Communications.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

It cannot be too firmly impressed on the minds of the people, that the whole, and sole aim of our Representatives is, and has been, to get the whole powers of the Three branches of the Legislature in their own hands;—that it would be dangerous and most unconstitutional to trust them with such powers, no one can deny—neither will the people when they come fully to understand the effects of their proceedings, consent to place such unlimited sway in their keeping. They have not yet given us any proof that they can exercise the powers of even one branch with moderation and discretion, shall we then approve of their efforts to place the other two branches under their control?—what guarantee have we for their good conduct? and how can we call them to account if they do amiss? Is it sufficient that we can displace individuals at the end of seven years,—after they have done all the injury and wrong that they are capable of doing? Certainly not! We want the other branches distinct and independent as a continual and ever ready check upon them. The House have frequently voted that they have "no confidence" in the Executive and Council, perhaps it was reciprocal so far as such feelings went: but they have also been complaining and growling for several years, like a party at whist,—that the cards were ill shuffled, and that they held a bad hand, nothing short of all the trumps satisfying them. This is exactly what the House of Assembly want,—they wish to take dummy and all the trumps and let the Executive and the Legislative Council sit at the opposite sides of the table and *follow suit*, they turning all the tricks and making a slam of it. Now it was with some such view that they attempted to force the Executive to give his assent to the Civil List Bill, and so place the money (all that they cared about) at their disposal before the mode of appropriation had been settled. They do not wish the Executive to have a voice in appropriating the money at all. Lord Glenelg in his first despatch says that His Majesty proposes that the surplus of the Casual Revenue shall be appropriated according to the law and customs of Parliament and the established usages of the House of Commons with regard to the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain & Ireland but the House would not make this condition a part of the Bill. Now it is in this way they want to get all the trumps, they do not wish to let the Executive play a leading card, he must follow suit to the lead even if he does not like it. Lord Glenelg intended that as in the Canadas and some of the other Provinces that the Executive should originate the grants, the House concur in them in distinct Resolutions, and the Council concur in them in gross:—in this way all three branches have a deliberate voice; but if the House originates the grants and the Council concurs in them as distinct resolutions, the Executive must pass the whole Bill because he would not consent to deprive the country of the Appropriations for the year, never mind how many objectionable and lavish grants of money may be contained in the Bill. We have seen too great a disposition in the House to serve themselves and their friends, to make it advisable to give them the whole power: let them have their share of honours and triumphs, so that the game may be played equally and fairly, and to those who make the best play will be the most credit, provided they play fairly, openly and honestly, in short according to Hoyle.

A.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir—Allow me through the medium of your paper to offer a few observations on an institution which is at present in existence in this city, called the "*St. John Young Men's Debating Society.*" A few evenings since being favoured with a ticket of admission to the above Institution by one of the Members, and from the encomiums I had previously heard bestowed upon this Society I was induced to attend. On entering, I noticed seated at the table a large number of the most respectable young men of the city, in the vigour of youth, with the picture of health upon their countenances, which denoted their habits and the praise worthy objects they had in view, namely, the improvement of their mental faculties.

The President first read a Lecture on the benefits of such institutions, and in language which would have done honour to a more aged and experienced person,—After which the Question was opened by the Secretary, (which was as follows): "Whether have the measures adopted by the Reformed Parliament proved beneficial or injurious to the world." A very warm debate continued for upwards of three hours in which the talent and abilities were admirably displayed by both parties and in a manner which certainly reflected much credit upon the Society. None Mr. Editor but a person who had visited this institution can form the smallest idea of its merits. It must be a source of gratification to every Parent who thus views the rising generation adopting such elevated principles, and joining as it were in a body to dispel the gloom of ignorance and superstition, and implanting in their minds habits of charity and social honour. How easy it is to mark the distinction between those individuals who are appropriating their leisure time in searching the pages of History, to discover the Rise, the Progress, the Downfall of nations, together with the characters of the great Orators, Statesmen and Heroes who have existed, and those whose time are spent in perusing the ill famed productions with which the present age abounds. Thus by inculcating these principles, they will in some future period not only prove ornaments of Society, but be qualified to discharge their duty in whatever station it may please God to call them.

A VISITOR.

Point Scatterie, April 1.

MY DEAR CHRONICLE—

This day is of all the days in the year, the one which should be celebrated by our Patriots as their Anniversary—*Hum!* Do not think that I wish to insinuate that they are all fools—Hem! but only that the day is well suited for their festival—Ha! They can glory in their patriotism, and their power over their hood-winked hobby, the deceived multitude—those that "Aures habent, et non audiunt; oculos habent, et non vident." Alas! they will I fear open their eyes and long ears too late,—they will find they have "gained a loss," and bartered the roast beef of rational freedom for radical *soupmaigre*:—they will see how in-jeur-dish-us it was to trust to the members of the synagogue.

