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May 12, 1837.

Per Louisa Ann
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10 HOGSHEAD
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May 19.

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Sherry, Teneriffe,
200 dozen London BRO
4 tons best London
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30 ditto Malaga RAI
50 drums FIGS;
CONGO TEA
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3 pipes East India
1 pipe Bucellas; 1
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10 ditto Spanish RE
3 cases Iron hoops
Nails, and 4 inch
W. H
St. John, 9th June

Feathers,
Just received
7 BALES FE
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9th June.

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Life of a Sailor,"
Family History of
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Tales in Prose, by
Howitt.
Picture Bible.
Picture Testamen
Lives of Sacred P
Zoological Library
beautiful cuts.
Domestic Animals,
Wild Animals,
Moore's Melodies
Miscellaneous Poem
Bacon's Essay's,
Beattie's Minstrel,
Village Stories,
Adventures of Robin
Crusoe, 1 vol.
Bible Garden,
Progressive Tales
Children.
Beauties of History.
Foolscap, Letter, &
Papers.
Caricatures; Lithog
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Stephens' Writing
Sealing Wax, &c.
June 9, 1837.

THE Tea and
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St. John. N. B. J
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[*The Gentle Passage of Arms—continued.*]

Our valiant self—laid on the shelf,
Or snug behind the curtain—
Reserved our fire, 'till, drawing nigher,
Our shot would tell for certain.

A muse is ours, with ample powers,
Full freely will we task her;
And with her aid, shall be pourtrayed
The field of Madawaska.

With Waterloo, we've nought to do,
Though Bony knuckled there;
For that, with this—when measured—is
A very small "affair."

But Chevy Chase, shall find a place
In our unequalled song;
We'll steal a hint, from something in 't,
As we do jog along.

We have no Earls, nor slavish churls,
To grace, or mar, our story:
But we have swords; and swelling words
'Bout wars, and wounds, and glory.

We have no bows, nor sharp arrows,
No clubs to render thumps:—
No Withrington, who could not run,
So "fought *upon* his stumps."

We've other beaux, to vex our foes
By dreadful cuts and bumps;
Who keep their arms, and legs from harms,
And fight *behind* the stumps.

Discretion is, no way amis—
'Tis valour's better part!'
And he's a fool, who cannot rule
The courage of his heart,

Such was the state, of things, of late—
Brands were together brought:—
Great would have been, the rage and din,
Had they on fire have caught.

But Providence, that with a fence,
Doth hedge our nation round,
Did then oppose, the threatened blows
About an inch of ground.

For stout Sir John, his armour on,
Pricked boldly o'er the plain,
And shaped his course (himself and horse)
Right towards the state of Maine.

His gallant Aid, with "helmed head,"
Will help us to a verse,
As forward he, rode valiantly,
The fiercest of the fierce.

The Soldiers backs, on Halifax,
In "double-quick" were turned;
And, on the road, each bosom glowed
With glory—to be earned.

While bullet small, with cannon ball,
And cartridges were sent
Round to the spot, where battle hot,
And nothing less, was meant.

The "native" force, of man and horse,
Around the General gathered;
And Colonel Prim, and Corporal Trim,
Were *collared, cuffed,* and *feathered.*

Some bear-skins, high, up in the sky,
O'er time-worn beavers arching,
Seemed mighty fine, as, in a line,
They through the mud moved, marching.

The "rauk and file," strode on the while,
With musket o'er the shoulder,
And craked their jokes, 'bout dealing strokes,
And bolder grew, and—bolder.

While *those* were dressed, in Sunday's best,
These much were out at elbows;
But dress does not, do much, 'tis thought,
For folks that deal in full blows.

Some heads were scratched, some fears were
Some bosoms swelled with valour; [hatched.
While some there were, whose martial air
Was borrowed, from the tailor.

Some whiskers grew, an inch or two
In length, and some grew grey;
Some were cleared, to shave the beard
With razor—why were they?

Because it made, them think of blade,
That cuts through bone and marrow;—
Of glittering steel, from point to heel—
A regular *Ferrara.*

With which a Turk, delights to work,
When human frame he'd cut on,
And chop a head, as we a thread
Would sever, or a button.

Some made their Wills, some paid their bills,
And some confessed their errors,
While some got drunk, to raise their spunk,
Or hide their growing terrors.

But when they'd got upon the spot,
Where battle should have been,
They found the foe, had listened, to
A monitor within,

And scampered off, through regions rough,
So that no one could see 'em;
And then our boys, with heart and voice
Devoutly sung *Te Deum.*

We'd shed no blood, in "field or flood"
By day or in the dark;
Because the foe, were frightened so
They dared not "toe the mark."

