work which has been undertaken in the name of the Lord brought to a happy consummation.

Finally, while we thank God, for the many blessings which he has given us richly to enjoy, let us give proof of this our gratitude, by imparting of the same largely and liberally, to those who need our aid, and who depend on the bounty of their wealthier brethren for that which of all gifts is most truly valuable, *the ministrations of the gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ*.

JEROME ALLEY, D. D. Rector.

The following resolutions were then severally put and unanimously adopted.

By William Garnett Esq seconded by Doctor Gove.

Resolved—That the interests of the church and of true religion, are intimately connected with the Church Society, and that therefore its existence is a matter of the deepest importance to this Province.

Mr. Garnett accompanied this resolution with a donation of twenty shillings.

By James W. Chandler Esq. seconded by Mr. Robert Walton.

Resolved—That it behoves every member of the Society, to assist the Rector in obtaining subscriptions and increasing public zeal in its favor.

By George D. Street, Esq seconded by Mr. Peter Smith.

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Lord Bishop of this Diocese. for his unremitting exertions in England in favor of our Colonial Church.

By Peter Stubs Esq. seconded by Charles D. Briscoe Esq.

Resolved—That this committee recommend to the General Meeting, that a liberal appropriation, be made towards the rebuilding of the Church lately destroyed by fire at Grand Manan.

By Richard M. Andrews Esq. seconded by Geo. F. Campbell, Esq.

Resolved—That this Committee recommend that a grant be made to the Sunday School of this Parish and also a grant of books and tracts particularly of Prayer books and Testaments.

By Doctor Gove, seconded by Mr. John Jarvis.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and the Editors of the Saint Andrews *Standard*, Saint John *Chronicle*, and the *Royal Gazette*, be requested to insert the same in their respective papers.

The Honorable Thomas Wyer and Richard M. Andrews Esquire, were elected lay Delegates to the ensuing general meeting of the Society; and the usual thanks having been voted to the chairman. The committee adjourned.

GEO. D. STREET,
Secretary.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

"*I hail this Despatch as conferring a new, and in my judgement, an improved Constitution upon these Colonies.*"—Vide Circular Memorandum of the Lieutenant Governor, Dec. 21, 1839.

MR. EDITOR:—I am glad to observe, from the extract from Neilson's Quebec Gazette, in the last Courier, that Lord John Russell's abominable Despatch, and Sir John Harvey's "Circular Memorandum" are attracting attention in quarters beyond the limits of the Province. Every body must agree most cordially with the Gazette, that "Lord John ought to have made himself better acquainted with Colonial affairs before he indited this Despatch, and ordered it to be published." Everybody will also be ready most heartily to join in the well deserved compliment, so handsomely paid, to Sir John's military skill and successful gallantry. But the Gazette is clearly mistaken, when endeavouring to account for the publication of his obnoxious Memorandum. It is the habit of the honourable profession to which Sir John belongs, and of which he is so great an ornament, never to exceed orders: it is considered as great an offence to do more, as to do less, than the orders prescribe.—Now though Sir John was certainly obliged to publish the Despatch, he is nowhere ordered to publish it with a commentary of his own, to state his views of the very important change which it effected, and the principal objects of the regulations introduced. The habits of his profession would have led him to publish the despatch, because his orders required it: but to let the wretched thing speak for itself, because his orders did *not* require that he should identify himself with it. We cannot therefore lay the blame of that most unhappy, ill advised publication, upon his professional habits,—it must be attributed to the malignant ADVICE AND DIRECTION under which he is forced to act.

The facility and steam-engine like despatch with which *new constitutions* are now-a-days manufactured, is truly admirable. The politicians of the present day, outdo all their predecessors by a long chalk. A new constitution is manufactured, and an old one repealed, with less trouble and in less time, than it formerly took to affix the Seal and Royal Sign Manuel to one of the old fashioned instruments The whole process is now effected by a simple letter, which will perhaps require one half hour to write, another to copy. This would be all very well, if the article thus hastily manufactured, would endure for any considerable time. But unfortunately, like all things of rapid growth, they are susceptible of rapid decay. We have had no less than three within the last eight years. We all recollect Lord Glenelg's new Constitution, bearing date August 31 and Sept. 5, 1836, just three years and two months anterior to Lord John Russell's new constitution. There is however a difference in the quality of the two articles. Lord Glenelg's was a *new and approved* constitution, but not a *new and improved* one. Lord John's on the contrary, is a *new and improved* constitution. but as I suspect, will not be considered a new and *approved* one; and as far from being a *ne plus ultra* as that of his Predecessor. In the few days in which the Seals were in the hands of Lord Normanby, I think he did not promulgate any constitution, either new and approved or new and improved.

In my last I observed on the effect which the *new and improved constitution* would have in annihilating the independence of the Legislative Councils: and stated that twelve members out of the sixteen, are in the predicament described in the despatch.—either heads of the Civil Departments, or members of the Executive Council, or persons holding offices under the Government, and as such required to give, "as far as may be possible, the most cordial and sincere support assistance and co-operation in carrying out the views of the Governor," whatever they may be, or resign. In this view of the subject, Sir John Harvey differs from what we shall be justified in considering, that of Mr. Thompson the Governor General, who every where lays it down as an essential part of the new constitution; to preserve inviolate and immaculate the independence of the Legislative Council, both of the Crown and People, as provided for in the Constitutional Act of 1791. It is therefore deeply to be regretted, if it were only on account of the difference of view taken of the matter, by the Governor General and the Lieut. Governor, that Sir John had not been permitted to follow the wise course, which the habits of his honourable profession, would have suggested, and which his gallant Brother Officer Sir Colin Campbell, has adopted in Nova-Scotia—to publish the wretched trumpery without a word of comment, and leave it to speak for itself, and exist for a few months, till his successor should promulgate his *new constitution*, as a thing too contemptible to be noticed.