"Who hang them! I'm sure scarce a sprinkle remains,
Of their Ancestors blood in their spiritless veins."

of course such as *never had ancestors* will have only their own bad, radical blood, and of such there are not a few in the body *politique*. But I have a secret which I wish you to get *smarkajow* to explain—ask him, as he sits on the top of the dung hill, how it came to pass that the appropriation for the great road to Dalhousie was left out of the Bill in the session before the last, after it had passed both houses? Was it for the purpose of affecting *his friend* the representative for Gloucester in the opinion of his constituents? Ask him also, but get him close to you first, how it happened that *three resolutions* for the pay of *Commissioners appointed by the House of Assembly* came to be put in the appropriation bill when they were thrown out by the Council, and a Message had been sent down to the House stating distinctly that they were not concurred in? Ask him also, but get him closer, closer still to you—how he managed to smuggle through the House and Council a grant of £100 to the sessions for a "School independent of the Madras School," and then go down to St. John and get himself together with two others of *the firm* appointed by the sessions as a committee to expend that money, which to suit their electioneering purposes they give for an *exclusive* school, although such support when brought fairly, openly and honestly before the Legislature had been denied? Ask him, whether he has acted likewise with his friends the Baptists, they are equally entitled to a grant, and their votes are not to be sneered at,—but this is a grave subject and so I'll have recourse to Gray's Elegy to recreate my sinking spirits.

Perhaps in Parliament there may lurk
Some gallows dog, who upon the height of swing
Who spurns the ingenuous slavery of work
And loathe the Tyranny of Lord or King.

Some mimic Papineau, flush in purse and prog,
Some crafty Hebrew, fed with the best dishes,
Who primed with but and grub, and Holland's grog,
Leave to their *offal* mob the empty dishes.

Intending to write you again so soon as an opportunity occurs, I am, &c

Q.

British News.

HALIFAX, April 11.

Later from England.—The ship John Porter, arrived in 25 days from Liverpool, and brought papers to the 14th of March. On the 6th Lord John Russell submitted to parliament the following Resolutions with respect to Lower Canada, in doing which his Lordship stated, in a speech of considerable length, the causes which had compelled Ministers to adopt this measure, and explained the course which his Majesty's government, intend pursuing in the future government of that colony. After a warm debate, in which they were violently opposed by Messrs. Hume, and Roebuck, the Resolutions passed, 287 to 39. Ministers stated their intention of introducing a Bill, founded upon the Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS:

1. That since the 31st day of October, in the year 1832, no provision has been made by the Legislature of the province of Lower Canada for defraying the charges of the administration of justice, and for the support of the civil government within the said province, and that there will, on the 10th day of April now next ensuing, be required for defraying in full the charges aforesaid to that day the sum of £142,160 14s. 6d.

2. That at a session of the Legislature of Lower Canada, holden at the city of Quebec, in the said Province, in the months of Sept. and Oct. 1836, the Governor of the said province, in compliance with His Majesty's commands, recommended to the attention of the House of Assembly thereof the estimates for the current year, and also the accounts showing the arrears due in respect of the civil government, and signified to the said house his Majesty's confidence that they would accede to the application which he had been commanded to renew for payment of the arrears due on account of the public service, and for the funds necessary to carry no the civil government of the province.

3. That the said House of Assembly, on the 3d day of October, 1836, by an address to the governor of the said province, declined a vote of supply for the purposes aforesaid; and by the said address, after referring to a former address of the said house to the governor of the said province, declared that the said house persisted, amongst other things, in the demand of an elective Legislative Council, and in demanding the repeal of a certain act passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in favour of the North American Land company; and by the address the said House of Assembly further adverted to the demand made by that House of the free exercise of its control over all the branches of the executive government; and by the said address the said House of Assembly further declared, that it was incumbent on them in the present conjuncture, to adjourn their deliberations until his Majesty's Government should by its acts, especially by rendering the second branch of the Legislature conformable to the wishes and wants of the people, have commenced the great work of justice and reform, and created a confidence which alone could crown it with success.

4. That in the existing state of Lower Canada, it is inadvisable to make the Legislative council of that province an elective body; but that it is expedient that measures be adopted for securing to that branch of the Legislature a greater degree of public confidence.

5. That while it is expedient to improve the composition of the executive council in Lower Canada, it is unadvisable to subject it to the responsibility demanded by the House of Assembly of that province.

6. That the legal title of the North American Land Company to the land holden by the said company by virtue of a grant from his Majesty, under the public seal of the said province, and to the privileges conferred on the said company by the act for that purpose made in the fourth year of his Majesty's reign, ought to be maintained inviolate.

7. That it is expedient that so soon as provision shall have been made by law to be passed by the Legislature of the said province of Lower Canada, for the discharge of lands therein from feudal dues and services, and for removing any doubts as to the incidents of the tenure of land in free and common soccage in the said provinces, a certain act made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, commonly called "The Canada Tenures Act;" and so much of another act passed in the third year of his said late Majesty's reign, commonly called "The Canada Trade Act," as relates to the tenures of land in the said province, should be repealed; saving, nevertheless, to all persons all rights in them vested under or by virtue of the said recited acts.