But had they stood, what seas of blood,
What deeds for folks to rue,
Had swelled our song, that's grown too long
By stanzas sixty two.

We—marching home, by beat of drum,
From war upon the borders—
Received our boys, in lots of praise,
Expressed in "General Orders."

Long may our Queen, our VIRGIN Queen,
Old England's sceptre sway,
And may their foes, take to their toes,
And scamper far away.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In my communication in your last number, my object, was to prove, that in calling Messrs. Simonds and Johnston, two members of the Assembly to the Executive Council, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor had acted in direct opposition to the expressed opinion of Lord Glenelg, the Colonial Secretary; at the same time, I expressed an opinion, that the presence of two Executive Councillors in the Assembly, was incompatible with the construction of our Legislature, and would be attended with serious inconvenience. The proof of which I adduced on the first point, consisted of various passages from the *printed* "Report of the Deputation from the House of Assembly to His Majesty's Government." But there is a passage, at page 6, which I did not then bring forward, which is most important;—particularly when we take into account the extreme mildness with which Lord Glenelg expressed himself, throughout the negociation, even on those points, on which his mind was *fully* made up. For instance—Messrs. Crane and Wilmot had been urging him to allow the Land Office Bill to go into immediate operation: His Lordship replied that "*he felt great difficulty in acceding to their proposal.*" They had also been urging him to reduce the amount of the Civil List; he answered, "*he was not very sanguine as to our effecting any reduction from the £14,000.*" With the same remarkable mildness, when urged with reference to the Executive Council: Lord Glenelg replied "that he could see no objection to enlarging "the 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, and he (Lord "Glenelg) hoped we would not press him for an answer, as he did not wish to give us a decided negative.*" This passage deserves most particular attention. Here we find Lord Glenelg informing Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, that his late Majesty disapproved of the proposition of calling members of the Assembly to the Executive Council and that he, knowing the King's repugnance to the measure, would if pressed for an answer given decided negative to it. It does not, such being the case, look at all respectful to his late Majesty, that the first important act of the Lieut. Governor, after he heard of the death of King William, should be to do, what he well knew His Majesty, when alive would not consent to; and it is equally disrespectful to the Queen, thus to forestall her pleasure on so serious an alteration in the Provincial Constitution, and compel her either to sanction a most ill judged measure, or to have recourse to the unpleasant alternative of directing the appointments to be cancelled. It is a pity, that Sir John Harvey should thus have lent himself, though doubtless with the best intentions, to the reckless ambition of a few aspiring individuals. I shall now proceed to show that the presence of Executive Councillors in the Assembly is incompatible with the construction of our Legislature, and will be attended with serious inconveniences.

It is well known that in the United States, Executive officers are excluded from the House of Representatives, by an express article of the Constitution. The principle on which this exclusion is founded is perfectly consistent with the whole system adopted in that country. There every thing emanates from the people, and the power of the people is brought to bear directly in every thing. The Representatives in the States' Legislatures are elected annually, and in the general Congress, biennually; while the President himself is chosen for four years: and to almost all of the offices, no person can be re-elected to more than a given number of times or till after certain prescribed intervals. The President has the power, of course, of appointing the Executive officers, to whom he has to look for advice and assistance, in carrying on the business of the country; but that the power may remain in the people, uncontrouled by any counter influence on the part of the Executive, no Executive officer is allowed to have a seat in the House of Representatives.

In Great Britain power is not exercised by the people *directly*, as it is in the States: neither are their representatives elected for such short periods, nor is their re-election in any way restrained. The contest for power does not lie as it does in America, between the people and the Executive, but between certain great parties in the nation, who each endeavour to secure a majority in the House of Commons: for the reigning Sovereign is obliged to choose Ministers out of that party which can command a majority in the Commons. It is in the House of Commons that the business of the country is transacted, and there it is, that the contest for the honors and emoluments of office is carried on. It becomes necessary therefore that the ministers of the Crown, a large portion of them at least, should be present, to conduct the public business, and look to their own interests.

But with us, the Executive does not depend for his admission to, or continuance in office upon the Assembly. He is appointed, with all the other Executive officers, by the Crown, and holds office during the pleasure of the Crown, uninfluenced by the Representatives of the people. The contest for power lies with us, not between certain great parties in the state, as in Great Britan; but as it is in the States, between the Executive appointed by the Crown and the people,—and not the people *directly*, but the Representatives of the people in the Assembly. The chief object in granting to the Provinces a representative constitution, was to afford them a protection against an undue exercise of Executive power, or of the prerogatives of the Crown. The Assembly is designed by the constitution to be a check upon the Executive. Of course that check will be weakened, if Executive officers become members of the House; they ought therefore on that account to be excluded from it, as they are in the States. And until the whole system of Provincial government is altered, and altered it cannot be so long as the Provinces continue Colonies, the presence of Executive Officers in the House, will be both useless and inconsistent. If this is the case with Executive officers, still stronger will the objection be, when applied to Executive Councillors.

