

The Chronicle

Terms—15 shillings per annum [

“*Ne Reges, Ne Populo, sed utroque.*”

[12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

VOL. IV.

SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1840.

No. 24.

The Chronicle.

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All letters, communications, &c. must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.

Printed and Published by D. M. McMillan, at the Office of the Chronicle, Prince William Street, St. John's.

Weekly Almanack.

February.	W. Sun.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.
15 Saturday	7	0 5 21	6	8 10 25				
16 Sunday	5	58 5 30	6	20 11 3				
17 Monday	5	56 5 31	11	87				
18 Tuesday	5	54 5 32	7	0	40			
19 Wednesday	5	53 5 33	9	0	10			
20 Thursday	5	52 5 33	9	16	0			
21 Friday	5	51 5 36	10	23	1 11			

Full Moon 17th, 10h. 12m.

Public Institutions.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 10 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: R. F. Hazen, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Henry Gilbert, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Hugh Mackay, Esq.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(Saint John Branch).—R. H. Laidon, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesday and Saturday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: William Walton, Esq.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John M. Wilnot, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

SAVINGS BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

MARINE ASSURANCE.—I. L. Bell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted).

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Jas. Kirk, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 1 o'clock. [All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.]

SHOE STORE.

Corner of King and Germain Streets, St. John, New Brunswick.

Just received, per ship *London*, from Liverpool, a new and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes, as follows:

LADIES' thick sole Prunella Boots, galosh'd, 1 wide lace and button; ditto pump soled do. of all qualities; ditto Fox and chamois lined cloth Boots; Flannel lined ditto; White and black satin, French kid, and Prunella dress slippers; Ladies' Russia Kid and Prunella dress slippers; and Ties, ditto seal skin and Russia kid walking shoes; ditto Fur lined carpet and Morocco House shoes; ditto over boots of all kinds, from 3s. 6d. a pair.

Girl's thick sole Prunella Boots, galosh'd, 1 wide lace and button; ditto Pump do. of all qualities and qualities; ditto black cloth Boots and over do. of all qualities; ditto white and black satin, French kid and Prunella dress slippers; ditto Russia kid seal skin and Prunella dress slippers and ties; ditto seal skin and Russia kid walking shoes; ditto stout thick sole seal skin Boots.

Children's stout and thin Boots and shoes of every description; Gentlemen's Patent Leather and French gait Dancing Pump; ditto cloth over boots and shoes; carpet and Morocco slippers; French cloths of various qualities; Children's patent leather Boots, &c. S. K. POSTER, December 13.

Liquors, Cheese, Paints, &c. See *Globe*, from London.

24 H. PALE GENEA. and fine C. P. cases Madeira WINE. A few cases LOCHERD CHEESE.

On assignment, to be sold cheap for delivery

240 Kegs London White Lead; 120 do. BLACK PAINT; 80 ditto Green Paint; 80 do. Red ditto; 20 do. Yellow ditto; 24 do. Blue ditto; 12 ditto Crown Yellow ditto. W. H. STREET, Jan. 3, 1840.

Friday Hall. IN those evenings in each week, when the Friday Hall, Horsefield street, is not engaged by the School Arts, it will be let to parties, for Concerts, Balls, Society Meetings, &c. This room having been recently refitted and furnished with additional stoves, &c. is well adapted for winter evening Parties; carpet and Morocco slippers; French cloths of various qualities; Children's patent leather Boots, &c. S. K. POSTER, December 6.

J. MLARDY'S New Baking Establishment, near the Post-Office, Princess-st.

WHEAT and RYE BREAD of superior quality, being manufactured on the most improved plan and warranted free from souring.

Vienna Tea Biscuits fresh every day. Breakfast Rolls every morning at 8 o'clock. Ship Bread made to order, in the best Greenock style. 14th November.

Agents for the Chronicle. Frederick, Mr. James F. Gale; Woodstock, John M. Heath; Esq.; Andover, (Co. Carleton), Mr. Jon. P. Taylor; Georgetown, W. F. Bonnell, Esq.; St. Andrews, Wm. Kerr, Esq.; Guelph, (Miramichi), Geo. Kerr, Esq.; Bathurst, William Napier, Esq.; Dalhousie, A. Barber, Esq.; Nor. Mr. John Elliott; Sussex Vale, Major Evans; Richibucto, William Layton, Esq.; London, J. N. S. Mr. James K. Fallon; Amherst, Mr. J. A. Chipman; Canis, (Queen's County) Dr. Wm. S. Stoddard, Mr. N. H. DeWolf; Williams, N. S. Mr. Lawrence Pomeroy; Bridgetown, Thomas Spry, Esq.; Digby, Post Master; Annapolis, Mr. Lawrence Hall.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATION FROM THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NOVA-SCHOTIA.

