Communications.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

The following song is copied from an American Newspaper, down West: it cannot therefore relate to any of our Legislators of the Lower House, though there are some Colonels among them.

SONG TO THE TUNE OF "JIM CROW."

Good people all, of ev'ry sort, I'm in a hasty glow,
From Fredericton (full eighty miles) I've travelled thro' the snow,
In order that I may regale you with an olio,
And show how I can turn about and jump Jim Crow.

Turn about, wheel about, do just so,
Ev'ry time I turn about, I jump Jim Crow.

For years I have long'd all British rule to overthrow,
Dear me! how happy should I be to deal its final blow;
Aristocrat or Democrat I'd fain no longer know,
For I would fain be Autocrat, and jump Jim Crow.

Turn about, wheel about, do just so,
Ev'ry time I'd turn about, I'd jump Jim Crow.

Some secretaries I'd appoint, and streams of ink should flow,
And they should write what'eer I wish'd, in language nice and low,
I've now a number at command, who more or less me owe,
And they can turn and wheel about and jump Jim Crow.

Turn about, wheel about, do just so,
Ev'ry time I turn about, they jump Jim Crow.

The leader of Mobocracy his parchment should forego,
And as my herald run about and through his trumpet blow,
The dicta of the Autocrat, "things must be" so and so,
And then to please the mob, why he should jump Jim Crow.

Turn about, wheel about, do just so,
Ev'ry time I turn'd about, he'd jump JimCrow.

My chief Commissioner of Lands I'd authorize to stow
Himself in Boston twice a year, to let the Yankees know,
Extensive tracts for sale, I would into the market throw,
And then my *Canaille* company would jump Jim Crow.

Turn about, wheel about, do just so,
Turn about, wheel about, jump Jim Crow.

All other people's debtors I'd by law release from woe,
For I sometimes feel compassion, and would thus be kind; although
I never would release my own, oft crying mercy, oh!
But I'd turn about, wheel about, jump Jim Crow.

Ev'ry time I turn'd about I'd do just so,
Turn about, wheel about, jump Jim Crow.

I join'd in a report (it is not many months ago)
By which the two best sites for an Asylum we did show,
But a friend came in soon after, saying "Hang it, don't you know,
"I'd spare my lodge; come turn about and jump Jim Crow.

"Turn about, wheel about, do just so;
"Turn about, wheel about, jump Jim Crow.

* * * *

Now Madcap he was much involved; for travelling to and fro
He'd soon spent all his *ready*, and then Bonds and Notes and so
Were made to me and others, of the House of H. J. & Co.
So I turn'd about, wheel'd about, jump'd JimCrow.

Ev'ry time I turn about, I do just so,
Turn about, wheel about, jump Jim Crow.

The State of Maine have threatened long, with us to war to go,
And if they do, Sir Archibald will quickly face the foe,
And I, a Colonel, demme I'll as quickly let them know
I shall turn about, wheel about, jump Jim Crow.

Turn about, wheel about, do just so,
Turn about, wheel about, jump Jim Crow.

* * * *

Next session I'm determin'd fresh fatigue to undergo,
And secure of the support of "Calliope and Co."
(The most of them my debtors) I'm resolved to overthrow,
The HONEST PRESS and honesty, & jump JimCrow.

Turn about, wheel about, do just so,
Wheel about, turn about, jump Jim Crow.

The Patron of the modern Muses.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

THE LOSS OF THE CIVIL LIST BILL CHARGEABLE ON THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Editor,—The House of Assembly having now closed its session, returning its several members to their respective constituents, and the Civil List Bill, which formed the most important feature in their deliberations having been lost; it now becomes imperatively necessary to inquire, upon whom that loss is chargeable; in order to test the services of our representatives in that particular. An impression has gone abroad, (circulated no doubt by those, most interested in rescuing themselves from disgrace) that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, is the sole and only cause of the failure of this important measure. So far, as the mere non-assenting to the Bill will substantiate that idea, it is correct; but whether, under the circumstances which I shall presently notice, he has not acted as the faithful servant of His Majesty ought to have done, and whether he was not compelled by an overpowering necessity and the unwarrantable and injudicious conduct of the House of Assembly, to take the course he did; is quite another question. That is the point I now intend to discuss, and I doubt not shall convince every unprejudiced mind, that the loss of the Civil List Bill is not to be attributed to the Lieutenant Governor or his advisers, but to the House of Assembly itself.