In my last I said, that the idea of calling members of Assembly to the Executive Council originated in a crude hasty observation of Mr. Spring Rice, who declared that His Majesty was of opinion, that it would have the effect of bringing the Executive into that free communication with the Assembly which on every account was desirable and of opening a channel for constant and unrestrained intercourse between the Executive and the Assembly—And the Delegates in their letter to Lord Glenelg urged in favour of the scheme, that the opening of such a channel for intercourse with the Government, would obviate the necessity of resorting, for the purpose of obtaining information, to the mode at present in use—viz. by address, presented by three or more members. To any one who will take the trouble to look over the Journals of the Assembly, to ascertain the nature of the information required by the Assembly, and asked for by the address, it will be apparent, that in nine cases out of every ten: it consists of returns which no Executive Councillor could furnish, or relates to matters which no one would presume to reply to, without the previous sanction of the Governor. Why then it may be asked were the members of Assembly so anxious to bring about the measure? No one need be at a loss for an answer to this question, who has observed the apparently systematic efforts, which, for some years past, have been made by the leading members of the Assembly to extend their own power, and to encroach upon the Prerogatives of the Crown, and the rights of the Executive, and the privileges of the Council.

For instance: the energies of the Assembly were for years directed against the Legislative Council. For years the House rung with complaints, because the Judges had seats in Council: at last the Government gave way, and directed their removal. For years the cry was raised in the House, that the Council was a Council of advice, as well as Legislation, and that circumstance gave them too great an influence in the Legislation of the country: at last the Government yielded to the clamour, and erected two Councils, withdrawing the Executive functions from the Legislative Council. From this act of the Government nothing but dissatisfaction ensued—for N. B, and C. D. were straightway offended, because E. F. were appointed Executive Councillors, while they were passed over. Emboldened by previous success, the Deputation were instructed to obtain the expulsion of all the officers of Government from the Legislative Council, although as they said themselves "they were compelled to admit that no great public evil has yet arisen from that source." Lord Glenelg would not, however, consent to *remove* any of the officers, but they wrung from him a declaration, that in future none should be appointed Councillors. The reason assigned for this is, that Executive officers "could not be expected to exercise an unbiassed judgment on the questions which might come before them": and at the same time, with *amiable consistence*, they were using every endeavour to get Executive Councillors into the House:—as if an Executive officer could not exercise as unbiassed a judgment in the Council, as an Executive Councillor in the Assembly! Lord Glenelg saw and felt the absurdity and inconsistence of the thing, though *they* did not.

Several times they have tried to deprive the Council of their deliberative voice on all resolutions of appropriation. Repeatedly have they attempted by a resolution of their own House, to set aside the Law of the Land. Several times have they passed addresses to the King, complaining that the Council would not pass bills which they had sent up, and calling upon His Majesty to compel the Council to do so. Instances of all these outrages on the Constitution are numerous, and too well known to render a recapitulation necessary.

Neither is it necessary to enumerate in detail the various encroachments which have, of late, been made on the Prerogatives of the Crown, and the rights of the Executive. It will suffice to say, that they have dealt with *them*, as they have with the privileges and composition of the Council. The way in which the Prerogative has been attacked, is calculated to excite disgust, as well as surprise.—One would be almost tempted to imagine that our Provincial Legislators esteem the King's Prerogative, as lightly as Mr. Simonds may be supposed to do the great seal. In a debate in the Assembly on one occasion, one of the members, a lawyer, was urging the solemnity of an enactment under the Great Seal. "Well exclaimed Mr. Simonds, and what is the Great Seal, NOTHING BUT A PIECE OF BEES' WAX." A most remarkable instance of the modern mode of disposing of the Prerogative, when it offers any obstacle to the ambitious designs of the Assembly, may be seen in the report of the Delegates. "We replied, they say, that we had clearly "shewn that a change of system was absolutely necessary—and if that could not be effected without limiting some of the Prerogative powers, even such "a limitation was not a new thing in the history of "our Constitution, on the contrary it had been "found *indispensible* as His Lordship well knew. In this reference to the *old Almanac*, Lord Glenelg might have readily acquiesced: and might have cited an instance, of that period in our history, when, in order to effect a *change of system* which the representatives of the people considered *absolutely necessary*, it was found *indispensible* to limit some of the Prerogative powers—by depriving the Crown of the prerogative of making Peers, proroguing Parliament, coining money, and commanding the Militia, and at last of depriving the reigning Sovereign of wearing a head.