Let us now look at its bearing upon the Executive Council Had the composition of the Executive Council remained, as it was arranged by Lord Goderich's new Constitution of 1832, viz. a Council composed of Heads of Departments only, Lord John's new and improved constitution would be appropriate enough. Such persons are known to be confidential servants of the Crown, and therefore dependent upon it; and the fact that they were so, and known to be so, was made the ground of the demand for a *new and approved* constitution from Lord Glenelg But the smallness of the number only five, of which only three, and latterly only two, were in the Legislative Council, would not in the smallest degree, and did not at all affect the independence of the Council at large, and the absence of all members of Assembly tended still further to diminish their influence. The operation of such a rule upon persons so situated, would be reasonable and proper and perfectly innocuous.

But very different is its operation upon the Executive Council composed as it is under Lord Glenelg's *new and approved* Constitution of 1836. His Lordship thus writes in Sept. 5 to Sir A. Campbell. "You will immediately report to me the names of several gentlemen whom you may think most eligible for seats in H. M's Executive Council.—In making your selection, you will not confine yourself to any single class or description of persons" (as officers of Government, or persons dependent upon the Government, for the complaint was that the Council was composed wholly of such) "but will endeavour to ensure the presence of gentlemen representing all the various interests which exist in the Province, and possessing at the same time the confidence of the people at large" because independent of the Governor. How much satisfaction this *new and approved* Constitution gave, is shewn not only by the Picture, but by the following passage in the Report of Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, under the date of 10th Interview, Sept. 20, 1836, p. 31 "Called upon Lord Glenelg and returned the draft, expressing our satisfaction therewith, and we hoped the loyal inhabitants of New-Brunswick would perfectly appreciate the kind and paternal feelings evinced towards them by his Majesty.—and we told his Lordship that we hoped the enlarging of the Executive Council in the manner proposed, and requiring his Excellency to act in all cases, under their ADVICE AND DIRECTION would produce a most salutary effect."

Look at this *new approved* Constitution—His Excellency is required in all cases to act under the *advice and direction* of the Executive Council, but by the *new and improved* constitution, the case is quite reversed the Executive Council are to act under His Excellency's direction,—they are to give "as far as may be possible, the most cordial and sincere support—assistance and co-operation in carrying out his views." Such a requisition under Lord Gooderich's constitution, would have been reasonable enough, but is wholly inapplicable to a Council whose composition is such as is provided for in Lord Glenelg's constitution; and utterly subversive of all good government—because it destroys at a blow, the independence of the far most important branch of the Colonial Legislature.

I have been [illegible], and upon such good authority that I cannot hesitate to believe it that the Clerk of the Legislative Council has been ordered to provide among the contingencies an elegant casket, with a Medallion on the lid, similar to that which adorns the large silver snuff box, except that the crown is turned *bottom upwards*, as a place of deposit for some *gags and mouth pieces*, the form and use of which I will describe. They are twelve in number, to correspond with that of the dependent members of Council. The gags are of black silk, trimmed with ribbon of Tom Fool's colours—red and yellow: those for the members simply dependent on the Government, are bound with red; those for the members receiving salaries from the Government, with yellow; those for the members in both conditions, with red, with an interior border of yellow. They have been made by a fashionable Milliner. The mouth pieces are of silver and gold, and of such curious workmanship, that without any volition on the part of the person to whom they are applied, they will utter any words which may be required. They are to be used thus. As soon as any subject is about to be brought up in the Legislative Council, the Master in Chancery is to go down, and if the House of Assembly is in Committee, he is to communicate to the Speaker, the subject about to be discussed; or if in the chair to the other Executive Councillor, by whose *advice and direction* his Excellency is obliged to act: they or either of them, are then to declare whether the gags or the mouthpieces are to be served out. If a *tacit* submission in the measure is alone required, the gags are to be ordered; if an active as well as *sincere and cordial* co-operation is to be insisted on, then the mouth pieces are to be used. I will mention two of the subjects which will probably come under discussion, as instances of the use of these most ingenious instruments.

The expenditure on Government House will perhaps be one. In 1837 by the act of appropriation which passed the three Branches of the Legislature, the Governor, the independent Legislative Council, and Assembly. £1000 were granted to the Commissioner for the repairs of Government House.—In a subsequent Act, £3000 were further granted towards these repairs, but no accounts were forwarded. It now appears, that repairs have been done, new buildings erected, new furniture and fuel provided, by one Mr. James Taylor, a member of Assembly, but not a commissioner, to the amount it is said, of £9,000, among which are charges never before introduced into such an account, amounting to nearly £1500. When this matter is to be discussed in Council, the mouthpieces are to be served out, which will be directed to declare, that the consent of the Legislative Council by the *new and improved* constitution is not at all necessary to an expenditure by a member of Assembly; and that though without the concurrence of the Council, no money can be drawn from the Provincial Treasury, yet any member of Assembly may take up whatever money he pleases, at a Bank, or of any other member, at 6 pr cent interest, which the Legislature is bound to make good. Every body must admit the great usefulness of the mouth pieces in such a case as this. Next perhaps some discussion may arise on the non-operation of the law passed last Session, for securing prompt payment at the Treasury. The Bank of New-Brunswick, in which the members of Executive Council who are appointed to *advise and direct* the Governor, and several members of Assembly are large stockholders, took the contract for supplying the £30,000 at 3 7-8 per cent. But it seems probably because it would turn out a losing speculation to the Bank, that not a penny of the £30,000 has been taken up by the Treasurer, but until a stir was made by the North American Bank, warrants to the amount of £25,000 were standing over unpaid, at 6 per cent interest; and at the same time the Treasurer had a balance in his favour at the Bank of £2000. As this will be a delicate subject to handle, the gags are to be served out.

