...EMARA RUM.—10 Puncheon
...sale at lowest market rates, by
THOMAS HANFORD.

Flour, Flour.
...landing, and for sale low by the subs...
...100 Barrels Wheat FLOUR, of ex...
JOHN V. THURGAR

NEW STORE.
...riber has just received, and is now ope...
...sale at the Store corner of Peters' Wharf,
Water street:
...LS Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and In...
...e Green superfine Broad CLOTHS;
...y Buckskins and Cassimeres; Padding...
...inetts; Shirting stripes; Apron checks,
...ch Homespuns.
Fine Irish Linen, Lawns, and Brown
...; Book and Jaconet Muslins, Cam...
...wls and Handkerchiefs;
...ing and shoemakers' Threads;
...; London Pins;
...and Bales London Slops;
...56 and 28 lbs. each Liverpool SOAP;
...single and double refined LOAF SU...
...ads and Pipes BRANDY;
...4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails;
...14x10 and 16x12 Crown GLASS;
...9x7, 10x8 and 12x9 sheet ditto;
...London WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.
S. J. SAMU...
sept.

THE
MINERVA
Life Assurance Compan...
...the Assurance of Lives and Survivorsh...
...for the purchase and sale of Reversion...
...and Annuities.
...g William Street, Mansion House, L...
Capital £1,000,000
TRUSTEES.
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...REET & RANNEY.

WEST OF SCOTLAND
FIRE and LIFE Insurance
St. John, N. B. 28th Ja...
NOTICE is hereby given, that REN...
...cators for all POLICIES expiring
...bruary, will be prepared and ready fo...
...yment of the Annual Premium.
JOHN ROBERTSON.

THE HARTFORD
...Fire Insurance Compa...
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)
OFFERS to Insure every description of
...against loss or damage by Fire, on
...erms.
This company has been doing busine...
...than twenty-five years, and during that p...
...settled all their losses without compelling
...in any instance to resort to a court of Ju...
The Directors of the company are
...Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Hun...
...Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samu...
F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B.
ELIPHALET TERRY
JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

The subscriber having been duly a...
Agent for the above company, is prepa...
Policies of Insurance against Fire for a...
of Property in this city, and throughou...
on reasonable terms.
Conditions made known, and eve...
given on application at this Office.
JOHN ROB...
St. John, 1st July 1837.
P. S.—The above is the first Agency
this company in St. John.

Rum & Sugar.—Per La...
35 PUNCHEONS Strong Jam...
8 Hhds., 16 Tcrs. and 15
SUGAR; 20 Bags PIMENTO; 6 C...
JUICE; 8 Tons LOGWOOD; 2 do. Lim...
Landing from the above Vessel, and ...
from the wharf.
November 17. E. DEW. RAT...

Jamaica Rum, Sug...
Just received, and on sale low by t...
14 PUNS. high proof Jamaic...
10 hogsheads Bright su...
8 half-pipes Old cognac BRAND...
6 ditto Hollands Gen...
ALSO, IN STORE:
25 puncheons choice retailing MO...
15th sept. JOHN V. ...

Flour & Meal
100 BARRELS Philadelphi...
(in Bond.); 150 ...
MEAL: Just received by the scho...
will be sold from the wharf at a sma...
Dec 26. JAMES T. ...

India Rubber Man...
ON hand and for sale by the s...
side Market square:
100 Pairs Leather soled India Rub...
subscriber's own manufacture...
20 do. Gents. Boots, warranted a...
India Rubber waterproof CLOTH...
description, engine hose, carriage to...
nurses' aprons, traveling bags, ...
blankets, boot lining, cushions, cap...
made to order.
Glazed Hats, of the best India rubbe...
The above articles are manufacture...
Gum Elastic, in such a manner th...
crack or chafe by wear, and are
durable.
ALSO FOR SALE: 200 pairs India rubb...
skin Jackets and Trowsers, Trunks,
combs, raisins, saleratus, pepper, ...
tea, soap, tobacco, earthenware, an...
All which will be sold at very low
or approved paper.
The highest price given for ...
shoes, &c. JOHN HAWK...
January 12, 1838.

To the Public
WE the Undersigned, certify, tha...
the India Rubber Belts, ma...
John S. Hawksworth of the city of
find the same to wear and work well
respect to answer the purposes for
intended. We have much satisfac...
recommending them for general use.
M. H. Per...
Lancaster Bis...
Hazen & Alle...
I. & J. G. Woodward...
Henry Scovil.
J. D. Ewart,
Agent St. John Mills & Canal Co.
...th January, 1838.