8. That for defraying the arrears due on account of the established and customary charges of the administration of justice and of the civil government of the said province, it is expedient that, after applying for that purpose such balance as shall, on the said 10th day of April, 1837, be in the hands of the receiver general of the said province, arising from his Majesty's hereditary, territorial, and casual revenue, the governor of the said province be empowered to issue from and out of any other part of his Majesty's revenues in the hands of the receiver general of the said province, such further sums as shall be necessary to effect the payment of the before mentioned sum of £142,160 14s. 6d.

9. That it is expedient that his Majesty be authorised to place at the disposal of the Legislature of the said province the net proceeds of his Majesty's hereditary, territorial, and casual revenue arising within the same, in case the same Legislature shall see fit to grant to his Majesty a civil list for defraying the necessary charges of the administration of justice, and for the maintenance and unavoidable expenses of certain of the principal offices of the civil government of the said province.

10. That great inconvenience has been sustained by his Majesty's subjects inhabiting the provinces of Lower Canada and upper Canada from the want of some adequate means for regulating and adjusting questions respecting the trade and commerce of the said provinces and divers other questions wherein the said provinces have a common interest; and it is expedient that the Legislatures of the said provinces respectfully be authorised to make provision for the joint regulation and adjustment of such their common interests.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

THE FUNDS.—Since the early part of the morning, the various funds have become heavy and receded. Consols, which were 90 1-8 for the Account may be quoted at 90; Money, 89 1-2 3-4

The prevalent opinion among well informed persons is, that the more dangerous period, as connected with the late crisis, is now past, and that we may hope to be rid in a short time of those alarms which have come on periodically ever since the first disclosures of our commercial difficulties. There is a general disposition, connected with the late intended facilities granted by the Bank, to bestow great praise on the directors for the share they have taken in them.—*London Times.*

The latest accounts from St. Sebastian are to the evening of the 28th ult. All is ready for the grand attack upon the carlists, which only waits for the co-operation of Espartero. Eight men belonging to the 6th Regiment fell in the hands of a party of Carlists, as they were straggling from their quarters at Lugariz, in the vicinity of San Sebastian. They were without arms of any kind, and after a desperate struggle five of them were taken and carried to Hernam. The other three escaped. The five taken by the carlists were instantly condemned, and on the 25th, were publicly shot in sight of the British troops! We have received a communication from San Sebastian relative to this affair, which throws great blame upon Gen. Evans; but though from the pen of a British officer we decline to publish it. In the letter alluded to, Gen. Evans is charged with having sent the men to gather wood without their arms, and with not sending to exchange them, which he could have done, when taken—*Sun.*

Madrid journals to the 26th ult. inclusive have been received. Their contents are by no means of a satisfactory nature. In Arragon the rebel bands have been guilty of the most atrocious outrages—scouring the country in all directions, without fear of encountering a Constitutional force able to offer them them the least effectual resistance. A band fom thousand strong, entered and sacked the town of Uteef on the 12th, and afterwards proceeded to Menglanda, Iniasta, and Jara, which severally met with the same fate. On the 13th, they were attacked near Bunol by two thousand regulars, whom they put to flight at the first charge, with the loss of several killed and wounded. Against these bands, Brigadier Lopez marched from Cuenca on the 16th at the head of about three thousand troops of all descriptions—infantry of the line, infantry of the National Guards, cavalry of the line, and mounted Nationals. Of the Brigadier's success nothing was known at Madrid up to the 25th ult.—*Ib.*

MARCH 13.

ANDOA, March 4.—In the fullest sense of the world "nothing fresh in either of the lines."

All communication between France and Pampeluna is cut off by the Carlists. Thus it is a stange fact, instead of Evans in Guipuscoa cutting of the Carlists communication with France, the Carlists cut off the communication between the Christino army in Navrre and France. Such things only happen in Spain, and Such disgraces only fall on lot of hired mercenaries.

PLAGUE UP THE DANUBE.—VIENNA; Feb. 2—Accounts from the Turkish frontiers say that the plague has appeared in several places in Bulgaria, especially in Orana and Drimputz, and on the Servian, side of the Danube, and in some places on the Wallachian and Moldavian frontiers, on the right bank opposite to Brailow.

TRIPOLI, Feb. 10—The plague continues to make the most frightful ravages, the fanaticism of the mussulmans preventing them from taking any precautions. About one fourth of the population of 80,000 souls have already sunk under the disease. Of these not more than 80 are Christians belonging to the lowest class. Mahomet Reis is no longer our Hasha. Tahir has been appointed in his place and consequently has ceased to be captain Pasha. He has set out with his troops to fight the powerful tribes of Arabs called the Ghomar and Girhjanns. He of course, is spreading the plague wherever he goes.