It is in this ingenious way that the *new and improved* constitution of Lord John Russell's is to be worked, which will give such general satisfaction, that we shall have the Executive Councillors, who are appointed to *advise and direct* his Excellency, moving all Mr. Partelow's old resolutions, *mutatis mutandis*, expressing the satisfaction of the Assembly with the *new and approved* constitution of Lord Glenelg,—a feeling in which, I am sure, every loyal subject will give a cordial and sincere concurrence.

A LOVER OF THE OLD CONSTITUTION.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—It has been made matter of complaint, that King's College was established prematurely, before the country was ripe for such an Institution—before the way had been sufficiently prepared for it, by means of good schools: and I must confess myself so far of this opinion, that I should have thought it a good reason for deferring for a little while the actual commencement of operations. But the College has now been ten years in active operation, has overcome many difficulties and discouragements, and turned out some excellent scholars. It has never been without a number of students greater than could have been expected by any one acquainted with the pains continually taken to excite a prejudice against everything belonging to it; and an increase of the present number is looked for from Lower Canada, where this College is thought better of, than the grand School in Upper Canada which our wiseacres are desirous to imitate.

It is undeniable that the Institution has been rising in reputation of late both in the Province, and out of it, and if Lord Bacon's principles should continue to be acted upon in the management of it, that reputation might be maintained and extended. Adequate encouragement—strict supervision—and a prompt filling up of the vacant Professorships with fit and able men, would assuredly effect this—without any tinkering of its constitution. This is the course which the College Council have hitherto been pursuing; and I trust they will persevere in it. in spite of clamour, and of the discouraging events which have given its enemies a momentary advantage against it They may depend upon it that the demand for a liberal education will increase, if the means of supplying it be kept up.

The population and the wealth of the Province are rapidly increasing: and at home there is a strong disposition to Emigration which the Government is desirous to encourage. I know nothing more likely to influence persons of property in choosing their transatlantic abode, than the certainty of being able to give their sons such an education as the College has hitherto afforded. Surely they would prefer the place in which such an Institution exists, and is likely to continue in existence, to another in which there is only a School, although in a secluded situation where nobody can see what is going on, or give "direction" to the Master and Ushers—and that upon a *liberal* establishment, which in England men are learning every day more and more to abhor.

Let every one therefore who wishes to see the country better settled hold himself in readiness to resist this abominable scheme of degrading the College into a School. There are not so many grounds for preferring this Province to others, that we can afford to part with one of the very best that we possess. We have had too many performances of late in the *liberal* line. Men who are growing sick of *liberalism* at home, are not likely to choose a place abroad, in which they will have more of the nauseous drug to swallow. If there were a colony, possessing no greater advantages of soil and climate than this, in which persons of the class I allude to, could feel secure of a tranquil enjoyment of the British Constitution, without radical or sectarian agitation, altho' at the same time without the blessings of such "Responsible Government" as we (Fools!) rejoice in here, I verily believe that hundreds of families of considerable property would promptly and gladly resort to it. But let our reformers go on a little further in their stupid dirty work, and then if such persons come hither, they must be out of their senses, or most grossly deceived. The destruction of the College, it seems, is the next work of the kind they meditate. Let us all therefore be upon our guard, and resist it as we may.

That this design has been not only entertained, but that an attempt has been made to persuade the Governor that the Institution is so hateful to the public at large that nothing but its demolition will content them, is well known. It is well known when the proposition was made to him, and by whom it was made. It is an unspeakable advantage to know as we now do, the true design of the enemy, and how they propose to bring the thing about. When they talk in future about their desire to *reform* the Institution, and remedy its defects, nobody will be deceived as to what they really aim at. And which of all the various parties who fancy themselves interested in the business is likely to approve of a scheme which is to disappoint them all alike? A few may have enough of the *Dog in the manger* about them to be pleased with a measure which takes something from the National Church, altho' it give nothing to their sect. But a dirty dog indeed must he be who would *express* any rejoicing on such an account. They can acquire, therefore, no popularity by it—no loud applause will greet their longing ears—no more solid recompense will attend the glorious deed, even if they should accomplish it. They never would be able to persuade a single human being that it was a worthy deed to pull down a College and convert it into a School. They would be ashamed to look their precious School in the face; they would be at the mercy of every one who would wish to kill them with vexation and shame. The very School boys would hoot at them. Every where they would be pointed at with scorn and indignation as the men who declared their native country not only unfit for a College at this time, but incapable of becoming so in any time that it would be reasonable to wait.—and who therefore counselled the deed which put the country back in the scale of civilization and improvement instead of forward, as they ought to have done. They would be told that the former was the proper work of men of rank and wealth and talents—the latter (which they chose in preference to undertake) one which the lowest abilities were perfectly equal to, and indeed the fittest to accomplish.

But they never will be suffered to accomplish their wishes. The country is becoming daily more and more sensible of the importance of literature to its credit and its walfare. Our Schools are multiplying and improving. We have several excellent ones in the Province. Our very mechanics have their Institute, and their Lectures, and even their School in which the learned languages and mathematics are taught. And among the Lecturers of the Institute, and the masters of our Schools there are those, it seems, who think that they are competent to fill a Professor's chair. They may be mistaken in that point, but their presumption does not make me wish to derogate from any merit which really belongs to them. I cordially commend their zeal and industry in their proper sphere, and rejoice at any suitable encouragement they meet with. And if they have been the means of extending knowledge in this community I trust they may be solidly rewarded for it by the community which benefits by their exertions. Be that however as it may, there is an increasing taste for literature and science, which will naturally excite a demand for literary men, and for the means of forming them. In such a state of things it will not long continue possible to keep up the brutal clamour against an Institution which, if only encouraged as much as it is now obstructed would speedily furnish an ample supply of what so many have now the sense to desire. And as soon as it shall be perceived that instead of tinkering the concern, the plan is now to demolish it, I suspect they will find the feeling of the country very different from what they expect.

