Mr. Gilbert was for funding the surplus revenue, that in case of reverse the Legislature might have something within their reach; he condemned the practice of introducing inferior horses from the United States into this Province, where a better description is much wanted. He was opposed to the duty on tea; but would encrease that on ardent spirits 25 per cent.

Col. Wyer opposed to giving up the advalorem duty on wine, which was a benefical and wholesome article. He was not disposed to alter the duty on any article except sprits and tobacco; and he wished there were a penalty against the use of the latter. Tea was an article in great use among the poorer classes of people, and should not pay a tax. The duty on horses was sufficient, as were it raised, smuggling would be increased. He should be sorry to see the duty on rum and wine advanced, as large quantities of gin would be smuggled; but he would vote for an additional duty on tobacco.

Some further remarks were made with reference to the details of the Bill, and the House resumed.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Feb. 26.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to provide for the erection of an Alms House and Work House, and to establish a public Infirmary in and for the City and County of Saint John, was read the third time and passed.

Message to the Legislative Council, 24th February, 1838.

J. HARVEY, Lt. GOVERNOR.

The Lieutenant Governor submits to the Legislative Council, and recommends to their consideration a letter and statement addressed to him by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, shewing the amounts received and due on the sales of Land and Timber, with other matters relating to the Casual Revenue. J. H.

Crown Land Office, 23d February, 1838.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The many extraordinary reports respecting the vast expense incurred within the last few years, in carrying on the duties of the Land Department, cannot fail, unless properly explained, to be prejudicial to me, not only in the opinion of the Colonial Minister and of Your Excellency, but also in the eyes of the Public. It is therefore my sincere desire that what has been done should be fairly understood, so that all persons may be enabled to form a just opinion on the matter. The accompanying statement, or table (commencing about the time when the office of Surveyor General was reannexed to that of the Commissioner of Crown Lands), will exhibit to Your Excellency at one view, the amount of expense incurred for the last eight years, in surveying and inspecting timber berths, and in surveying lands for settlement.

Your Excellency will perceive that within the above period the sum of £229,563, has actually been received on account of the sale of Lands and Timber, and a further sum of £116,501 17s. 5d. is secured, amounting to the sum of £346,064 17s. 5d., while the expence of inspections and surveys for the same period, does not average more than £4,050 per annum.

In 1830, the fees formerly receivable by the Deputies for laying out the Timber berths, were commuted for a general increase of 3d. per ton on all Timber cut, and 6d. per thousand superficial feet of lumber: previous to which period each Deputy was allowed, in addition to his survey fees, a stated salary of £50 per annum, which for sixteen Deputies, then on the Establishment, amounted to £800. When this commutation was adopted, I was fully of opinion that the fund which was expected to be thus raised would be sufficient to defray the expenses attending surveys and inspections, and that the amount of the salaries, £800, would consequently be saved to the Crown; and this opinion proved to be correct, as to being sufficient for the mere expense of surveys and inspections of berths, which were then in practical operation. These surveys, however, were of lasting advantage to the Crown Estate, I therefore thought it advisable to obtain surveys of a more permanent character, and for this purpose endeavoured to introduce and establish a uniform system of survey to be continued from year to year, until (after the manner of Upper Canada, though as I hoped at much less comparative expense,) the whole Province should finally be intersected by well known and established lines. Acting on this conviction, I proceeded from time to time in the actual survey of 3,266,000 acres, of which not more than 388,680 acres remain now open for operation, leaving still unsurveyed an immense territory of not less than nine millions of acres, of which the Land Department has no accurate information, and on no part of which, I presume, can any licence issue, without at least a partial survey. I am still of opinion that 3d. per ton on all Timber, and 6d. per thousand superficial feet of lumber, would be sufficient to defray the expense of laying out and inspecting Timber Berths, in the manner formerly practiced.

I have, however always witnessed the good effects of vigilant supervision of the berths: in 1830, the timber revenue was about £6 000, in 1836, under a more active system, there was an increase of over £10,000, a fact which in my opinion goes far to establish the beneficial results of vigilant supervision.

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.

The arduous nature of my official duties has thus been placed beyond mere assertion, and I have now only to add, that I have ever endeavoured to the best of my ability to perform those duties in such a manner as would produce the largest revenue to the King, with the least possible annoyance or inconvenience to his loyal subjects; with what success, the state of that revenue, and of the timber trade will best shew.

But whatever system may be in future adopted, I shall cheerfully devote my best abilities to give it effect.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient
humble servant,
THOMAS BAILLIE,
Commissioner and Surveyor General of Crown Lands.

To His Excellency M. G. SIR J. HARVEY, K. C. H. &c. &c. &c.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

THE CHANGED MAN !!

"I'm as big, and as tall, as I used to be, but my "*opinions are changed*, by changes in the Constitution!!" see speech of Mr. Executive Councillor, speaker Simonds, on the debate for giving an *additional* salary of £200 per annum, to Mr. Executive Councillor, Auditor General Robinson; and the office of Assistant Auditor, with a salary of £300, in lieu of those of Clerk of the Peace, and Serjeant at Arms to the Assembly, to his (the Dictator's) Brother-in-law, H. G. Clopper, Esq. Assistant Auditor Justice of the Common Pleas and Register of Wills and Deeds for the County of York, President of the Central Bank, &c. &c.