We understand that Lord Glenelg has appointed Mr. John Jones, Master, R. N. late of H. M. S. Huzzar, to be the Assistant Emigrant Agent at Liverpool.

The English Municipal Corporation Bill has been read a third time in the House of Commons. The English Church rate Question, is under consideration.

THE INFLUENZA.—The general epidemic is now on the decline, and there is every reason to conclude that it will soon cease. It has destroyed a vast number of young and aged persons. Very ample experience has convinced us that the disease is attended with incessant cough and irritation, at first spasmodic, and in the upper part of the throat confined to the superior part of the wind-pipe, and that it is readily relieved by demulcents and antispasmodics. But it may extend to the lungs, and then requires venesection, diaphoretics, &c. During convalescence there is a great debility or prostration of strength, which is obviated by the use of a moderate quantity of dietetic and medicinal stimulants, wine, diluted spirits, quinine, &c.—*From the London Medical and Surgical Journal.*

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP VERNON.—A few days previous to the departure of the Tartarus steam-ship from Malta with the mail, the Vernon, one of the finest sailing vessels in his Majesty's navy, was discovered to have taken the dry-rot in some of her principal timbers, to such an extent, that it was deemed hazardous to the safety of her crew and passengers for the vessel to proceed to sea. The discovery took place by several of her crew, who were engaged in scouring her hold, and observed a great quantity of dry wood start in her lining. The circumstance was immediately communicated to their superior officers. A strict examination was then ordered, the result of which was, that all the timbers had the rot. Intelligence was forwarded to the Lords of the Admiralty, who ordered her immediate departure from Malta, and to proceed to the docks at Plymouth, but not to sail in rough weather. The Vernon carries 56 guns, and has only been launched from the dock at Woolwich six years, and cost £70,000. The expenditure to repair the damage will amount to half that sum.

LONG CREDIT.—The system of long credit now so prevalent in England, is inflicting serious evils on all classes; it enables the unprincipled to live beyond their means, and cheat and swindle the honest and confiding tradesman—it induces many to assume an appearance they have not fortune to support, get deeply into debt, and leave their families in poverty—it is often as injurious to the individual who takes long credit, as the person who gives it, and it causes high prices, for those who discharge their debts regularly and honestly, are to often made to pay for those who cheat and swindle and do not mean to pay any body.

We take the following from the *Journal de Maine et Loire*:—At a ball lately given at Port Louis, near L'Orient, while a young lady was waltzing, she felt the hand by which she was supported become stone cold, and on looking into the face of her partner, found his features deadly pale and horribly contracted. She fainted at the sight, and fell to the ground, whilst her cavalier dropped by her side The lady was taken up and recovered, but the life of the gentleman was extinct. She maintains that he was dead several seconds before she knew it, and that *she made one turn round the room with him after he was a corpse.* He was a married man, with several children, and his wife was at the ball.

By the Paris papers of Thursday it appears that the removal of Marshal Clausel from the government of Algiers, now turns out to have been but a prelude to a total change of policy by the government in relation to its African possessions. By letters received in Paris, from Toulon, it appears that orders have been received there, to discontinue all the preparations for the Constantine expedition, and there was every reason to presume that it would be abandoned altogether. This course though announced now rather late appears to have been for some time under consideration. The marshal, it seems, had been heard before the council, his suggestions were listened to, and his plans inspected; but, probably from the vastness of the latter, they were repudiated, and the policy will now be to maintain occupation of the most important ports upon the coast, and probably to enter into amicable relations with the Arabs whom it was never the Turkish policy to coerce, but to be satisfied with their nominal submission. The appointment of General Damremont, as the marshal's successor, is considered rather odd, as so little is as yet known of him. He was one of those engaged in the late campaign, being known as General Denys, and was remarkable for the calmness and precision with which, even in the confusion that prevailed before the Constantine, he carried superior orders into effect. He has not yet been employed in any but a subordinate capacity.

IRELAND.—On Monday, the 20th instant, Tollymore Park, the beautiful and hospitable seat of the Earl of Roden, was the scene of a very brilliant fête, given to celebrate the coming to age of his Lordship's eldest son, Lord Jocelyn. It is occasions like these, in which the feelings common to the rich and poor are called into exercise, that the natural character of our countrymen of all ranks and persuasions, is exhibited in its genuine and most amiable aspect. The affections of the great merge the forms of condescension in hearty friendliness—while those of the humble are exalted from more respect into the warmth of attachment. Wherever there is great benevolence on the part of the upper ranks, this feeling becomes more evidently visable throughout the graduated scale into which society has been providentially arranged; so that from the lowest to the highest there runs a chain of human affections, bending them all into one great family under a common Father—the God and Father of us all. On the present occasion, the numerous tenantry of the Noble Earl assembled in multitudes of all persuasions—assembled as much to testify their affection for his youthful and generous heir, as to express their attachment to a kind personal friend and a liberal landlord. They met Lord Jocelyn at the borders of the estate, having a triumphal car prepared—elegantly fashioned and decorated with laurels, they insisted upon drawing him home to the mansion-house, where his father and family together with a large party of the neighbouring gentry, were awaiting his arrival. Extensive preparations had been made for the entertainment and amusement of the tenantry; and as the shades of evening drew on, the scene exhibited from the mansion-house was striking and beautiful. The tops of all the neighbouring hills were illuminated with bonfires, which threw their picturesque and lovely forms into bolder relief, and more varied sublimity. Fire-works in vast profusion and exquisite novelty were discharged from the ample area in front of the house, to the inexpressible delight of the peasantry, to whom the exhibition of artificial fire was quite a novelty. Seven barrels of ale were distributed amongst them; and the company who had partaken of his Lordship's hospitality within, came out and spent their evening in partaking of the enjoyments, and sharing the conversation of the happy and highly gratified assemblage collected on this festive occasion. The evening was dry and fair, and the festivities were kept until twelve o'clock.