Who do they think is going to be imposed upon by the pretence of establishing a good School in the place of the College? Have we not already good schools wherever they are wanted, and the means of forming them wherever the demand may spring up? What would be the use to the country of a large public School at Gagetown, compared with that of the College at Fredericton? Or how in the existing state of the Province would it be possible to form a great School—a School equal to either of the Grammar Schools of our large towns—in any secluded situation? The Scholars must be brought from a distance, must therefore be boarded in the School at an expence which but few could afford. And do they suppose that either in their fine school or in that of Upper Canada which they wish to imitate, boys will ever acquire as much learning as they may at present by a course of instruction in the College after having undergone the preparation of our Schools as they are? If they do, they are mightily mistaken. They will be taught no better, and no more, than they are taught in our present Schools; and when they get too old to be flogged they will have no means of carrying forward their education.

It is a melancholy consideration that schemes so mischievous and absurd should occupy the minds of men upon whom the welfare of the country so much depends. If they were all sectarians, or political adventurers depending upon the breath of the multitude, and upon the agitation they are able to excite for their subsistence, or their influence in society, we should not need to wonder so much at what we see But among those who in this and other countries have been engaged in disturbing valuable Institutions, which might flourish if they could be left in peace, and which manifest the strength and solidity of their construction, by the remittance they are able to make to these violent attacks, we find some who are neither the one, nor the other. What then are these disturbers? are they mad? or infatuated? Do they not see that literature cannot flourish in a state of perpetual agitation, and fear of change? It is perhaps too much to expect of men, whose whole souls are absorbed by business and politics, and who want all they grab for themselves and their connections, that they should think any thing can be spared from the public funds for the encouragement of literature. But one would think they might abstain from doing it despite and damage—they might give it a little of that protection and encouragement which costs nothing—they might refrain from such measures as have a direct tendency to starve or worry it out of the land. Why should they drive it forth from the only sanctuary it possesses in the Province, by destroying that sanctuary, or polluting it?

I have now a few words to add, which I respectfully commend to the attention of those who have the welfare of the College in view, but are occupied with projects for reforming it. I beseech them to reflect how grave and weighty, and how full of responsibility is the office which they are taking upon themselves, and how necessary it is that they come in a right spirit to their task. What that spirit is, I shall not venture to tell them in my own words, but shall avail myself of these of a living Philosopher, one of the brightest ornaments of one of the noble Universities of England, who has thought profoundly, and written admirably on the subject.

"The common topics which are sometimes used in favour of changes in general are to be listened to with great suspicion, when applied to the provisions of the College system, viz 'that the world is constantly advancing, and that we must accomodate ourselves to its progress—that the present generation is more wise, more enlightened, more free from prejudice than its predecessors—and that therefore we must not bind it in the fetters which they constructed.' Universities and Colleges have for their office, not to run a race with the spirit of the age, but to connect ages, as they roll on, by giving permanence to that which is often lost sight of in the turmoil of more bustling scenes. In order to introduce real improvement, we must bring to the task a spirit, not of hatred, but of reverence for the past, not of contempt, but of gratitude towards our predecessors. If we are able to go beyond them, it must be by advancing in their track, not by starting in a different direction. We must continue their line of instruction and study their academic institutions. What the creation of the present age for such Legislation may be, I know not. The men of our day will deserve no small admiration, if they succeed in framing laws which shall operate as beneficially, and endure as long, as those of our English Colleges have done. And if we attempt to remodel those Institutions, on some foreign or imaginary plan, we shall justly incur the condemnation of all wise men, and shall deserve a scornful and indignant remembrance from our successors."

These are the words of one who is no enemy to real improvement, who has in fact laboured to produce it as much as any other that could be named, in one of the Universities whose constitution has been adopted in our College, and in whose steps we tread. And surely they are more worthy the attention of our Legislators than what some are pleased to call the public opinion, upon a question with regard to which, ninety nine out of every hundred have no opinion at all, and care not a straw about the matter, but are ready to join in any demand, which their leaders for the moment bid them make.

A COLLEGIAN.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—The frequent alarms of Fire, and the often serious destruction of property in the city of St. John, would in any community of less apathy, arouse universal attention to the means of prevention. But how stands the case with a large portion of our citizens—how frequently within a few months have many been struggling at the risk of their lives, and with very partial success, to rescue their property from the flames, or calmly looking on when exertion became too obviously useless, to witness the destruction of that which cost years of exertion and economy to acquire; and many of these very parties who have suffered, have refused their aid or support in any shape towards the completion of the Works of the Saint John Water Company. The fact of one individual stockholder having taken 1000 shares, or one fourth of the whole capital, and having subsequently declined to pay the instalments, has deprived the Company of the use of one fourth of its chartered capital, and of the said shares, along with the stock of several minor stockholders for a like cause being declared forfeited and offered to the Public without having been in any part subscribed for, has left the company without resources to continue the placing of pipes thro' one or two streets; and fortunate was it in the month of August last, that even so much was accomplished, when its powerful effects in arresting the then devouring element when it had reached the vicinity of the Company's pipes, were fully proved, and none who withessed it can doubt of its having prevented the almost entire destruction of the city. Now with these known facts before the public—(namely, that except the forfeited shares of the company's stock can be disposed of in such manner as to produce funds, no placing of pipes through the principal streets of the city can not be effected,) the large capitalist declines taking stock because he fears it will not be a good investment; others (perhaps with a more excusable reason) say they have not money to spare. Alas! over all it is (like the mystical warning written on the wall of the palace of the King of Babylon.) This night, This day, This hour, or any hour, thy house shall be taken from thee, and thy family at the risk of their lives exposed, if fortunately saved from the flames, half naked to a severe winter's frost, and probably reduced from a comparative state of comfort to want and wretchedness. And wherefore all this; each individual if he reflects at all, must carry the answer in his own breast—be it one of those who have unfortunately suffered in any one of the recent calamities, and that it be also one of the many who have declined or neglected to aid the completion of the Water Company's works, he must have the painful conviction, that he is himself the cause of his own misfortune; if more happily for himself he be one of the few who have, taken shares of Stock in the Company, or otherwise contributed to aid its objects, he must feel and is warranted in saying, I am indebted for this misfortune to the many selfish, heartless persons, who have withheld a small contribution to a public work, having for its object the protection of the lives and property of the whole community.