What an useful art is that of Printing! what a pleasant thing it is to look back, from time to time, at the speeches and proceedings of our public men, which have been preserved by means of printing, and see how their conduct and opinions change, with every *change in the Constitution*;—that is, with every change in the Executive government of the Country. There is not one of our public men whose opinions have changed more frequently, than those of Mr. Executive Councillor Speaker Simonds,—for he has changed with each succeeding administration. When he had Sir H. Douglas to cajole, no one could better draft an answer to the speech than he, nor make it more completely an echo thereof: When he had Sir A. Campbell to *bully*, no one could better play the thorough paced radical: and now that he has Sir J. Harvey to govern, no one is more ready to eat his own words, and change his opinions—because as he says the *Constitution is changed*! The Speaker's conduct and speeches about the Provincial Militia Regiment will prove what I have asserted.

When Sir H. Douglas came to the government Mr. Simonds was trying to emerge from his original insignificance: his natural man might have been as big, and as tall, as it is now; but his political stature was not so great. He was not then either Executive Councillor, or Dictator, or Speaker; but plain Mr. Charles Simonds, late Master of the barque Diligence. He was, however, ambitious of increasing his political man, and thought that the most ready way to do so, would be to humour the hobbies of the new Governor,—for all Governors have hobbies. One of Sir Howard's hobbies was the Militia, and in his first speech, he recommended to the Legislature, a general revision of the Militia Law. Mr. Simonds was chairman of the Committee to draft the Address in answer to it, and in his zeal to humour the new Governor, the Address goes further than such cautious documents generally are carried, and is more a great deal, in this particular, than a mere echo. In furtherance of Sir Howard's views, a committee was appointed to prepare a new Militia Law; it was brought in, and considering its great length, passed with astonishing ease, rapidity and unanimity. The same committee recommended the appointment of a second Inspecting Field Officer. This took place in 1825; and so efficient was the system then considered, that after a trial of four years, Sir H. Douglas declared in a speech to the Legislature in 1829, that "confident in the full *efficiency* of an *excellent* "Militia System, to the formation of which my attention has long been devoted, and which you "have enabled me to establish by law, I congratulate you on the *perfection* of a measure upon "which so much *reliance* may be justly placed in "the day of need."

While Sir Howard was in the country, the Dictator who had rendered himself very conspicuous in getting all these Militia measures *perfected*, fully concurred in the opinion that the Militia system was *excellent*, and might be *relied upon in the day of need*: that the pay granted to the Adjutants and Serjeant Majors was highly proper; and the appointment of two Inspecting Field Officers necessary: and that musters by Companies and Battalions were not merely unobjectionable, but indispensable. Now for a change, because of a change in the Constitution.

When Sir A. Campbell arrived the Dictator instantly discovered a change in the Constitution. Sir Archibald was a man, who had all his life long been in public employment, and his leading principle was, to do business only with those persons, who having the King's Commission, were responsible to the King, either directly, or indirectly, for their official conduct: he would not allow of any back stairs influence, or permit any new *pricies* to be about the premises, while he occupied Government House. He had such confidence in his own judgment as not to need *advice*; and when he wanted *information*, he sought for it from official responsible persons. This was such a great change in the Constitution, as to justify a change of conduct and opinion in Mr. Simonds: and so, because he could not cajole the Governor, he determined to *bully him*; and the Militia was one of the subjects on which he began to assail him. In the first session of Sir Archibald's administration, the Militia grants passed through with great difficulty; in the second Session, the grant to the Inspecting Field Officers was negatived, (the Dictator of course being a *nay*.) and notice given that the pay of the Adjutants and Serjeant Majors allowed by the permanent Militia Law, would after that year, be discontinued. During the whole of Sir Archibald's time, this contest was carried on, and Mr. Dictator took great credit with his radical constituents, (and very few but radicals have of late voted for him) for having discovered, that the Militia system, which under Sir Howard, was *perfect, excellent efficient & to be relied upon*, in three years,—under Sir Archibald, was good for nothing, oppressive, inefficient and useless, and most expensive to the country, costing about a thousand a year: that the Inspecting Field Officers when they did duty, ought not to be paid, (though Col. Allen was last year paid £200 for his services, when no services had been rendered, merely because he is a member of the Assembly!) that the Adjutants, and Serjeant Majors tho' they actually did duty; were not worth a rap! and that general musters were a general nuisance!!—And all this change took place in Mr. Simonds' opinions, because there had been a change in the constitution!

