Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
No. 3.

MR. EDITOR,—Since my last communication, I have had several conversations with various members of the Institute, who have all expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the manner and method of proceeding adopted by the Officers. Instead of openness and candour, which would lead to rational and calm discussion upon matters of importance; they state, that every thing appears wrapt up in mystery, that nothing is made known to the members of any intended business, or resolutions to be brought forward, until the President suddenly calls for a show of hands; thus taking the Body by surprise, and preventing a calm and judicious discussion on every thing relating to the Institute.—It really appears that Mr. President supposes, that because he and *his* Directors, have concocted together, that it is unnecessary for the Body, to enter into any examination or discussion upon any question that has passed the ordeal of their united wisdom!! Now Sir, with all due deference to their united wisdom, I believe, that a very large majority of the Members, would still wish to have a small voice on every important question. They do not like to see matters conducted so hurriedly, it does not look well.—It is also quite *too soon*, for the Officers to express a wish to have the Funds of the Institute placed at their disposal: it will be much better to dispose of the Funds by the unanimous vote of *three hundred* persons, or of at least *two thirds* of that number, than by allowing the whole control to *eighteen* persons only.—The Body will find it *too late* to complain of mismanagement when the Funds shall be all dissipated. It is also too soon to talk of a *Charter*, while the body of members are ignorant of the present Constitution and Bye Laws!—In delegating powers to the Officers, the members of any Institution should be particularly careful to circumscribe them as to expending any of the Funds; and should state expressly the *limited* sum or sums placed at disposal for any three or six months. Any greater sum required, should be given by the decision of the body.

I am sir, yours, &c.

Jan. 3. A MECHANIC.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. CRANE TO MR. WILMOT.