...A few casks Whiting, ...
For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

SIR,—

In availing myself of the permission you have given me to submit to the public, in the columns of the Chronicle, some remarks on the treatment which the Commissioner of Crown Lands has received at the hands of the Assembly of this province, I shall take advantage of the limit with which you have favoured me; that it would be satisfactory to your readers in general, to have a specimen of the sort of *abuse*, which has been levelled against Mr. Baillie; and of the charges which have been brought against him; that they might have the means of judging for themselves, how grossly Mr. Baillie has been injured and insulted. For the abuse which has been heaped upon him, with so lavish a hand, I shall content myself with referring your readers to the series of "John Gape" papers, published a few years ago in the Courier, for which publication, and for printing the Report of the Delegates to Lord Glenelg, and other work ordered by Committees of Assembly, a grant passed the Legislature this session, to Mr. Chubb of £277: at the same time, that the Committee of Assembly, in the Executive Council, have passed an Order in Council, that no more Government advertising is to be sent to the Chronicle; and their Committee or hired servant, in the *efficient* office of Audit, has declared an account of £4: 4s. for advertising in the Miramichi Gleaner, *a very objectionable charge*: because the Assembly thought fit, last year, illegally and most unjustifiably, to commit Mr. Pierce, the Proprietor of it, to the common Jail of Fredericton, for a breach of their precious privileges, which nobody thinks of abusing but themselves, for an alleged libel on Mr. L. A. Wilmot. For a specimen of the charges brought against Mr. Baillie, I shall refer to the "Report of the Delegates," in which we shall find Mr. L. A. Wilmot in his capacity of Delegate, with his colleague Mr. Crane making the following gross charge against Mr. Baillie:—a charge which Mr. Wilmot with his colleague Mr. Partelow, in his capacity of Commissioner to examine the "*Crown Land Commissioner's*" Accounts, with the accounts and vouchers before him, and clothed with authority to "summon before him and examine upon oath, all persons who could throw "any light on the matter of his enquiry,"—could not substantiate, but was obliged to abandon. For which most important service, so satisfactorily performed, £200 was granted to the Commissioners.

"The conduct in *other* respects, of the Heads of the Land Department, "say Messrs. Crane & Wilmot to Lord Glenelg, had been such as could not "be justified under any circumstances; and still it "had been passed by, unheeded and unreproved—"we allude to the fact of, its having been stated, "*that the Crown had been charged more for surveys, "than had been paid by the Commissioner, which had "very naturally induced suspicions, that a kind of "jobbing had been got up, so that while the working "Surveyor received a small amount for his services, "the Crown had been charged with a larger amount, "as paid for the very same survey.* When such things "*with others which we had already told His Lordship,* "had been done with impunity, they might be repeated unless some efficient control were bro't "to bear upon the Land Department." (See p 22 of the Report of the Delegation, printed by Mr. Chubb, price £277.)

Mr. Wilmot is a good judge of what is a libel.—For a libel upon himself, he had Mr. Pierce, the proprietor of the Miramichi Gleaner, apprehended, and sent to a Common Jail, and there incarcerated under a Speaker's warrant for a month, in the depth of winter! I would, then, use the freedom to ask Mr. Wilmot, whether the above passage does, or does not contain a libel upon the Commissioner? Whether the passage is more or less libellous, than that which appeared in the Gleaner, for which Mr. Pierce was imprisoned, viz. "*Mr. Wilmot has there with his usual effrontery, and disregard of truth!*"—And if Mr. Baillie were to follow the example set him by Mr. Wilmot, and prosecute the authors and publishers of that libel, not before the House of Assembly, but in the Supreme Court, what would be the result? Would the privilege of Parliament afford any defence to the action? I would also ask, as Messrs. Crane & Wilmot have now discovered, that the charge cannot be supported, what course they mean to take to disabuse the mind of Lord Glenelg, and remove from it the unfavorable impression with respect to Mr. Baillie, which it must have imbibed from the bold, but groundless accusations? and what steps to set both themselves and Mr. Baillie right in the estimation of the Country? The matter cannot rest in the position in which it now stands. If Mr. Baillie be not guilty, he must be *declared* to be so. If on the other hand, he be guilty, Mr. Wilmot and his brother Commissioner, were bound to prove it; and having failed in their duty they must not touch one penny of the £200.—Mr. Wilmot is on the horns of a dilemma from which it will be difficult for him to extricate himself.