Last summer Sir John Harvey arrived, and then occurred another change in the Constitution, which produced a wonderful change in the Speaker. Sir John immediately gave out, that he came "pledged to carry into effect the instructions of *old Doldrum*, in the spirit of them"; and if we may judge of what the instructions were, from what has been done, the spirit of them would seem to consist in these few particulars:—the leading *reformers* of the Assembly were to be conciliated by putting the government of the Province into their hands;—all who had shewn themselves anxious to see the Royal Prerogative maintained, and not trampled under foot, were to be discountenanced;—and, worst of all, every one who held the King's Commission, more particularly the principal officers of government were to be brow beaten and insulted. Now this was a blessed change in the constitution; for it changed Mr. Simonds at once from a Reformer, into an Executive Councillor and Dictator, enabled him to provide handsomely for almost all of his relations, and gave him an opportunity of still further insulting those, whom for the last five or six years, he has, under privilege of parliament, been continually vilifying and abusing. As Sir John informs Lord Glenelg, the Dictator and his friends *strongly urged* him to appoint the Board of Audit; to make them PROVISIONAL additional Executive Councillors, for they were too impatient to wait till they could be appointed by the Queen; to make a large batch of Queen's Counsel; lots of Magistrates, particularly from among the newly elected Members of Assembly; and to recommend the appointment of a Master of the Rolls, Inspectors of Roads; Schools &c. in hopes of, being thereby able to satisfy the claims of all the *reformers*. But all would not do: till at last perceiving, that the Governor was thinking of making a hobby of the Militia, they put him upon that most absurd and quixotic of all schemes, the famous Provincial Regiment. This was a capital invention, for it would serve not only to gratify the Governor, but afford *them* lots of patronage: for instance—a battalion a piece for two of the Speaker's nephews, which would be well worth having, because all the officers were to have had the pay of officers of the same rank, in the British Army; item, a majority for an Executive and Legislative Councillor, the late acting Quarter Master General &c: item, a Company for the son of the Executive Councillor who carried the express to the Governor or Maine, and for other law students who like himself are related to Executive Councillors and perhaps a little alarmed at the prospect of an examination before being admitted; and who wo'd willingly reverse the description given of the Roman warriors "cedunt arma togæ," and exchange the prospect of the gown, for a red coat and feather. In short, it would have given *them* the disposal of a hundred Commissions. The famous Bill was brought into the House by Mr. Executive Councillor Johnston, and after a severe contest it passed, but it was no more what they wished and intended to have, than was the "*lubberly post boy*," that Dr. Caius, in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," ran away with, when he intended to have secured "sweet Mistress Ann Payne." Such a mess as was made of it, no one ever saw: it actually took three weeks hard fighting to get the crack ministerial measure through the House at all, and even then with a paltry majority of only FIVE. It passed the Council without any debate at all, because it was clear to every body, that it never could be carried into operation.

But the funniest part of the business was the Hon. Mr. Executive Councillor Simonds' speech, on the occasion. For several years previously he had been trying, by a mere vote of the Assembly, to set aside the Militia Law of the Province: he had been denouncing the whole system as extravagant, though it was only about a thousand a year; and declaiming on the ruinous effects on the prosperity of the country because thirty battalions were called out in the Province for three days in each year: and yet here, he proposed to send two battalions *for two year's out of the Province*; and to incur an expence, not of one, but upwards of £60,000 pr. annum. He admitted in the debate, that he had opposed the Militia system, but it was because it was *inefficient*. In Sir Howard Douglas' time, when it was his *interest* to say so, he responded fully to his declaration, that it was "perfect, excellent, efficient and to be relied upon in the day of need": it was not till he had put on Radical spectacles, that he could detect its imperfections. In the late debate he declared, that he supported the Bill before the House, because it went to render the Militia *efficient*. Here the hon. Speaker, must have laid aside his radical spectacles, and put on a pair of Councillor's glasses; for not one clause, section, or provision was there in the bill to make the least alteration in the Militia Law: nor did he make the least attempt to get a repeal of any of those provisions, which for several years he has been denouncing as ruinous to the country. But his opinions have changed, because the Constitution is changed. Perhaps before long he will undergo another change. Sir John is getting tired of him, and when he does cast him off, we shall see the Hon. Executive Councillor Speaker, once more a *Radical Reformer*. Z.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—On the 3d of January, Mr. L. A. Wilmot, who ought by rights to have had the honor of filling the speaker's chair, instead of Mr. Simonds, with whom both the House and country have become perfectly sick and disgusted, gave notice of a Bill to render *perpetual*, "the act for the support of the Civil Government of the Province," but I cannot find from the Journals, that the Bill was brought in. As Mr. Wilmot is not a man to act in this curious manner without a sufficient reason, I have been endeavouring to find out what could possibly have induced him, after having given notice, to abandon his design. One reason has occurred to me —Mr. Wilmot will know whether I have hit upon the true one! When the Casual and Territorial revenue accounts were made up at the end of the first half year, after the management of the Crown Estate was transferred from the Commissioner of Crown Lands to the Governor and Executive council, viz: 31st December last, it was found that the receipts on new transactions did not amount to *nine hundred pounds*, while the half year's charge for the Civil List was *seven thousand two hundred and fifty*. The receipts for the preceding half year were nearly *twenty thousand pounds*! Is any one astonished at this! No one certainly who knows what a set of blockheads and humbugs have had the management of the business! Although, therefore, there can be but one opinion on the propriety of making the surrender of the revenue a permanent measure; it is equally clear, that it was a wise thing in Mr. Wilmot not to introduce the Bill, so long as the Dictator and the rest of His Excellency's new *Pricies* have the government of the country in their hands. T.