Lord Jocelyn is a young nobleman, whose manners, temper, and abilities have gained for him the respect and attention of all who have the happiness of his acquaintance; and the popularity of his address is sure to win its way to hearts so susceptible of kindness as those of the Irish peasantry. His Lordship, too, "is that which all admire—a soldier"—devoted to his profession, to which he has brought all that is high minded and honourable in feeling and thought—all that is noble and chivalrous in bearing and action. No sectarian difference can mar the effect of such qualities and accomplishments, and we are happy to remark that amongst the crowds assembled on this joyous occasion Roman Catholics appeared to vie with their Protestant brethren in the testimony of a profound regard and warm attachment to the person and family of their benevolent friend and excellent landlord.

We regret to add that there was one, and one serious drawback to the festivities of the evening—and that occasioned by the absence of her whose smile sheds a radiance within every circle around which it beams, and whose dignity of manners chastened by that affability which is ever the concomitant of true nobleness, imparts a value to the most common courtesy—the amiable and estimable Lady Roden. The regret felt at the absence of such an one, in such a place—and to a fond and affectionate mother upon an occasion so deeply interesting, was even the more sensibly poignant by reason of its having been caused by severe and serious indisposition.—*Dublin Mail, Feb. 25.*

PRIVATE BILLS.—The total number of petitions for private bills presented to the House of Commons this Session, is 248; of which number there are 77 bills for railways, 26 for roads, 11 for canals, 14 for harbours, and 12 for enclosures. There are among the railway bills four for railways to Brighton, in addition to one to Croydon. Many of the railway bills, however, are for altering the lines of railways and extending the powers conferred by Acts previously obtained.

Last week, a pig, supposed to have been as handsome, of its kind, as ever seen, was sold to Mr. Plummer, of Swidon, who had it slaughtered. Its weight, when alive was 1,050 lbs.; and when killed and dressed, 847 lbs. The head alone weighed 62 lbs. The girth of the head was 5 feet 4 inches; and the fat of the back measured 7 3-4 inches through, without the least layer of lean. The pig was fatted by Mr Butler, of Rodbourn Cheyney, Wills.

A PROFITABLE COW.—A short time since a gentleman at Kingsclere, Hants was possessed of a cow, which in her time produced 21 calves, 300 hogsheads of milk, and four tons of butter. The fat of the cow when killed weighed more then the lean and bone. It lived to be 21 years old, and produced the gentleman altogether upwards of £500.

A lamb was taken last week from a beautiful ewe belonging to Mr. Philip Francis, Moor, which had two, perfect bodies, eight legs, one head, and a cleft tongue. The same may be seen at Read's Veterinary Establishment, Cradition.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—In the year just concluded, we understand that the declared value of the exports of British manufactured goods reached very nearly £47,000,000, exhibiting an increase over the shipments of the year 1835, of full £8,000,000. The chief increase was in the shipments of cotton, wollen, linen and silk manufactured fabrics.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The returns which were increased last week to the House of Commons of the amount of imports and exports into the United Kingdom for the past year, are looked for with some interest among the commercial classes in the city. If we are correctly informed the total declared value of the produce and manufactures of the U. Kingdom exported to foreign ports, calculated at the declared value, in the past year, is about £46,930,000, against £41,293,000 in 1835, and £39,300,000 in 1824. It will, therefore, appear that the trade of the country in the past year increased to about £5,200,000, and, as computed with 1834, by £7,600,000. The exports of British woolen manufactures in the last year were of the declared value £6,840,000 in 1835, and against 6,280,000 in 1834. In woolen and worsted yarns the exports increased from £238,500 in 1835, to £310,000 in 1836. In cotton manufactures, the declared value of the exports in the last year were £16,393,000 against £15,280,000 in 1835, and £13,755,000 in 1824, showing a rapid increase in this branch of our trade. In cotton yarn, the export trade in last year amounted, upon the declared value, to £5,706,000 against £5,210,400 in 1835, and £4,705,000 in 1834. An important increase has taken place in this branch of trade. In brass and copper manufactures the increase has been from £884,000 in 1834 to £960,000 in 1835, and to £1,024,000 in 1836. In iron and steel manufactures the increase of exports last year was from £1,404,700 to £1,640,000. In British manufactured silks the declared value of the exports last year was £976,000 against £637,000 in 1835. An increase in the exports of British linen manufactures last year also took place, to £3,838,000 against £2,305,000 in 1835, and £2,094,000 in 1834. The principal increase in the exports of the other branches of produce and manufactures is in glass, hardwares, earthenware, shot, machinery, arms, amunition, plated goods, musical instruments, books, leather, &c.—*London paper.*