Waiving for a moment the position, that His Excellency *dare not* to have assented to that Bill, as it was passed by the Council and Assembly; I say that he *ought not* to have done so, on the ground of expediency alone. Without noticing the numerous objections raised by His Excellency to the details of the Bill, and which the House, in spite of all their clamour and abuse acknowledged the justness of, by entertaining the supplementary Bill, brought in by Pierce Wilmot, to remedy its defects; I shall confine myself to the 5th clause of Lord Glenelg's despatch, dated 31st August 1836, which treats of the mode of appropriation of the revenues, intended to be surrendered to the Province; wherein, he says, "I come now to the application of the Assembly, for the surrender to them, of all the revenues at the disposal of the crown to this Province, including the payments of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land company in return for a Civil List to be granted for a period of ten years or permanently. After due consideration of the circumstances of the case, I have to inform you, that *subject to two qualifications*, His Majesty has been pleased to assent to the application of the Assembly, &c. the two qualifications to which I refer are the following."

(The first explains the subject of the gross and net revenues.)—"Secondly, the second qualification has for its object, to preclude questions which might otherwise arise, *as to the manner in which the right of appropriation is to be exercised by the House of Assembly*. His Majesty proposes that the law and custom of Parliament and more especially the established usages of the House of Commons, with regard to the surplus of the consolidated fund of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be assumed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, *and more especially by the House of Assembly, as affording the rule for their guidance, in the appropriation of the revenues of that Province.*" Here then a particular mode of appropriation is disposed, which is, not for the House to originate all the money grants, as is the manner now adopted, and which upon have; but that the government should in the first instance, recommend every item of appropriation, and the House merely have a veto against them; but on no account to originate any thing themselves. This *qualification* being expressly laid for the guidance of His Excellency by one despatch:—by another from the same Minister, Dated 21st October, 1836, he is "*authorised*" to assent to a Bill for the surrender of the Crown Revenues, approved of by himself, the Lords of the Treasury and the Delegates of the Assembly." The second qualification noticed in the first despatch, is entirely overlooked in the framing of this Bill, or at any rate not provided for. The 3d section enacts, "that all the monies which shall be paid to the Provincial Treasurer, under and by virtue of this Act, except the sum of £14,500 hereby granted, shall remain in the Treasury until appropriated by any Act or Acts of the *General* Assembly of this Province to be passed for that purpose," thereby not in express words, or by implication, *nullifying the qualification* contained in the first despatch; but only not providing for any adherence to it on the part of the Assembly; (for in either case "An Act of the General Assembly," would be necessary to the validity of the appropriations), the only difference would be, in the originating a money grant, whether it should be in the Assembly or the Executive. In the first despatch, the Minister is most explicit and decided upon the point; in the last which accompanied the Bill, he does not *repeal* the qualification of the surrender, but merely passes them over without noticing or providing for them. The Assembly say, that the Bill superceeded the despatch, but I say, No! It is evident, that it is not, by the wording of the Bill. How then is it done? surely not by the despatch, for that is silent upon the subject.—*The fact is, that no change was effected or intended to be made;* for if that was the case, why did not either Pierce Wilmot, or Mr. Crane shew, what had worked the change in the Colonial Minister's mind relative to that vital part of the measure. Neither in their report, or the lengthy statements on the floor of the House, did they advert to any negociation subsequently entered into, wherein the Minister had altered his determination, or abandoned *the qualifications* in his first despatch. Upon *other* points, they have fully explained the reasons which induced the Minister to yield to their suggestions; but upon the topic, their lips were sealed—they never uttered a word.

With this palpable discrepancy staring him in the face,—without one title of evidence to reconcile the inconsistencies of the two documents—without even the assertion of the Delegates, to solve the difficulties which encircled him. Could he as a prudent Legislator? Could he, as the representative of the Crown, have surrendered its prerogative, without these doubts fully and explicitly satisfied? does he say, I will not assent to this bill on any terms? No! He recommends them to pass it with a suspending clause, which would relieve him from the necessity of reserving that assent until His Majesty's pleasure should be known. And when does he do this? why,—before the Assembly had moved in the matter at all, and at the very time, that the Draft was presented for their consideration. The House therefore, acted in the face of that recommendation in their subsequent violent proceedings. They forsaw the fate of the Bill from the first: yet with a stubbornness, which no necessity could warrant, they would not meet the wishes of the Executive and thereby lost the Bill to the country. No man in his sober judgment can, with these facts before him, assert that it would have been expedient in His Excellency to have given his assent to this bill without a suspending clause, instructed as he was, as to the intentions of his government. I will however, now go further, and contend that he *dare not* have done so. And for these reasons.

By the provision of the bill, "all the monies now in the hands of the government, or hereafter to accrue, are to be paid over forthwith to the Provincial Treasurer." Immediately then, on the passing of this bill, the whole of the revenue now in the Government chest, amounting to about £150,000, would be instanter paid over to the Provincial Treasurer, and being then at the disposal of the Assembly, would have been at once appropriated by them. If therefore, His Excellency had allowed it to become a law, and it should ultimately be ascertained that the intentions of the Minister were the same, as laid down in his first despatch: how could Sir Archibald have answered to His Majesty for so gross a dereliction of Duty? The money was gone, and never could be recovered again.—It would have been easy for His Majesty to have witheld his assent, and thereby rendered the Act nugatory; but *could he by any human means have replaced the £150,000 into his coffers again?* Would the House of Assembly granted back that sum to his Majesty? I think not!