Canada.

PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 8.

The House was again put into a Committee of the whole, on the invasion of the Province by certain Americans, and on the capture of the steamboat *Caroline*, and the Chairman reported several Resolutions, which were adopted as follows, and an Address to Her Majesty ordered to be drafted thereon.

[The first seven Resolutions, with but slight difference in the language of a portion of them, appeared in the *Gazette*, of the 15th inst.]

8, *Resolved.*—That three of Her Majesty's subjects were killed on the shores of the Niagara frontier to this Province, by shots fired by the pirates from Navy Island.

9. *Resolved.*—That at the time when these hostile operations were carrying on upon the Niagara frontier, certain other citizens of the United States, enrolled themselves into several volunteer corps, under leaders called Generals Sutherland and Theller and Colonels Handy, Roberts, and Dodge, with Captains Davis and Brophy, and others at Cleaveland, in the State of Ohio, as well as at Detroit, Monroe, Pontiac, and Mount Clemens, in the State of Michigan, and recruited, paraded, and drilled publicly, with the avowed purpose of invading the Western District frontier, of destroying the British power and Constitution there, of subverting our laws, and of serving in what they called "the great and glorious cause—the cause of liberty and the oppressed." And that they made a place called Gibraltar, in Michigan, on the river Detroit, nearly opposite to Fort Malden, in this Province, their head-quarters, where they practised firing cannon, drilling and exercising with fire-arms, and otherwise, until the latter end of January last.

10, *Resolved*,—That the above persons possessed themselves, at various times, of upwards of 200 stand of fire-arms from the gaol in the city of Detroit, and of a waggon-load of gunpowder and ammunition, from the powder-house, in that city; also another large quantity of fire-arms, and one cannon from Monroe, and of two cannon from Fort Gratiot, all of which arms, ammunition, and cannon, were the property and in the custody of the United States —and they also possessed themselves of about eighty stand of arms, belonging to a company of soldiers, called "The Brady Guard," in the city of Detroit and of a schooner called the *Anne*, from one of the wharves in that city, without any vigorous opposition having been offered to them by the proper authorities in Michigan; and that they received aid and assistance, in various ways, from many wealthy and influential persons in that city.

11, *Resolved.*—That the schooner above mentioned left the city of Detroit in broad day light on Saturday, the 6th of January last, full of men, arms, ammunition, and provisions, and having on board also three cannons for the expressly avowed purpose of attacking and taking Bois Blanc Island and Fort Malden, and that information of the fact was instantly and daily given by the Magistrates of Sandwich in this Province to the Governor of Michigan, and the other authorities at Detroit, who notwithstanding failed or neglected to seize her and to prevent the attacks hereafter mentioned.

12. *Resolved.*—That on the night of the 8th of January last, a large body of American citizens being a part of the forces stationed at Gibraltar, and in number upwards of 200) embarked with muskets, bayonets, and ammunition, and also with a cannon, in scows and boats, to attack Bois Blanc Island, then defended by some of the volunteers and militia of this Province, and without the least provocation they fired two cannon shots at the forces there, (being the first hostile shot fired in the Western District.) and then retired to the American shore, and in about two hours afterwards the schooner "Anne," full of armed men, sailed up the British channel between Bois Blanc and the town of Amherstburgh, and fired cannon shots into that town.

13. *Resolved.*—That on the following day a party of American citizens from Gibraltar (about seventy in number) invaded and took possession of Bois Blanc Island, (but from which place they afterwards escaped in their boats, on seeing that the militia and volunteers at Malden were preparing to go over from Amherstburgh to attack them,) and they carried from the dwelling of Her Majesty's light-house keeper there, all his and his wife's wearing apparel, besides other articles; and in the evening of the same day, the schooner *Anne*, with upwards of twenty armed men on board, (almost all of whom were American citizens,) attacked the town of Amherstburg, and the Militia and Volunteer forces assembled there for its defence, and fired at them 12 or 14 rounds of cannon ball, grape, canister, besides a great number of musket shots, which was returned by the rifles and muskets of the gallant Militia and Volunteers, to whom she surrendered in about an hour after the action commenced, having several killed and 21 made prisoners, [including General Theller, Colonel Dodge, and Captain Davis and Brophy,] also having on board three cannon, about 200 stand of arms, and a large quantity of ammunition, stores and provisions.

14, *Resolved.*—That all the circumstances detailed in the five last resolutions occurred within twenty miles of the city of Detroit, which is the Seat of Government of the State of Michigan; and that although the Government and the authorities of that State were apprised of what was likely to happen, and without doubt knew what would happen, they were either unable or unwilling, to prevent such occurrences.

15, *Resolved.*—That an humble address be forthwith presented to Her Majesty, (to be transmitted with these Resolutions,) humbly but earnestly praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to take such steps as shall be necessary to obtain fit reparation to the British Empire, for the insult and injuries committed on Her Majesty's subjects in this Province,—as well as to protect the inhabitants of Upper Canada from similar aggression and injury for the time to come.

Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.—Debate on the Breach of Neutrality.—Feb. 7th, the House went into a committee of the whole on Mr. Sherwood's resolution, of which we have been unable to obtain a copy. They, however, embodied the charges against the American Government made by the Canadian papers.

Mr. Sherwood, supporting them, said

They ought not for a moment to shrink from declaring the truth, let the consequences be what they might. As for the assertion that we had been invaded by American citizens, it was a well known fact that all the American frontier from Detroit to Plattsburg, was, or at least had been in a state of war.

Mr. Speaker McNab said, It is not a time when we should, as it were, "stand shaking in our shoes," because they choose to bluster and bully by means of their official correspondence, which, if I have any skill in judging, all eminated from Mackenzie himself.

It is a matter of public notoriety, of which not a child who is able to read can be ignorant, that the Americans have committed unprovoked aggressions upon our territory. And it is equally well known that an American citizen, who styles himself Gen. Van Rensselaer, who had command of the invading forces, was living in the same house and upon the most friendly terms with Gen. Scott, whose mission to the frontier was *ostensibly* to put a stop to the piratical and hostile proceedings of their people. And then they talk to us about the impracticability of restraining their citizens. Are we to be told that the authorities have not sufficient power? Then let them suffer the consequences. Let them be answerable as a matter of justice and common right, for the mischief which they have committed.

They have been as much in a state of war against this Province as it is possible for any people to be, and I hope it will be plainly and unhesitatingly expressed, that they may see and be convinced that their conduct is well understood, and that they are held in contempt and defiance. He (the Speaker) would just mention an instance of duplicity on the part of the renowned General Arcularius—a fact which came within his own knowledge. That distinguished personage meeting upon the road a detachment of recruits conveying a piece of ordinance destined for the service of the Belligerents upon Navy Island, questioned the party as to what they were going to do. 'Oh we are only going to shoot ducks:' was the ridiculous answer, which completely satisfied the Government Official who allowed them to proceed unmolested. Are our eyes to be blinded by conduct such as this? and are our mouths to be sealed? Are we to look quietly on without opening our lips? I hope not: I hope there will not be a dissenting voice to the passing of the Resolutions.

Mr. Gowan read passages of a letter, which he said was—

"From a member of that House, now in the city of New York, one who was neither a Tory nor an Orangeman. Speaking of Gen. Scott, and the army upon Navy Island, he says, "Gen. Scott is friendly to them and in fact plans for them."—"war will be the result." Here we have the authority of a member of this Honorable House, William Benj. Wells, Esq. for saying that the American authorities not only favored and encouraged the proceedings of those rebels and traitors, but actually assisted them.

Mr. Rykert said—

The people of the United States should be clearly given to understand that we hold the commission of such atrocious outrages as they have been guilty of, to be deserving the most signal retribution unless ample reparation were made to us by their Government. And whatever may be the consequence of open and explicit declaration on our part to that effect, he (Mr. R.) would not be one that would for a moment hesitate to make the avowal.

Mr. Richardson desired not only to record his vote, but to declare in the most unequivocal manner the utter abhorence with which he regarded the base and perfidious conduct of our American neighbours.

Capt. Dunlop intended as soon as the resolutions were adopted, to send a copy to the Governor of the State of New York, for his especial edification. He could not but congratulate the country upon having at the head of the general Government the most accomplished officer in Her Majesty's service. Under his guidance, Canadians would rush forward to battle and to victory (hear, hear.)

Mr. Speaker McNab fell perfectly satisfied that there was not an hon. member in that house, who had he been placed in the situation in which he (Mr. McNab) had been as commanding officer, would not have acted precisely as he had done in reference to the capture of the steamer Caroline, and he was also satisfied that it was that every act which saved the country from further invasion.

The warning which we gave in our last number, was soon proved to be well founded. In a day or afterwards information was received here stating that a large number of Americans, some accounts said ten thousand had united with Mackenzie, and designed to capture Kingston and Fort Henry by a *coup-de-main*. On Saturday, this information was also given to our authorities by one of the United States Deputy Marshals, who stated that there was cause to apprehend an extensive organization for the purpose, said that the Government had no force at hand to restrain the people, and we were therefore to expect an attack. Information was also given that the pirates had a friend in the fort, who had engaged to spike the guns on the night when the attack was to be made. The only person against whom a suspicion of such baseness could attach has been dismissed from the militia service. Immediately on the receipt of the information, a Rifle Company was formed, and rifles distributed to them. A volunteer guard of one hundred kept watch all night at the Court House and is renewed every night. Piquets were sent out in all directions and the guns on the batteries at Mississagua Point and Point Frederick, some of them eighteen pounders, were loaded with cannister shot. These guns commanded, with a cross fire, the whole field of ice in front of the town, and can arrest the advance of any party in that direction. The guns on the Fort and at the Block Houses are also ready to pour destruction on the invaders. Several streets are barricaded. On Sunday, Captains Lockwood and Clark's companies of Lenox Militia arrived in town with Capt. Fralick's troop of horse; and yesterday others arrived. These various reinforcements and the volunteer companies have increased the effective strength of this garrison to upwards of 1200 men, besides several hundreds ready at a moment's notice. The 2d Frontenac, 1200 strong, can be brought in at short warning. Besides, our strong force in Artillery gives us a tenfold superiority over the pirates to say nothing of other defences. On Friday forenoon, a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under Lieutenant Wilkins, arrived here from Montreal; and yesterday they, with the party previously here, and some of the Marine and Perth volunteer Artillery, were exercised with guns on the ice in front of the town, firing blank cartridge.