My dear Sir,—Although on the point of setting out for Head Quarters, to attend the meeting of the Legislature, I cannot refrain from replying to your letter of the 12th inst. and remonstrating with you again, on the impolicy of the late proceedings with respect to the Chronicle and Sentinel: and urging upon you to discontinue, what if longer persevered in, cannot fail to bring upon us, very serious inconveniences. I cannot conceive what can possibly be your inducement, to have anything to do with Ward, and that wretched thing of his, which he dignifies with the title of "*public journal*." It is very desirable certainly, for a political party, to have a newspaper at its command; but a paper to be useful must be conducted by a very different sort of person to Mr. Ward: for depend upon it, the vanity and presumption of that man, notwithstanding the high patronage he now receives, will render him a nuisance to any party, "*whose cause, to use his own words, he pretends to espouse, but which can only be injured by his intemperate zeal.*"—Ward talks of putting down the Chronicle and "*the party of whom it is organ, and make them merge in the general mass of the community.*" This is very brave; but did Ward ever hear of Mrs. Glass' famous recipe—"*before you dress your fish he sure to catch it.*" He may perhaps fancy himself man enough to venture upon this *merging* process; but before she merging can be attempted, the party must be caught. Several efforts have been made to catch them, which have all failed of producing any other result, than making those who tried them exceedingly ridiculous. What could be more absurd, than the sending a copy of the Chronicle to Lord Glenelg, with a distinct accusation against an officer of Government, of having written a paragraph in it; and asking for and receiving his Lordship's authority to deprive him of his office; and then writing a circular to the principal officers of government, calling upon them to declare whether they did, or did not, write for the Chronicle? As might have been expected, this attempt at catching the party to merge them, failed of success: and so also did the late attempt to catch an Editor, for us, in order, I suppose to *merge* him. Nothing has been gained, and nothing ever will be gained by us, by such proceedings, but a good badgering in the Chronicle.—The Editorial of the Sentinel of the 22d is without exception, the most foolish trumpery thing I ever read. If he had set out with the determination of furnishing the Chronicle with weapons for assailing us, with the greatest effect, he could not have done so more effectually than he has done in that precious Editorial. Every paragraph of it can be turned against our party with the greatest ease. For instance.—Ward talks of an "unjust system of favoritism, limited in its operation, to a few fortunate families." The Chronicle might turn this against the fortunate families of the Speaker and his connexions, many of whom, to the exclusion of every body else, had valuable places given them: the moment he got into power; and all of them would, no doubt, have also been provided for, if the Chronicle had not drawn public attention to the *unjust system of favouritism*. He afterwards speaks of persons "professing loyalty with abject sycophancy, while "enjoying the sweets of office, and arraying themselves in insolent defiance of the government, "when not permitted to batten on the revenues of "the country." This also the Chronicle will turn against us, and tell us, that the only thing which made us array ourselves in insolent defiance of the government during Sir A. Campbell's administration, and *efface the loyalty* which in Sir H. Douglas' time we had professed *with abject sycophancy, by traducing the late King's government, and misrepresenting the Acts of His Representative*, was that we were not permitted to batten on the Revenues of the country as we now do, and used to do before his time.—Who but such a blunderer as Ward would have made the slightest allusion to *battening*. As sure as fate, the Chronicle will take advantage of it, and ask, who *battens* more than the Assembly members, who contrive in about two months, to make away with upwards of £10,000 of the public money, and make up a Contingent bill of £2,000, composed of nobody knows what items? They will ask, who has *battened* more than you and myself, when one way or another, we contrived to make our deputation cost nearly £5000? Who wanged to *batten* more than yourself, when you demanded £500 for loss of professional time, while employed on the deputation? Who battens, they will ask more than Col. Shore and Mr. Partelow, when the official emoluments of one amounts to £1500 and those of the other to £1000 a year? When, they will ask, was there ever a more precious scheme for battening set on foot, than the proposed Provincial Bank, the capital of which is to be composed of the Crown Revenues surrendered to the Legislature, and its notes made a legal tender every where, except at the principal Bank? What precious battening this Bank will occasion, with all its Branches, Managers, Agents, Cashiers, Tellers, Clerks and Messengers! How many members of Assembly will batten here? Even Ward himself wants to *batten*: he envies poor Blatch, his *batten* of £100 for reporting our nonsense, and is trying to get it himself. A very pretty *batten* is made of this reporting somewhere, for "*the Province*, Ward tells us, paid about three hundred pounds for every copy circulated" of Blatch's report of our speeches. If the Chronicle were to take up the appropriations of the last two years, there need be no end of this badgering.—For another instance of Ward's folly. He complains that the Sentinel has been attacked by the Chronicle as the mouth-piece of the Baptists and Radicals, and compliments the people of this Province on their loyalty. That the mass of the people are loyal, no one doubts; and every body knows that we are indebted to Ward and his *public journal* for the prevalence of such sentiments, and Ward tells us, that we are also indebted for Catholic Emancipation, "to the individual exertion which he used to promote it. This statement of his, lets us into a piece of very important and interesting secret history. It has always been matter for speculation, what could have induced the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, and Sir Robert Peel, to grant Catholic Emancipation. All doubt on this point is now cleared up—it was Ward's *individual exertions!* And those individual exertions of his having succeeded in swamping the British House of Commons by a swarm of Papists, he is now using his *individual exertions* to swamp our Legislative Council, by a swarm of some "other denomination of Christians, who placed by accident or design, otherwise than upon an equality with the most favoured in the land, manfully determine not to submit quietly to *oppression*." I suppose, the man must mean the Baptists, whose organs, Q. and Luther, in the Sentinel, have not only demanded a *batten* of £500 for their Seminary; but have also insisted upon the expulsion of the Chief Justice, & all the officers of Government from the Legislative Council, because with "intolerant and erroneous sentiments" they dared to reject the grant.—Ward may perhaps allude to me, as one of "those who "have secured for the people, a portion of those "rights of which they had been debarred: and "who he trusts, will not discontinue their efforts, "till Her Majesty's subjects of every denomination "are placed on an equal footing both as respects "civil rights and religious immunities." This balderdash is the more odd of the radical stuff contained in the "documents of considerable interest and ability, as Ward says, which have issued from the Methodists and others of Upper Canada" and it is the wicked repetition of such sentiments, by such *penny-a-liners as* Ward, which has reduced Canada to the heart-rending condition in which she now lies! I owe Ward no thanks, for making any such allusion to me. I never could concur with the Speaker and others, who used to talk of the right of the Assembly to the Crown Estate; and if we had asked for the Crown Revenues as for a right of which we had been debarred, we should have had a very different termination to our negociations.—We asked for the revenues, as a favour and act of grace, and thanked Lord Glenelg for them, as a concession, "the beneficial effects of which, would be seen in the general diffusion of contentment throughout the Province." But here we find Ward, styling this concession, the granting of "rights of which we had been debarred," and instead of giving expression to the contentment which was to be diffused thereby, calling upon us not to disseminate our efforts, till the remains of the original Constitution of the Country are entirely obliterated. I should be very glad to see the Established Church restored to the position in which she was placed by the Constitution, originally given us by that GOOD GREAT AND GLORIOUS KING GEORGE THE THIRD, and for which our Loyalists Fathers, returned him their grateful thanks over and over again; but of which their liberal Reforming Sons now enjoy, but a miserable ragged remnant. Our interference, is not, however, required in her behalf, and as I am heartily sick of all change, I shall wash my hands of all further efforts, and as a friend, would strongly advise you to cut all connexion with Ward and the Sentinel.

I remain yours, &c.

(Signed) W. C.

P. S.—How very odd it is that the Picture did not arrive in the Hebe!—What can have become of it? In addition to Lord Glenelg's portrait, I ordered a new Frame to match, for the portrait of Lord Sheffield, with a bottle of the best varnish.—It is very provoking.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JANUARY 4, 1839.