Here then is the great objection, which no doubt influenced his Excellency and induced him to withhold his sanction. It was an insurmountable difficulty in the way of His Excellency's passing the bill without a suspending clause, whilst on the other hand, a delay of three months would not have been detrimental to the interests and welfare of the Province, had the House concurred with its prudent recommendation. Sir Archibald detected with a glance, the dilemma into which they wished to urge him. He well knew, that his advisers was not responsible, and he also knew that if the error was to be visited upon any one, it would fall with an awful reckoning upon his own shoulders. The House of Assembly had no right to suppose, that his Excellency would place himself in the breach, merely to satisfy their grasping ambition and "*Auri sacra fames.*" They had no right to call upon him to be the instrument of defrauding his Majesty of an £150,000. Their conduct to him, had not been such, as to warrant any sacrifice either of judgment or safety. We cannot therefore, as reflecting men, withhold that just and fair conclusion, that Sir Archibald Campbell has, throughout the whole of this momentous question, acted with a degree of prudence and sagacity creditable to his character and with a due regard to the interests of his Sovereign, and the honor and integrity of this Province; and also, that had the House of Assembly been influenced by the good of their country and the real interests of the Province. Had they consulted the wishes of the People, instead of their own violent feeling and corrupt motives, *they might have, during the last session, appropriated the whole of that immense revenue to Public purposes*, to be drawn for, as soon as his Majesty's pleasure should be known, and those bright visions of prosperity so long existing in thought, realized in their fullest extent. Y.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor:—In reading the Journals of the House of Assembly, I observed that two petitions were presented on the same day, by the same member, from two classes of our fellow subjects "professing and calling themselves Christians," though of different denominations; but which, I found, to my surprise, were not received with the same attention—the prayer of the one from the Baptists being complied with and £500 granted (by that band of the Legislature which pretends to be the guardians of the public money) in aid of a Seminary exclusively belonging to the Baptist sect: while the prayer of the other from the Churchmen of St. George, for a school, during many years an efficient instrument for the promotion of knowledge among all denominations in its vicinity, was rejected, merely as it would appear, because the property on which the building stands belongs to the Church Corporation.

In this age of equal rights, I trust, sir, a plain man may ask this simple question—Why was the Church petition refused, while a dissenting one was granted? Is it because all our fathers were once Churchmen, as our kings, his Nobles and an overwhelming majority of our fellow subjects are at the present day, that their petitions were so differently treated? Is it because churchmen have carried wealth into the country, while others were carrying it out? Is it because the Province was first settled by those who left their possessions and their comforts, that, under the British flag, they might serve their father's God at their father's altar, that the descendants of these devoted men should be contemned, despised and insulted in a House which owes its origin to their father's love for "Church and King,"? Is this equal rights? Is this the impartiality and the justice that has been so much talked of? It is an insult to a large, respectable and wealthy portion of the community, who are disregarded because they have hitherto disdained to be noisy, while others "from Dan even unto Bersheba" by simultaneous appeals frighten our Representatives into a conduct at once unjust and insulting. Churchmen, take a lesson. Let your voice be heard in its majesty from shore to shore of the province. Demand your rights. Mark those Representatives who boldly insult you, or, with dastard fear, shrink from supporting your undoubted rights & I promise you a very different state of things.

AN OBSERVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

St. John, March 7, 1837.

SIR,—I perceive by the Report of the committee of the House of Assembly, to whom was referred the Crown Land Accounts, that those Honorable Members have not been able to understand them. Now, Mr. Editor, it is believed by some people that the Delegates had secret instructions from the blustering member of that committee, to demand the accounts precisely as their letter to Lord Glenelg of the 28th September sets forth; if then those accounts have been rendered agreeably to that demand, how, is it that no better report on the subject has been made. Is it because the blustering gentleman has asked for what he does not understand, like Joey Home when he tried to unravel a Navy Estimate, or as Snooks says, "his eyes were bigger than his belly"; or are the accounts not given as directed? If the former, I should recommend the "learned cobbler to stick to his last," and let alone a set of accounts in which there is no item for *leather* or *molasses*. But if the latter, the Commissioner ought to be hung up by the heels and a Chancery suit commenced against him to make him render up the proper accounts; for I have heard, Mr. Editor, that some other accounts which have been buried for a long time, are likely to be brought to light by the process of a suit in chancery which has been commenced against the component parts of a famous mercantile house which prematurely tumbled to pieces some hundred years ago in this city, but just before this terrible event, one of the firm, possessing *a single eye to his own interest*, escaped from the edifice as well as from *the law*, with his pockets well filled with any thing but sand, as his subsequent style of living and building fully demonstrate. The other is a *poor* but *honest* man, possessing such *persuasive* powers that the rich man, though sometimes sorely against his grain,) never allows him to want for the means to discharge a troublesome writ which occasionally is presented to him upon the breaking up of another big House, which reminds him of the breaking up of his own. To solve this conundrum the chancery has been called upon, and Smith says that thereby many an *honest and poor* man will be *Cumming* to his just rights.