The following is the return of the supplies during 1835, of the Markets of Sceaux and Poissy, the principle markets for the consumption of Paris;—Oxen 124,534, cows 19,287, calves 110,373, sheep 676,585.

The last year's tables of imports of Cotton into Great Britain, compared with those of the preceding year, state the total import in lbs. weight to be 410,795,200, being an increase on last year of 49,110,000 pounds.

Trotting Match for 500 Guineas.—Thursday, an extraordinary great trotting match for 500 guineas came off on Sunbury Common, by a celebrated trotting mare, the property of Mr. Dixen, (who it will be recollected, had a few days past his valuable trotting mare, worth six hundred guineas, poisoned in the stable.) The distance was 150 miles, to be done in ten successive hours, which she accomplished with great difficulty, being greatly fatigued. Bets, which were to a considerable amount, were against the performance.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

Death of the Senior King's Council, and Father of the English Bar.—We regret to announce that John de Grenier de Fonblanque, Esq. died on Wednesday, in the 76th year of his age. This gentleman was acknowledged on all hands as a profound, skillful, and eloquent lawyer, and a perfectly consistent politician. During the time the Whigs were in office in 1806 and 1807, Mr. Fonblanque enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the heads of the party He was one of the very few who stood in the breach when political freedom was in the greatest danger. In his case was exemplified the remark, that they who brave the brunt of the battle seldom share the reward of the victory. Mr. Fonblanque was, we believe, the author of the celebrated letters of the Prince of Wales (George the Fourth) to his father on the subject of his expulsion from the army, generally attributed to Earl Moira. While the prince was a liberal. Mr. Fonblanque enjoyed his entire confidence. He has left behind him sons worthy of his name, who have inherited with his spirit his high talents.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The Navy Pay Office having been abolished, its duties have been transferred to the Paymaster-General's office, at Whitehall.

The longest snow storm that ever was known in England took place in the year 1824. It is recorded in the registers of the parish of Weston Gilbert, that it began on the 14th January, and continued to snow every day until the 12th of March. The loss of human life and cattle was immense.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 21, 1837.

REPORT FROM THE DEPUTATION.

We have now arrived at that part of Lord Glenelg's despatch of August 25, which relates to His Majesty's Councils. "3. The Assembly next allude "to the composition of the Executive Council. "They recommend, that the members of the Council should be materially increased: and express "their cordial concurrence in the views of Mr. "Spring Rice, relative to the summoning to that "body, some members of the popular branch of "the Legislature. 4. They next allude to the composition of the Legislative Council. Admitting "that no great public evil has yet arisen from this "source, they nevertheless express their apprehension that, those members of the Council, who hold "offices under the Crown, could not be expected to "exercise an unbiassed judgment, on the questions "which might come before them." This subject is discussed at several of the interviews: at the 3d. the famous interview which gave rise to the *suppressed* note it was introduced for the first time, Lord Glenelg then said, according to the report "that he "could see no objection to enlarging the Executive "Council, and that it should consequently be done; "but as to the question of calling some members of "the Assembly to that Council, His Majesty wished "it left open to his discretion." Accordingly they the next interviewtick delegates condescended "*to "leave it open to the discretion of His Majesty.*" We thought, this speech looked very brave, but on examining the MS, AS USUAL IT IS NOT TO BE FOUND. At the 7th interview "we informed His Lordship "that on reference to our report of his verbal answer to the address (at the 3d. interview,) we there "found that we had reported His Lordship to have "said, that the Council should be enlarged—and to "prevent mistakes we had brought with us a copy "of our report for your Lordship's correction. "Lord Glenelg thanked us for the report, and expressed a wish that this point might remain *ad referendum* until Monday when he would see us again." When Monday came Lord Glenelg postponed the meeting, but on the 22d returned "the original minute left with him, begging to be understood neither as affirming nor as contradicting "the accuracy of the statements contained in that "document, but only as respectfully declining to "express any opinion on the subject." We cannot repeat too often that this note has been SUPPRESSED, AND NOT PRINTED IN THE REPORT. The reason for this is, that with a design to impose upon us, poor Bluenoses they make Lord Glenelg say, Sept. 14, that "he had compared, with *his own notes*, our report (on which eight days afterwards he would 'express no opinion') and found it correct." It was on Sep. 10, that they attempted to cram down Lord Glenelg's throat to make him believe that on July 14, he had promised "that the Council shall be enlarged."