But of all the encroachments which in this Province, have been effected by the Assembly, this with reference to the Executive Councillors, is the most dangerous and unjustifiable. If they could have prevailed upon the Crown to agree to the admission of a certain number of Executive officers or Councillors into the House, the thing though objectionable on principle, would have been defensible in the means of doing it. But, in utter defiance of the King's Commission which excludes all but five persons, therein named, from the Executive Council—in utter disregard of His late Majesty's disapprobation of the proposition, as signified verbally by one of his Principal Secretaries of State,—in the face of the positive declaration of that Secretary of State, whose treatment of the Deputation ought to have protected him from such usage, and against which Messrs. Crane & Wilmot are bound in honor to protest, that if pressed on that head, he would give a DECIDED NEGATIVE to it,—the leaders of the Assembly have contrived by their irresistible influence over Sir John Harvey, to thrust two of themselves into the Executive Council, as additional Executive Councillors. The History of our Constitution presents us with only one parallel with such an appointment,—the additional Peers who sat with the Rump, the august creation of Oliver Cromwell.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR:—By inserting the following, you will much oblige an Interested Citizen:

An article having appeared in the last number of the Observer, calling upon his Worship and the Gentlemen of the Common Council, to exert their authority in the detection of bad flour, as they are in the habit of doing with regard to Butchers meat, &c. It is to be regretted that such an evil should be suffered to pass so long unnoticed. But the question is how is the evil to be remedied. Flour Inspectors are appointed—the Public purchase on the credit of the inspection, but it is a notorious fact that in this respect the Public are most greviously imposed upon; flour being branded good by the Inspectors when it is far advanced in a state of decomposition; and there is an equal necessity for the public good to have the flour, manufactured in this place subject to inspection, from the importation of vast quantities of damaged wheat, as well as the possibility of adulterating the flour. The authorities cannot too soon turn their attention to this subject, the bad effects of which must soon be most severely felt from the high price of good flour, and the great quantity of bad that is constantly imported into this city.

Nov. 2. AN INTERESTED CITIZEN.

Summary.

EXPULSION OF AN ENGLISHMAN FROM FRANCE.—BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Sept. 14, 1837.—The following event has caused considerable excitement, against the English especially, during the last few days. It will be recollected that, on the anniversary of the "glorious three days" of July, about half a dozen young men, French and English, attended the theatre, and in spite of the interference of the police got upon the benches, and sang the Marseillaise Hymn, amidst great uproar. The police were roughly handled, thrust out of the pit, and at one time the affair threatened to become of a most serious nature. The foremost and most noisy of the party were a Mr. Griffiths, an Englishman, following the profession of a drawing-master, who had been resident here for the last 27 years, and a Mr. de la Hodde, a brewer of the town. The conduct of Mr. Griffiths having been reported by the authorities of Boulogne to the Minister of the Interior in Paris, an order, signed by Count Montalivet, was sent down, commanding that Mr. Griffiths should leave the French territories within twenty-four hours, and he was escorted on Monday evening last on board the Royal Sovereign steamer by two gens-d'armes, followed by a numerous host of his ultra-Liberal companions. A subscription has been opened for him under the title of a loan, to enable him to return to England, which amounted to upwards of five hundred francs, collected amongst the young Frenchmen of the town, the English very wisely taking but little part in the subscription, only ten francs being collected from them. Mr. Griffiths studied his profession at the Drawing Academy of the College, and was considered an artist of some eminence. Some of his works are in the exhibition here, which is now open. His father, who kept an hotel in Boulogne for several years, at last failed, and his parents and two sisters have since been supported by his professional exertions. A petition is in course of signature to the Minister of the Interior, praying that the sentence may be commuted.

THE PLAGUE IN CRIPPLEGATE.—By a reference to our police report of Monday from the Mansion House, it will be seen that a malignant and pestilential fever has broken out in Cripplegate, and that considerable excitement exists in the parish. We have, ourselves, been waited upon by several persons, who are desirous of ascertaining whether this infection is to be considered in the light of the plague; and we have also been inundated with letters having the same question for solution. To set our readers minds at perfect ease, we have now to inform them that, as soon as the circumstances became known, we dispatched an eminent medical man to the spot, and his report is now before us, by which we ascertain, that the disease is, most unquestionably, one of a very violent, dangerous, and truly fatal character, but it is not a disease bearing any, the least affinity to the plague. The ascertaining the existence of such a disease in the very heart of the city, is this, that the very parish in which it now appears, was the one that was most severely visited by the awful calamity of 1664.