I am, sir, your very humble servant,

EQUITY.

Summary of latest News.

From the London Morning Herald, of Jan. 5.

A great deal of whispering and some open speaking are going on, in various quarters, upon the subject of a *new* alliance, or union, or something of that kind, between the Ministerial party, and those who call themselves, by way of eminence, "the Philosophical Radicals." So far as we can make out the meaning of the rather obscure and verbose sayings and writings on this subject, which have come within our reach, it amounts to this—that the Ministers are to become actively and desperately radical, instead of being sluggishly and shuffilingly radical; and in return for this, they are to receive the support of all the *Philosophical* Republicans, Free-thinkers, and Infidels in the country. Whether any such compact as this have been made, expressly or implicitly, it is, of course, not in our power to say; but it seems to be relied upon, in some quarters of extreme Radicalism; and the increased violence and indecorum of some Ministerial organs lead to a belief that they have got a hint to go even further than they were wont.

We are, however, very reluctant to place confidence in what we have heard upon this matter. There are some Ministerial prints which exult in what ought to be their shame, and are, perhaps, more eager than authentic in their proclamation that the policy of which they approve has been adopted. We are both to believe, even of the present Ministry anything so bad as that which some of their panegyrists put forth in their praise. For to what does this asserted new alliance come? Is it not as much as to say that the Ministers of the Crown will purchase a continuance of office by exhibiting a great activity to eat their own words, and to push forward certain projects, which hitherto they have condemned as monstrous, or ridiculed as absurd? This it must be; for the quarrel of the violent Radicals with the Ministers was upon this very ground; and if the former have prevailed, without turning out the Ministry, it can only be by procuring pledges to such a revolting change as that we have described.

THE CHARLES EATON.—The following letter has been received from the Commander of the *Isabella*, confirmatory of the fate of the crew and passengers of the *Charles Eaton*:

"His Majesty's schooner, Isabella, July 28, 1836. "Halfway Island.

"MEMORANDUM.—This vessel was despatched by Government in search of the survivors of the Charles Eaton, wrecked on the Barrier Reef, about two years ago. I have also called on nearly all the islands northward, after finding two of them on Murray Island, William Doyley and John Ireland, boy of the Charles Eaton, and the former, son of Captain Doyley, of the Bengal Artillery. Ireland relates the awful catastrophe, having seen the whole of his mates on the second raft, consisting of all the crew, murdered in his presence. The capt. and the passengers shared the same fate by the first raft, about a week before, on the same island, called Bovdang by the savages, on Adreed, another island in lat. 9 deg. 56 min. 15 sec, and long. 143 deg. 11 min. 40 sec., bearing northwest by west half-west from Halfway Island, and seen off deck. After searching all over the Straits for this mysterious island, I at last found it, and saw no inhabitants there, having left the previous night when the ship hove in sight of their isle. I, however, found the skulls of the unfortunate people on the middle of the island, covered with a kind of shed, and arranged near the place where they generally feast on the dead. These heads of different people were placed round the figure of a man, and painted with ochre. I observed long sandy hair on one of the skulls, also great marks of violence on them all. Having satisfied myself of the truth of this detail, I set the whole of the house on fire, and also destroyed every cocoa nut tree in the place, which those savages generally eat on. I, at the same time, conveyed the skulls on board, and destroyed the skul house. My next object is, to proceed towards Double Island and Mount Adolphes, where I may find some other sufferers, and after performing that, I intend to proceed to Sydney, having fulfilled my commission from his Majesty's Government which I was honoured with.

"Should this fall into any hands I shall feel obliged by giving it publicity in the first port touched at, in case of any unforeseen accident taking place with us ere we reach head quarters.

"CHARLES M. LEWIS.

"N. B. I have buried another bottle, with a letter, on the same island;—also some parsley seed as I have done on other islands."

SPAIN.

BILBOA, Dec. 25.—I have the sincerest satisfaction in informing your Lordship that the seige of Bilboa was raised, and General Espartero entered the city at the head of his advanced guard early this morning, and the rest of the army are at this moment defiling through and taking up their cantonments round it.

The enemy have been completely routed, and the whole of their Artillery captured, as well as the commanding officer of their Artillery and Engineers, and a considerable number of prisoners; but I can not give your Lordship the details at present.

