To be Captains: Lieutenant John Yerxa, vice Yerxa, promoted, 10th September; Lieutenant Enoch Dow, vice Grant, left the Country, 11th September; Lieutenant Daniel Parent, vice Hagerman, deceased, 12th September; Lieutenant Daniel Jewitt, of an African Company, vice Jones, resigned, 13th September; Lieutenant James Jones, of a new Company, 14th September.

To be Lieutenants: Ensign Daniel Yerxa, vice John Yerxa, promoted, 10th September; Ensign James Cliff, vice Jones, promoted, 11th September; Ensign Jacob M'Kean, vice Tibbitts, left the Province, 12th September; Ensign James Christie, vice Parent, promoted, 13th September; Ensign Benjamin Wheeler, vice Hartt, permitted to retire, 14th September; Ensign Ira Ingraham, vice Cronkhite, deceased, 15th September; Ensign Robert Kilburn, vice Hammond, left the County, 16th September; Ensign David Dow, vice Dow, promoted, 17th September.

Third Battalion York Light Infantry.

To be Captain: Lieut. Arch. M'Lean, vice Jewett, deceased, 10th September.

To be Lieuts.: Ensign J. Carman, vice M'Lean, 10th September; Ensign John Yerxa, vice B. Robinson, 11th September; Ensign Thos. Campbell, vice Nevers, 12th September; Ensign Robert Palmer, 13th September.

To be Ensigns: John M'Lean, Gent. vice Estey, removed from the County, 10th Sept.; Alex. Campbell, Junior, vice Carman, promoted, 11th Sept.; Wanneat Williams, vice Yerxa, promoted, 12th Sept.; Thomas Wright, Junior, vice Campbell, promoted, 13th Sept.; Henry Cowperthwaite, vice Palmer, promoted, 14th September.

First Battalion Queens.

Lieut. James Colwell, to be Captain, vice Absolom Smith, who retires with his rank, 10th Sept.; Ensign John Colwell, to be Lieutenant, 10th Sept. John Nelson Foshay, to be Ensign, 10th sept.

First Battalion St. John City Militia.

Wm. F. Smith, Gent. to be second Lieutenant, 10th sept. Samuel Leonard Tilley, do. do. 11th September.

Third Battalion Saint John County.

Lieut. E. Fitzgerald, to be Capt. vice Partelow, deceased. Ensign James Swim, vice Vaughan, removed from the County, 11th sept.

To be Lieutenants.

James Hathoway, vice Fitzgerald, 10th sept.; John B. Patterson, vice Stewart, 11th sept.

To be Ensigns.

Thomas Bean, Junior, 10th september; Edward Brown, vice Swim, 11th do.

SUNBURY MILITIA.

To be Captains.

Lieut. G. H. N. Harding, vice J. Brown, removed from the county, 10th sept.; Ensign Jeremiah Smith, vice J. Dow, 11th september.

To be Lieutenants.

John Glazier, gent. vice Harding, promoted, 10th sept.; Ebenezer Burpe, Gent. 11th sept.; Thos. H. Smith, gent. 12th do.

To be Ensigns.

Samuel Smith, gent. vice J. Smith, 10th sept.; Hezekiah Hoyt, vice T. Mercereau, superseded, not having attended to his duty since his appointment.

George Priestly, Esquire, to be Paymaster, with the rank of Captain, dated 8th Sept. 1838.

By command,

GEORGE SHORE A. G. M.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

KING'S COLLEGE AND THE BAPTIST SEMINARY.

Sir:—Whenever the name of Sir Howard Douglas is mentioned in connexion with King's College, it is always done in terms of eulogy, amounting almost to adulation. I am not disposed to assert, that the College owes nothing to Sir Howard's exertions: but I may safely declare, that to some of his hasty precipitate measures, it is indebted for many of the ills, until that provision which gives all the seats in the Council to the Professors was modified; and he pledged himself to Chief Justice Chipman not to accept it, but to take it back with him to London, and use his personal influence with the King's ministers to get an alteration of it, in that particular. I do not myself see any objection to such an arrangement, and really believe the business of the College may as safely be committed to Professors as to any other persons. But it is notorious, that in every other proposition which has been launched for modifications of the charter, this provision of it has been one of the limits most objected to; and the objections have come, for the most part, from the very persons who made themselves most conspicuous in assisting Sir Howard Douglas in carrying the Charter into effect.