TRAGICAL EVENT AT RIO JANEIRO.—Little more than two months ago a marriage was much talked of in the upper circles of Rio Janeiro,—that of Count Alphonso de Zumiga, a youth of 23, with the Marchioness d'Ossara, a widow, who still retained some vestiges of departed beauty. The marchioness's great affection for the count was generally acknowledged, but it was not less universally known that he sought but to secure her large fortune, and all his precautions had been unable to conceal his violent attachment to Riccardina Soares, a young and beautiful Portuguese dancer whom the enthusiastic frequenters of the Brazilian Opera proclaimed a match for the combined accomplishments of Taglioni and Fanny Elsler. On the 18th of July last a new opera, in which Riccardina was to dance the Cachuca attracted an overflowing house. Riccardina appeared, and was received with tumultuous applause. The acclamations became louder still when, on concluding the Cachuca, she advanced, striking her castanet towards the orchestra. But at the moment she saluted the admiring audience poor Riccardina shrieked and fell backwards. She was carried off the stage in horrible convulsions and uttering fearful shrieks, and the curtain dropped. The report soon spread all over the house that aquafortis had been thrown upon her, and that she was dreadfully burnt. The whole house were transported with rage and indignation. The instinct of the moment immediately pointed out the Marchioness d'Ossara as the perpetrator of the deed. She attended the performance. The crowd rushed to her box; it was deserted, but on the red velvet that ornamented some part of it, yellowish stains were detected, denoting the action of a corrosive liquid. All doubt was now removed. The infuriated spectators devastated the box. The curtain rose; the manager came forward and confirmed the fatal news. "Senora Riccardina," said he, "is in the most deplorable condition. Her arms, her face, and her bosom, are fearfully burnt, it is feared she will be disfigured for life." The yells became tremendous" deafening shouts of "Revenge!" "Down with the wretch!" "Viva la Republica!" were uttered from all quarters. In the meantime a young man, who had precipitately left the theatre, entered the marchioness's house, and was soon in her presence. Moved at his sudden appearance, but striving to dissemble her agitation: "Dear Alphonso," said she, "to what circumstance am I indebted for this happy visit?" The count looked at her with fury, but he could not utter a word. "You are unwell, sir?" added the marchioness. "And Riccardina Soares!" said he, gnashing his teeth. "Riccardina!" replied the marchioness smiling: "Riccardina is a person of so much talent that the public never can admire her as much as she deserves." The count, after examining her for some seconds in silence, broke out with fearful violence. "How came those stains on your dress, senora? Why is that gown burnt?.....In vain would you deny the crime; 'tis you that have done the deed." "Well then," replied the terrified marchioness, "it is I, but if it be a crime, it is the crime of love," and, extending her hands, she endeavoured to appease him. The count seized a cushion, and violently forced it over her face and head. As she struggled she upset a table and the noise brought up her attendants. The count rushed out, a doctor was called in, but the marchioness had expired. On the same day the count was seized in his house and taken to prison. As for Riccardina Soares, slight hopes are entertained of her recovery. The corrosive liquid had attacked the jugular artery, and nothing could save her life but an operation of the most dangerous nature, which was about to be attempted.

We have great satisfaction in stating that the government have instructed Mr. Canning, the British charge d'affaires at Hamburg to make full inquiry into the case of detention and firing into the steamship Severn, Captain Knocker, of Hull, by the Hanoverian authorities.

Commissioner Sir Thomas Usher, an intimate personal friend of his late Majesty, whom he accompanied on his short continental trip in 1829, arrived in town on Saturday, from Bermuda, where he has filled the appointment of Commissoner of the dockyard.

Colonel Vyse, one of the Oxford Blues has been for the last three months exploring at the Pyramids. His memory will be long cherished by the inhabitants of five or six villages in the vicinty of those most wonderful buildings, the most ancient of the known world. The colonel's success has been great, in fact much greater than either Belzoni's or or Caviglia's. Col. Vyse spared neither money nor labour in his researches. He returns to England via Malta for quarantine, by this month's packet from Alexandria.

FRANCE.

The *Quotidienne* states that a party of Legitimists had a grand dinner on Friday at the Pavillon de Madrid, Bois de Boulogne, to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of the Duke de Bordeaux, at which appropriate speeches were delivered, and toasts to the honour and future happiness of France were drunk.

The negociation relative to the Princess Marie's union with the Prince of Wurtemburg has been broken off, or at least adjourned to an indefinite period. Religious motives are said to have caused the delay; but from what quarter the obstacle proceeds is not yet known.