Look where you will, you will find on every side, abundant evidence of the feelings which prevails in the Assembly, towards Mr. Baillie; and not more towards the Commissioner of Crown Lands, than every other Crown Officer,—witness the omission this year of the usual grant to the Law Officers of the Crown—the Attorney General, Solicitor General and Clerk of the Crown; though the whole amount exceeds the grant, given to the Commissioners for examining the "Crown Land Commissioner's" account, by only £50!! Yet the Speaker told Sir A. Campbell that the passage of the Civil List Bill, would restore "confidence in the Public Departments"! On Feb. 26, the Governor sent down to both Houses by Message," a letter and statement addressed to him by the Commissioner of Crown Lands": and on March 2, sends down to the Assembly, the £200 report of the Commissioners on the Accounts; but forgetting, one would think, that the Commission was appointed by Law, and was not the mere creature of the Assembly, omits to send it to the Council. To mark the feelings entertained towards Mr. Baillie, while the Council insert his letter in their Journals; the House tuck it away, in company with all sorts of useless returns, and other such stuff, *in the Appendix*, which nobody sees; but the clear statement which it contains, should have an influence on the public mind. But the £200 report of the Account Commissioners, in which imputations are still cast upon Mr. Baillie, *is inserted at length in the Journals.*

As this able and most satisfactory letter of Mr. Baillie's, appeared in the Chronicle of March 9, I need not insert it here;—because any one who wishes to see whether I quote it correctly, may easily satisfy himself by a reference to it.

Mr. Baillie states, with a view to counteract the many extraordinary reports respecting the vast expence, incurred in the last eight years, in surveying and inspecting timber berths, and in surveying lands for settlement, by the Crown Land Department,—that the expence of inspections and surveys since he has held the Office of Commissioner, jointly with that of Surveyor General, does not average more than £4,050 per annum, or £32,400 for the eight years: that for this expence, 3,366,000 acres have been actually surveyed, of which not more than 322,680 acres, remain now open for operation: and that £229,563 has been received on account of sales of Lands and Timber, and a further sum of £116,501 received, making a total of £346,064; which gives an average of 2 1-4 per acre, and is less than 9 per cent of the proceeds. In order to form a correct estimate of what has thus been done it should be known, that, although *three millions of acres of land* have been disposed of since 1830; by a report of the Attorney General's on the Quit Rents, in 1832, it would appear, that all the land granted in the Province, from 1786, to the end of 1831, was only 2,657,895 acres,—not so much as that disposed of since 1830, by nearly half a million! Will any one believe, that in these 44 years, the surveying, even when the office was filled by the Hon. Mr. Shore, did not average more than £750 per annum, and will any one assert that it produced a revenue, averaging more than £8,000 a year? Mr. Baillie declares that in 1830, when he was appointed Surveyor General, there were 16 Deputy surveyors, who drew each a salary of £50, making £800 per ann, besides Fees; while the Timber revenue was only £6000. Viewed in this light, and this is the true light in which it ought to be viewed, the charge of extravagance, like that of embezzlement falls to the ground.

Mr. Baillie says, "the impossibility of giving universal satisfaction by any general system in the management of timber and lands, will hereafter become manifest. During one season, the system pursued by me was bitterly complained of; yet the next year, without any change of circumstances, I have seen the same system *strenuously recommended* by its former opposers." To prove how just this remark is, let us look back a little. In 1834, petitions to the King were got up at Miramichi, and elsewhere, which were handed to Lord Glenelg by Mr. Rankin, complaining of the prices fixed by Mr. Baillie on lands and licences to cut timber.—This was before Lord Glenelg's mind had been poisoned against him, by the base charges brought against him by the Delegates and others; and before he had been taught to believe that it was essential to the peace and quiet of the Province, that Mr. Baillie should be turned out of the Executive council, and relieved from the receipt of the public revenue which belongs to the department, as a pretext for robbing him of part of the salary assigned to him when appointed to the office. In reply to those addresses, Lord Glenelg in a despatch to Sir A. Campbell, of 31st March 1835, speaks of Mr. Baillie's official conduct in terms of *merited commendation*; and says, that as far back as November, 1828, "Mr. "Baillie in an elaborate report strongly recommended the sale of lands and timber by auction; "and that when Lord Rippon, in 1831, established "in other Provinces the principle of sale of Crown "Estate by Public Auction, he forbore in deference "to the opinions of the acting Governor, (Hon. W. "Black,) and Surveyor General, (Hon. S. P. Hard) "from enforcing it in this Province: but in instructions under the sign Manuel, and despatches in "1832, Lord Rippon urged its adoption, should it "appear advisable." With the Assembly, it was quite sufficient that the plan came from Mr. Baillie, to ensure its utter condemnation; accordingly in 1836, when it was determined to send home Delegates to traduce his character, in Resolutions passed March 7, Nos. 7 to 17 are devoted to complaints against the Land Office, and particularly against the Auction system. Yet in the Civil List Bill drafted by Messrs. Crane & Wilmot in London, in that very year, and passed last July by the Legislature, section five declares *every grant and lease null and void, unless made upon sale or rent at Public Auction.*