On the opening of the Session 1828-29 a very well written paper, drawn up by the present Solicitor General, Mr. Street, then and still, Registrar of the College, was sent to the Assembly, by Sir Howard. Its object was to take off the force of those objections to the charter, which, when urged, had induced Sir Howard to consent to postpone the acceptance of it. His paper proved so satisfactory, that the Assembly gave the most unequivocal expression of their approbation, which they could bestow, by attending the ceremonial of the opening of the college in a body. We shall soon find, though that the Honorable C. Simonds and the Hon. E. B. Chandler, the former a member of the original College council, which accepted the charter, and the latter the mover of the recommitment of the Endowment Bill, both of them warm advocates for the measure, were not ashamed to receive instructions from the Assembly to urge upon the Government alterations in their own Charter, when it had been in operation only four years. But sometimes it suits some peoples purposes, to humour the Governor of the day, in every whim: sometimes it equally answers their purposes, to humour the *people* in their whims, and nothing is more palatable to the people's taste, than abuse of the higher classes, especially when the government of the country is in their hands. For several years it was the policy of Mr. Simonds and his friends, to humour Sir Howard Douglas, and no one gave him more encouragement than they, in what they have since styled the lavish and extravagant expenditure on King's college—and they reaped the reward of their complaisance. But having secured as much as could be got that way, Mr. Simonds and his friends adopted the other cause. They left it to others to redeem the pledges so freely given by the Legislature to the Crown, and maintain the public faith of the country,—turned round, abused their own college, consumed their own charter, condemned their own expenditure, and humoured the whim of the people by abusing the persons into whose hands the government of the college, and who to the best of judgement were carrying out their designs, and rectifying their errors: and they are now enjoying the fruits which they so basely reaped.

The acceptance of the charter was not the only precipitate measure on the part of Sir Howard: another will be perceived in the appointment of Professors. To increase the *eclat* of the inauguration, he thought it advisable to make an immediate appointment of a Professor; and Sir Howard nominated the Rev. Dr. M'Cauley. As a Classical Teacher, no one could call in question that gentleman's qualifications, and he has since shown himself in his management of King's College, Windsor, perfectly competent to perform the duties of resident head of a Collegiate Institution. But Doctor M'Cauley was not the Mathematician then, which study and close application have since rendered him—for, in his time, no attention was paid to science at Windsor, where he was brought up. Having engaged a classical teacher in Dr. M'Cauley, Sir Howard Douglas should have selected for the Vice President, a gentleman conversant with Mathematical and Scientific subjects. Instead of this, he made choice of the Rev. Dr. Jacob, a finished Classical scholar, and most efficient teacher, but like most Oxford men, not only ignorant of mathematics but having a dislike of them. The consequence of this injudicious measure were soon felt. When Dr. Jacob arrived, and the different professorships were to be divided, Dr. M'Cauley was obliged to take that of Mathematics. He stated to the College council, with his accustomed modesty and total absence of all assumption, that he was not so competent to undertake that branch of instruction as he could wish, not having paid the requisite attention to such subjects. This drew from the late Chief Justice Saunders a remark uttered in a playful tone, 'surely you know enough to keep a-head of your pupils.' A trifling speech like this might one would think, have been permitted to fall to the ground: but no, it was tortured by Mr. Simonds in particular, and his friends, with all the ingenuity that malicious wickedness could devise, into an avowal on the part of the College council, that one of the Professors was incompetent; and it was boldly declared that he was retained in his place only through family influence. This is another instance in which the mistakes of Sir Howard have been visited upon his successors in the management of the college.—The college was cried down because Mathematics as it was said, was not adequately taught: but what remedy was there? Neither Dr. Jacob nor Dr. M'Cauley could be dismissed: nor could the council have ventured to increase the number of Teachers,—such a step would have drawn down upon them, all the abuse which Mr. Simonds and his friends, could have made time to utter in the House of Assembly—for the then disproportion in the number of teachers and pupils, had often been severely animadverted upon. Their only course was to wait, till the evil should cure itself, or accident furnish a remedy. The appointment of Dr. M'Cauley to the Presidency of Windsor, happily set the council at liberty to act, and they have now put the Mathematical department upon the efficient and respectable footing which it ought to have enjoyed from the first. I could mention other unpleasant effects of the precipitate proceedings of Sir Howard Douglas, but as these which I have named, were among the leading subjects of complaint, on the part of the Assembly; and always urged as among the principal grounds of the unpopularity of the college, I shall confine myself to them: nor need I allude to the first code of statutes, annulled by the Bishop as Visitor in 1829, nor to other measures equally precipitate, adopted since Sir Howard's connexion with the college. But to continue the narrative.

The accession of King Wm. IV. was soon followed by the appointment of a Reform Ministry. This change of policy in the administration of the Mother country gave an impulse to the principle of reform in this Province; everything was to be reformed, and a leader for the reformers was not long wanted. The ambitious mind of Mr. Simonds had been greatly elated at his being himself Speaker of the Assembly, and his Brother member of Council and Treasurer: and he was most anxious that on the arrival of the new Governor, they should be found in these posts of honour. He was, however, doomed to encounter a severe disappointment. At the election of speaker for the Assembly in 1831, elected on the death of the late King, the choice fell not on him, but on Mr. Crane. He then placed himself at the head of the Reformers, and in this honorable situation acquitted himself so nobly, that he obtained from his admirers and supporters, the distinguished appellation of the Papineau of New-Brunswick. That this had a similar influence on the college will soon be seen.