Now mark on Sept. 5, five days before they thrust this instrument upon him, Mr. Wilmot writes to Mr. Brown from London, and his letter contains the following—"The Executive Council is not ordered to "be enlarged—we are doing our best to get an admission at least, of the necessity of calling to that council persons who are connected with the great leading interests of the Provinde." And yet they wanted to make poor old Lord Glenelg believe that every thing had been finally settled two months before. Mr. Crane also wrote to Mr. Brown on Sept. 6, but all "that he says is, that the government do not incline to express any decided opinion on the subject of the Councils." We suppose that it is such a foul trick as this that Mr. Wilmot had in view, when he says in his letter to Mr. Brown "I have been bent on driving his Lordship into a corner." Be that as it may, we must go on. In their remarks on the draft of Lord Glenelg's despatch of August 31 above quoted—they say—"The Assembly are desirous that the Executive Council should "be enlarged, because, as it is now composed, a "majority of its members have not the confidence of "the country." Before we comment on this remark, we shall observe that in his second despatch Lord Glenelg says "His Majesty is prepared to "meet the wishes of the Assembly. You will therefore, (he writes to Sir A. Campbell) report to me "the names of several Gentlemen whom you may "think eligible. I am assured that there are Gentlemen of fortune in the Province, who if appointed "to the Council, would from public motives attend "to the duty." No doubt the delegates had in view for one, "William Crane, Esq. a member for Westmoreland;" Lemuel Allen Wilmot, Esq. a member for York, hardly aspires to "such a getting up stairs"—the object of his aspiration seems rather to be, to supplant the gentleman whom in his letter to Mr. Brown he familiarly styles "our friend Charley," and "jump Jim Crow" without "such a getting up stairs" though we dare say the honourable delegate will hardly care much what reward he gets for "driving his Lordship into a corner," so that to use his own expression, in his letter afore said he get "*a quid pro quo* as old Humbert would say." We cannot help thinking that the young gentleman is rather pleasant upon the "honorable Speaker;" and "the honorable and venerable ex-member!"

Egad! the servant pleasant, said, we were a motley crew."
"Such a getting up stairs, you never did see,"
"You never did see, such a getting up stairs."

To proceed; the delegates say in their "remarks." that "the Executive Council, as now composed, have not the confidence of the Country? Is this the first time that the Assembly has expressed a want of confidence in His Majesty's Council during the existence of the old system, when the Legislative was also the Executive Council? Or since the introduction of the new system has His Majesty's Legislative Council always been honoured with the confidence of His Majesty's Loyal Commons the Assembly of New Brunswick? Happily for monarchial principles there is still in existence a work styled THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NEW BRUNSWICK: unhappily though there are only *six perfect and entire copies* of it to be found in the Province. A new edition of it ought therefore to be printed without the delay of a moment and disseminated through the country, for nothing will be found so effectual a check to the ambitious designs and unconstitutional proceedings of the demagogues of the Assembly as an extensive circulation of their own Journals, that the people whom they attempt to gull, may see how in the self same way demagogues of by gone times have attempted to gull their fathers, and how their wicked ambitious attempts have been frustrated. It is to these Journals that we are going to apply in order to shew that whenever His Majesty's Council would not surrender up their judgment with blind deference to the will of the reigning "Jim Crow" of the day, be the individual whomsoever he might who rejoiced to *jump* that famous character, or whenever His Majesty's Council determined to exercise, as an independant branch of a British Legislature, the power which the constitution of the country vests in them, —straightway a cry has been raised that they have not enjoyed the confidence of the Country! Let us go back to the last Century.