Nor is this a solitary instance of such treatment of the Commissioner. One of the first acts of the new Executive Council was to issue an edict, in the shape of an Order in council, dated October 12, respecting surveys, with a view to deprive the Commissioner of the opportunity of embezzlement, as charged against him by Messrs Crane and Wilmot, by paying a small sum to the Deputies, and charging a large amount to the Crown, and to prevent the extravagant expenditure of £9 to secure a revenue of £100. Of course the new council *must* throw dirt upon the Land Department; but now see, how a committee of Assembly throws dirt upon the council. One of the first Reports of the session was from the Lumbering interests committee, presented January 29. They say "they are of opinion that the Order in council respecting surveys will in its operation have a tendency to produce great confusion and litigation among lumberers, and ought therefore to be abolished." In a week after this, the Executive Council swallow the dirt thrown upon them, and issue another Order in council, rescinding the one complained of, and restoring every thing to the state in which it had been placed by Mr. Baillie. Well may the Commissioner say, I have seen my system bitterly complained of, and immediately after recommended by its former opposers.

The Lumber Committee too, must of course, follow the example of the Executive Council, and suggest alterations in Mr. Baillie's system. They suggest for one, that "the Tonnage duty should be collected at the Shipping ports from the exporter." On Feb. 8, this Report goes before a Committee of the whole, and a committee of seven, only two of whom signed the Lumber Report, with a *Cabinet Minister* for Chairman, was appointed "to bring in a Bill or Bills agreeably to the report." Now see, how this Committee throws dirt upon the Lumber committee. The Bill or Bills were not brought in till March 7, and the consideration of them, was then postponed to the next session of Assembly. So that after all this throwing of dirt on one another, and these bitter complaints against Mr. Baillie's system, and the various charges proposed by the Executive Council, Lumber Committee, and Assembly—that system so ruinous to the trade, so oppressive to the subject, and so injurious to the Country, *remains still unaltered.* At least such are the terms in which Mr. Baillie's system has been always reprobated, although under his management the trade of the country has been, and still is, constantly increasing, beyond all calculation; altho' large fortunes are daily being made in the timber trade; and a surplus revenue of £170,000 has been turned over to the Assembly, to make docks and drakes of, for a Civil List for ten years of £14,500 a year.

No one who read "John Gape" can have forgotten the *great grievance* of the Royal Road. Early in this session the Governor sent down a Message about this road, which was referred to a Committee, with a Cabinet Minister, for its chairman. The report was made March 7: It says "this line of road is 94 miles in length, the whole of which (except 5 miles, and those have been contracted for) "has been opened 4 rods wide, and the trees taken "out by the roots, and completely cleared off, 26 "feet in the centre; and a well finished road of "that width extends along 15 miles. As the country through which it passes is very favorable for "Agriculture, and the distance to the Grand Falls is "shortened 35 miles, they recommend its completion; but suggest, that some judicious and competent persons hitherto unconnected with it, should inspect it, "*that thereby the great waste of money "which has hitherto unfortunately occurred from the "opening of Roads in improper places, may in this "case be avoided.*" Who could ever have expected to hear Mr. Baillie's Royal Road so spoken of! nothing but commendation of it. Well may he say, I have seen my measures bitterly complained of, but afterwards strenuously recommended by their former opposers!!

Whether there is now, to be an end of these complaints, is more than I can tell; one step has been made towards a cessation. The speaker and his brother Executive Councillors, have at last discovered, that it is much more easy to find fault with other people's method of managing business, than to manage oneself to the satisfaction of every body. Had he made this discovery at an earlier period, he would be standing before the country, in a far more respectable position, than that which he now occupies.

Q

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—We are desirous of knowing for what purpose the public money is granted to Stage Companies or Stage Drivers? Whether it is to encourage those who keep the best horses and make the most expedition, or if it be for the serving of party purpose in opposition to honest industry?—We ask why an invidious selection of parties were made? A Petition was made out by us and handed to Mr. J. R. Partelow for presentation to the House of Assembly in our behalf. Our horses are equal if not superior to those of any company in the Province: we claim no privilege above our neighbors, but we think that if our endeavours to serve the public have been equal to the other stage drivers, then are we entitled to an equal share of the public money.

HEWITT & WINTERS.

Canada.

Extracts from Report from the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, on the State of the Province.

"The willingness, or rather indeed the desire, lately shewn by her Majesty's Government, to surrender to the Provincial Legislature the Casual and Territorial Revenue of the Crown, and the management and disposal of the Crown Lands, is strikingly at variance with the policy which had ever before been constantly maintained in these Colonies. Your Committee cannot now conveniently enter into a discussion of the principles involved in these very important charges; but they are far from being impressed with the conviction, that such a relinquishment of the just rights and prerogatives of the Crown will contribute to the welfare of the Colony. It may be said, that attacks, whether just or unjust, are always likely to be directed against the Government, on account of the appropriation of the revenues; but that does not afford a sufficient reason for transferring to the Legislature what unquestionably belongs to the Crown—and the policy of making such concessions, seems not more wise than would be the conduct of an officer, who being entrusted with the defence of a fortress, should employ himself in pulling down the walls, in order that there might be nothing left to fire at."

