr. D. Macdonald proposed an amendment to the said Bill, to the effect that all prosecutions for offences under the Act should be commenced within three months—agreed to.

An engrossed clause was offered to be added to the Bill, by way of Rider, enacting that no Herrings, Mackerel or Alewives imported or brought into this Island in bulk, shall be allowed to be sold in that state after fourteen days from the date of their importation; but must afterwards be barreled off, and duly weighed, inspected, and branded, under a penalty not exceeding £5, nor less than 20s. for each offence. Several members expressed their determination to vote against the bill altogether, if this clause was inserted. It was, however, carried, after a long discussion, on the following division: Yeas, 10. Nays, 9.

The Clause was then ordered to be inserted in the Bill, and to make part thereof, by way of rider. A motion being made that the Bill and Rider do pass, the House again divided. Yeas, 11. Nays, 10. So it was carried in the affirmative, and sent to the Council for their concurrence.

The Georgetown Burying Ground Bill was read a second time, committed, reported with amendments, and ordered to be engrossed.

LANDS IN PRINCETOWN ROYALTY.

Mr. CLARK presented a Petition from the inhabitants of Princetown and Royalty, praying the House to take into consideration the present mode of disposing of Crown Lands in that Royalty. He (Mr. C.) said that the Petitioners are labouring under many hardships from the present system of disposing of Crown Lands, many of these men have located on those lands under leases, and after occupying and improving the same for several years, for want of a perfect title are at last either to part with their locations and improvements, or to take their chance to purchase them in at public sale. The Petitioners only seek a change in the present mode of disposing of those lands—and to effect this, they pray that the House would address Her Majesty on the subject. Mr. C. then moved that a Committee be appointed, for that purpose.

Mr. PALMER could not go the full length with the hon. member (Mr. Clark). He could see no necessity for altering the present mode of disposing of Crown Lands in this Island. The old system of disposing of Crown Lands, merely for the fees of office, was complained of by the country as partial, and savouring of favoritism, and was, in consequence, changed to the mode of letting at competition above an upset price; but it turned out that lands under this mode were put up at enormous prices. An address was consequently sent home from the Legislature, complaining that the lands were over-valued by the Surveyor General, when further directions were sent out to that officer, regulating his future conduct in disposing of those lands—by which he was instructed to offer them at a lower price, after a certain interval of time from the first letting, where they did not sell at such first price. He (Mr. P.) could not see what preference a man who might have settled upon a piece of Crown Land and improved it to some extent, should have beyond any other person, who had more regard for the Laws, and although equally deserving, refrained from taking unlawful possession of it. He (Mr. P.) conceived that if he were in the least favored, that such would be only holding out a reward to trespassers, to get into the occupation of this land by an act of trespass, and thereby entitle themselves to a preference, in exclusion of perhaps ten or twenty honest men, who were waiting for license, or till the sale took

place. He (Mr. P.) thought the hon. member, (Mr. Clark) was going too far, when he said that the Petition was one of a public nature; the subject of complaint set forth in that Petition is one which does not effect a few particular persons, who have already settled on lands of this description, and it cannot be pretended to have a prospective operation, for there it would be a general service to the country to settle where they like. It is therefore of a private nature, and involves in it the interest of a few men of Princetown and Royalty. However, he would have no objections so far as to grant the hon. member a Committee to report on the Petition.

Mr. CLARK could not help remarking, that the Petition was well founded in fact; many of the Petitioners were encouraged to settle on these lands, and purchase them, together with their own improvements, at an exorbitant upset price, or to let the same go to their more fortunate person, that has been lying-by for some time, awaiting this favorable opportunity to make his purchase. He would state a case of Petitioners settling on Princetown Royalty, and after making considerable improvements, they obtained Grants for the same; but, unfortunately for them, they did not get the same registered; now those very lands are set up for sale at the upset price of Twelve Pounds per Lot, which is a case of singular hardship. The Petition goes further; it includes the general mode of setting up for sale other Crown Lands throughout the Colony, which consequently, makes it one of a public nature. However, he would have no objection to alter his motion, so as to ask for a Committee to report on the subject matter of the Petition.