The attack commenced about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with eight picked companies, who were embarked in launches and rafts opposite the Desierto, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the foremost launches being towed by the crews of the Ringdove and Saracen. Captain Lapidge and Lieutenant Le-Hardy leading in their gigs, covered by four Spanish gunboats, and protected by the fire of the Spanish and British Royal Marine Artillery, the latter under the command of Major Colquhoun. In this order they pushed on past the enemy's advanced battery, and landed the troops immediately in its rear with scarcely any loss, the enemy abandoning both it and their intrenchments on the broken bridge of Luchana almost immediately. This point gained the rafts were moored along side the bridge to enable the column that marched along the quay to advance until the engineers could repair the bridge. The enemy appear to have been taken completely by surprise, not being able to observe the embarkation of the troops, in consequence of a heavy fall of snow at the time; and had it not been for the cheers of the troops giving them warning of their approach many prisoners would have been made here. As soon as the battalions passed the bridge, they formed and pushed up the heights of Cabras, leading to the Banderas, and gained possession of them before the Carlists could collect force enough to prevent their establishing themselves; about 9 o'clock, however, the Carlists made a desperate attempt to dislodge them, and partly effected their object, which they repeated three times during the night, but were at length finally repulsed, after four or five hours' hard fighting; and General Espartero, placing himself at the head of two battallions, carried the enemy's battery of three heavy guns and the height and fort of Banderas at the point of the bayonet. From this moment the flight of the enemy commenced, the main body by the Durango road, and the rest, who had been left to observe Bilboa, over two bridges of boats they had constructed opposite the village of Olavinga, which they had not time to destroy.

I cannot ascertain the loss on the part of the Queen's troops, but it has been severe, the two battallions of Guards alone having lost 9 officers killed and 23 wounded, and nearly 500 men. Bilboa appears to have suffered considerably, one of its suburbs being nearly in ruins. I believe about 1,000 to 1,200 of its garrison have been killed & wounded.

I can assure your Lordship that it is impossible to praise too highly the indefatigable zeal and energy which have been displayed by Capt. Lapidge, Lieutenant Le Hardy, Lieutenant Otway, and all the officers and crews of the Ringdove, Saracen, and Commet, during the harassing operations carried on in the River for the last month; and I had the gratification of being requested by General Espartero to convey to them, and to Major Colquhoun and Lieutenant Vicars, of the Engineers, and all the officers under them, his warmest thanks, the moment he entered Bilboa, and assurances that with out the aid of the British force he could not have succeeded in relieving Bilboa.

I have, &c.,

J. W. WALDE, Lieut. Col.

GALLANT CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—On the 9th of September His Majesty's brig Leveret, when on her return to the Cape of Good Hope, from a six months' cruise on the east coast of Africa, in latitude about 24. 50 south, and longitude 40. 46. east, fell in with a brig under Spanish colours, which having considerably the advantage in point of sailing, and the wind being light, the boats of the Leveret were sent away for the purpose of boarding her; Mr. Foote, mate, in the gig, and Mr. J. T. Russell, second master, following in the cutter, armed. The former, when under the stern hailed the brig, and inquired where she was from; a person answered, in English, 86 days from Havannah, bound to Manilla. Mr. Foote, told them he wished to come on board; the same person replied—"If you attempt to come on board we will kill you all." But the Leverets were not to be repulsed without a trial, and pushed steadily on, when on a sudden a number of men, to the supposed amount of sixty, made their appearance on the poop and quarters, and opened a heavy fire of musketry and swivel guns, killing one man, and wounding severely several more, Mr. Russell, second master, being shot through the arm, and the sailmaker being so severely wounded in the elbow joint as to render instant amputation necessary. From the number wounded our men were obliged to return to the Leveret, being then distant about two miles. A light breeze springing up enabled her to increase her distance, and by sunset she was nearly out of sight; however, most of those in the boats and many on board, by the aid of spy-glasses, managed to make observations which could not possibly escape them in the event of falling in with her the second time. The commander being determined to trace the haunt of the pirate, returned towards Mozambique, anchoring there on the 20th of Sept. and on the 25th, whilst lying at anchor under the Island of St. George, off Mozambique, towards noon, a rakish-looking brig was descried in the offing, which, on nearing the land, hoisted Spanish colours—The Leveret was disguised in every way to give her the appearance of a Brazilian slaver; the *ruse* answered admirably. The Spaniard continued nearing the harbour very cautiously; not a person was to be seen about the Leveret's decks but the kroomen, who were placed purposely in the boat amidships, until 3. 30. P. M., when the Spaniard having got so far within the Island as to be impossible to extricate herself, the Leveret (being previously hove short) tripped her anchor, made sail into the harbour, and boarded in good style the Spanish piratical and slave-brig Diogenes, mounting 8 long and short 24-pounders, and having on board a crew consisting of 56 men, five of whom were slightly wounded. At the moment of boarding she threw her slave coppers overboard, and the Portuguese Fort St. Sebastian, mounting 80 guns, 23 of which at that time trained upon the Leveret, opened fire on the Leveret, one shot entering her larboard side. A message was sent to the Governor to inform him of our having taken possession of a Spanish frigate. This did not satisfy them, and they were not content with insulting the British flag by firing into his Majesty's brig Leveret, but they endeavoured by sinister means to get our commander on shore, and make a prisoner of him. After amusing themselves for three days firing at the Leveret and her lawful prize (five shots having struck the Leveret,) they made an attempt retake the prize, which proved unsuccessful; they opened fire, which appeared to be more intended for the destruction of the prize, nine shots having entered her hull. We hauled down our colours to prevent downright murder, for we were lying within pistol-shot of their fort, and the Portuguese sent off a large launch, accompanied by several small boats filled with soldiers (who it is supposed were Spaniards belonging to the Spanish ships in the harbour, and pressed out for the occasion); they took forcible possession of the prize, and hoisted Portuguese colours, our men in the confusion being obliged to take to the water for their safety.—*South African.*