An old maiden lady has lately died at Verdun, leaving a considerable fortune to her heirs. By a singular clause in her will she bequeaths a sum of 20,000 francs to such inhabitant of Verdun as will go on foot, and subsisting all the way by alms, to St. Jago de Compostella, the capital of Gallicia, in Spain, to put up prayers to God for the triumph of Don Carlos in Spain, and of Henry Bordeaux in France. The pilgrim will receive the 20,000 francs on his return.

There are twenty-two brewers in Paris some of whom are very rich, and two of them who recently died left several millions. The others, with one or two exceptions, are very well off. A failure in the beer trade of Paris is a very rare occurrence.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Portsmouth, Sep. 28.—You will be delighted to hear that the *Pique*, under her new Commander, is likely to realise the expectations of Sir Wm. Symonds's best friends; and her performance to day cannot but be gratifying to you, who have, through good and evil report, defended the character of that noble frigate. The ships at Spithead weighed this day *Wellesley* a little after one, and proceeded through the Needles. At 2 15 *Pique* and *Independence* (U. States frigate) got under weigh, and worked out to the southward, round the Nap light; wind E. by S., moderate, and cloudy. The *Pique*, at starting, was half a mile to leeward; but she speedily gained on Jonathan, and, in four short tacks (she stayed in two minutes, the American being nearly five) crossed him to windward, and kept gaining on him until 4 45, when, as nearly as could be estimated from this place, *Pique* was two miles to windward, and full four miles a-head of *Independence*—both ships standing to the southward. A more fair trial, or decided beat, was never seen. The *Pique* appeared as stiff as a church, and carried royals the whole time, although the American (who appeared to heel considerably) was obliged to take them in. There cannot be a doubt but that the *Pique* has been prodigiously improved by judicious stowage; and and that she can now give the *Inconstant* the go by. It will be shameful if a trial is not allowed between these ships, as so much diversity of opinion is abroad: and it is pretty generally insinuated that *Pique* has not yet had fair play. The *Independence* is, by her officers' account, a very fast ship; but *Pique* and *Inconstant* also should be tried against some ship of admitted speed and excellence before a true judgment can be formed of their merits. TRUE BLUE.

From our regular Correspondent at Portsmouth we have received the following:—

The *Pique* and *Independence*, American ship, got under weigh at Spithead on Thursday, about two P. M., to proceed to the westward; the wind being nearly E., strong and steady. The *Pique*, at that time, one mile and a half to leeward. On making sail the *Pique* had her royals up: otherwise each had about the same quantity of sail set. The *Pique* made three tacks, and then held so good a wind, and had gained so much, that she went more than one mile across the bows of the *Independence*, took in her royals, and was considerably to the eastward of the Nab Light Vessel, keeping well to windward to enable her to have a good offing, and steer clear of the Isle of Wight without another tack, thus, in that short distance, beating the *Independence* dead to windward two miles and a half, at the lowest computation.

This trial of sailing was witnessed by a number of Naval men from the Platform Battery, and every one was satisfied, and stated that the *Pique* was not only the best sailer, but also better handled and steered. She tacked in 1 1-2 min., whereas the American was 3 1-2 min, preforming that evolution. This short, but decided superiority, was the more gratifying, as some of the officers of the *Independence* offered wagers that she would with the largest yacht in the harbour in tow, beat the *Pique* down Channel. We shall be anxious to hear how they managed when going large: and their positions on arriving off Plymouth. At half past 4, P. M. they were hull down from the platform.

Etiquette will not allow of the Queen making any speech upon her health being drunk on Lord Mayor's Day; but it is supposed that Lord Melbourne will receive the royal command to be the organ of her Majesty's sentiments upon the occasion.

Letters from Paris represent the expedition against Constantine as likely to be postponed for another year, in consequence of the cholera having made its appearance among the troops destined for the attack. The marriage of Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, with the Princess Marie of Orleans, was fixed to take place at Paris on the 11th inst. the difficulties relative to the education of their children having it is said been adjusted.

It is now certain that Espartero's success against the pretender has been considerable, and that General appears to be pursuing the Carlists with energy and effect. Oraa has obtained a decisive victory over the Carlists chiefs Cabrera, Sanz, and Forcadell, at the village of Arcos de la Cantera, where the rebels are said to have lost nine hundred prisoners. This General is also in active pursuit of the insurgents. Viladolid has been retaken by the Government troops, under General Carondolet, after defeating the Carlists led by Zurinegui.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, NOVEMBER 10, 1837.

On Tuesday morning last, the English mail arrived here by express from Halifax bringing Falmouth dates to the 7th of October: and on the evening of the same day the Western Mail arrived with London dates to the 9th, and Liverpool to the 10th of October.—The Packet Ship Virginian performed her passage from Liverpool to New York in the short space of twenty days. Dates from France to the 10th of October have also been received.