Mr. THOMSON thought there was not much Crown Land in the Colony yet to be disposed of. There are a few Lots, however, in and about the vicinity of Georgetown remaining; these Lots, which are of inferior quality, are set up at so high a price that no person would venture to purchase them. This must tend very much to retard the settlement of the Town and Royalty. No doubt the Address formerly sent home had the effect of reducing the upset prices of these lands; yet the present selling price requires to be considerably reduced. The present system ought not to be tolerated any longer; it has been kept up thus far, for the purpose of propping up the interest of the proprietary faction, at the expense of the country. If persons locate on lands, and improve the same (although they may be said, legally speaking, to have entered wrongfully into possession,) yet this shews that they have some apparent intention to reside in and improve the country. The present system gave a preference to the stranger, who, perhaps, has not the least stake in the country, and wishes to take advantage of the improvements of the settlers. However, he (Mr. T.) would willingly go with the suggestion offered by Mr. Palmer, and assist the hon. mover with statements bearing on the case of his constituents.

Mr. RAE said, that the Petitioners sought no particular favour—nothing more than what was granted in other Colonies. The learned member for Charlottetown appeared to consider it a heinous crime to cultivate the wilderness belonging nominally to the Crown. Great indeed was the crime to intrude on these royal demesnes. But if these belonged, *de jure*, to the Crown of Britain, *de facto* they belonged to the King of Heaven—and what was the order but "To multiply, replenish the earth, and subdue it?" And for acting in accordance with this precept, we are to mulet them. Look how the matter really is. Families from Scotland are landed—the sea on one side, the woods on another—grand privilege of fishing and fowling over the Gulf of St. Lawrence. As they get above the cravings of hunger—above the game, and the oysters and clams, they gather heart. They apply to the local government, and get grants of land. But the head of a family might get no more than one lot, and that not sure. No! He had to travel to Charlottetown twenty times before he could be sure he was right—they go beyond the bounds of their lot—they cut down, for firewood, on adjacent lots—they enclose and cultivate the same—truly, they have done wrong—they have been guilty of a great crime—they have put to use what no man sought—and have made wheat to grow where the fox, the loupervier, and the bear had their dens. Punish such scoundrels; built good houses too; warm houses too; burn them. They have cultivated land beyond the bounds of their grants—beyond the bounds of their licenses of occupation. Let their labours, their houses and barns, pass to other hands, just profits for their presumption—too light punishment. The wilderness is a beautiful thing, and they ought to be punished for marring its beauty. More than all that, we had a claw, or a hand, or a keich upon these rascals. One of them had right to cultivate 8 acres of ground, or 16. He had a deed of it. But the villain had cultivated other eight, or other sixteen. How shall we punish him sufficiently for such a crime? We shall call a court, named an auction—we will bring into full play all the evil passions of our nature—hatred, revenge, covetousness—shall we not?—aye—and make him pay dear for making wheat grow where grew the birch and beech, and the flock and herd lie where lay the wild beasts of the forest! and thus we are going to strengthen men's hands and hearts to make a country. What do these men seek? What mercy do they crave? They crave that they may have land at ten shillings per acre—at £50 per 100 acres. Ought we to give it them? Surely, by no means. We ought to keep our hold—to try to stir up the ope to eat up the other—himself to be devoured in turn by a third; and thus we shall indeed make a glorious country, and shall every year have to pay the Surveyor General some £10, for going up to Malpeque, to hold an inquest, or auction, or gaudeamus—and we shall keep the fire ever burning. But the land is worth, or was worth, £3 per acre. So said that officer. Did it sell? No. The worth of a thing is what it will bring. Take a half. Advertise. Is it all sold? No. Not in three years—not in six years—will it be sold. But the Solicitor General has £200 sterling, for taking care of the remainder of two Royalities, and the remainder of two Townships, and it is not very particularly unreasonable to suppose—aye, and to believe—that were the last acre of them sold, his £200 would no longer be granted—that is, if Hume get his eye on it; and if that be true, we may suppose that neither he nor his son will be very particularly anxious to sell the last acre.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Petition referred to Messrs. Clark, Montgomery, Rae, Thomson, and J. Dingwell, to report thereon.

Mr. CLARK moved, that the order limiting the time for the presentation of private petitions be suspended, in order to enable him to present a petition from divers inhabitants of Princetown Royalty, praying that the Land Assessment Act be so altered, that the Pasture Lots within the said Royalty be not subjected to any higher rate of assessment than Township Lands throughout the Island—which was negatived on the following division. Yeas, 6. Nays, 14.

The order relative to private petitions was suspended, for the purpose of enabling Mr. Clark to present a petition from Thomas Crabb, the Carrier of the Western Mail, complaining of the state of the Western Road between Crabb's and Haslam's, and praying the aid of the House, to put the same, with the Bridges thereon, in a state of repair.

Referred to Messrs. Clark, Yeo, Longworth, Macneill and Palmer, to examine the same and report thereon. The Bill for regulating the qualifications of Jurors, and the mode of selecting Juries, was read a second time and ordered to be committed to-morrow (Tuesday).