We do not think that our townsmen need be under any alarm or entertain any apprehension of an attack on them while they preserve an efficient organization and strength ready for immediate service. Whether an attack was really contemplated by the Americans or not, our only safety consists in being prepared to repel an assault. But, as to surprising Kingston, the thing is all but impossible. Besides the line of piquets on the roads every ten or fifteen miles, piquets are kept up all around Kingston and on Wolf Island, and no force could approach the town but we must have, at least, two hours notice of their advance. The shortest route from the States to Kingston is across Wolf Island, and if any force leave the States, our piquet will instantly burn blue lights or rockets, these will be answered by a rocket from the fort, and every man will have time to prepare for an attack. If any other route were selected, there would be still more time for preparation. But we repeat, that we do not believe that any attack will be made, so long as we maintain an efficient force on foot. While the ice keeps good, our safety must be purchased by unceasing vigilance.

Since the above was written, we have seen one of our townsmen who has just returned from the other side. He states that on yesterday morning at one o'clock, the arsenal at Watertown was broken open, and robbed of 500 stand of arms. 1500 stand were in the arsenal, but the robbers could take no more. There is no doubt but the others would soon be taken. For the last ten days, the Americans have been collecting arms and provisions, and our informant saw some of them receiving arms, powder and pork. Their intentions are now placed beyond doubt, and we have only to regard them as enemies, and be ready for an attack.—*Kingston Herald.*

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MARCH 9, 1838.

PARLIAMENTARY JOBBING.—It is currently reported that Mr. Executive Councillor Speaker Simonds, with the help of other partisans, have so worked their cards, out doors, (as it is termed) as to carry a majority in the House of Assembly in favor of securing to Mr. Clopper, the brother-in-law of Mr. Simonds, the office of Auditor General: and that rather than Mr. Clopper should lack an office, a retired Pension of some two or three hundred pounds per annum is to be given to the Hon. Mr. Robinson for his *resignation*. So that after all the boasted *independence* and *retrenchment* of our worthy representatives, this wonderful Audit Office will cost the Province but a few shillings and pence less than *one thousand pounds* per annum.

The duties of the Audit Office are but trifling, and nothing more is required than a good clerk under the Auditor, which Mr. Robinson could have procured as well as Mr. Clopper. The greatest complaints against the accounts of the Audit Office, we believe, were made in the years 1827, '28 and '29: such being the case, it will be well to inquire, who was the managing clerk in the Audit Office at those periods. Was not Mr. Clopper himself the chief clerk at the time when so many mistakes were complained of? And who corrected those errors, was it Mr. Clopper or a more competent person? If there has been no jobbing about the business, how came Mr. Clopper to be preferred after such charges made against the Office in the periods above named? For what purpose is the Province to be saddled with a *pension of £300 per annum* to Mr. Robinson as a retiring allowance, when he is fully prepared with a competent clerk to discharge the duties of that office?

Another *Pension* is also on record—the sum of £100 to Mr. Allen, Member of the House of Assembly; this sum is voted to him because he formerly acted as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, and for which he duly received the *small sum* of £200 per annum.

One small item more deserves notice, which is, *an additional sum* of £800 given to Messrs. Crane & Wilmot the late Delegates. The former sum given to those two gentlemen, our readers will remember, was £1,850, making a total of *Two Thousand six hundred and Fifty pounds* for a pleasurable trip to England!!!

These are some of the small doings of the House of Assembly during this Session: a large revenue is at their disposal, and it was quite natural to expect that they would first make provision for their *particular friends*, remember themselves, and when nothing more could be done, they would think of their Constituents, and talk a little about the Province at large. So much for the blessings of a *responsible* Government, and the pretty doings of a *lengthy Session*!!

GRAMMAR SCHOOL MEDALS.—It gives us much pleasure to record, that at the Common Council held last Saturday, His Worship the Mayor bestowed the Corporation Gold Medal, which is annually given to the best scholar in our city Grammar school, upon Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, in whose favour it had been determined last Christmas. The workmanship of this medal reflects great credit on the engraver, Mr. Munroe, who has of late become somewhat celebrated for works of this kind. On one side is a suitable inscription in Latin, and on the other, the City Coat of Arms, very neatly executed.—A cordial expression of thanks is due to the city Corporation for thus extending their patronage to this public classical establishment, by which the energies of our Youth are stimulated, and a foundation frequently laid for future eminence and usefulness.