NAIADES.

La Retraite.

ALFRED COLLINS, most respectfully intimates to his friends and the Public, that he has reopened that well known Establishment in Church street, lately occupied by Mr. F. D S. JONES, and adjoining the grocery of Mr. J. MALCOLM No expense has been spared to render *La Retraite* a favourite place of call, where Gentlemen will be sure of accommodation. A. C. stock of *Wines, Brandy, &c. &c.* for excellence cannot be excelled in the city; he challenges competition, and solicits from a discerning Public a share of their patronage.

Dec. 20.

NEW WHARF for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the Wharf lately erected by him on the Straight Shore, in Portland.—The Wharf is 100 feet wide by 100 feet deep, on a lot of 100 feet, fronting to low water mark 210 feet, at an annual rent of £25. Ten years of the Lease to run from May, 1839. The Wharf is ready for receiving Deals, and a ship can lay loaded at the end

Applications may be made by persons wishing to treat for the property, to the subcriber, on Long Wharf, Portland.

Dec. 13. FRANCIS MARVIN.

Branch of the Staffordshire POTTERIES;

Third Store from the Saint John Hotel, King Street.

The subscriber has received ex ships "Liverpool," and "British Queen," from Liverpool:—

71 CRATES Printed and common EARTHENWARE;
2 Hhds. CHINA—20 different patterns;
15 Casks GLASS—assorted.

The above articles are offered for sale by the Package or otherwise, at low rates for cash

RICHARD CALVERT, Jr.

P. S.—Hourly expected from Boston, 5 Packages of Pressed Glass Dishes, Lamps, Spice Jars, &c.

Dec. 13.—6

MILLINERY.

MRS MILLAR has received her WINTER SUPPLY of fashionable Silk Velvet BONNETS also, plain and figured SATIN BONNETS; with a variety of Velvets, Satins, and Flowers to match, to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of St. John and its vicinity.

Market square. October 4

DEALS and BOARDS.

600,000 Ft. Merchantable Deals,
200,000 ,, ,, BOARDS,
25,000 feet merchantable SCANTLING, and a quantity of seasoned LUMBER. For sale by the subscriber. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

November 15.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JAN. 24, 1840.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The General Assembly will meet for the despatch of business on Tuesday next the 28th instant. We are informed that Petitions will be sent to the Assembly from owners of property in the burnt district, praying the Legislature to *rescind* the late Act, (made at the short session) appointing Commissioners for making assessment of the value of lands, widening streets, &c.—It is also stated that the Corporation of the City, will send Petitions to the same effect.

The English December Mail, with Falmouth papers to the 6th ult, arrived here on Tuesday morning. Later European dates have been received by way of New-York.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Mr. Foulis's fourth Lecture, will take place to-morrow evening, at the Friary, in Horsefield street. Several highly interesting experiments, will be exhibited during the evening.

FIRE.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, the appalling cry of Fire was again resounded through our Streets, which was soon found to proceed from Barns in the rear of the dwelling houses of the Messrs. Kinnear and Wm. Hutchinson. West side of Germain-street, between Queen and St. James's streets; there being several barns in a cluster and two at least of them being on fire before discovered, it is difficult to know precisely in which it originated. People having generally retired to rest, the night cold, and water scarce, the fire speedily communicated to the row of Dwelling Houses in front, and in about two hours and a half Five large and valuable Dwelling Houses and a number of Barns and out buildings, together with large quantities of Fuel, &c., were burnt to the ground. The following Dwelling Houses were destroyed:—

Two story house owned and occupied by the Hon. Wm. B. Kinnear.

Two story house owned and occupied by Wm. Hutchinson, Esq.

Two story house owned and occupied by Mrs. Kelly.

Two story house owned by Capt. M'Lean, and occupied by Captain Hare, R. N.

Three story house owned by Mr. Joseph Sulis, and occupied by himself, and Mrs. Marjoribanks, Mr. Wm. Seely, and Mr. Charles Robinson.—Carpenter's Shop in the rear also burnt.

The dwelling house of John Kinnear, Esq. on the corner of Germain and Queen streets, although separated by a space of not over 8 or 10 feet from the house of his brother the Hon. Wm. B. Kinnear, was by the strenuous exertions of the Firemen, Citizens, and Military, saved without very material damage; the dwelling house of Mr. Harrison Kinnear, in Queen-street, nearly adjoining that of his brother John Kinnear, Esq and in imminent danger, was also saved without much damage; the house belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Sinnott, and occupied by Mr. Wm. Ewing and Mrs. Lawrence, next South of Mr. Sulis, was saved through great exertion, after pulling down woodhouse and other outbuildings and fences: the dwelling house of Francis Kinnear, Esq. on Wright's lane, contiguous to the buildings destroyed, and some other neighboring houses smoked very much from the strength of the heat, but received no injury.—The houses were all constructed of wood—The number of families burnt out are eight. We believe they generally succeeded in saving the most of their valuable articles.

The gallant 69th Regiment, headed by Major Brookes, were, as usual, early in attendance, and with the Artillery, rendered very efficient service.

The tide was fortunately coming in, which yielded a supply of water, though at some distance from the scene of destruction.

We trust that this calamity will prove a fresh incitement to perseverance in thoroughly supplying the City with water by means of the Water Company's Works—let the Company be encouraged by both the Provincial and City authorities, and by the public.

Every fire further proves the necessity of building houses of brick or stone. There is no security in wooden buildings, when so closely joined to each other as in this city,—if one gets fairly on fire, fifty or a hundred others may be involved in its ruin, if within range.