The French Expedition against Constantine, was expected to arrive before that place about the 6th of October.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—A telegraphic despatch received yesterday, announces the death of the Duchess of St. Leu (Queen Hortense).

The Spanish papers announce that the Queen has signed the treaty of peace and friendship with Mexico.—By this treaty the Queen abandons all pretensions to the Sovereignty of that territory.

TRIAL OF SPEED.—The British frigate Pique and American frigate Independence sailed from Spithead (England) on a cruize in the British Channel, for the purpose of trying their respective powers of working and sailing. Some particulars of their proceedings will be found in a proceeding column.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.—MR. BURKE still continues his interesting Lectures to an increasing audience.—His Lecture Room is now in the *New Hotel* at the head of King Street.

CANADA.—Various reports are in circulation respecting the movements of the rebellious party in the Canadas. An express from Canada to Halifax passed through this City on Friday last, and conjectures on the subject are numerous; but we trust, that if any movement of British troops are required from these Provinces, that the whole moveable force will be sent at once, and not by small detachments. If the sword must be drawn, let the scabbard be thrown aside until British power and British Supremacy shall be thoroughly felt and acknowledged, from north to south, and from east to west throughout the Canadas.

This is an inclement season for marching Troops through the wilds of British America: the whole of the Military forces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, ought to have been ordered to Canada early in the month of September; and we cannot refrain from censuring the apparent imbecility of the Governor-in-Chief, who must have been fully apprised of the gathering storm, for many weeks, if not many months prior to this period. Why was the call for assistance not made six weeks ago? Why, we ask, were the services of the volunteer companies of Montreal and Quebec rejected with such a complaisant answer: when hundreds, if not thousands of our gallant countrymen were preparing themselves to meet the rebels in their first career! Common prudence in the mind of a wise General, would have suggested a preparation in time for meeting difficulties, and more especially so, when all around him teemed with treason and rebellion.

One bright consolation remains to the British soldier, and to the loyal inhabitants of Canada, that is, that the command of the Forces is intrusted to the hands of an active and energetic veteran, and that they will, (if necessary), be led to the field, by as brave a soldier as ever trod the soil, or drew sword upon an enemy; that veteran, we rejoice to say, is *Sir John Colborne.*

NEW COUNCILLORS.—We are informed that Her Majesty the Queen, has appointed the Honourable Amos C. Botsford, Neville Parker, William Crane, and John W. Weldon, Esquires, additional members of the Executive Council in this Province.

The Quebec Mail, due here on Tuesday evening last, had not arrived when we went to Press. The great irregularity attending the arrival of this mail has been long a subject of general complaint in this community, and we hope that immediate steps will be taken to remedy the evil.

In consequence of the Public business requiring so much of the time of the Hon. Charles Simonds, he communicated to the Board of Directors of the Commercial Bank, his intention of resigning the Presidency of that Institution—Charles Ward, Esq. was therefore on the 1st instant, elected to that office for the remainder of the year, ending in May next. —*Courier.*

A Proclamation in last Royal Gazette, calls on the inhabitants of the Province, to observe the 23rd of November, as a day of Thanksgiving, for preservation from the Pestilence, and for the abundant harvest with which the year has been crowned.—The occasion should be devoutly honoured.—*Halifax Telegraph.*

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

Yesterday morning the Queen, accompanied by her royal mother, and attended by their suites, left Windsor Castle for Brighton, where they arrived about four o'clock, and were received with the most cordial demonstrations of affectionate loyalty. The preparations to welcome Her Majesty were of a splendid character.

Viscounts Melbourne and Palmerston returned to London yesterday from Windsor.

A new coinage will be issued in a few months. Mr. Wyon, of the royal mint, has been eminently successful in modelling a head of the Queen for the die.

Letters from Valparaiso to the 6th of July state that the Blonde frigate had sailed, for Europe with about two millions of dollars. The accounts from Mexico are to the 15th of August. The regular packet had sailed from Vera Cruz for England on the 10th of that month with a considerable quantity of specie.

Consols for the Account closed this afternoon at 92 1-8.

On Friday, Mr. Alderman Cowan was unanimously elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

The accounts from Spain are more favorable to the cause of the Queen.

The cholera in Rome, Berlin, and most other places where it had prevailed of late, was on the decline. It had however made its appearance at Constantinople and Toulon.

The French expedition had commenced its march against the city of Constantine, in Africa.

A civil war has broken out in Burmah. It is a contest for the throne.

Captain Back's ship, the Terror, was finally beached on the 28th ult. It is surprising to a person examining her, how she reached a harbor; the whole of her keel from the ten foot mark is gone. The sick have been sent in a vessel to Plymouth; and it is thought the Terror may be so far repaired as to enable her to be towed round to the same port.