In 1793 the House include in the appropriations of the year the following. "To the Justices in each "County for the purpose of aiding and assisting in "the education of youth in each Parish under the "direction of the General Sessions £10 each Parish." Now the Council clearly saw that this grant, like many grants in these days, made to Justices in Session, was nothing but a little popularity money, to be expended by themselves, for they most of them one way or another contrive to get made Justices, to provide against the next election. The Council requests a conference with the Assembly and state "that they heartily approve the object "of the grant, but being a new establishment and "requiring numerous regulations to give it effect, "recommend that it be provided for in a separate "Bill:" in the Assembly Journals it is said in addition to the above, "because the Council are not "left to decide freely on the merits of the regulations, because although they disapproved of them "they could not reject them, without at the same "time rejecting every other article in the general "money bill." The House seeing that if any regulations are introduced it would cease to be popularity money will not respect, "because they have no confidence in the Council" and give appropriations FOR THE YEAR ONE YEAR. This year Mr. R. Pagan was "Jim Crow"—in 1795, Mr. Glenie jump'd "Jim Crow:" A system of Petition, for all the world like JOHN GAPE AND OUR OWN COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES, is set on foot about Fees in the Courts of Justice and Public offices: and about a Bill which is to be declaratory what acts of Parliament are binding on the Province; and about Circuit Courts: and about a few coppers which the Governor had expended in batteries at Saint John and Saint Andrews' amounting in all to the enormous sum of £73 3s 1d. Now all this was "because the House had no confidence" in His Majesty's Council, or His Majesty's Justice of the Supreme Court, or His Majesty's Representative: no nor anything above them in rank and station. So they refused the Governor the coppers, and wanted to make the Judges establish a sort of travelling court, like a circus, and wild beast pavilion, with which they may perambulate the country, with a crier ahead blowing through 'Jim Crows' conk shell, and ready to have it pitched whenever any troublesome fellow cries out that he has a cause for trial: they wanted also to take from the Judges the power of saying what acts of Parliament are in force, making themselves Judges; and like their successors of the present day, deprive them of their fees, and make them travel at their own expence. In this way Mr. Glenie "jump'd about, turned about" till the whole country got mad and "jump'd about, turned about, did just so," "and had no confidence in His Majesty's Council." So entirely had the Council forfeited the confidence of the House that in their wrath they thus write to Mr. Knox the Province agent. "In all our endeavours "to obtain a due and equal administration of justice "(dear hearts! this reads almost as nice as some resolutions of the present day,) we have studiously "avoided every cause of dispute with the Council "(oh! yes the Council are always wrong always "agressors) and it is with infinite regret that we "feel ourselves under the necessity of observing to "you (deputations were not in fashion in those days "they adopted the cheaper, but equally efficacious "mode of sending paper) that in His Majesty's "Council the Legislative and judicial powers are "more united than they usually have been in other "Colonies; that exclusive of several Justices of the "Common Pleas who have seats there, the Judges "of the Supreme Court (so you see Mr. Simonds "was not the first 'Jim' who had no confidence in "the Judges) constitute one *third* part of the Council when full, and frequently form a majority of "that board when sitting in their legislative capacity: (how wonderful the Council enjoyed the "confidence of the country when the Judges were "at last excluded) and that after the repeated attempts which have been unsuccessfully made by "successive Houses of Assembly to have a bill passed the Council 'for regulating the times and "places of holding the terms and sittings of the Supreme Court,' we despair of seeing Justice duly "and equally administered in this Province without "the aid and interposition of our most gracious Sovereign in this behalf'—of course either by removing the Judges as was done a few years ago to the grief and injury of the Country, or by removing the officers of Government, and enlarging it as is now proposed because Mr. Crane and perhaps Mr. Johnston want "a getting up stairs" and all "because the country have no confidence in the Council."

We shall not dwell upon the lengthy dispute which prevailed between the Council and Assembly about the "*Members pay*" during the years 1795, 6, 7, and 8. all arising from the want of confidence in His Majesty's Council felt by the Assembly because the different occurrences are well known, and because the same individual "jump'd Jim Crow" throughout: except to quote a passage from a published speech of Mr. Glenie's, at the election in 1796. "If says he a vigilant opposition has ever "been found necessary in the House of Commons, "it must certainly be doubly requisite here, where "from the Councillors holding their seats only during pleasure, and from the Judges having seats "therein who are liable to be dismissed at a moment's notice, and from the Council being Executive as well as Legislative, two branches of the "Legislature are in a great measure thrown into "one scale: wherefore Q.E.D. the Country have "confidence in the Council."

We shall pass on to 1810, without noticing several occurrences in the intermediate period, in that year a long discussion took place between the Council and Assembly on the "Small debt" bill. The Council proposed some amendments to the bill passed by the House, and no one Mr. Wilmot's phrase, had got the Assembly "into a corner:" after a great resistance they send up the Bill with a resolution, and to shew that "the House have no confidence in the Council" send their message by only one member; upon which the Council sent it and the resolution back again. The next day the bill is sent up stairs in the usual way, but the House having expressed in a very significant manner that "they have no confidence in the Council."

In 1817, some petitions were sent up from Charlotte county against the Crown reserves in that and other counties; and again 1818 and '19. In 1819, the subject was taken up by the House at full length, who appointed a committee to examine into the matter and report. Of course they find abundant ground for having "*no confidence in the Land Department*," and resolve that a humble address should be presented to the Prince Regent praying that the reserves be taken off. They also request the Council to join them in the address. The Council, however, resolve that they cannot join the Assembly in the proposed address, being of opinion, no doubt, that there was land enough in the country for every body and for all sorts of purposes—of course the House and country have no confidence in the Council.

In the next year, February 22, the story of an address to the Prince Regent was revived, but having no confidence in the Council, the House do not invite them to join in it. The address was transmitted by the Governor to the Secretary of State, whose answer was sent to the House Feb. 7, 1821. At last Lord Bathurst's final answer dated May 31, 1821, is sent down Feb. 27, 1832 in which he says "His Majesty does not feel that he can accede to the "wishes of the Assembly, or generally abandon the "Reserves for the purpose of allotting them to settlers, without much risk of future public inconvenience." So after a protracted discussion of five years a question is settled