We cannot omit the opportunity now put in our power of also recording that an elegant silver medal, likewise the workmanship of Mr. Munro, was given by the Principal of the school, last christmas, to Mr. NELSON DEVEBER, who had been distinguished during the whole course of his Grammar school curriculum, by uniform good conduct and steady application to his various educational pursuits. On one side of this medal is a suitable inscription in Latin and on the other, an emblematical representation of Education, wherein she is represented as pointing the eye of a youth, whose alacrity is denoted by wings on his shoulders, to the Temple of Knowledge. This temple is represented as situated beyond a steep rock, to denote the difficulties which must be encountered, and the labour which must be undergone, before the object Education has in view can be attained. Higher still is another tower, that of Fame; indicating that true fame is only to be obtained by entering through the gate of knowledge.

At the Annual Meeting of the NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Monday the 5th instant, the following persons were re-elected Directors:—Daniel Ansley, Robert F. Hazen, John Kinnear, G. T. Ray, John M. Wilmot, Mark Dole, John Boyd, A. S. Perkins, William Jarvis, Nehemiah Merritt, Ralph M. Jarvis, John Walker, John Hammond.

PARISH POOR.—*Monthly Report.*—The inclement weather during the whole of the month just expired, and the great extent of sickness prevailing in the habitations of the poor in the City at the present period, have served to increase the inmates in the different Parish Houses, (which are now all filled) till they number upwards of 250 individuals. And at the same time the number of families assisted in private houses in the various quarters of the City by the Parish Officers, have increased to 212, comprising 782 souls!—*Courier.*

FREDERICTON, March 7.—Mr. BOWES arrived here yesterday in the short space of *three days*, express from Quebec, and left town almost immediately after for Halifax. As various rumours are afloat respecting the nature of Mr. B's despatches, we have endeavoured to collect the most correct information we could on the subject, and we have it from good authority that the object of that gentleman's mission is solely with the view of expediting the movement of more Troops into the Canadas, to enable Sir J. Colborne to relieve the Militia and Volunteers.

The latest accounts state that the Rebels continue to assemble on the frontiers, both of the State of Vermont and New York, and bring rumours of intended invasion.—*Royal Gazette.*

A new Steamer, built for the Steam Boat Company, was launched on Monday from Mr. Lyle's ship yard, at Dartmouth. She has a superior engine of twenty-five horse power, is well adapted to accommodate passengers, with carriages, cattle &c. and will be the means of keeping up a more regular and certain communication with Dartmouth. The boat is called the "Boxer," in remembrance of the gallant Officer of that name, now commanding HMS. Pique, to whom the company are under lasting obligations for the kind and ready assistance he afforded them, when in command of HMS. Hussar, on this station in 1830.—*Halifax Times.*

Duel in Washington—Mr. Cilley of Maine, killed.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

"The foulest conspiracy that ever marked the annals of crime, has this day been committed in deliberate, cold-blooded, and *unmitigated murder*! That cowardly blood spirit which has so long pervaded the House of Representatives, and has been constantly and pertinaceously invoking conflicts and strife, has, at last, been appeased in blood.

Mr. Cilley of Maine, was challenged, a few days ago, by Col. Webb, Editor of the New York Courier, on account of some words used by Mr. Cilley, on the corruption case. Mr. Cilley refused the challenge on the ground that Mr. Webb was not a gentleman. Mr. Graves of Kentucky, a very amiable and worthy man, was induced, it seems, to bear Col. Webb's challenge to Mr. Cilley. Last night, as I learn, Mr. Graves, as the friend of Col. Webb, assumed the responsibility of his principal, and challenged Mr. Cilley.

Mr. Cilley accepted it, chose the rifle as the weapon, and fixed upon eleven o'clock this morning as the time of meeting. With such secresy and promptitude were the movements made, that no one knew of the affair till the parties had gone out. Mr. Clay and Mr. Crittenden started in pursuit determined to arrest the proceeding. Unfortunately they could not find the place. The Marshal of the District made the same attempt with a warrant, but the pursuit was baffled.

Mr. Cilley was accompanied by Messrs. Bynum, Jones of Wisconsin, Col. Shumburg of the dragoons and Mr. Duncan of Ohio as surgeon.

Mr. Graves was attended by Messrs. Wise, Menifee and Calhoun of Kentucky. They fought at 50 yards. It was exceedingly cold, and the wind blew almost a tempest. Three times they were suffered to fire, and three times the fire was entirely ineffectual. The seconds of Mr. Cilley here interposed, firmly and resolutely, as I am told, and demanded of Mr. Graves and his party a withdrawal of the challenge—insisting that there was no quarrel and no animosity between the *principals*, and that both of them had shown themselves, by their courage and conduct, to be gentlemen. But the other party *insisted*, as the only terms of accommodation, that Mr. Cilley should concede that Col. Webb is a gentleman. He said *he could not do that*. The fourth fire took place, and Mr. Cilley fell a bleeding victim into the arms of Col. Shumburg. He was shot through the lower part of his abdomen, and died instantly.

His corps was brought into the city at 5 o'clock this evening, and carried to his lodgings on Third street. I need not say that the deepest sensation pervades the city, and that the wretches who got up and perpetrated this tragedy are execrated by every honorable man."