TUESDAY, March 16.

The Order of the Day, for taking into consideration so much of Lord John Russell's Despatch, dated 13th October, 1840, as relates to the Act of last Session to authorize the erection of a building near Charlottetown as an Asylum for insane persons, and other objects of charity, being read; The House proceeded accordingly to take the same into consideration; and thereupon

Mr. Palmer moved, that the House do come to a Resolution, as follows: Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill, to amend the Act of last Session, authorising the erection of a Building for a Lunatic Asylum, and other objects of charity, in conformity with the Despatch of the Secretary of State, dated the 13th October, 1840.

Mr. RAE moved, in amendment to the said proposed Resolution, that after the word 'Resolved,' all be struck out, and the following substituted: "That in the present state of the Colony, this House cannot accede to the restrictions imposed on the Representative body by Lord John Russell, in regard to their curatorial powers over the intended House of Industry and Lunatic Asylum, and therefore with deep regret they are obliged for the present to desist from further prosecuting that important public undertaking."

The House divided on the motion of amendment: Yeas—Messrs. Rae, Thomson, W. Dingwell, D. Macdonald, Macintosh, Macfarlane, Forbes, Macneill, Beck, Dalziel, Fraser, Le Lacheur, Clark, J. Dingwell, 14.

Nays—Messrs. Palmer, Montgomery, Gorman, Longworth, Yeo, Hudson, Maclean, 7. Mr. RAE reported from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition from the inhabitants of Barbary Weed, and others, praying for an aid to bridge McIntyre's Creek—and the Committee recommend that £15 be appropriated for that object.—Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The chief part of the day was spent in Committee on the Jury Bill. DEATH OF HATFIELD THE LUNATIC.—James Hatfield, who was tried at the Old Bailey, in the month of September, 1802, for firing a loaded pistol, in Drury-lane Theatre, at his Majesty King George III., and acquitted on the ground of insanity, died on Saturday, 23rd Jan. in the 69th year of his age.

The Port of Dartmouth has been selected as the port whence the West India mails shall be sent on board the steamers. Mr. Badcock, chemist, of St. James's Street, Brighton, has recently inoculated a fine young cow of his own with smallpox; with the lymph from the animal he has vaccinated his own child; and from that child he is now supplying the medical men of Brighton with pure fresh lymph.—Brighton Gazette.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1841.

By the Mail, which arrived last night, about half an hour before midnight, English dates to the 9th February have been received, via New York. In the course of another week we may look for English dates to the 4th inst., which, in the present juncture of affairs, cannot fail to prove interesting.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, March 3. SIX DAYS LATER.—The Steamship President, Lieutenant Roberts, arrived this morning from Liverpool, having made the passage in 21 days, bringing London papers to the evening of the 9th February, and Liverpool to the 10th. The news is rather important. An overland mail had arrived from India.

A passenger on board of the President furnishes the New York Commercial Advertiser with the following details: "We bring no news of great importance; but the most interesting item is the debate in both houses of Parliament on the case of Macleod. It was introduced in the Commons by Lord Stanley, who questioned Lord Palmerston on the history of the affair, and its present state. The minister said that he believed Mr. Macleod was not concerned in the affair of the Caroline—the Government had sent instructions to the minister at Washington, but in the present state of the negotiations, he declined producing the correspondence on the subject.

"Lord Stanley presented the question whether there had been any steps taken for the liberation of Macleod—but no more definite reply was made. Mr. Hume alluded to the fact, that the American government had demanded, two years ago, whether the burning of the Caroline was avowed by the British government, and that no answer had as yet been given. Mr. O'Connell said the life of Macleod was at stake, and he wished the House to declare that they would stand by the government in preserving it.

"On Tuesday the 9th ult. the debate was resumed, and in course of it, Lord Palmerston admitted that the government approved of the burning of the Caroline. "The conversation was getting rather warm, when Sir Robert Peel interposed by a motion on the affairs of Persia.

"We have on board bearers of despatches both from the British government and from Mr. Stevenson. In the House of Lords on the 8th, a message was received from the Queen, in which she recommended that some signal mark of favour should be conferred on Lieut. Gen. Lord John Keane, commander of the British Forces on the Indus and his two next surviving heirs, as a reward for his distinguished services.

Sergeant Talfourd's copyright Bill came forward for its second reading in the House of Commons on the 5th, and after a speech from him in support of it, and from Mr. Macaulay against it, the question was taken, and the bill was lost by a vote of 38 to 45.

A vote of thanks to Admiral Stopford, his officers and men, had passed unanimously in the House of Lords. A similar vote was passed on the following day in the House of Commons.