The *Hanover Gazette* of the 24th, contains the official publication of a "Royal Family Law for the kingdom of Hanover;" in the preamble of which his Majesty William the Fourth declared the law to be necessary in consequence of the change that has taken place in the constitution of the German Empire, and especially in order to provide for the contingency of a separation of the Crown of Hanover from that of Great Britain. The following is the concluding chapter:

To remove every doubt respecting the order of succession to the Throne among the members of the collective house of Brunswick Luneburg now living, we expressly decree, that in case of the death of us, the reigning King, without male heirs qualified to succeed to the Throne, succession shall be first in our brother, Prince Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and his male line; if that should become extinct, in our brother the Royal Prince Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex for his person, and eventually his male descendants from a duly asserted marriage, conformable to the Family Law which he may in future contract; and if this male branch should become extinct, in our brother the Royal Prince Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge and his male descendants; and lastly, if this too should become extinct, the Crown shall go to his Serene Highness the Reigning Duke William of Brunswick.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives have rejected, without a division, a proposition for repealing the stamp duties on the newspapers.

Considerable damage was done at Amsterdam by a hurricane, which raged on the 25th and 26th Dec.

COURT MARTIAL.—On Tuesday, a Court Martial was held on Mr. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, on board the Royal Adelaide, (flag ship), before Capt. Charles Bayne Hodgson Ross, C. B., president, and charges preferred against him for drunkeness and improper conduct by Capt. Sykes, of the Royal Adelaide. After hearing the witnesses for the prosecution, the prisoner made no defence, but threw himself on the mercy of the Court, which sentenced him to be dismissed H. M. Service, and rendered incapable of ever serving again as an officer in His Majesty's service.

THE LATE CAFFRE WAR.—In the course of a trial that took place lately in Caffreland, it was stated, that to seize the cattle of a Chief, *under any pretence*, was according to Caffre custom, *a declaration of war*. This throws light on the commencement of the late war, which broke out immediately after the seizure of Tyali's cattle by Lieutenant Sutton. This also shows the importance of studying the customs of our neighbour.—*Asiatic Journal.*

THE NAVY.—Assurances reach us from various quarters that the new year will be ushered in by the long talked of naval promotion, and that no less than 102 captains will either obtain their flags or retirement. The Hon. G. Pomlett is included. This will, of course, give two shillings additional half pay to the 200 officers who will then be at the top of the list, and well they will need such a solace, as they can scarcely expect another flag promotion for at least ten years to come. As far as we can judge, about 55 officers will be put on the active flag list—active, at least, in a comparative sense, for the bulk of those thus raised in rank can tell of fifty years servitude, and the list of Admirals will then comprise about 185. At the last promotion of July, 1830, the list was 196, at which time 48 or 49 captains were promoted.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Sir Charles Grey (one of His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of Canada) had an interview with Lord Glenelg at the Colonial Office yesterday.

ARMY.—The Brevet, it is understood, will appear in the next Gazette. Sir William Gomm, of the Coldstream Guards, and the Colonels above him, will all be promoted to be Major Generals. The Majors now to be made will include all the Captains of 1822.

The Military Brevet will include—all Colonels of 1823, including Sir William Gomm. All Lieutenant-Colonels of 1822, including Lieutenant Col. Robert Dalyell, unattached. All Majors of 1822, including Major C. C. Johnson, half pay 10th Foot. And all Captains of 1822. In the present arrangements subalterns have not been included, but it is understood that Lord Howick, in the propositions he intends submitting to Parliament, will take care that they be not excluded from some proportionate recompense either honorary or pecuniary.

By the intended measure the following regiments, commands, and staff situations, will become vacant.

1st and 2d Life Guards, Oxford Blues, Grenadier Guards, as also the senior majority—Coldstream Guards, Scot Fusilier Guards, 10th, 39th, and 66th Regiments.

From the Boston Daily Centinel.

Eleven old ships of war belonging to the British navy, have been sold at public auction, and brought the gross amount of £22,450. Several of them had "braved the battle and the breeze for *centuries*," and one of them was once Admiral Duncan's flag ship.