THE English November Mail arrived here on Tuesday last from Halifax, bringing Falmouth dates to the 10th.

FROM ENGLAND.—Her Majesty's packet Reindeer arrived on Thursday last, 47 days from Falmouth, but from the length of her passage it happens that nearly all the European intelligence she brings has been forestalled several weeks since by way of the States. It is to be strongly expected, however, that the intense solicitude which the arrival of a government packet used to excite formerly among our community will be revived in a little while hence, for it is surmised that the employment of steam vessels to convey the mails from England to Halifax will commence in the ensuing month. We glean the following items from the latest papers.—*Acadian Recorder.*

FALMOUTH, November 10.

The Lords of the Admiralty have advertised that they are prepared to receive tenders for the conveyance of the mails from England to to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and thence to New York, by steam packet.—The advertisement does not state from what port these steam vessels will take their departure.

The Pique, 36, Capt. E. Boxer; Modeste, 18, Commander H. Eyre; and Rover, 18, Commander Symonds, sailed a few days since for Halifax. The Pique will proceed from thence to Mexico, with Mr. Pakenham, the British Ambassador to that Government.

The Racer, 16, Commander G. Byng, will proceed when ready to the North American and West Indian station.

Osman Effendi, of the Turkish navy, has received permission from the Admiralty to join the Cornwallis as a supernumerary lieutenant.

RUSSIA.—We have accounts from the scene of Russian warfare, which state that a severe conflict has taken place between the Circassians and the Russians, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of more than 800 killed and 500 wounded; *and, moreover, that 300 Cossacks of the Black Sea have deserted in a body to the Circassians, with their horses, arms, and baggage*; and that this last circumstance had caused great alarm amongst the Russian Generals. It seems further that the Cossacks of the Don are highly dissatisfied with their government; and the account goes on to state that "if the Circassians come to a perfect understanding with the Cossacks of the Don, they will not only drive the Russians from their country, but emancipate from slavery all the population inhabiting the shores of the Black and Caspian seas, and the Sea of Azoff, who have been subjugated by the arms, or treachery of Russia."

ORIGINAL POEMS BY JOHN K. LASKEY.—This work has just issued from our Press, and is now for sale at the several Book stores of the City. As an Original Poetic Work, by a native Author, we do not hesitate to pronounce it in the whole, as being the best that has yet made its appearance in New Brunswick.—We have had published several commendable productions of our native authors, all of which received a due share of public patronage in their time, and we feel confident that this little volume of "Original Poems," needs only to be perused, to insure it a respectable and rapid sale.

The proprietors of the Great Western, it is estimated, will gain not less than one hundred thousand pounds in the first year of the existence of that ship.

Remarks upon the Disputed Points of the North Eastern Boundary.—A very able work bearing this signature, has just issued from the Observer Office. To all lovers of truth and sound constitutional reasoning, as well to every respectable British Colonist who feels an interest in their Country's rights, we sincerely recommend this valuable work, which can be had at the Observer Office at the very moderate price of 3s. 9d.

FRENCH AGGRESSION.—We last week named the unjust capture of Vera Cruz by a French squadron. We now learn that another French blockading squadron in South America has captured the island of Martin Garcia from the Buenos Ayreans. These unwarrantable aggressions speak much for the *vigilance* of the British squadrons stationed on the North and South American stations!!

Agreeably to notice, SAINT LUKE'S CHURCH, in the Parish of Portland, was opened on Sunday morning, 23d ult., by the Venerable Archdeacon COSTER, who delivered a very eloquent and impressive discourse from the 122d Psalm, 1st verse, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the House of the Lord." The Church was crowded, and among the congregation we were much pleased to see many of the principal gentlemen of the City, who have long taken a lively interest in the prosperity of this Parish.

At six o'clock in the evening, service was again performed by the Rev. Mr. HARRISON, the Minister of the Parish, who delivered a most able and appropriate discourse to a very numerous and attentive congregation, from Genesis, 28th chapter, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th verses—"And Jacob awaked out of his sleep, and he said, surely the Lord is in this place, and I know it not. And he was afraid, and said, how dreadful is this place! This is none other but the House of God, and this is the gate of Heaven. And Jacob rose up early in the morning, and took the stone that he had put for his pillow, and set it up for a pillar, and poured oil upon the top of it. And he called the name of that place Bethel: but the name of that city was called Luz at the first."