"While your Committee has been engaged in preparing this Report, the unlooked for intelligence has been received, that His Excellency Sir Francis Head, is to be succeeded in the Government of this Province, by Major General Sir George Arthur, whose arrival may be daily expected."

"It is just two years since the removal of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, was as suddenly announced, and in both instances the change in the administration of the Government has been made under circumstances, that have not failed to excite very serious apprehension in the minds of all persons who are well affected to our Government, and desirous of preserving the connection of Upper Canada with the British Empire. We are aware that in each case the Lieutenant Governor is said to have resigned; but we are also aware, that each of these distinguished public officers is possessed of an energy and firmness of character, that would have prevented his retiring from the Government in a time of difficulty, from a regard to any personal consideration; and we know that at the moment of their desiring to be removed from the Province, they stood high in the affections of the people whom they governed, and that there prevailed in the breast of every loyal inhabitant of both Provinces of Canada, the utmost confidence in their political sentiments and views, and the fullest conviction that under their administration, the enemies of the Crown would receive neither countenance nor support."

"It is quite apparent, from the circumstances attending the hasty removal of Sir John Colborne, either that some unaccountable misapprehension existed with regard to the actual state of public feeling in Upper Canada, or that the policy which that distinguished officer was pursuing did not meet the support of His Majesty's Government. It will be difficult to persuade the people of this Province that the same cause have not lead to the departure of Sir Francis Head; and when they have seen and felt that the effect of the conduct, which seems to have been thus discountenanced and discouraged, has been to produce in this Colony a most decided, and almost universal support of British principles, they cannot but feel a very natural apprehension for the preservation of their Constitution, and of their continued connection with the Parent State."

"If these sudden changes, so injurious to the stability, and, indeed, to the dignity of the Government, and so dangerous to the public tranquility, are to be ascribed to an impression prevailing in any quarter, that the opponents of Monarchical Institutions are those whom it is most prudent to conciliate, and that, to that end, the characters and feelings of the most attached subjects of the Crown must, for political expediency, be sacrificed, then we trust the events of the last three months will correct this error, and may lead to the adoption of a course more generous and just. If it be possible that there can be in any quarter a desire to make Upper Canada the theatre for an experiment of principles, which, it may be falsely imagined, are more liberal and free than those secured by our present Constitution, we earnestly hope that the wisdom of Parliament, and the good sence of the British nation, will rescue us in time from the danger which threatens our liberty and peace."

February, 13, 1838.

From the London Morning Post, Jan. 12.

Judging from the despatches of Lord Gosford, Governor of Canada, to the Colonial Office since last spring, which have just been made public, that personage can be little better than a downright fool. No wonder a Province with a tendency to rebellion should have become worse and worse with such a zany at its head, who appears to have been deaf, blind, and stupid to all that was going on round about him. But why did the Colonial Office allow such a man to continue in a situation of such responsibility? Perhaps Lord Glenelg never read the despatches. There is no amount of sleepy indolence in that Minister which would surprise us. When he was Secretary in Ireland, he let everything go to ruin through sheer neglect, and we cannot help thinking that the state of affairs in Canada will turn out to be in great measure owing to a similar failing. If Lord Glenelg had taken the trouble to read the despatches of Lord Gosford, he is not such a ninny as not to have perceived the danger of leaving important affairs in the hands of a man capable of such silliness.

If the British public shall bear with patient indifference the exhibition of the conduct of Government both at the other side of the Atlantic and at home, with regard to Canadian matters, which the proceedings in Parliament must soon bring before them, we can only say that British power and consequence must decay, through the decay of the national spirit. If any amount or form of human folly could reasonably excite an emotion of wonder, we might well stand amazed that Great Britain, with all her experience, with all her elements of national strength, with all her presumed intelligence, should allow the general direction of the affairs of her Colonies to be in the hands of such a man as Lord Glenelg, and the Government of one of the most important of them to be administered by such a man as Lord Gosford. Lord Glenelg, we are aware, is far from being destitute of mental capacity. He might have been a tolerable Prebendary, and if he could have spared so much time from slumber have written tolerable books; but for active business—for anything that requires energy, promptitude, decision—he is manifestly no more fit than one of Lord Spencer's oxen would be to run a race at Newmarket. As for the other Apostle of maudlin Whiggery, the Lord Gosford, he appears to be, as we have already stated, nothing better in affairs of Government than a downright fool.