We understand that all the houses were insured except Mr. Sulis's, on which we regret to learn no insurance had been effected.—*Observer.*

Office of the Republican Standard,
BRIDGEPORT, (Tuesday) Jan 14, 1840.

Appalling Calamity.

STEAM BOAT LEXINGTON DESTROYED BY FIRE, AND NEARLY TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST!!

The Lexington left New York for Stonington on Monday, 3, o'clock, P. M., having, it is believed, about *one hundred and fifty passengers*. A large quantity of Cotton was placed upon her decks. At 7 o'clock, when about two miles from Eaton's Neck, the cotton took fire near the smoke pipe.

The boat was headed for the shore as soon as the efforts to extinguish the fire proved unsuccessful. She was provided with three boats—yet such was the panic which took possession of all minds, that they were hoisted out while the boat was still under headway, and immediately *swamped*. The engine a few minutes after gave way, leaving her utterly unmanageable. The scene which then ensued, is described as most appalling.

Captain Chester Hilliard, of Norwich, a passenger on board from whom we have gathered these few particulars, states that soon after the engine stopped, the passengers began to leave the boat on boxes, bales, &c. In company with one of the Firemen he was so fortunate as to secure a cotton bale, to which he lashed himself. He remained upon this bale, the wind blowing off Long Island shore, until 11 o'clock this morning, when he was taken up by the sloop Merchant, of Southport.

His companion in the meantime had been released by death from his sufferings. Two others were taken up by the sloop, a fireman, and the Pilot of the boat. Both were nearly insensible. It is surprising that any should have survived the exposure. There is too much reason to fear that these three are the *only* survivors. It is however possible, that others may have been saved.—

The Boat drifted up the Sound with the tide, and was off this harbor about midnight. Capt. H. states that she sank at three o'clock, as he marked the time by his watch

The efforts which last night were made, in this vicinity and at Southport, to go in aid of the sufferers proved, owing to the ice in the harbors, and to other untoward circumstances, entirely unavailing. We learn that a Boat which succeeded in getting out of Southport harbor, after reaching the middle of the Sound was compelled to return.

The account which we have given of this awful catastrophe, is exceedingly imperfect. It may be well imagined that our informant is hardly in a situation to furnish many details.

From the New Haven Herald.

The fire was discovered a little after 7 o'clock under a tier of cotton bales piled amidships against the wooden box or frame which enclosed the pipe leading from the fire-room below, the boat having her boiler on her kelson, or under deck. This pipe led through the freight above, and the ignition of the cotton had become so extensive before the fire engine and hose of the boat could be put in operation, that both crew and passengers were so overwhelmed by smoke and the natural agitation of the moment, that all efforts to subdue the fire were unavailing.

The Lexington is supposed to have been commanded by Capt. Childs, with the crew before employed in the Narraganset, nearly all of whom perished with the passengers. We also learn that there were but 5 or 6 ladies on board, one of whom was seen in the water with a dead infant at her breast.

"The Agent of the steam boat line here, is of opinion that the whole number of passengers did not exceed 75 or 80, and the pilot says he asked the Clerk on Monday afternoon how many passengers, and that he replied 70 to 75."

"It was about eight hours after the fire commenced, before the boat went down. The pilot says that as late as midnight, half the passengers might have been saved, had assistance arrived. So we are informed by Capt. Jennings, of the sloop Ganges, who assisted in taking care of the pilot and fireman on board the sloop Merchant on Tuesday evening."

"The Lexington was provided with three good boats, including a life boat, but they were all rendered useless by the confusion and haste of the moment. She also had a fire engine, with the necessary apparatus, and a suction hose."

"Her value is estimated to have been $50,000—partially insured. She had on board about 150 bales of cotton."

"This is by far the most distressing steamboat disaster which has ever occurred in Long Island Sound, or indeed in this portion of the Union. The sufferings of that awful night can never be described, nor conceived."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

STEAMBOAT BELLE, BURNT.—The steamer Belle of Missouri, on her passage from New Orleans to St. Louis, when a mile above Liberty, Illinois, at a wood yard, took fire, and was entirely destroyed, with every thing on board with the exception of 200 passengers, men, women and children, who escaped without saving any of their effects, except such as they seized and bore on shore at the moment of the alarm. She had a valuable cargo, not even the books of the boat were saved. The St. Louis Republican says—

The Belle was insured for about $11,000. She had on board a large lot of powder which exploded very shortly after the fire was discovered, making a total wreck, nothing but the fact that she was at shore saved the passengers, as the explosion must have killed all. It is said there was nearly 200 passengers, chiefly Germans some of them it is expected, lost large amounts. One man had $16 000 in gold and silver and only saved what in the hurry of the moment he could cram into his pockets. The Captain was the last man to leave the boat.

Loss by Fire, of ship Harold of Boston and loss of Fire Lives.—Ship Harold, Howes, to and for Boston, from Calcutta, was destroyed by fire at sea October 26, lat 4 30 S, lon 26 25 W, and five persons, Mr. Henry Parkman, (grand son of the late Samuel Parkman, Esq.) of Boston, one of the supercargoes; Mr. Henry Erving, of Boston; ——— Bell, of New Hampshire, (son of Gov. Bell) passengers, Mr. Samuel P. Nash, first officer, of Boston and one seaman, were drowned.

Capt. Hewes, Mr. Wm. Austin, another supercargo. Mr. Blunt, 2d officer and 11 others, including the rest of the crew, after being 7 days in the long boat, landed at a place about 30 miles north of Pernambuco, to which place they proceeded and thence Mr. Austin, under date of Nov. 5 wrote to his brother in this city, via Liverpool and New York. He refers to a previous letter forwarded to Rio Janeiro, and thence to be forwarded to the United States by the first opportunity.

Mr. Davidson, who went out passenger in the Harold, is supposed to have embarked on her for home. If so, he is undoubtedly among those who were saved. The loss by the Harold, including vessel, cargo, freight, &c. is supposed to be nearly, if not entirely covered by insurance at eight or nine offices in this city, to the amount of $411,600.