There was a heavy gale at Malaga on the 2d of January, and several vessels sustained injury.

We find nothing important from France. The French King's speech to the Chambers had arrived at Madrid, and greatly disconcerted the Ministers. By advices from that capital to the 8th Jan. it appeared the Ministers were constantly attacked by their opponents on the shameful neglect with which the army in the South had been treated—being in want of every necessary, both food and cloathing.

Speaking of the news from Spain, the Liverpool Mercury of the 20th says:—"The relief of Bilboa, by Espartero, aided by the British marines, has given a blow to the Carlist cause, from, which it can never recover, if the victory be only followed up by the Queen's Generals, as it ought to be. We are glad to see there is some prospect of this being done.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.—The Commercial Journal of St. Petersburg of the 31st Dec. contains an imperial ukase dated the 18th, which the Liverpool Mercury says is of particular importance to foreign countries, because by its provisions the importation of several foreign articles hitherto prohibited is permitted, and the import duties, on other articles of foreign manufactures is reduced."

Advices from Stockholm to the 30th Dec. represent the King of Sweden as labouring under severe indisposition; and those from Copenhagen of the 3d Jan. give a similar report in relation to the King of Denmark.

The influenza was prevailing to a very dangerous extent in London. Almost every family was afflicted, especially aged persons. The symptoms are tightness in the chest, difficulty of breathing, fever, and violent cough, with affection of the sight. Business was almost entirely suspended in London; 130 clerks were absent from the Bank of England on the same day, and it is stated that 150 deaths had occurred among the old tars in the naval hospital at Greenwich. We subjoin two or three paragraphs on this subject:—

The *Doctor* says it resembles the influenza which prevailed in Great Britain and other parts of the world in 1833-4. The courts of law are deserted, as well as the theatres, and all other public places. It is observed that in places situated low its attacks are far more severe than on high elevations.

The *Sun* states that the disease has been much more fatal in its effects than was at first supposed.—In the naval hospitals the deaths have been numerous, especially at Greenwich and Chelsea; and in the military hospital at Woolwich the deaths average from five to ten per day. The burials in the different cemeteries in the environs of the metropolis on Monday are said to have been as numerous as during the raging of the cholera in 1832-3. The police force has suffered much, as out of that corps there are upwards of 800 men unable to do duty. In the workhouses the number of poor who have died far exceeds any return that has been made for the last twenty years.

The *Globe*, speaks of the suspension of business in London owing to the influenza. So general is it in some quarters, that whole families have been laid up, their business suspended, and their shops closed.—Every public establishment is suffering more or less.

The Paris papers are filled with the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, chiefly on the subject of the proposed intervention with the affairs of Spain.

Consols fell 1 1-4 per cent. in London on the 19th, owing to an unexpected movement of the Bank of England, to sell a portion of the "Government annuity" held by the bank.

LONDON MARKET, Jan. 18.—We have now got over the sensation produced by the temporary suspension in which the affairs of the Bank of Sir Jas. Esdaile & Co. were placed. To-day the Bank of England has advanced £2,000,000 to the late East India Co. on account of what Government owes them. This Co. proceeded to invest the whole amount in Consols, which rose directly from 85 5-8 3-4 money and account to 91 1-8 money and to 91 account; and the whole of the English Security Market assumed a very lively appearance. Exchequer Bills have been 22. Spanish Bonds have been 26 3-4 27, and Portuguese Five Per Cents. 50 1-2 51.—The preference given to the funds above all other securities is now very general and very decided—and money for mercantile purposes is very scarce.

From the *Morning Herald*, of Jan. 7.

London Money Market.—Friday Evening; The state of the Commercial Money Market has not undergone any change for the better to-day, the rate of interests for advances still remaining very high. The Foreign Exchanges this afternoon have undergone no improvement, the tendency, in fact, being rather the other way. We cannot, however, quote any of the rates lower than on last post day.

From the same, of Jan. 9.

City.—Saturday Evening.—A considerable degree of anxiety still continues to pervade the whole of the commercial Money Market, and the pressure which has prevailed during the past week by no means abated.

The Commercial Money Market and that of the public Securities not included under the head of the floating debt, presents a singular anomaly on their respective characters; on the one hand there is and has been every demonstration of reckless buoyancy, totally incompatible with the true state of our Money Market; whilst on the other hand, a pressure for an immediate advance of the circulating medium has existed, at once incompatible with commercial prosperity and permanency of marketable value. This afternoon it was generally understood that the Directors of the Bank of England, who accompanied the solicitor of that establishment to Manchester, in order to effect necessary legal arrangements with the Northern and Central Bank, had returned, after having completed every portion of the terms to their satisfaction. To this fact, but why or wherefore does not appear, the stimulous which was given to the Consol Market has been attributed.