The session of Assembly in 1831 commenced Feb. 7, and it is worthy of notice, that no mention was made of the College in the Speech. On the 15th, Mr. Stephen Humbert, a new member and a Methodist, commenced an attack upon the college which lasted for several years, and it was as virulent, as it was unprincipled, and groundless,—by moving an Address for detailed accounts of the income and expenditure of the college before and since the granting of the Royal Charter. An account of the income of the college had been furnished in 1829, during the passage of the Endowment bill, which was quite satisfactory: but these accounts being referred to the committee of Public and Private accounts, of which Mr. Partelow was chairman, were, of course, bitterly condemned.—The report of the committee presented March 22d, is one of the most consummate pieces of parliamentary assurance, that can be found on record. After reciting the titles of the different papers, (and the accounts extend from 1817 to 1831,) they say—"Subsequently considering it impossible for your committee to make such a report, as would have shown to the House, *at one glance*, particulars of the income, and of the expences chargeable against the same, to which the Institution is now subject; information absolutely necessary to govern them in their appropriations towards its support.—Your committee respectfully recommend, that in their opinion, the house should disallow these accounts, and that an application should be made to his Honor, the President, for such statement upon which a committee could make a report, of a more satisfactory description than the present one." Now nothing can well be conceived more unsatisfactory than this report, which was accepted, and taken into consideration in committee of the whole. On motion of Mr. Simonds the address recommended was agreed to, and the more particular information asked for. These additional accounts were promptly furnished, and with them, an explanation of the points objected to by the committee, but the committee instead of making a more satisfactory report, *made none at all.*

These accounts, as has been stated, reached from 1817 to 1831, and amounted to many thousands of pounds; yet the committee could find only three items to object to, viz. £140, the Treasurer's commission on money paid (it may be asked whether Mr. Partelow ever pays out money on account of the Corporation, without charging the commission allowed him): £25 for extra services: and £47 3 8d discount for cashing a Treasury warrant, a charge made by almost all the public officers, and assented to, by the house, in every instance. But the complaint lies not against the charges, but against the manner in which the accounts are made up. Mr. Partelow should, however, have borne in mind, that all persons are not so expert at figuring as himself; that very few have been brought up in so good a school for figuring as he has; and still fewer have figured to so good a purpose. He might, therefore, have borne, with the less perfect method adopted by Mr. Street, in stating these accounts, in as much as in substance they were correct. He does not, however, say that the accounts, imperfectly as they might have been stated, could not be comprehended: but only that the committee could not shew the house *at one glance*, the particulars of the income and expenditure: admitting this, it would not have added much to the length of the session, or have much increased the amount of the contingent bill, if the house had bestowed two, or even three glances, upon accounts which they had called for—a great deal of their time was spent, to much worse purpose.

But the excess of their assurance consisted in the reason they assign for seeking the information, viz. that it was "absolutely necessary to govern them in their appropriations for the support of the College": and in their treatment of the accounts, viz. to "disallow them." Since the first incorporation of the college in 1800, no account of expenditure had ever before been asked for, and no authority was given to the Assembly, either by the Charter or Act of endowment to demand any accounts at all, so that when afterwards the accounts were refused, except by courtesy, they were obliged to submit to the indignity. And with respect to appropriations, the College council asked no more than the sum granted by law, and when that was refused by the Assembly, it was taken from the Treasury notwithstanding their refusal. Still the object of Mr. Simonds and his party was attained. The attack against what they, the year before justly styled, that "noble Institution" was commenced:—the only matter for astonishment is that the college did not sink entirely under the base unprincipled assault.

In 1832 the first session of Sir Archibald Campbell's administration on Feb. 22, Mr. Simonds moved an Address for the college accounts, which after reciting every possible head, concluded with demanding "the amount received by each of the Professors from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, for spiritual duties performed by them in any parish churches in the Province":—a matter with which Mr. Simonds, and the Assembly, had as much to do as the Great Mogul, and his Council of state. Before the College Council could attend to this demand, the Committee of Education made their report. It consisted of Messrs. S. Humbert (Methodist) Scott and Kinnear, (Baptists,) Clinch & Cunard (Churchmen): but the two latter refused to sign the report, for a reason easy to be seen. In it the college is, of course, condemned as having offered no equivalent for the large sums annually appropriated to it; and it is suggested that the money expended on the Grammar Schools would be more productive of good, if applied to a more general purpose. All that is necessary to say to this is, that the house did not think so in 1829, only three years before.