The cargo of the Harold, consisted of 3711 bags Saltpetre; 43 chests Indigo; 78 bales Cow Hides, 62 do Goat skins; 39 do Buffalo hides; 411 bags Ginger; 32 bales Cotton Goods; 1711 bags Linseed; 285 bales 436 bdls Gunny bags; 36 bales Gunny Cloth; 450 do Hemp; 260 boxes Teel Oil.—*Weekly Messenger.*

A SUPPOSED PIRATE.—Whaling ship Zenas Coffin, of Nantucket arrived at Edgartown, reports having seen off Bermuda, two vessels, one a schooner, and the other a ship or brig, about twenty-five miles apart, both on fire, and a suspicious looking schooner near to them, who was supposed to have captured and set them on fire. The pirate came within half a mile of the Zenas Coffin, but she made all sail and escaped.

The correspondents of the London papers describe the state of feeling among the colliers in South Wales as very uneasy and alarming. Large numbers of them have refused to work, and many are said to have openly declared that they will never go into a mine until the leaders, Frost Vincet, and Williams, are set at liberty. It appeared on the examination of the prisoners taken at Newport that the immediate object of the Chartists was to seize the persons of as many noblemen and other prominent personages as they could lay hands on, take them down into the mines and then detain them as hostages for Vincent and other imprisoned Chartists. A placard was stuck up at Sheffield on the 2nd of December, announcing a Chartist meeting for the election of a delegate, and a torch light meeting for the night of the 3d, to consider the case of Frost. It does not appear, however, that the meetings were numerously attended. At Manchester, and in its vicinity, the Chartist leaders were making great efforts to keep up their organization.

SPAIN.—There is nothing new from Spain. Espartero and O'Donnell were daily withdrawing from the vicinity of Cabrera. The two hostile committees were busily engaged at Madrid preparing for the approaching elections. Martinez de la Rosa is at the head of the moderado committee, and M. Arguelles at that of the liberals.

A GREAT HAUL.—A party of black legs from London, have lately been operating in Ireland. They got introduced in some way, to the Kilkenny Club-house, and there did the agreeable so well that a gentleman in the neighbourhood invited them to dine with him. Cards were introduced in the evening, and they cleared him out to the tune of £12,600 in 3 hours!

FALMOUTH.—On Saturday last the Mayor of Falmouth received a letter from Captain Plumridge, declining the invitation to come forward as a candidate. In consequence of the above communication, a meeting of the Liberal constituency was held on Friday. Mr. Read, of Penryn, moved that Captain Sir Thomas Usher, R. N., a friend of Sir H. Vivian, by whom he was represented as a good Reformer, and anxious to serve his country in Parliament, should be invited to meet the constituency, and make a declaration of his political principles. This resolution, after considerable discussion Mr. Brown having Dr. Bowring, as willing to offer himself as a candidate, was unanimously adopted.—*Packet.*

A correspondence has taken place between the Adjutant-General and Colonel Thomas, in which we think the latter has been harshly and unfairly dealt with by the Commander-in-Chief. It will be recollected by our readers that Col. Thomas was present at a Conservative dinner given at Ashton-under-Lyne, where Mr. Roby made use of very strong language about the Court of Queen Victoria. Some time after this event occurred, and after the Whig-Radical papers had been labouring to attach a ridiculous degree of importance to the hasty language of an after-dinner speech, Lord Hill directs his official to write to Colonel Thomas, and ask him the simple question whether he was present on that occasion, and heard certain expressions made use of by Mr. Roby which were attributed to that gentleman, in the newspapers; adding, that Lord Hill was much pained to see his name and the names of other officers in the list of those who attended the dinner. Colonel Thomas wrote back in answer that the whole tenour of Mr. Roby's speech "breathed a high spirit of loyalty to the monarchy," and that he heard nothing which justified his interference either as a soldier or a gentleman. This from an officer like the gallant Colonel of the 20th ought to have satisfied Lord Hill—but it did not. Another letter was sent, reiterating the specified question as to Colonel Thomas having been present when the particular expressions objected to were used, and couched in a language anything but satisfactory to the nice feelings of a British soldier. Colonel Thomas wrote a spirited reply, in which he declared that, as he had before denied having heard the expressions complained of, he had nothing further to say; and, in contradiction to Lord Hill's doctrine that military men are not to attend political dinners, boldly asserted his privilege and right to do so. And Colonel Thomas is right. Our gallant officers are not to be deprived of the birthright of Englishmen publicly to avow their political predilections; and it is too much to assert that they are to be held responsible for every idle word which escapes the lips of an impetuous speaker, who rises to deliver an after-dinner oration at which they happen to be present: and the real fact is, that the scope and tendency of Mr. Roby's speech was anything but disloyal. He was attacking the Ministry, who placed their satellites about the Court, but did not breathe a word against her Majesty herself. The expressions selected by Lord Hill have been animadverted upon by us in a former article, and disapproved of; Colonel Thomas distinctly states that he did not hear them made use of; and, therefore, all shadow of a justification for censuring him on that ground is removed. If Lord Hill means to lay down the rule that a British officer is not to attend a public dinner in which the conduct of the Government is violently attacked, we venture to say that he will only make himself ridiculous by an impossible attempt, and needlessly provoke the indignation of the British army.—*Liverpool Mail.*

STOCKPORT, Nov. 16, 1839.

"Sir,—I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, conveying to me Lord Hill's express desire, that in my answer to your letter of the 12th instant, I shall confine myself to the simple denial or (admission) required of me by that communication, omitting the words—'Which, in my opinion, is a garbled report of what that gentleman did say in his, speech at the Ashton dinner.'