The Singing for the day was led by Mr. SMITH, and well supported by the Parishioners, who acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the hearers.—The collections amounted to the sum of £44 10s. 9d.—*Observer.*

It becomes our painful task to announce the entire destruction by Fire of the Church at Greenwich, King's County, early on Monday morning the 24th instant. It appeared on investigation that the late earthquake had shaken the building greatly and caused it to spread, thereby affecting the chimney in the roof, from which some sparks had escaped, ignited, and broke out about ten hours after the fires had been extinguished in the stoves. It was a melancholy and affecting sight, soon after day break, to see the Parishioners assembled on the spot where the day, before in peace and harmony they had worshipped their Maker, filled with grief and consternation at the destruction the devouring element had committed; each one lamenting the catastrophe as his own particular loss.—It is a singular circumstance, that the above building was nearly destroyed by fire 17 years ago, on the same day, and within a few hours of the same time.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Greenwich, King's County, held the 27th day of December, 1838, for the purpose of adopting measures for rebuilding the Church destroyed by fire on the 24th inst.

Resolved unanimously, That Capt. Coffin, R. N. be Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Pywell, that the Church be placed on the ancient site.

Resolved, That a Building Committee be appointed of the following persons, viz:—Rev. C. Milner, *Chairman*, Isaac Haviland, Esq; Colonel M'Leod, Messrs. Thos. Richards, James Belyea, Charles Richards, Wm. M'Keil, Caleb Flewelling, Thos. Flewelling, Wm. Pywell, Samuel Gorham, Thomas Bostwick, Thomas Harrison, Jas. Belyea, Jun. Gerad Bostwick.

Resolved unanimously, That the timber for the frame, and the erection of the building be let by contract; the building committee to supply the contractor with all the other materials.

Resolved unanimously, That the Plan of the Church submitted by the Rev. C. Milner be accepted, subject to modification.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions from the friends of the Church in different parts of the Province; when the following were appointed:—Rev. C. Milner, Capt. Coffin, R. N. the two Church Wardens, and Mr. William Pywell.

Proposed that Mr. Joel Waters be appointed to collect subscriptions in the Parish of Westfield.—Mr. Waters kindly undertook to perform this duty.

Resolved, That the Church Wardens be joint Treasurers.

Resolved, That application be made to the Venerable the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and other Protestant societies, for assistance to rebuild the Church.

Resolved, That a Petition be presented to the Legislature for assistance; and that Col. M'Leod be solicited to draw up and present the same.

The Chairman having left the Chair, (by motion) and it being taken by Colonel M'Leod. Resolved unanimously (on motion of the Rev. C. Milner,) that the thanks of this meeting be given to Capt. Coffin, for his kindness, liberality, and attention, in presiding and assisting at the meeting.

Amount subscribed, £178: 10.

Proposals will be received by the Building Committee, till the 7th of January, for Timber for the Frame of the Church, to be brought on the ground in merchantable order, agreeably to a bill of scantling then to be exhibited, at per thousand. The whole to be delivered on or before the 10th April next.

Greenwich, K. C. Dec. 27.

ST. ANDREWS, DEC. 27, 1838.

NEW BRUNSWICK CHURCH SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Saint Andrews Local Committee of the above Society, held in All Saints Church on Thursday the 27th day of December, 1838.

The Rev. I. ALLEY, D. D. in the Chair.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, and G. D. Street, Esq. appointed Secretary, Dr. Alley addressed the meeting as follows:

BRETHREN,

It affords me sincere gratification, in addressing this Committee, to be enabled to report, that since our last meeting, the prospects of our society have brightened, and that the commencement of the united exertions of Churchmen throughout the Province, has already engaged the attention, and excited the most friendly feelings of our brethren in the mother country. The society for the promotion of the Gospel in foreign parts, alive, as it has always been to our spiritual wants and willing to co-operate with us in the good work which we have so happily begun, has resolved to allow to each of the four Provinces one travelling missionary, and to pay their salaries, on condition that the Church Societies pay their travelling expenses. This is a liberality which should animate our endeavours, and engage our perseverance.

It may, perhaps, be useful, to remind you of the designs of our Society, in order that any misunderstanding on this may be obviated. The number of objects, to which the Church Society particularly directs its attention are five: to the furtherance of any of which Members may limit their subscriptions; namely, Missionary visits to neglected places; Establishment of Divinity Scholarships in King's College, Fredericton; Aid to Sunday and other Schools in which Church principles are taught, and the training and encouraging of School masters and Catechists; Supply of books and tracts, in strict conformity with the principles of the established church, and aid to the building and enlarging of Churches and Chapels.—To enter at large on all those several views, and fully explain the great benefits which each and every of them is eminently calculated to produce, would require more time than we can at present afford, it may, however, be useful to consider briefly their respective bearing.