The man seems to have been from the beginning utterly crazed by some vague notions he had in his head about *liberality* of government. He seems, in the hallucination of his weak understanding, to have imagined this *liberality* to be a talisman, which would transmute everything evil in the state of Canada into good. Looking through his *liberal* spectacles, everything appeared to him different from what it really was, and if we may judge from his despatches, no man "from Indus to the Pole," had less expectation of rebellion in Canada, until it burst forth under his nose, than His Excellency the Governor.

On the 25th of May last he writes to the Colonial Office, that, "in his opinion, nothing could be more erroneous than the supposition that the French Canadians were a disloyal body." And he adds, "I have every reason to believe the contrary!" Reason, indeed! Why we in England had every reason to *fear* that the supposition was but too well founded in May last; but Lord Gosford seems to have been incapable of judging about the probable effect of anything going on before his eyes. According to his politicle creed, it was *illiberal* to suspect those who professed liberality, and he was to fall of animosity against "Tory prejudice," that he jumped at once to the conclusion that any opinion entertained by the old friends of British Government must be erroneous.

Our contemporary the *Morning Chronicle*, with all its desire to uphold the Government, and to keep up the animosity to the Tories which led Lord Gosford to report their "suppositions" as "erroneous," remarks, nevertheless, yesterday on this statement, under date the 25th of May last, that—

"It would appear, however, that Lord Gosford formed at that time too low an estimate of the strength of the Papineau party. In fact Mr. Papineau had *already* gone so far that he could not recede with safety to himself, *and he and his party seem to have made the most of the opportunity.*"

M. Papineau and his party did so. They saw that in the person of the British Governor they had a weak creature to deal with, who had neither the sagacity to see through their designs, nor the energy to counteract them if he had, and they "made the most of the opportunity."

On the 10th of June, the simple Governor writes that the mass of the Canadians are loyal and contented, and up to the 8th of September, he reports the same thing, although on the 2d of September he says, "It is evident that the Papineau faction are not to be satisfied with any concession that does not place them in a more favourable position to carry into effect their ulterior objects—namely, the separation of the country from England, and the establishment of a Republican form of Government."

It is at this period that the foolish man, who could not find anything to communicate to the Government at home indicative of approaching revolt, occupies his despatch with some party trash, fit only for the leading article of some strabilarious, sycophanic Ministerial newspaper. "The violent and unjustifiable attacks," quoth he, "which have been made by the ultra Tory party upon the French Canadians generally, have caused an animosity which M. Papineau does not fail to turn to account." We should like to know something particular about these "violent and unjustifiable attacks." In all probability they simply amounted to a charge of disloyalty—of an intention to rebel. So stupid was Lord Gosford—so ignorant of that which he ought to have known—that in September last he would have considered such a charge "a violent and unjustifiable attack." But does he think so now? Does he not now perceive that it was not the violence of the Tories, but the stupidity of the Governor, which made the difference between his opinion and theirs last September?

On the 8th of September, His Excellency had so far advanced in intelligence as to find out that "the Government could *make no terms* with M. Papineau." "You must either," he says, "*put him down, or let him put you down.* There is no halting between two opinions." We beg of the English public to mark this well. When the Tories said this long before, it was considered by this sapient Governor to be "unjustifiable violence;" but now, when it was too late to counteract the mischief arising from the power and designs of M. Papineau, the Governor comes to the same conclusion.

But even after His Excellency had made his grand *discovery* respecting M. Papineau, he remained, as blindly as ever, unexpectant of anything like open revolt. On the 22d of October, he notices that there were rumours of such a thing, but declares that *he does not credit these reports, nor yet apprehend any serious disturbances!*

What a watchful, careful, efficient Governor of Canada! What a bright example of the usefulness of *liberality* as the guiding star of a Colonial Governor!

To all this we have only to add, that by the 6th of *December* (!) Lord Glenelg became so far awake as to think it right to authorize His Excellency the Governor to proclaim martial law in Canada!

This—this good people of England, is Whig Government!

COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

From the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—You have always professed strict independence, and I confess have hitherto not disappointed your supporters, although you have strenuously advocated many measures of the present Government. I therefore send you a statement that has appeared elsewhere, and which, being most suitable to your paper as the *Colonial Chronicle*, I rely on your publishing. Let it be replied to by any of your correspondents, I have no objection; but as it regards the character and conduct of several distinguished officers, and many members of this club could vouch for its accuracy, I should feel disapointed were you to refuse its insertion. A SUPPORTER OF YOUR INDEPENDENT PAPER.

AJAX.

Senior United Service Club, Jan. 24, 1838.