The College Council having before them the Address of the Assembly, and being satisfied, from the reception given to their accounts last year, and this year to the report of the Education committee, of the disposition of the house, boldly denied the right of the Assembly to call for their accounts, and asserted that they furnished the last accounts only as matter of courtesy, but expressed their willingness under the same feeling to render them again. The house in committee of the whole determined to refuse all accounts furnished as matter of courtesy: and Mr. Simonds, the day after moved the following Resolution—"Whereas, the expence of "this College is far greater than is necessary in its "present extremely limited state of usefulness, and "whereas such expence ought to be diminished—"Therefore Resolved, that it is inexpedient and "unnecessary that any part of the ordinary revenue "of the Province should be applied towards its "support for the present year." This resolution was, however, negatived 16 to 9. As this occurred on the last day but one of the session, and after the Committee of Supply had risen, without going thro' the needless formality of appropriating a sum of money by a resolution, which had previously been granted by a law of the province, this motion might have been dispensed with; it serves, however, to shew the temper of the man!

Feb. 20, 1833, Mr. Chandler, the mover of the recommitment of the Endowment Bill in 1829, moved an address to the Governor, for the College accounts, from 19th Feb. 1831, to that time: they were sent down March 5th, and referred to a Select Committee,—Mr. Weldon, J. Taylor and Smith. March 13, Mr. Kinnear, moved the following Resolution—"Whereas the expences of King's college 'are considered by this House much greater than 'is necessary in its present state of usefulness; and 'whereas the Royal Charter under which it was 'established, is, in some respects unsuitable to the 'circumstances of the country, Therefore Resolved, 'that it is expedient to address His Majesty on the 'subject of the general state and affairs of the College." Ordered that Mr. Kinnear, (Baptist) Mr. Taylor, (Presbyterian) Brown, (Universalist)—Street and Wyer, (Churchmen) be the committee to prepare the Address. Their Report was as follows. "Your Committee after the most careful "deliberation (they were appointed only the day "before) are of opinion, that one of the principal "objections to that Institution, the large annual "Grant, arises out of what has been considered "(and happily really is) a permanent law of the "Province, which can only, therefore, be remedied "by the General Assembly: that there are alterations required in the Royal charter to render it "more beneficial to the Province, (the House did "not think so in 1829): but your committee think "these can be more usefully made by the Assembly, "with His Majesty's approval, at its next session, "at which time it is hoped the Deputation will have "returned to the country, possessed with His Majesty's views on the subject, and having such information as to the Royal Revenues as will enable "the house to finally arrange the whole affairs.—"Your Committee also beg leave to recommend, "that the House should direct the Deputation to "confer with His Majesty's government, fully on "the subject of the Institution. All which they "respectfully submit, and pray to be discharged. "signed William B. Kinnear, (Baptist)." This report exhibits as much assurance, as that of Mr. Partelow in 1831. Mr. Kinnear recommends that, because the Assembly in 1829, resolved to leave to the discretion of the Crown, the formation of the College Charter; the Crown in 1833, should return the complement, by leaving to the discretion of the Assembly, the reformation of that instrument! A modest request surely to come from a Baptist! In referring to the large Annual grant for the College, Mr. Kinnear should not have forgotten, that by the College and Grammar Schools, accomplished by the College Endowment Act of 1829, a great reduction of the charge on the Revenue was effected; this reduction has now reached £700 per annum! This report was accepted, and made the groundwork of the proceedings of Messrs. Simonds and Chandler, the first Deputation to His Majesty's Government. These proceedings I shall state in my next. R.

(To be continued.)

Summary.

The French ship "Alexandre." The Indicateur, of Bordeaux, gives the following details respecting Marsaud and Raimond:—

"It is reported that revelations of the highest importance have been made to the maritime authorities of Bordeaux by the cook, who was on board the Alexandre when that vessel was put under the command of Captain Bouet.

The story of the cook is of so grave a nature, that we publish its substance, not by any means guaranteeing its authenticity.

During the voyage from Batavia to Mauritius, in the morning, Capt. Bouet, who was walking the deck, with some part of the crew, ordered the cook to prepare his tea. Whilst the latter hastened to obey the order, there was a silence of some instants on deck, then a great noise, caused by a violent struggle, then a heavy body fell into the sea.

The cook did not disturb himself, but perceived an officer, armed with a piece of wood, go hastily on deck. The same struggle recommenced. A second fall in the water was heard more distinctly than the first—the captain and officer had disappeared.

The noise appeared to increase; cries of distress threats, blows given and returned, men thrown into the sea, caused the cook to believe that the ship Alexandre was the theatre of a very great crime. The weather was fine and the sea calm.

The storm which assailed the Alexandre after this terrible event, and to which they attributed the loss of the captain and five men of the crew, gave the conspirators the idea of thus writing the tragic end of their comrades; all the sailors signed it; the cook, under the dread of threats made by the chief conspirator, signed as well as the others.

Before arriving at Mauritius, and some days after the storm, the conspirators having doubts about an English sailor, notwithstanding he had taken an active part in the assassination, tied his hands and feet, and after stabbing him, threw him into the sea.

The cook, who reports these events, says he only owes his life to the promises they extorted from him, and the necessity the crew had for his services.