On the utility of the first, namely missionary visits to neglected places, there can be but one opinion. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the wide field which is open for labour—of the many souls which are destitute of sound spiritual aid, and exposed to the inroads of ignorance and fanaticism, are in danger of being driven about by every wind of doctrine, by the wild ravings of extravagance and of error.—All this is well known to you, and we may truly say, the harvest is great but our labourers are few; and consequently an object which professes to provide for clerical visits to those places calls loudly for the assistance of the pious—of those who having themselves "freely received," are desirous as freely to communicate. As to the second object, namely, the establishment of Divinity scholarships in Kings college Fredericton,—the object here in view is, contributing to the expenses of the education of deserving young men, intended for holy orders. This is an object of no small importance. The appointment of natives of our Province to vacant missions, is, when practicable, much to be wished, as such are under God, more particularly qualified to perform the duties of a missionary in this country, than those from home, accustomed as they are to many difficulties, with which clergymen not natives are unacquainted, and which require the residence of some years fully to understand. This object then deservedly claims the support of those who wish our colonial church to be furnished with native clergy. I come now to the third object which the Church Society has in view, namely and to Sunday, and other schools, in which church principles are taught, and to the *training* and encouraging of school masters and catechists; and here is, in truth, the most important and interesting claimant upon the support of every pious and benevolent churchman. The Sunday school, is universally acknowledged, to form, I may say, a mighty engine, in advancing the religious and moral improvement of the rising generation, and happy am I, to experience in my own parish, the lively interests taken on this all important subject; and gratefully to thank the teachers, and kind supporters of our institution. The Society it may be proper to remark in this place, has not been inattentive to your school, to which a liberal appropriation has been made, as well as a fair allowance of books and tracts. With respect to the training and encouraging of school masters and catechists, the importance of this object, is perfectly self evident, and is a subject to which the attention of the Legislature has been at all times most particularly directed. The teachers of youth, is an office of not only high importance, but involving serious responsibility; and the person holding such a situation, should be not only, qualified by literary attainments, but, in his religious and moral character, irreproachable: wisely then has the attention of the society been directed to this object.

The supply of books and tracts, is an object of vast consequence. When books, and tracts are circulated, they should come to us recommended by the most unexceptionable authority. By means of the tracts, great good, or mischief may be done; and there is no mode of instruction made use of in the present day, which requires more serious attention than this. Many are the tracts, which convey to the reader the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, while, I fear there are many in which doctrines and opinions are contained, far different from those entertained or approved by serious and orthodox christians. The circulation, then, of tracts, stamped with the authority and approbation, of Bishops and clergy, must be allowed by the churchman to be a most desirable object. Upon the fifth object, which the Society has in view, few words need be said. Many here are the calls which will be made upon the bounty of the Society; as very many are the places which require aid, in building repairing and enlarging of Churches and chapels. All will agree that the benevolence of the pious christian is deservedly called for, in the promotion and furtherance of this design.

Having thus briefly considered the several designs of the Society; permit me to call your attention to the necessity of a general and cordial co-operation, on the part of every churchman amongst us, in the furtherance of views so eminently calculated, with the divine blessing, to promote the religious and moral improvement of our fellow men.—Every person on seriously considering the field for exertion, which now opens before him the extent and encreasing population of this Province, the small number of spiritual labourers, and the consequent destitution of many places, will be surely induced to lend his aid; and in proportion to the wordly goods, with which he is gifted by the providence of God, to encrease the means and power of the society, to carry its several objects into effect; that so every year may present an advance in spiritual improvement and a diminution of spiritual want, until the light of the glorious gospel of Christ shine upon our land. Even from one end unto the other. Thus united in a systematical endeavour to extend the influence and benefit of the church to every part of the Province and more particularly to the neglected portions thereof; we shall enable our friends to contradict with effect, accusations made against us in many parts of the mother country, and even in Parliament that indifference to the faith of our fathers, is daily exhibited: that there is an evident want of liberality to the support of the church.—That our church has hardly an existence—that its members are few, and those few are but slightly concerned for her welfare and advancement.—That we are content to leave the support of our church to others, without exerting the smallest exertion on our own part. Surely we shall not suffer such accusations to go uncontradicted; by no means; we shall rally around our altar, and by *actions*, which are better than *words*, we shall expose the malice and falsehood of our enemies; we shall not permit our church alone to be subject to the accusation of disunion and indifference, but shall, to a man, from north to south, and from east to west, unite in heart, and in sincerity, in our exertions and prayers, for the advancement and prosperity of our zion, and while we leave others to worship the God of their Fathers according to the dictates of their own conscience, we shall not leave our Venerable and apostolical church to succumb to her enemies, while God has placed it in our power to avert the blow.

JEROME ALLEY, *Rector.*

The following resolutions were then severally put, and unanimously carried.

By Wm. Garnett, Esq. seconded by Jacob Allan Esq.

Resolved.—That this Committee have every reason to be grateful to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, for it continued kindness shewn to the church in this Province, and for the liberal promise of a travelling missionary.

By Captain Smith, seconded by A. L. Street Esq.