Sir Benjamin D'Urban, late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

This officer having successfully repelled the most formidable invasion of that colony by the Caffres that was ever undertaken by those barbarians, having restored confidence to our settlers, and having received the grateful thanks of all the civil authorities and inhabitants of the Cape, has, in reward for this distinguished and most difficult service, been recalled by Lord Glenelg.

Sir Richard Burk, late Governor of New South Wales.

This officer having succeeded General Darling in the Government of Australia, and having conducted his administration upon the most approved scale of liberal principles, to the complete satisfaction of the inhabitants and local authorities, has been recalled by Lord Glenelg.

Sir Archibald Campbell, late Governor of New Brunswick.

This officer having distinguished himself in the public service, in almost every part of the world, in Portugal, India, and in the command of the troops at Ava, was, as some reward for his exemplary conduct, appointed Governor of New Brunswick, where, having done everything to the complete satisfaction of the colony, and upheld the prerogative of the Crown, he was, as a necessary consequence, recalled by Lord Glenelg.

Sir John Colborne, Governor of Upper Canada.

This officer having conducted himself upon all occasions to complete satisfaction of the inhabitants and civil authorities of the province, and having successfully resisted all the attempts made by M'Kenzie and other patriots to encroach upon the constitutional power of the Crown, was removed from his Government by Lord Glenelg, but, fortunately for the country, was prevailed upon to accept the command of the troops in Lower Canada, where he now is, and from whence he may soon expect, from his ability and success, to be recalled by Lord Glenelg.

Sir Francis Head, Governor of Upper Canada.

This officer succeeded Sir John Colborne in this Government, and, having repelled all the attempts made by Mr. M'Kenzie and other traitors to subvert the civil and constitutional authorities, and completely established the power of the Crown, and compelled the traitorous ringleaders to seek for safety in exile, has, consistently with other distinguished officers under similar circumstances, been removed from his Government, and recalled by Lord Glenelg.

Jan. 22, 1838. NIP.

[This document is more political than professional, but, for the reasons offered by *Ajax*, we give it insertion.—ED.]

TO LET,
THE House and Premises next adjoining Cheap Corner, in Princess street, and now occupied by the subscriber.
ALSO, a store on the South Market Wharf, in the Building lately erected by J. M. Wilmot, Esquire. Apply to EDW. M. HOYT.
March 23, 1838.

Warehouse to be Let.
THREE Floors, each 30x30 feet, of a new building fronting on the Alley between Messrs. Ratchford and Kirk's stores, in Nelson Street, and in rear of the subscribers' on the North Market Wharf.
The tenant will have a separate entrance and the exclusive use of a Purchase Wheel. Apply to
March 16, 1838. E. L. JARVIS & Co.

Genteel Boarding House to Let,
For one or more years from the first day of May next:
THREE large parlours, sitting room, six bed rooms, kitchen, wood house, cellar, and barn, well calculated for a genteel Boarding establishment, in that pleasant situation next to Trinity Church, in Germain street. Apply to STEPHEN HUMBERT,
Feb. 9. *on the premises.*

To Let,
ONE or two Flats of the subscriber's newly erected house in Prince William street; possession given 1st November.
Oct. 27. WM. MAJOR.

Offices to Let.
SEVERAL Offices in the first and second Flats of that new building erected by THOMAS H. PETERS, Esquire, at the corner of Prince William and Church streets, to let, and possession given on 1st May next. Apply to
Jan. 19. JAMES MALCOLM.

Pure OCTOBER.
THE subscribers would inform their customers and the Public, that their Cellars are now furnished with a stock of October ALES, of the best qualities, in Wood and Bottles, at their usual low prices. KELTIE & YOUNGER.
8th Dec. 1837.

Wanted to Purchase,
500,000 SUPERFICIAL FEET of DEALS. A little higher price will be given for 16x9x3. Apply to
Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MARCH 30, 1838.

Liverpool papers to the 24th of February have been received by way of New-York, but they furnish no political information of importance.

CITY ELECTION.—The Annual Election of Charter Officers will take place on Tuesday next, when the citizens will again have an opportunity of exercising their right of choice in Representatives in the Corporation.—If the present Members of the Board are all competent persons, and have faithfully discharged their duties, the citizens can shew their satisfaction by continuing them in office for another year; but if they have not done their duty, or are incompetent to perform the duties required of them, then we trust that such a change will be made as will reflect credit on the electors: and that it may be an essential instead of a nominal change.

James William Boyd, Esquire, Notary to the Bank of New-Brunswick, has been appointed Solicitor, also, to that Institution, in the room of the Honorable Neville Parker, appointed Master of the Rolls.