This man was not detained at Newport with the other companions of Marsaud; he preceived an obstinate silence in presence of the French and American authorities: he did not commit the slightest indiscretion during the last voyage of the Alexandre, under the command of Capt. Casy.

It is said that his reason has been so weakened by these horrible scenes that he hardly knew his wife at Bordeaux.

It said that the French government have demanded of the American, that Marsaud and his companions should be given up."

The owners have published a letter, expressing their perfect satisfaction with the French Government as to the manner in which the ship was brought home.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Paris papers of Sunday, which have just reached us, contain little intelligence of interest.

The National publishes a letter from Warsaw detailing an apparently trifling occurrence which lately took place in that city in the course of which was betrayed the apprehension which the Russian government still entertains from revolutionary demonstrations or insignia.

It was announced yesterday, under date "Lucerne, July 30, 1838," on the authority of Lucerne correspondence, that the French Government had formally demanded the expulsion of Louis Bonaparte from the Swiss territory. Another correspondence from Lucerne, under date of Aug. 1, says, "I am enabled to announce to you, as a positive fact, that to day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Duke de Montebello demanded and obtained from the President of the Diet an audience, at which his Excellency handed to that functionary a note from the French Government, formally demanding the removal of Prince Louis Napoleon from the Swiss territory. The note is couched in moderate terms, but it is asserted that France will resort to every means to force the Confederation to expel young Napoleon from its territory."

Madrid papers and letters to the 29th July have been received.

It appears that so far from the difference between Gen. Espatero and the Cabinet having been amicably adjusted, as heretofore stated, Espatero peremptorily insisted on the removal of the Ministers of Finance and Justice, whom he charged with personal hostility towards him. At an audience he had of the Queen, on the 28th, he declared himself fully determined on resigning the command of the army, if those offensive personages were not dismissed from office. The Council have signified to the Queen their determination to remain as they are, or retire *en masse.*

A letter from Cairo, in the Allgemeine Zietung, says that the English government have purchased the port of Aden in Arabia, as a central point for the steam navigation in the Red Sea. Aden, in the hands of an European garrison, is represented to be an impregnable fortress. The price supposed to be paid is said to be a perpetual annuity of 1,500*l* to the Sultan.

The overland mail for India will be despatched on Saturday next. The postage of a single letter has been fixed at 2s 6d., payable at any General Post-office in the kingdom. But letters can be sent, via Marseilles, to meet the Falmouth mail at Malta, on the following Friday.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given instructions that during the blockade of the ports of Mexico by the French, the British packets shall not convey specie, limiting them, in short, to the mere carriage of letters.

The Earl of Gosford, Sir Francis Head, and Mr. F. A. Wilson, had interviews with Viscount Melbourne in Downing-street on Saturday.

LORD DURHAM.—A general opinion seems to prevail, that if Lord Durham sees his way clear in Canada he will put up with the affront put upon him by Lord Melbourne, and remain; but if the prospect is more gloomy than his anticipations led him to expect, he will make the premier's conduct towards him a means of slipping out of his difficulties.

The steam ship *President* is laid down in London. She is to measure 2,028 tons. Fawcett and Preston are now engaged upon the engines.

By the last parliamentary census, it appears that there are in London, 89,527 female servants.

So numerous are the omnibuses that run in and about London, that the mileage duty alone amounts to £200,000 per annum.

DON CARLOS.—Don Carlos, according to the *Europe*, an ultra-legitimist journal, has received accredited agents from Russia and Austria, and has been furnished with five millions of florins in Frankfort and Amsterdam bills. Besides this, according to the same journal, a subsidy of two millions of florins is to be paid him monthly. His general line of policy has been approved by the great Cabinets; his army is concentrated at Estella, only in order to take possession of *both* banks of the Ebro. Cabrera has written to him for 30,000 muskets, &c.

FRANCE.—The Paris Papers of Wednesday are, if possible, more barren of news than those received during the preceding eight or ten days. The absence of the King from the military *fete* at Vincennes on Sunday furnishes a frightful topic of discussion to the opposition journals. "At the period of the marriage *fetes* of the Duchess of Orleans," says the *Commerce*, "the ministerial prints boasted that their patrons had overcome the danger, and again enabled Louis Philip to go abroad amongst his subjects without fear of assassination. The precautions taken at the review of June, and the more recent affair of the inauguration of the new polygon at Vincennes, prove that the boast of the ministry was premature, for the King was prevented, by those who are responsible for his safety, from venturing his person, although every care had previously been employed to exclude the public from the ceremony. Events within the last few days often excelled even those which had recently occurred in Paris, announcing the speedy accession of Henry V. to the throne of France, and his triumphal entry into Fontainbleau.