To the Honourable the President, and the Honourable the Members of the Legislative Council.

WE, the undersigned, having been, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, under the authority of the Address and Resolutions of the Legislative Council, passed in the last Session, appointed to proceed to England, have attended to the duties of the Mission assigned to us, and respectfully report thereon as follows:

That, on our arrival in London, we waited upon the Marquis of Normandy, then Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and solicited an interview, which his Lordship was pleased to grant, and which took place soon after the meeting of the Right Honourable Mr. Labouchere, at that time one of the Under Secretaries of State for the Colonial Department, being also present.

By desire of his Lordship, we opened the nature and objects of our Mission, observing that they would appear generally by reference to the Resolutions of the Council which we presented had been forwarded to him by the Lieutenant Governor. Having read these, we proceeded to state in particular—

First.—That, on behalf of the Legislative Council, we desired that His Majesty's Government should be desirous to have the subject of our Commission recently made, and from the time of its being made, to be kept in view, it then passed, suggesting at the same time for His Majesty's consideration the subject of appointments for life.

Secondly.—That we were prepared to vindicate the proceedings of the Council against the complaints which the House of Assembly had preferred against them. We stated that we were prepared to offer reasons for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, why the Union of Nova Scotia with the other British North American Colonies, which had been contemplated and proposed by the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham, should not take place.

Fourthly.—That we desired to obtain the assent of Her Majesty's Government, to the Act of the Provincial Legislature for abolishing the Oaths now required to be taken as a Qualification for Office in the Executive Government, and to the Act for our Foreign Trade, without creating any new charges upon the Provincial Funds.

Fifthly.—That we were prepared to afford any explanation or information in our power to Her Majesty's Government in reference to the Constitution of the Colony, or any of its various interests.

Finally.—That we desired to be enabled to communicate to our constituents, in a spirit of harmony and decorum; though the Council had refrained from adopting the extreme measure of proposing to transfer business to the House of Assembly, and to which it would recur in case of urgent necessity only.

That it appeared to the Council, if, in this state of things, Her Majesty's Government could be induced to consent to the proposed measure, to remodel the Upper Branch of our Legislature, and on such principles as should be recommended by that House, it would not present that independent character which is required for useful Legislation.

That though this was the deliberate opinion of the Body to which we belonged, yet that the opinions of the Representatives of the People upon any question which concerned good Government were entitled to great weight, and we begged that in the event of any measure being adopted by Her Majesty's Government essential to the welfare of the Colony that further changes should take place, no reference whatever should be made to the personal feelings of the Gentlemen now constituting the Legislative Council, who desired to hold their seats no longer than they could find beneficial to the Public Interest.

That we could not, however, be satisfied to proceed that if stability were not imparted to our Political Institutions, and they should not cease to be regarded as the reported changes, unnecessary agitation and internal discord would be the result, and that our attachment to the Parent State, which now happily prevails amongst all ranks and parties in the Province, would ultimately be weakened, if not destroyed.

That it was for these reasons we asked in behalf of the Upper Branch of our Legislature, that the appointment should be of a permanent nature, particularly as from such a practical difficulty could result, as the Crown might, at any time, by the simple act of increasing the number of the Body, correct its errors or overcome its obstinacy. Upon this being remarked by Mr. Labouchere that such appointments would always be made, as respects Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, during the Royal Pleasure, we observed that such also was the Tenure of the Office of a Judge of our highest Court and Criminal Judge of our Supreme Court; but that the individual filling it, had always been understood to hold it during good behaviour; that prior to the recent changes in the Council in question, it had been considered that no Member of it was in effect liable to be removed, unless proved to the guilt of some act rendering him unworthy of retaining his seat; but that the changes actually made, and that now desired by the House of Assembly, in the Branch of the Legislature, had naturally caused the tenure of the Council's Office to be regarded as of uncertain duration.

In reply to a suggestion made by Mr. Labouchere, as to the appointment of Legislative Councils for a certain term of years, reserving to the Crown the right of re-appointment at the expiration of that period, we stated, that in our opinion the effect of such a measure, would be to render that Branch of the Legislature utterly useless, and thus for reasons which were stated at length, but which, as they appear in Documents hereafter referred to, we need not now repeat.