There has been found a snake three feet long, at Garden Wood, Ireland, of the Ringed species.

Horrible Massacre in Cold Blood.—Advices received in Bayonne on the 23d inst. would tend to confirm the report that 131 soldiers and officers of the British Legion had been shot by the Carlists, on an order emanating from Durango. Ten of them, whom Carlist soldiers attempted to save by concealing them in their ranks, having been detected, shared the fate of their comrades.

FASHION AND TABLE TALK.—This afternoon the Queen reviewed the eight troops of Life Guards under the command of the Hon. Col. Cavendish, eight companies of the 2nd battalion of Grenadier Guards under the command of Col. Jodrell, and two troops of the Lancers, in the Lower Park, Windsor. —Her Majesty was dressed in a habit of the Windsor uniform, and wore a star and the ribbon of the Order of the Garter and a military cap. The Queen was mounted on a beautiful grey charger, and arrived on the ground under a guard of honour composed of the Lancers, accompanied by Prince Leichtenstein, who wore the uniform of an Austrian General; the Duchess of Kent; Lord Hill, in the uniform of a General Officer; the Marquis Conyngham and Lord Torrington, in the Windsor uniform; Master Cavendish, as Page. This handsome youth wore a military uniform, and rode a black pony richly caparisoned; the Hon. Misses Murray and Cavendish, Sir George Quintin, Baron Rudsdach, and Lord A. Paget, all on horseback. Others of the royal suite followed in open carriages. The Queen was received with the royal salute, after which the regiments passed by in parade movements, and then went through a variety of evolutions.—The commanders were each deservingly complimented by the Queen and Lord Hill, on the unrivalled discipline of their regiments.—Immediately on her Majesty's arrival at the Castle the guard of honour was dismissed, and the royal party was for some time in the park. The terrace was crowded with spectators. The field officers of the regiments had the honour of dining with her Majesty in the evening.

The Queen has appointed Madame Dulcken her Majesty's Pianiste.

DOVER, Sept. 25.—*Seizure from the French Ambassador's Carriages.*—On Friday night his Excellency General Count Sebastiani, the French Ambassador, arrived here by the Royal George steam-vessel from Boulogne; his excellency remained for the night at the Ship Hotel, and the following morning set off for London under a salute from the guns at the heights. It has generally been the understood custom if not the law of nations, that the person and property of ambassadors are held sacred; the Douaniers, who have a pretty good *nous* in matters of contraband articles, fancied that his Excellency's baggage was not purely official, for on searching the two carriages of his Excellency, who is not a smuggler, nearly 1,000 pairs of kid shoes and a quantity of blond lace fell into the hands of the Philistines!—*Kentish Gazette.*

PORTSMOUTH, OCT. 4.

MALTA, Sept. 13.—Our island is now getting free from cholera, having experienced only 21 new cases with 16 deaths in the week ending yesterday. On the 11th, the Austrian frigate Medea, having on board the Archduke Frederick of Austria and suite, arrived from Naples and Palermo. This young prince is the third son of the Archduke Charles, uncle of the Emperor of Austria, and visits Malta in the course of a tour he is making in the Mediterranean. On Friday morning his excellency the governor visited the archduke alongside the frigate being in quarantine. Having been admitted to pratique on Monday morning, the archduke landed under a salute from the garrison and the flag-ship. In the afternoon, Sir Henry Bouverie had the honour of entertaining the archduke and a large party at dinner. On Thursday morning last, just after midnight, this island was visited by a storm, which blew stronger than we ever witnessed in Malta.

BLOCKADE OF TEXAS.—Information has been officially received at the Department of State from the United States Consul at Matamoras, that the ports of Galvaston and the Brasos, in Texas, have been declared blockaded by Gen. Jose de Aldanha, the Commander of the Mexican naval forces in the Gulf.

Six months' warning is allowed from the 31st August, to all vessels belonging to the United States of the North, the American Republics of the South, and the Nations of Europe, and three months warning to those from the West Indies, and the British possessions in North America, and in the Peninsula of Yucatan; within which periods they will not be made prizes unless after they shall have been spoken and warned of the blockade, they are found sailing towards either of the two above mentioned ports; which warning shall be given by means of a note in the vessel's patent, signed by the officer who speaks her.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—A circular, signed by a committee of New-York bankers, with Albert Gallatin at its head, invites the banks in the several states to "appoint delegates to meet on the 27th day of November, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of conferring on the time when specie payments may be resumed with safety, and on the measures necessary to effect that purpose." ☞ We presume that most of the banks in