There is no foundation for the rumoured preferment of Sir Edward Blakeney to the chief command in Canada. Sir Edward does not quit Ireland.—*Courier.*

We learn from Vienna that a treaty of commerce and navigation was signed there on the 3d instant between England and Austria; and that when the provisions of it come to be known it will be found that the two governments have determined on an alliance as important to the political safety of Europe as to the improvement of their commercial relations. Mr. M'Gregor, who, under Sir F. Lamb, had been commissioned with the details of these negociations, had left, as it was said, for the north of Germany, but it was supposed that he would stop at Teplitz:

PRUSSIA.—Prussia has directed a large body of troops to encamp on the Belgian frontier, with a view to co-operate with the German Confederation in compelling the adoption of the twenty-four articles.

PORTUGAL.—A letter from Lisbon says:—Negociations are on foot between the British and Portuguese Government which, it is well hoped, will speedily cause a satisfactory liquidation of the long-standing British claims, civil and military.

From the New York Advertiser and Express.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

Our papers have just come to hand, by the packet ship Quebec, Capt. Hebard, from London 8th Aug. We give such extracts as our time will permit.

Lamentable and Mysterious Death of an American Merchant.—Last night, at 8 o'clock, an inquest was held at the Newcastle Coffee House, St. Mary-at-Hill, Billingsgate, before Mr. Payne, on view of the body of William Boake, Esq., an American merchant, who was found drowned in the Thames, off Billingsgate, on Thursday morning last, with such severe marks of violence on his person as to lead to a strong suspicion that he had come to his death by unfair means. The deceased belonged to the house of Hart and Co., a wealthy firm of New York.—*London Morn. Chron. Aug.* 4.

Another petition had been presented to the House of Lords, from the owners of the *Vixen*, craving compensation for the injuries which they have suffered at the hands of the Russian government.

The Trinity House has moored a light ship, we understand between the English and Welsh grounds, which nightly exhibits a beautiful revolving light, perfectly distinct from the Usk and the Flat Holmes. This is a great desideratum to the Bristol Channel, in guiding vessels from the dangerous shifting sands called the Spit.

The Novicie of Saragossa, of the 30th July, states that the anniversary of the revolution of July, was celebrated in that city on the 29th, by the remains of the French Auxiliary Legion.

Advices from Bayonne, of the 1st inst. state that no attack had yet been directed against Estella on the 27th ult. It was thought, however, that General Espartero would make a movement on the 29th. The Lieut. Col. charged with having kept up a treasonable correspondence with the Queen's General, had not been shot at Estello, as stated, and was shortly to be brought to trial.—Don Carlos had ordered his daughter to be set at liberty. An unsuccessful attempt had been made by the Chistinos to seduce the commander of the Carlist *guerilla* of Roye and Alcanadre.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, August 7—2 o'clock P. M.—The funds have slightly improved this morning. Consols for Account have been done at 94, and for Money at 93 7-8. Exchequer Bills remain at 75s. to 77s. prem. and Indian Bonds at 76s. to 78s. prem. Bank Stock has advanced to 207 3-4.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE Freehold Property fronting on North-street, measuring 60 feet on said street by 60 feet deep. There are two Dwelling House on the Lot, which are tenanted at £60 per annum. The whole will be sold very low by early application to JAMES T. HANFORD.

7th September, 1838.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, SEPTEMBER 21, 1838.

London dates to August 7th have been received by way of New-York.

It is stated that the French Government had formally demanded the expulsion of Louis Bonaparte from the Swiss territory.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—It is reported that the Commissioners appointed by the State of Maine for running the Boundary Line, had reached Bangor, and would proceed on to Houlton in the course of this week.

Change in the Ministry.—The *Greenock Advertiser* of the 6th August says:—"Various rumours are in circulation of changes in the Government, which, however are not expected during the session. The changes involve the names of Sir John Hobhouse, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Glenelg, Lord Duncannon, and Lord John Russell, in the Cabinet, and Lord Morpeth, Secretary for Ireland, and Messrs. Baring and Stanley, Joint Secretaries of the Treasury. It seems that Lord Glenelg is destined for India, and Lord Duncannon is in such a bad state of health as to render his retirement necessary. The other appointments or rather changes, are expected to be consequent upon these two. It is said that disinclination to hazard so many contests with the Tories as this arrangement would involve, prevents it from speedily taking place. However, that it is shortly looked for there is little doubt."

☞ By the *Wellington* at New-York, English dates to the 13th have been received.

Ministers sustained a defeat on the 9th on the subject of the extraordinary powers granted to Lord Durham, Governor General of Canada.

LONDON, August 11.—Lord Melbourne yesterday evening was induced, reluctantly no doubt, to withdraw his opposition to Lord Brougham's Bill, by which that learned manœuverer has succeeded in prevailing on the House of Lords to pass a vote of censure on Lord Durham. The Bill was allowed to go through committee without amendment; Lord Melbourne having been persuaded to reserve his amendment till the Report was brought up, but when he attempted in the more advanced stage to introduce a few alterations to soften the offensive character of the measure, he met with the most determined opposition, and was told to bring forward his amendments in the shape of a separate bill. By this ingenious device the bill was carried thro' an additional stage the same evening; for had any amendment whatever been introduced in the Committee, the report could not have been received at the same sitting.