Mr. Labouchere enquired, if it were true that in both the Councils there was a majority of Members in connexion with the Established Church? to which we replied in the affirmative. He also remarked, that he had been obliged that the number of our Judges and the expense of our Judiciary were respectively greater than the interests of the Colo-

ny required. To which we replied, that we apprehended in the present state of this subject, Her Majesty's Government could not effectually interfere with the Legislature. That, in the latter House, its Members were about equally divided in opinion upon these questions; one portion of them being in favour of extending the jurisdiction to the Inferior Courts of Common Law, whilst the other was for abolishing them, and transferring the subjects of their jurisdiction to the Supreme Court; of which latter opinion was also the Legislative Council, that in the Session of one Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Eight, the House of Assembly had sent up to the Legislative Council a Bill for abolishing the Offices of one Judge of the Supreme Court and one of the Judges of the Inferior Courts respectively, whenever vacancies should occur, which had been rejected by the Upper House; and we, at the same time fully stated the reasons which had induced the latter Body to withhold its assent from the Bill in question. We also observed, that the Bill of the same import, having been in the last Session introduced into the House of Assembly, was thrown out there, after debate upon the subject of it. We took occasion then to remark, that although the Legislative Council would consider with the utmost attention and respect any opinion on this or any other subject expressed either by Her Majesty's Government, or the House of Assembly, that it would not of course give its Legislative sanction to any measure which did not appear to be conducive to the interests of the Province.

We brought to the Notice of Lord Normanby, the effect which the adoption of Lord Durham's theory of Responsible Government in the Colonies would have upon the Legislative Council; observing that if the mere vote of the House of Assembly could paralyze the Government, the Legislative Council would in effect be deprived of all influence, and would become a useless incubation in the machinery of Legislation; suggesting also that it was probable that Lord Durham's theory, which had been that circumstance was one of the reasons which induced his proposal to abolish the Upper Branches of the Colonial Legislature.

We stated to Lord Normanby that, although a Legislative Council could not permit its right to exercise an independent judgment on every question submitted to it to be questioned, and although that right equally existed in reference to the particular Resolutions which the Legislative Council had passed respecting the Government, and the complaint on the part of the latter, yet that we were willing and prepared, on the part of the Council, to explain fully, and to defend every point to which it might be objected, and which it would not be doing it to withhold its assent from the Bill in question, and that with a view to impart information on the subject to Her Majesty's Government those Resolutions had been adopted.

(To be continued.)

(From the Liverpool Mail.)

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—In our last we alluded to the African slave trade and the fearful extent to which it is carried on by the friendly slaves of England, and we stated that we were desirous to communicate to our readers. It is thus—the slave trade is actually encouraged and carried on by the British Government.

The following letter will explain what we mean:—

Rio Janeiro, April 25, 1839.

"Within the last thirty days the British consuls have sent into this port five slave vessels, with about 1200 slaves on board, and have received from each vessel a period of eight years, who pay £1 for each slave, which indemnifies the British Government for the 31 months period of their detention."

"It is believed, however, not one of these miserable Africans will ever receive their emancipation, as promised, at the expiration of the eight year's service; but that they will be sold to the planters in the coffee business, as negroes employed in this cultivation do not average a life of eight years."

But, as it is impossible to identify these slaves, and to which it would recur in case of urgent necessity only.

That it appeared to the Council, if, in this state of things, Her Majesty's Government could be induced to consent to the proposed measure, to remodel the Upper Branch of our Legislature, and on such principles as should be recommended by that House, it would not present that independent character which is required for useful Legislation.

That though this was the deliberate opinion of the Body to which we belonged, yet that the opinions of the Representatives of the People upon any question which concerned good Government were entitled to great weight, and we begged that in the event of any measure being adopted by Her Majesty's Government essential to the welfare of the Colony that further changes should take place, no reference whatever should be made to the personal feelings of the Gentlemen now constituting the Legislative Council, who desired to hold their seats no longer than they could find beneficial to the Public Interest.

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(To be continued.)

(From the Liverpool Mail.)

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—In our last we alluded to the African slave trade and the fearful extent to which it is carried on by the friendly slaves of England, and we stated that we were desirous to communicate to our readers. It is thus—the slave trade is actually encouraged and carried on by the British Government.

The following letter will explain what we mean:—

Rio Janeiro, April 25, 1839.

"Within the last thirty days the British consuls have sent into this port five slave vessels, with about 1200 slaves on board, and have received from each vessel a period of eight years, who pay £1 for each slave, which indemnifies the British Government for the 31 months period of their detention."

"It is believed, however, not one of these miserable Africans will ever receive their emancipation, as promised, at the expiration of the eight year's service; but that they will be sold to the planters in the coffee business, as negroes employed in this cultivation do not average a life of eight years."

But, as it is impossible to identify these slaves, and to which it would recur in case of urgent necessity only.

That it appeared to the Council, if, in this state of things, Her Majesty's Government could be induced to consent