FESTIVAL OF SAINT PATRICK.—On Monday evening the 19th inst. The St. Patrick's Society celebrated the Anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of their country on Monday evening last, at the St. John Hotel. A very excellent dinner was provided for the occasion by Mr. Stockwell, and the company sat down to the repast about six o'clock. The President of the Society, T. L. Nicholson, Esq. presided at the festive board, and was ably supported by M. H. Perley, Esq. as *Croupier*, in the absence of the Vice-President. A number of patriotic and loyal toasts were given from the Chair, which, with other appropriate sentiments and songs by several of the Company tended much to the conviviality of the entertainment and served to awaken reminiscences of former days in the breasts of all present.

FRIENDLY SONS OF ERIN.—On Monday last, the 19th instant, the Members of this Society, with a number of respectable guests, celebrated the Anniversary of St. Patrick by dining together at the Hibernian Hotel. The dinner was served up by Mr. Nethery in a style of excellence which we shall not attempt to decribe;—equal, if not in many respects superior, to any thing of the kind we had previously witnessed in this City, and the wines were of the choicest kinds and of the best quality. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Joseph M'Pherson, supported by Mr. John Gallivan, as Croupier.

THE TROOPS FOR CANADA.—A London evening paper of February 15th states that the battalions ordered for Canada, which were to embark for embarkation next day, had received counter orders, and would not march, if at all, under the expiration of six weeks. This counter order was doubtless occasioned by the abandonment of Navy Island, news of which was received in London on the 14th.

Many will scarcely credit that the Col. Thompson who made such a treasonable speech at the Crown and Anchor a few days since on Canadian affairs, is a Lieutenant-Colonel, unattached, in the British Army. Yet it is so. Lord Hill, however, has it in his power to recommend to the Queen his removal from a service which he has disgraced by his principles and his language; and we trust her Majesty will exercise her prerogative of ordering the erasure of Col. Thompson's name from the Army List as a prudent warning at the present time, to others inclined to tread in his steps—*Times*

Lord Hill has refused permission to officers on half-pay to join the Canada militia.

The officers of the spanish Legion have applied to government, through Colonel Evans, to be employed in Canada; the reply was, that many of the officers who had rank in the army would be employed, and that the names of several had already appeared in the Gazette, as part of the twenty-five officers who are to be employed in organizing the Canada Militia.

M'Kenzie, one of the Canada insurgents, who ought to be arrested and sent to that country by our civil authorities, has advertised a new paper, to be published in New-York, and edited by himself. The Philadelphia editors, who have printed his advertisement, apologize for so doing, on the ground that they are paid for it. The United States Gazette says, "We suppose that he has a right to publish such a paper as he proposes; yet we doubt the political expediency." We are sorry that our friend of the Gazette is willing to give the use of his columns to such a fellow, even in the way of advertising. An editor has some discretionary power in such matters, and it is often very properly exercised.—*Boston Courier.*

FROM CANADA.—We are rejoiced to learn that the soi disant General Sutherland and his aid have been arrested by the British soldiers in Canada, and carried to Malden. There was a report at Toronto that he was to be hung the next morning, and we hope to be able to announce the fact in a few days.—*Ib.*

NEW YORK, March 21.—His Excellency, the Earl of Gosford, late Governor General of the Canadas, arrived here on Thursday last, and departed on the following day for Washington. His Lordship will probably sail from this port in the *Shakspeare* packet ship, for England.

Niagara, March 3d.—Our winter set in only on the 1st of last month: it has been steady, cold with frequent falls of snow, enough to render the sleighing excellent during the whole of the month. There has, however, been very little ice in the River: nothing to interupt the navigation. We have now fine moderate clear weather; frost at night, but the heat of the sun dissolves the snow slowly during the day.

The First Division of the Queen's Rangers left this town in sleighs, for London on the 21st ult.; the Second Division on the 22d. We are informed they proceeded from there, direct to Malden. They are a body made up of fine men—nearly 500 strong. If they meet the Yankees we have no doubt but they will do their duty.—(*Gleaner.*)

Calamity by Fire.—Early on Thursday morning, 1st instant, the Cooking House belonging to Mr. David Sidey, near the improvements going on at the River Trent took fire; and three men, who were sleeping in it at the time were entirely consumed; viz: the Cook himself, whose name was Daniel Martin; David Patterson, a laborer, and John Lysle, a visitor. No charge of intoxication can be laid against the poor sufferers, who were sound asleep at the time, and who were no doubt suffocated, and then consumed.—(*Toronto Palladium.*)

MONTREAL, March 15.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the public dinner proposed to be given to Sir FRANCIS HEAD, held on Tuesday, a committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. McGILL, Mr. MOLSON, and Mr. THOM, was appointed to write to His Excellency, requesting his acceptance of the intended compliment upon his arrival here. As the arrival of Sir GEORGE ARTHUR has been announced in the NEW YORK papers, we presume that Sir GEORGE has already reached Toronto: so that Sir FRANCIS may be expected to arrive in town by the beginning