EXPENSES OF THE INSURRECTION IN CANADA.—Five hundred thousand pounds has been officially announced as the estimate of the sum that will be required to defray the expenses, beyond the ordinary grants for the years 1837-8 and 1838-9, for army and ordinance services occasioned by the insurrection in Upper and Lower Canada.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Mr. Foulis progresses in his Lectures with great success, and gives much satisfaction in his interesting experiments. His fifth Lecture will take place on Wednesday evening next, when the following subjects will be illustrated, and accompanied with some beautiful experiments; *Chymical Equivalents, Iodine, Bromine, &c. &c.*

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

Monday the 17th instant, being the day ordered for the General Inspection of the First Battalion City Militia, and it being also the day appointed for the Inspection of the Three Companies of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, stationed at St. John,—The CITY MILITIA, consisting of Twelve strong Companies, under the command of Lt. Col. PETERS, assembled on King's square at eleven o'clock, and were soon after joined by the Artillery, under the command of Lieut. Col. HAYNE, with six light three pounders, when they proceeded to the Sands, headed by the excellent Band of Her Majesty's 11th Regiment.

The Commandant of the Garrison, Col. GOLDIE, C. B. &c., having kindly consented to attend the Inspection, was received at one o'clock, under a salute from the Artillery, the Artillery then halted on their original ground, and the Battalion performed a number of field manœuvres in a manner which reflected great credit on Lieut. Col. Peters, and the Officers and Men of his Battalion.

The Inspection was concluded by the Artillery and Infantry advancing in Line, when Colonel GOLDIE came forward and expressed himself much pleased with the general appearance and conduct of the Brigade, and particularly with the steady manner in which the field movements were performed, and assured the Commanding Officers that he felt confident, should the services of the Militia ever be required, that they would, from the sample he had that day seen, be found ready and willing to come forward in that true spirit of loyalty for which the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK had at all times stood eminently conspicuous, and concluded by observing that should circumstances arise, which required the co-operation of the Militia with Her Majesty's Forces, that he would feel proud and secure in the able and steady support of the Force he had that day seen.—*Observer.*

The Rifle Battalion, under the command of Lieut. Col. WARD, were inspected on King's square on Tuesday last. And on Wednesday the Sea Fencible Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. OTTY, were inspected at the same place: the Battalion turned out very strong, and, as usual, made a highly creditable appearance.

Spontaneous combustion of Coals.—Between 9 & 10 o'clock on Sunday evening, the cry of Fire was resounded through our streets, when it was found that a quantity of Grand Lake Coals deposited under a shed at York Point, had taken fire by spontaneous combustion. The fire, which had communicated to the wood-work, was, after considerable labour, thought to be extinguished, but on Monday it again ignited and began to burn. The coals are now being removed, and the fire will be effectually subdued.—*Observer.*

The detachments of the 11th and 65th Regiments which lately arrived at Halifax in the transport *Anna*, from Cork, were brought to this city on Saturday morning last, in the steamer Maid of the Mist from Windsor.

On Friday morning last, a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body of John H. Montgomery, Painter and Glazier, who died on Thursday at his lodgings in Union street. Verdict—"Died in consequence of an injury to the brain received from an accidental fall."

ACCIDENT.—A man named Edward O'Neil, and another, name unknown, were drowned on Friday se'nnight, near Partridge Island, by the upsetting of a boat, in which, with several other persons they were going on board the schooner *Mary Elizabeth*, for New-York. We understand that O'Neil has left a wife and family.—*Courier.*

CHARLESTON.—The latest intelligence from Charleston states that sickness was raging there to an alarming extent. A gentleman informed the editor of the Norfolk Beacon, that he knew of five deaths in one family; and that, while attending a funeral, he counted forty-two graves open, in one of which he saw three coffins deposited.

H. M. Ship Inconstant, with Vice Admiral Sir C. PAGET, and H. M. ship Vestal, arrived at Bermuda from Quebec on the 30th ult. The Inconstant is daily expected here on her return to Quebec, and we are informed will take letters for that place. It is said Sir John Colborne proceeds to England in the Inconstant.—*Halifax Journal.*

QUEBEC, September 10.

From our Montreal Correspondent.

"Montreal, Friday afternoon, Sept. 7.—There is nothing new to-day.

"The trial of the murderers of Chartrand was resumed this morning,—eighteen of the forty-two witnesses for the Crown, remaining to be examined. It was supposed this morning that the trial would not be got through with to-day, as the prisoners have about eighteen witnesses.

"There is nothing interesting from Upper Canada. The Lord Bishop of Montreal arrived at Hamilton on the 29th ultimo. On the following day he held a confirmation at Ancaster, and the 1st of September was appointed for a similar ceremony at Hamilton.