Resolved.—That while the Committee view with regret the retirement of some individuals from the church Society, it hails with pleasure the addition of several members.

By A. L. Street Esq. seconded by William Garnett Esq.

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this Committee, the New Brunswick church Society continues to merit, the warm support, of every real, and sincere member of our apostolic church, and his utmost exertions in the furtherance of the views and objects it pursues.

By Col. Wyer, seconded by Mr. Garnett.

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this Committee it is the duty of every member of the church, to unite in a systematical endeavour to take away the reproach cast upon us, of disunion, lake warmness and want of liberality in providing for the extension of the benefits of church communion, and that no better union can be formed than that effected by the church Society.

By Jacob Allan Esq. seconded by Colonel Wyer.

Resolved.—That a Committee be formed to assist the Rector in the collection of subscriptions, and that the church wardens, together with Messrs Garnett & Parkinson be members thereof.

By Col. Wyer seconded by Captain Smith.

That any person becoming a member of the church Society, can subscribe quarterly or annually—and that books be placed in the hands of the Rector, and each of the Committee for this purpose.

The following Donations were then made to the church society, in addition to the subscriptions.

A. L. Street Esq.	£1	10	0
J. W Chandler Esq.	1	10	0
Thos. Wyer Esq	1	0	0
W. Garnett Esq.	1	0	0
Captain Smith.	1	0	0

By Captain Smith seconded by Col. Wyer.

Resolved.—That the proceedings of this meeting together with the Rector's address be published in the Saint Andrews *Standard* and that the Editors of the *Chronicle and Royal Gazette* be requested to publish the same.

The usual thanks having been voted to the Chairman. The Committee adjourned.

G. D. STREET, *Sec'y.*

[From the United Service Gazette.]

LONDON, October 30.—The following intelligence which we have received this morning from India, is of the highest importance; 30,000 men have taken the field against the Russians, who are marching against Cabool—25,000 from Bengal and 5000 from Bombay. Our troops are to take possession of Herat, Cabool, and Candahar. A treaty has been entered into between the Governor General and Runjeet Sing.—The following troops were under orders for this service, according to the Delhi Gazette of 15th August, Agra Ukhar, of the 18th August, and Bombay Gazette of September 1st:—

Two troops of Horse Artillery,
Major Pew's Camel Battery,
Two Companies of European Foot Artillery,
Two Companies of Sappers,
Her Majesty's 16th Lancers.
Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments of Bengal Light Cavalry,
Her Majesty's Third Regiment of Foot,
Her Majesty's 13th Regiment of Foot.
2d, 5th, 16th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 35th, 37th, 42d, 43d, 48th and 53d Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry.—This force is to assemble at Kurnool on the 31st of October, thence proceed via Bhurtner, Bhawnipore and Mithenkate, to Candahar, Cabool, and Herat.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The French seem to be making decisive movements south of us, and no sooner has the report of the capture San Juan de Ulloa reached us, then we hear of their armies being victorious in South America.

[By the Henry Thompson.]

Private Correspondence of the New York Express.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 9th, 1838.

The island of Martin Garcia, in the mouth of the Uraguay, has been captured by the French after a warm action, in which they lost 24 killed and many wounded.—The Buenos Ayreans surrendered and were afterwards landed at Buenos, Ayres. They lost 12 killed and 20 wounded. The French had about 500 men; the Buenos Ayreans about 120. The island had been given up to Fructuosa Rivera, who had entered Montevideo and assumed the reins of Government. The President Oribe, had gone to Buenos Ayres in a British vessel of war.

The Fairfield sloop of war sailed this morning for B. Ayres. The Independence frigate is lying here, waiting the arrival of the Exploring Expedition, which was at Madeira when the British Packet left,—the packet arrived on the 2d instant, via Pernambuco and Bahia.

La Gaceta of Buenos Ayres, the Government organ, is in a great rage, and accuses the French of descending to do the work of infamous execrable Pirates. It cries out *Primero mad veces la muerte que la humillacion.* The Gazette is particularly indignant, that the French should sustain Fructuosa Rivera! *Argentinos a las armas*, is the universal exclamation, so that the next news we hear, will probably be more belligerent.

Advice from Bahia had been received at Rio to the 28th of October. A number of persons engaged in the late rebellion there had been tried and acquitted, whereof the Bahia papers complain bitterly.

The latest news from Buenos Ayres was to Oct. 17th, brought by H. B. M. brig Spider. The blockade was every day becoming more strict.

The French corvette Dordogne, from Brest, with M. Martigny, Consul for Buenos Ayres, on board, had sailed from Rio Janeiro for the River La Plata.