The Queen was in good health. The King of the Belgians had arrived in London. The Royal christening would take place on the 10th.

At a council held on the 6th inst. the Queen decreed that the name of Prince Albert be inserted in all the prayer books, and read in all churches. It has now been decided upon that a brevet will take place on the 10th inst. in honour of the christening of the Princess Royal. The same day is fixed for the augmentation of the Royal Marine force; when twelve captains and twelve first lieutenants will receive commissions, notice having been received at Woolwich to that effect.—Courier, Feb. 5.

The correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, with regard to the arrest of Macleod, caused much talk and considerable excitement. The Times predicts the most serious national consequences from this affair, which was brought before Parliament on the 8th ult. by Lord Stanley and the Earl of Mountcashell.

The former asked Lord Palmerston whether the government had taken any, and if so, what steps for the protection and liberation of Mr. Macleod. Lord Palmerston replied that the government had sent certain instructions, but till the conclusion of the correspondence was received, it would be impossible to send final instructions, and that he was not prepared that time to state formally what those instructions were.

The Earl of Mountcashell asked similar questions of Lord Melbourne in the House of Lords, to which similar answers were given, stating also that Her Majesty's Ministers would take those measures which in their estimation would be best calculated to secure the safety of Her Majesty's subjects, and to vindicate the honour of the British nation.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 6.—The Inconstant, 36, sailed for the Mediterranean on Tuesday, and the Endymion, Capt. Hon. F. Gray, for the East Indies. The Wasp and Vindictive, 50's, are fitting fast.

The Bill for the fortification of Paris had passed the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 237 to 112. It was yet to be discussed in the Chamber of Peers. The Duke of Cleves, it was understood, would speak in favour of it.

The French Ministry have refused to reduce the postage, in imitation of England. The French authorities at Havre have released the steam-ship James Watt, of whose detention we lately gave an account. The Court at Rouen, to which the English owners appealed, decided against the right to seize and detain her.

CHINA.—Admiral Elliot was still at Chusan, which place had been found extremely unhealthy. Out of 3650 British troops landed there, only 2036 were fit for duty, chiefly owing to bad diet, and want of fresh meat. The number of deaths is stated at ten per day!

The Admiral was expected to leave for Canton about the middle of November. The British Naval force consisted of twenty India.—From India, the accounts are more favourable to British policy. Another victory had been gained over the Belooches, some five hundred of them being killed. Confident hopes were entertained that both Sindh and Afghanistan would be tranquillized in a few months.

In the Punjab family dissensions between the widow and the way for British intervention. All was quiet in Burmah, but still going on, and it was thought, that in case of renewed hostilities with China there would be a war also with the Nepalese. Later news has been received by the overland mail, from India and China, viz.:—from Bombay to Jan. 1, Macao to Nov. 3, and from Chusan to Oct. 27. It fully confirms the view which

we took of the news by the former overland mail, viz., that progress had been made in a settlement of differences between the British and the Chinese, further than that the British agreed to send an agent, authorised to negotiate, to Canton, appears to have been a prevalent opinion that the British had been overruled by the Chinese, in being induced to suspend hostilities on the mere promise of negotiations, which appears to be extremely uncertain. In the meantime, besides involving a very heavy expense, was most severely from sickness.

The news from Egypt is of a good deal of interest. The British fleet had already set sail from Alexandria. Ibrahim and his army had arrived near Gaza, at which place he had embarked for Alexandria. Mehemet Ali had afforded every facility for the passage of the Indian passengers through the Suez Canal. Commodore Napier was at Alexandria. He had frequented the course with the Pacha, and was to accompany him to Constantinople.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, February 25. THE NEW CABINET.—The Cabinet of President Van Buren has, to-day, been definitely settled. There is no longer any least question or doubt. The members have all been appointed, and it is understood, all have accepted. The cabinet is to be as follows:— DANIEL WEBSTER of Mass., Secretary of State. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, Attorney General. FRANCIS GRANGER, of New York, Post Master General. JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, Secretary of War. MR. BADGER, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Interior.

We have read the report of Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, in relation to the burning of the Steamboat Caroline, and the demand made for the liberation of Alexander Macleod, by the British Minister. It strikes us that a more liberal and ill-advised flourish was never made even in the mouths of Representatives. Undignified, boyish, and unwarrantable, is calculated to arouse all the burning resentments of Canadians, and to be productive of no good whatever. The measure was adopted, we are glad to note, by a bare majority in the Committee of Foreign Affairs. A protest was made to it by John Quincy Adams and other wise members. It is to be hoped that some document will be presented to them to render its effect less pernicious.—Boston Herald.