"Montreal, Friday evening.—In the case of the Crown against the murderers of Chartrand, the Jury retired at half-past four o'clock, and after a deliberation of about an hour, they returned into Court with a verdict of "Not Guilty." I am told that the evidence was conclusive as to the guilt of the prisoners."

The following is from another correspondent:—

"Montreal, Friday, September 7.

"I cannot let the boat go without acquainting you that the Jury empannelled on the murderers of Chartrand, have, contrary to the clearest evidence, and the charge of the Judge, found all of them Not Guilty. I was in Court, and the prisoners seemed to take the verdict as a matter of course, without expressing either anxiety or joy.

"I need not add, that public indignation is extreme."

The acquittal, at Montreal, of the prisoners indicated for the murder of a *volunteer* of the name of CHARTRAND, of St. John's, last winter, has caused great excitement among the inhabitants of Montreal who took an active part in quelling the late rebellion. It is said, that the acquittal is clearly *not* "according to the evidence." Both the person killed and the accused were French Canadians, and the Jury of the same class.

If, as it is asserted, political, party or national feelings influenced the Jury, it is a great evil. It is perhaps to be regretted, that more trials, where the evidence was clear, have not been brought on, that the *remedy* which may be necessary, may not have to rest on an insulated case. The majority of the Grand Jury who found the Bill, were, we believe, French Canadians.—*Gazette.*

There was a second slight frost yesterday morning. This morning, some rain has fallen. Altogether the season is favourable for the harvest, and it is abundant in every thing excepting wheat, which is not so bad as is represented. We know of farmers who will have from 15 to 20 bushels for *one.*—*Ib.*

MONTREAL, Sept. 3.—In corroboration of the rumours regarding the re-organization of the rebels under Dr. Cote, at Chamblain and Rousse's Point, we may mention, that when Major General Clitherow and his attendants were on their way to Isle-aux-Noix, on Friday last, their progress was impeded in consequence of a bridge, about three miles on this side of the island having been cut down, and the party was under the necessity of taking a circuitous route past the house of a brother of Cote's which commands the road. It is said that Major General Clitherow sent an intimation to Gen. M'Comb, commanding the American forces at Plattsburgh, that our Government would consider him and his Government responsible for any invasion of our territory by the American pirates, and that he ought to disperse them. We are happy to learn that the barracks and fortifications at Chambly, Laprairie, and Blairfindie are on a most extensive scale, and that there is every prospect of their being soon finished for the reception of troops. The fortification and garrison at Ile-aux-Noix are also to be made much stronger than they at present are.—*Herald.*

We are requested to state that the publication of Major Richardson's Personal Memoirs, which were announced for the 1st September, is unavoidably postponed until the 20th.—*Montreal Courier.*

LOOK OUT!—We have just been told, by a gentleman of veracity, residing at the Short Hills, that some indications of the return of a lot of the "Patriot" gentry,—skulking about the woods, have recently been observed, in this neighbourhood—probably in search of the arms, ammunition, &c., hastily secreted by themselves or their comrades, in their late marauding expedition, in that quarter, when hard pressed by the military and officers of justice.—*St. Cath. Journal.*

Yesterday morning the Honorables Messrs. Chief Justice Reid, Justices Rolland, Pyke, and Gale took their seats on the bench, when François Nicholas, Amable Daunais, Joseph Pinsonault and Gideon Pinsonault, were placed at the bar, charged with the murder of Joseph Armand dit Chartrand, on the 23d November last. The prisoners had pleaded not guilty. The Attorney and Solicitor Generals appeared on the part of the Crown, and the case was opened by the Solicitor General. The Counsel for the prisoners were Messrs. W. Walker, D. A. Laberge, and Chas. Mondelet. We understand that, as we recommended, Nicholas was deprived of his spectacles and enormous mustaches which it was reported, he had assumed for a disguise, and the want of which gives him a much more civilized appearance than when he was arraigned on the indictment of the Grand Jury. Mr. D. A Laberge interrupted the Court several times, and was committed for contempt, to be confined in the common gaol till the last day of the term. The Court was crowded during the whole day. Several witnesses were examined, but as it would not be fair to publish their evidence previous to the conclusion of the trial, we are reluctantly compelled to postpone any report of it till to-morrow. The Court adjourned yesterday afternoon at six o'clock, and will meet again this morning at the usual hour. Sixteen witnesses for the prosecution were examined and cross-examined.

Yesterday the four individuals charged with the murder of Chartrand were again brought to the bar, and the Court proceeded with their trial. The witnesses on the part of the Crown brought in the charge conclusively home against all the prisoners, and after their examination was finished, Mr. Charles Mondelet, on the part of the prisoners, addressed the Jury, contending that the crime with which they ought to have been indicted was High Treason, and not murder, and that the Government dared not try them for a crime in which the majority of their compatriots were implicated. A few witnesses were then examined, but nothing of consequence was elicited from them. Mr. Attorney General Ogden closed the case by an able speech. Chief Justice Reid charged the the Jury, directing them to bring in a verdict of guilty against all the pris