Russia and Spain.—Private letters from St. Petersburg say that the Cabinet is seriously engaged in respect to the affairs of Spain. It was said to be in contemplation to send an eminent Diplomatist to London to negotiate on the means of putting a stop to the blood shed in that kingdom. M. Von Tatischeff, Russian Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, was spoken of as the person likely to be entrusted with this mission. M. de Tatischeff was formerly Ambassador at Madrid.—Though this account certainly requires confirmation, it was observed that M. de Tatischeff had frequent conferences with Count Nesselrode, at which the British Ambassador, Lord Durham, was often present.

The cold has been so severe on the banks of the Rhine, that that river was suddenly covered, in almost the whole of its course, by masses of ice, which stopped the navigation. The steamboats and all the craft at Mayence, Cologne, Coblenz, and Dusseldorf, have been drawn towards the bank, that they may not be exposed to the breaking up of the ice, which will be terrible, if it comes on suddenly, because the accumulations of the ice are considerable. *German paper.*

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MARCH 10, 1837.

☞ The Office of *The Chronicle* is now at Masonic Hall, where Printing will be executed with dispatch and neatness. Handbills and advertisements left with Messrs. W. O. Smith, James G. Melick, and James Millar, Market-square, or at the Circulating Library, will meet with attention.

The English January mail arrived here on Tuesday last bringing London dates to the 5th and Falmouth to the 7th of that month; and by the Western mail on Wednesday, we received Boston papers containing Liverpool dates to the 20th January, extracts will be found in preceding columns.

SPAIN.—The Carlists have been defeated at Bilboa, but the success of the Queen's arms, is attributed to the aid of the British naval force.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.

The great scarcity of provisions of every kind and the consequent high prices, give strong reasons to apprehend, that the Province of New Brunswick is deficient of the means for supplying her own inhabitants. For some time past, *inferior* Beef, and *worse* Mutton have been selling rapidly by the carcase from 5d. to 6d. per pound, and yet there is not a sufficiency brought to market for the consumption of the City. Potatoes from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bushel, and Butter from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4. per pound. With the exception of potatoes, all other vegetables have long since disappeared from our market. Heretofore, in times of scarcity, our kind neighbours in Nova Scotia, have opened their depositories and supplied our wants, and we trust, that the barrenness of our market, and the great and increasing demands of the citizens, will again induce them to relieve our urgent necessities.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the *New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company*, held on Monday the 6th instant, the following Gentlemen were re-elected Directors of that Institution for the ensuing year:—John M. Wilmot, Daniel Ansley, John Boyd, John Hammond, R. F. Hazen, William Jarvis, N. Merritt, R. M. Jarvis, John Kinnear, A. S. Perkins, G. T. Ray, Mark Dole, and John Walker.

At a public meeting of the HOUSE CARPENTERS, and JOINERS of St John, held at the Hibernian Hotel, on Wednesday last, a Society was organized, and the following gentlemen appointed officers:—Mr. Richard Duff, President; Mr. John Grey, Vice President; Mr. John Thomas, Secretary; Mr. Thomas Reid, Treasurer.

A CHILD BURNT TO DEATH!—On Thursday last, while three small children, the eldest six or seven years of age, were left alone in a room, the clothes of one of them, about three years old, took fire, and when their screams were attended to by persons living in the same house, the unfortunate little sufferer was found lifeless, and the floor considerably burnt around where it was lying. The parents' names were M'Wade—they resided in Union street.—*Courier.*

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—We wish to draw attention to a principle, which is to be found in active operation in all "friends of the people," a warm *attachment* to the liberty of the press.

We ask when it is, that this warmth of attachment is felt? It is when the Press can be made subservient to *their* own factious purposes:—when it can be made to serve the purposes of agitation, and a vehicle for the dissemination of abuse and slander against their superiors. But the moment the same powerful engine is turned against themselves, when their own tricks and frauds are exposed, their bullying returned in kind, when Greek is brought fairly into play against Greek, then instantly the press is cried down,—the paper is scurrilous,—if they have power, they send the printer to Jail; if they have not, they stop their subscriptions, and do all they can to burke it.

Let us suppose, for a moment, that when, some few years ago, the "John Gape" papers made their appearance in the Courier, that the Attorney General had been directed to file an *ex officio* information against the publisher, of that clever but wicked production; that he had been tried for a libel on the Executive Government; had been convicted, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment in a Common County Jail. Let us suppose the publisher dragged from his home and business, hurried along the road in the depth of winter to Fredericton, and in that dreary season of the year thrust into Fredericton Jail and there incarcerated for a month.—What would have been said throughout the length and breadth and depth of the land! Every radical, we beg pardon, every "friend of the people" would have been up in arms: the tocsin would have sounded by day and night, and every yell which has been consecrated to revolutionary purposes from the days of the French Revolution, would have rung through the streets! Did the Attorney General prosecute in that case? No he did not.—But why? because in the Governor, and his Executive advisers, and the Law officers of the Crown, there is a warm, a