"Having in my letter of the 9th instant "asserted with confidence that the whole tenor of Mr. Roby's speech on the occasion referred to, breathed a high spirit of loyalty to the monarchy, and that no expression uttered by that gentleman conveyed to my mind, that the slightest disrespect, much less insult, offered or intended to the Queen, and that consequently there appeared no grounds for the expression of my disapprobation, which would not have been wanting if such an impression had been received by me:'

"Having further stated in my letter of the 14th instant, 'That I did not hear the *particular* expressions on the occasion referred to,' and quoted in the margin of your letter of the 8th inst., which in my opinion is a garbled report of what that gentleman did say in his speech at the Ashton dinner:

"I now beg to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Hill, that with the greatest respect and submission to the Commander-in-Chief, I have nothing further to offer in explanation; nothing to retract or omit from what I have already stated, and I stand upon my character as a soldier, and my birthright as a gentleman, which I cannot help feeling have been reflected upon by most unmerited suspicion.

(Signed) H. THOMAS, Colonel,
"Lieut.-Col. Commanding the 20th Regt.
"The Adjutant-General, Horse Guards."

THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.—Since the queen told the council that she made known *her* resolution to them at the "*earliest period*," of course it is a fact; but it seems that the Duke of Cobourg was enabled to communicate *his* intention of marrying Prince Albert to her majesty at a much *earlier* period to *his* subjects, since the German papers furnished accounts a twelve-month back of the duke's publicly receiving congratulations on the forthcoming event. Among other stipulations which the duke and King Leopold made in favour of Prince Albert, in negociating his marriage with the queen, they claimed for him the title of king-consort. This proposition however startled even the careless indolence of Lord Melbourne, who ventured so energetic a protest against it that the project was abandoned, at least for the present, and the younger branch of the ducal House of Cobourg is to be content with having the rank and dignity of blood royal of England conferred upon him, a patent or decree to that effect will be promulgated very shortly. Her majesty says she *persuades herself* that the match will be "*most acceptable*" to all her loving subjects: but if she had said that she had "been persuaded," it would perhaps have been a more exact account of the case. Some influential London papers have expressed astonishment that there is no allusion as to the protestant principles of the future husband of the queen. The *innocence* displayed in their remarks on this subject is difficult to reconcile with the great talent and ability otherwise manifested in these journals, as if religious principles in the Cobourg family ever stood in the way of a good match. They can find a protestant prince for Queen Victoria and a papist one for Donna Maria. King Leopold first married a protestant princess, and then a Roman catholic princess, and though at the time of his marriage with the Princess Charlotte his protestantism was of the first water, yet now it has assumed so accommodating a character that he has no objection to bring up all his children as papists. Duke Ferdinand of Cobourg, when wooing the great catholic heiress of the House of Kohary, became enamoured of catholicism at the same time, and was successful. Indeed there is very little doubt that if a very great heiress was to appear with an entirely new creed, the House of Cobourg would not be long in producing a "professing prince" accordingly. So it being absolutely necessary by law that the husband of Queen Victoria should be a protestant, there is no doubt but that Prince Albert's *principles* in this respect are quite unexceptionable.—*Cheltenham Looker-On.*

LONDON, Nov. 24—THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND.—"What is the Queen's husband? his rank—his power—his revenue?" These inquiries are easily answered: he has no rank except what his wife may give him—no constitutional power whatever—and his revenue depends on the liberality of Parliament. All that can be said of the husband of the Queen may therefore be comprised in a few words. Politically, he can ostensibly be nothing: though privately he may be almost everything—The representations and advice of Ministers will avail little against the wishes and arguments of a beloved spouse: and the deliberations of the nuptial couch—if, as is ardently hoped, harmony, tenderness, and love attend it—will probably be found infinitely more efficacious than those of the Council board.

He will be naturalized by act of Parliament; he will be created a Duke, and perhaps Duke of Kent, and a Privy Councillor, (though, if he be wise, he will refuse all honors connected with responsibility and duty,) a Field-Marshal, a Knight of the Garter, the Bath, and perhaps of all the other orders; and, like his uncle, be authorised to quarter the arms of England, with a grant for precedence of all persons except Dukes of the Blood Royal Thus much from his *wife*. From *Parliament*, perhaps £30,000 a year, with laudations from all sides for so *moderate* a wish; and the same desire for popularity may induce him to be satisfied with £50,000 per annum in case he should survive the Queen.—(*Spectator.*)

MONTREAL Jan. 7.—We beg to call the prompt attention of the Commander of the Forces to the following statement of *facts*, which we have from a most respectable and responsible source. We give them as we got them, and hope an enquiry will be instituted. The Stanstead Volunteer Cavalry have a station at Charleston village, Hatley, and a sentry parading on all occasions in front of it, as is customary. On New Year's eve, Mr. James Edgar, who resides close beside it, had a few friends, among whom were some of the Calvary, with him to welcome in the new year, and for the sake of greater effect, at midnight, a volley was fired, and a couple of blue lights were burned outside the windows of the house. After returning inside with his friends, some fellows, of whom one named Hoyet, belonging to the guard, came over and smashed to pieces the frame on which the lights had been supported. On hearing the noise, Mr. Edgar came out, when the fellows went away, after giving him a good deal of insolence. Two of Mr. Edgar's friends, Messrs. Hill and M'Kenzie, Englishmen, remained with him a short time after some of the others had departed, and on going out of the house to return home, this same sentry Hoyet called out "Who comes there, who's that," as quickly as he could pronounce the words, and immediately fired his carabine at them; the bullet, fortunately, missed them, but passed close to Mr. Brock the corporal of the guard and to Mr. Parker, another of the troop, who were still with Mr. Edgar. They rushed out and found the sentry re loading his piece, and saying that he would shoot some of them that time. Mr. Brock, the corporal of the guard, ordered him to desist which he refused to do, and the whole guard were called out, by whom he was disarmed by force, and the carabine was found loaded and on full cock. He was of course sent to the guard room till morning when Captain Gillman, an American, released him *on*