Resolutions respecting the North Eastern Boundary, containing the claims of the State of Maine, passed in the reading in the Massachusetts Legislature, by a unanimous vote. The Secretary Woodbury, in a recent report to Congress, estimates the loss to the general depreciation on bank notes, through suspensions of payments by banks, at ninety-five millions of dollars. On deposits on banks that have failed, \$109,000,000!! on deposits on bank notes, over \$4,000,000!—New York Standard.

MR. M'LEOD'S CASE.—The New York Journal contains a merce, of the 22d ultimo, contains a letter from Mr. M'Leod, of Kingston, (Canada), brother of Mr. M'Leod, M'Leod, now confined in the jail at Lockport, (New York) on a charge of murder, connected with the burning of the Steamer Caroline, on the night of the 29th December. It appears from this letter, that on the night in question Alexander M'Leod stopped at a friend's house, at Soreby (four miles below Chippewa,) and knew nothing of the destruction of the steamer, until informed of it next day by his brother Angus, who had remained at Chippewa during the night, and who saw the party land in the boats, on their return from Schlosser. Mr. M'Leod says of that should his brother have a fair trial, and the case, of the witnesses on both sides be taken into account, it is no fear for his acquittal. Speaking of the treatment professed by Mr. Alexander M'Leod, the letter remarks:—"He has deserved such treatment from any portion of the American people. He had no quarrel with them—well and fairly known to many of them, liberal and courteous to all, whom he had dealings, could he have expected the treatment and People of a great Nation would look upon while his liberty, and even his life, was made the victim of a vile conspiracy? Yet such has been the case. He makes no pitiful complaint; he calls for no undue sympathy. His case is simply that of an insulted British subject, who claims the interference and protection of his Government, which has been promptly afforded as far as possible, to come what may, he dreads not the issue. Still, his case is a very unpleasant one, confined in a miserable jail, in health, and debared from society; and why?—because any enlightened American answer without a blush to freedom in his own land of liberty and law, but would not, and it seems they are the higher power."

The accession of General Harrison, and his admission to office, was celebrated on March 4th, throughout the United States, by salutes of artillery, displays of flags and processions, public balls, and other modes of popular rejoicing.

Attention had been called to the defenceless state of the United States' coast, and strenuous exertions appeared to be making to cause the repair of fortifications, and the purchase of floating batteries and steam frigates.

CANADIAN MILITARY FORCE.—There are 20,000 men in the two Provinces. In addition, each regiment of the militia is required to have two flank companies in constant readiness. As there are 113 regiments in the Upper Province, this give 16,000 men. A force of 36,000 men can thus be thrown into the field at a moment's notice.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Major General Sir George Arthur, Deputy Governor of that part of the Province formerly forming Upper Canada, to the command of the Niagara District. The story of the sweeping away of Niagara Falls proved to be a Buffalo hoax.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 10. PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The business of the session appears to be drawing to a close. It appears by the report of the Finance Committee, that the expenditure and receipts for the year 1840, amounted to about £1,000,000. 3, while the gross income of the year, including the interest received at the Treasury from the Receiver General, amounted to £71, 9s. 8d.—showing an over expenditure and appropriation of things certainly loudly calls for re-attendance.

On Thursday, Feb. 25th, His Excellency informed the Assembly, by message, that the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island had pledged itself to vote, in favour of a committee of Supply, the sum of £200, if the same could be required, towards the expense of obtaining a survey of the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey has been appointed to the Legislature of New Brunswick, which is now in Session, of his being recalled, and that his successor might be shortly expected.

Capt. Prescott, R. N. the Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland, has tendered his resignation, and expects to be relieved in May or June next.

In the Legislative Council the discussion on the subject of the Settlement Bill was postponed until this day, when the subject is to be taken up. The Bill for opening roads through the farms which have no access to any public road, has been lost in the Council, by a majority of five; eight voting in favour of the Bill, and Mr. Brecken, Mr. Goodman and Mr. Yeo voting against it. The Bill to prevent Neat Cattle going at large in Charlottetown in the winter season; and the Bill to prevent the carrying of sticks or other weapons during elections, have been also lost.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday evening last, a public audience, a very interesting and instructive lecture, on the Philosophy of history, &c. which was listened to with much interest and satisfaction, by all present, with the exception of a few boys, who appear to congregate at such public lectures, for no other purpose than to show their ill breeding, by disturbing the respectable and attentive audiences among whom they are, from time to time, permitted to assemble. We regret, however, that we shall not have occasion to revert to