Papineau and Nelson were admitted to an interview with Van Buren. The *New York Gazette* thus remarks on the circumstance,

Papineau and Nelson have been permitted it seems to visit the President of the United States, and were formally presented to him by the Hon. Silas Wright, a member of the United States Senate from the State of New York. We pretend to no special superintendance of ceremonials at the White House, but without claiming any such high privilege, we shall certainly assume the responsibility of expressing the opinion that the President of the United States has badly considered his duty, and badly studied the propriety of his position, in consenting to receive these men into his presence. It comports very awkwardly with the professions of the President, and is in exceedingly bad keeping with his proclamation, to dispense the hospitalities of the Executive mansion to a man publicly advertised for by the Canadian Government, and a transported convict—(convict by his own confession.) After all this, the President is probably not to blame for keeping Ming and Rielf in office.

The *Montreal Gazette*, of Saturday, Dec. 22nd, publishes two ordinances, dated 21st December, of which the following are the titles;—

"An Ordinance to indemnify persons who, since the first day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, have acted in apprehending, imprisoning, or detaining in custody, persons suspected of High Treason, or Treasonable Practices, and in the suppression of unlawful assemblies and for other purposes therein mentioned."

"An Ordinance to declare that the second chapter of the Statute of the Parliament of England, passed in the thirty-firs; year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, is not, not has ever been, in force in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

No despatches have been received at Head Quarters, as alleged in the morning papers, announcing second engagement on the Western District frontier, between the pirates and our forces, and in which nine of the 34th Regiment were said to have lost their lives. *Montreal Gazette.*

The rumour in question takes its rise from a postscript in a private letter from Hamilton, of the 16th instant, and to prove how entirely unfounded is the statement, we may add that letters to the same date (the 16th) have been received from Col. Airey, of the 34th Foot, commanding on that frontier, which mention that all had been quiet, since the first repulse of the brigands at Windsor.—*Ib.*

We learn from Kingston, that the American brigand, Martin Woodruff, from Salina, and said to have been a Colonel of Militia and Deputy Sheriff in his native country, was executed on the morning of the 19th inst.—*Ib.*

Warrants, it is said, had been received for the execution of Sylvanus Swete, and Joel Peeler, two of the brigands taken at Prescott, and which was to be carried into effect this day.—*Ib.*

The finding of the Court Martial on the serjeant and four privates of the Coldstream Guards, who were placed on their trial for supposed connivance in the escape of Theller and Dodge, from the citadel of Quebec, has received the sanction of the Commander of the Forces. We understand, that by it, all are acquitted of assisting or conniving in the escape; but the serjeant is reduced to the ranks for his too great familiarity with the prisoners; two of the privates are sentenced to some months imprisonment, for want of vigilance, and the other two are acquitted.—*Ib.*

From our Montreal Correspondent.

"Montreal, Friday evening, Dec. 21.

"This morning Cardinal and Duquette were, agreeable to their sentence, executed at nine o'clock. The early hour at which the execution took place, comparatively few civilians attended. I was not present, and am not possessed of particulars.

"The Court Martial resumed its sitting to day, when Huot entered upon his defence. His general plea was, that it was by force that he joined the rebels. The defence closed about two o'clock, and the summing up of the evidence, &c., will take place to-morrow."

"Montreal, Saturday evening, Dec. 22.

"Lepailleur and Thibert, the other two prisoners sentenced to be hanged, have received the awful intelligence, that they are to suffer on Friday next.

"The summing up of the evidence, for and against Huot, was finished to-day, and the Court Martial has given in its finding for the approval of Sir John Colborne.

"The ice in the St. Lawrence made a general shove last night, and the water has rose nearly on a level with the upper wharves. The weather has been extremely mild to-day."

Von Schoultz's Will.—The Christian Guardian states that Colonel Von Schoultz has left by his will $4000 to a young lady whom he was to marry—$400 to the Catholic College at Kingston, and $1000 to the widows and children of the Canadian militia who fell at Prescott.

Four Companies of the 36th Regiment are to embark on board the Medea on Wednesday [last] for St. John.—*Acadian Recorder.*

[N. B.—We have just been informed that the Steamer Medea has received countermanding orders, and is to proceed forthwith to Europe.]

EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR,
Soap, Candles, &c.

Just arrived and for sale by the Subscriber:

100 BBLS. Extra superfine Wheat FLOUR;
200 Boxes Hard Yellow SOAP;
50 Boxes Mould Candles—short 6's.
50 Puncheons Prime Retailing Molasses.
Also, A few Packages of salmon, seine, shad & herring TWINES; 50 Coils 6, 9 and 12 th. Ratline.

Dec. 28. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Rum, Raisins, Navy Bread, &c.

Per Victory, from Halifax—

20 PUNCHEONS Demerara RUM,
200 Half and Quarter Boxes Raisins.
Per Splendid, from Philadelphia
20 Barrels Navy Bread; Half and Quarter Barrels Bran Bread; Soda, sugar, and Water Crackers.

JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER,
Dec. 14. *No. 12, King street.*

2d January, 1839.

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

Just received per "James Lemon" from Liverpool:

23 CASES 22, 24, 26, 28 & 30 oz. Sheathing COPPER;
10 Tons Bolt Copper, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 inch;
Composition Sheathing Nails, 1 1-8, 1-4 & 1 1-2in.
—IN STORE—
Composition RINGS—*of all sizes;*
Ditto Spikes 7, 7 1-2, 8, 8 1-2 and 9 inches,
Ditto Bull Bolts, 12 & 14 inches long.
SHEET LEAD, 4, 4 1-2, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 10 lb. pr. ft.
Patent SHOT, of all sizes.

The above articles will be sold at cost and charges, on application at the above establishment.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Rum & Molasses.

85 PUNS. RUM, 41 do. MOLASSES—in the brig *Helen & Elizabeth*, Sherwood, Master, from Berbice: for sale in bond or duty paid, if applied for immediately.

3d January. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

TWINES & LINES.

The subscriber has just received by the Hebe—

26 BALES, containing Salmon, Seine and Herring Twines; Cod LINES; and Herring Nets.

Also—just received—3 Tons OAKUM.

January 4. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Per 'Jas. Lemon.'—2d. Jan. 1839.

NAVY BOLT CANVAS.

17 BALES containing 300 Bolts best double boiled Navy CANVAS;
2 Bales Sail Twine.

The above is a consignment and will be sold on reasonable terms.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Landing ex "JAMES LEMON:"

100 BOXES best LIVERPOOL SOAP.
—IN STORE—
10 Hhds. Refined SUGAR; 100 Boxes 1838 Muscatel RAISINS.—For sale cheap for CASH.

January 4. JAS. MALCOLM.

Books, Stationery, Music, &c.

RECEIVED by late arrivals and for sale at the *Phœnix Book and Stationery Warehouse*, an extensive supply of School Books, including Murray's, Pinnock's, and Chambers's popular works; Guy's, Thomson's, Ewing's and Woodbridge's Geographies; Magnell's Questions, &c. &c.; London Penny Magazine and Cyclopædia; Chambers's Journal; Graham's Domestic Medicine; Knowles' Dictionary; Brunton's Mechanics' Pocket Guide; Pocket Bibles; Victoria Prayer Books; Psalm Books, &c. &c.; Writing paper of every description, Printing do.; Merchant's Account Books, and assorted ruled papers which will be bound to any size or pattern required; a choice selection of new Music, including Victoria, Coronation, and other Quadrilla and Waltzes; Flowers of Scottish Song, &c.; a large assortment of Flutes, Violins, Bugles, and other Musical Instruments; Tutors for Piano, Flute, &c. of various authors.

—ALSO—

An additional supply of the London ANNUALS for 1839, including Finden's Tableaux, Gems of Beauty, Book of Beauty, Beattie's Costumes, Amaranth Keepsake, &c. &c. A few copies Pratt's Hints on Light and Shade, and Martin's Bible Illustrations,—all of which will be sold at very reasonable rates.

D. M'MILLAN.

St. John, January 4, 1839.

Chain Cables.

1 1-2 Inch, 90 Fathoms; 1 3-8 inch 90 fathoms,
1 1-4 inch 90 " 1 1-8 inch 90 "
—The above will be sold low if applied for immediately.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

3d January 1839.

WANTED—200 or £300, on Mortgage of Real Estate in this City. Enquire at the Chronicle Office. January 3.

Pews for Sale.

NO. 2, Northern Aisle Trinity Church, a square commodious Pew, lined and cushioned.

No. 62, Middle Aisle St. John Church. Apply to

Jan. 3. GEO. WHEELER.

RICE.

JUST received, per *Amethyst*, from Boston: 10 Tierces of RICE, of superior quality; and will be sold low while landing.

Jan. 3. CRANE & M'GRATH.

CORDAGE.—180 Coils, comprising all sizes from 3 inches downwards, with a good assortment of SPUNYARN, MARLINE, &c. now landing ex *James Lemon*, from Liverpool, and for sale low by

Jan. 3. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

TEAS.

AN Invoice, consisting of 200 packages Souchong, Congo, Pouchong, and Young Hyson TEAS, received per Amanda from Liverpool, on *Consignment*—will be sold very low, on application to RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

January 4, 1839.

For Sale,

A YOKE of OXEN, a grey MARE, a one horse Sleigh and Harness. Inquire at this Office. Dec. 28.

TO RENT,

And possession given immediately:

SEVERAL ROOMS, either furnished or unfurnished, on the second flat, in Mr. Disbrow's Brick house, water street.—Enquire on the premises.

December 28. JOHN HARVEY.

Candles.

The subscriber has just received, per *Amanda*, Simp