From the N. Y. Emigrant.

LATER FROM UPPER CANADA.

By the Northern mail we learn that the preparations for attacking Kingston were upon rather a large scale, and that the people engaged in this new nefarious project, were urged on by McKenzie. They assembled a few days since at French Creek, on the St. Lawrence, but had not courage to make the attempt. They are dispersing, but will probably re-assemble at some other place. There is no danger to be apprehended, for Kingston is fully prepared, but we very much fear that these repeated outrages will lead the two countries into a war. The report of Brockville having been captured, must be without foundation. We copy the following as being the latest news:—

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

Ogdensburgh, Feb. 22.

We are now in a state of great excitement and general alarm, owing to the conduct of a set of vagabonds such as generally infest frontiers—backed and encouraged by a few that would not like that appellation.

It was known that several meetings had been held for some time at several places between this and Watertown, but the object was kept entirely still.

For two or three nights past, a good many have passed from and through this place in sleighs, for some point up the St. Lawrence.

We have just learned from Prescott, that they have taken possession of an island opposite to Gananaque, and that Kingston was their object, but their plans having been discovered, they have given that point up. It is now conjectured that they will attack Prescott—if this be the case, and they succeed, no one can conjecture what the result will be.

The bad conduct of our citizens, I mean the desperate ones, will lead to fearful consequences on this frontier. We are now keeping the inhabitants on the other side in a continual state of excitement and alarm, and I fear the spirit of retaliation that may take place. Indeed, we are nightly in fear that the torch may be applied to our village, and of consequence many lives lost.

It is said that the arms, &c. which have been deposited in the arsenal at Russell, in this county, have all been stolen by these "patriots;" if taken it has been with the connivance of some one."

"Watertown, Jefferson Co. Feb. 23.

"I have but a moment to say that our country, for the last three days, has been all in commotion, on account of the organising of the patriots for the attack of Kingston, and yesterday all went to see the departure of the patriot army from French Creek. The army, as they call it, left there last evening and yesterday, and went on to Hickory Island, just below Long Island, opposite Gananque, where they mustered in all about 500, with eleven heavy guns, &c. After mustering for volunteers to make the attack, only 200 would agree to go.

Their commander, Gen. Van Rensselaer, was stupid from some cause, and they have finally retired to French Creek, and are dispersing in every direction, perfectly disheartened and giving up any further attempt on the Canadas. The excitement here for the last three days, has been greater than at any time during the last war, and we are all glad that it is ended.

Eight companies of our militia are ordered out, and are now assembling to preserve order, and to protect against any retaliatory measures on French Creek—the head quarters of the patriots. Mackenzie has been in our village for the last week.

NON-OBSERVANCE OF NEUTRALITY BY THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES.

Copy of a Despatch from His Excellency Sir. F. B. Head, Bart., Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, to His Excellency Henry S. Fox, Esquire, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO, Jan. 30.

Sir,—When I had the honor of addressing your Excellency on the subject of the destruction of the *Caroline*, I contented myself with sending you a statement of the facts as they were reported to me officially, corroborated by several affidavits. I did not think it necessary to trouble you either with arguments of my own upon the unreasonableness of the complaint which was made on account of that transaction or with any contradiction or notice of the extraordinary mis-statements which were going the rounds of some of the American newspapers.

Upon this latter point, I was the less careful to put you on your guard, because from numerous remarks made in respectable American papers, I perceived it to be very notorious there, as well as here that no credit could be attached to the accounts given of Canadian affairs in the papers printed along the frontier of the United States. I believe I should scarcely err if I were to say, that in most of them nothing has been stated truly from the beginning—and that in many of them, not the slightest regard appears to have been paid to truth.

Since I wrote to you, I have learned nothing that would authorize my proceeding in any point from the statement then given—and it was with no less astonishment than disappointment that I found either the Government of the State of New York or the Federal Government, adopting as true the most false and exaggerated statement of the destruction of the *Caroline*, and not hesitating to speak of that just and rightful act of self-defence, as an assassination of American citizens. I must confess that I cannot but look upon the application of such a term to such an act, as scarcely a less outrage than any of those gross infractions of their rights, which have compelled the people of Upper Canada to arm in their defence.

Though it has been variously stated, that from twelve to twenty-two peaceable citizens of Buffalo were murdered in the *Caroline*, I have not yet found that the name of a single person has been ascertained, or even mentioned, as having perished on that occasion, except one Durfee, who, I am informed, was killed in arms, and who moreover, was really a British subject, usually resident in Canada, until within the last few months. I only recur to these circumstances, because I am desirous of vindicating the gallant men, who performed this plain and necessary act of duty to their country, from the charge of wanton cruelty. If the resistance they met with had led to a further loss of life, their conduct would not have been the less justifiable. It is almost too obvious an observation to make that if an army of American citizens who had taken up a position on their side of the Niagara river, at a point where no island intervened, and had begun battering houses and people on our shore, and if this shameful aggression, with guns taken from the United States arsenals, had continued for weeks, without any effectual interposition on the part of the American Govern-