Counting-House Calendar, for 1838.

	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
JANUARY,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
FEBRUARY,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28			
MARCH,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRIL,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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	29	30					
MAY,			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30	31		
JUNE,						1	2
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
JULY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
AUGUST,			1	2	3	4	
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SEPTEMBER,							1
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	30						
OCTOBER,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	28	29	30	31			
NOVEMBER,					1	2	3
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DECEMBER,							1
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	30	31					
JANUARY, 1839,			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30	31		

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

The Despatches with regard to the pet Audit Office have at length been submitted to the House, and so soon as they have fully digested the lobby of raising twelve hundred loyal Blue noses from the surface of the earth or under it, they must be prepared to swallow the Board of Audit, who have been so busy ever since the 4th of August last "investigating the Public accounts from the commencement of the year, to be laid before the Legislature at the commencement of the Session" that they have grown in the inverse ratio to their Salary's. The Auditor I am told is quite a shadow,—so him that two people cannot look at him at once:—the Assistant Auditor is considerably reduced, and looks as if he was dying of a consumption of ham sandwiches:—the Clerk as if he had the scurvy in his bones from sitting so constantly on a three legged stool; and the Office Sweeper (the most important functionary of the list) is actually dying of the pip—there are not four other persons in the country who could have undergone the same labour for the same money:—The Auditor, poor man! gets no more than £500 a year,—the Assistant, only £300, and the Clerk £100, and as for the Sweeper he exists entirely upon the contingencies. But the most astonishing fact is, that all these new offices do not cost the Province any thing, for Sir John in his despatch says "*this extra expence will be met as nearly as possible by the diminution which has taken place in my own salary, and I shall rejoice that that reduction can be applied to so useful a purpose.*" Now it was very kind, and very patriotic in Sir John to *give up* the 5 or £600 a year in order that the accounts might be scientifically audited by an Auditor General and his Assistant and Clerk:—but some people say that it is all gammon, and that Sir John's salary is just the same as when he came here, and just as much as it was intended it should be, before he came here, and that this reduction which he talks about in his own salary and at which he *rejoices* so much, puts them in mind of the Nigger who lost his jack-knife, and after looking for it in vain, exclaimed "well! now me no find you, me *d— glad* me lose you!" and they say that this Board of Audit must cost the Province £1000 a-year unless the House puts a stopper on it, and sticks to their good old custom of looking into the Accounts themselves;—but then I say what will our old Auditor and new Assistant and Clerk and Office Sweeper do? and what will all our other friends do if the House would let us have new Offices created that we may fill them?—we might just as well have let old Sir Archy stop here, and then we should have been ready if he had made such a lot of Provisional Officers to join the rebels in Canada, and we should have been all Generals in no time: however I don't despair yet, as I have the promise of half a dozen situations, and unless I should receive a circular to know whether I write in the Chronicle, I shall no doubt get a good berth. Yours, &c. A. E.

United States.

From the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser, Jan. 8.

FROM FLORIDA.

We learn by the steamboat Caroline, Captain Jeffrey, from New-York, via Tampa Bay, that a severe engagement took place on the 25th December, at Kissimee, on the edge of the Everglades, about 70 or 80 miles from Tampa Bay, between the U. S. forces under Col. Taylor—consisting of the 1st regiment of infantry, the 4th regiment under Col. Foster, the 6th under Col. Thompson, and the Missouri volunteers, under Gen. Gentry, and a large party of Indians. The action was most furiously contested for an hour, when the Indians gave way and fled.

We learn with the greatest pain that this was one of the most disastrous battles that has yet been fought in Florida. It is said that Gen. Gentry, of the Missouri volunteers, Lieut. Col. Thomson, Lieutenant Brooks, Lieut. Center, Captain Van Swearingen, three commissioned officers of the Missouri volunteers, names not recollected, and Sergeant Major Slaback, are among the killed. The whole of Company K. of the 6th infantry, are said to have been killed, except some seven or eight—making a total of eight officers killed, and 140 rank and file killed or wounded. Of the Indians, only eight were found dead on the field, though it is said some 40 or 50 bodies had been dragged off. The troops succeeded in bringing away 60 ponies.

We understand that the troops had been in pursuit of the Indians, and when they came up to the spot where they were concealed behind bushes and in the tops of trees, they were received by a volly from the savages, each shot killing or wounding its man. Col. Thompson fell at the first fire, as did most of those who were slain. It is said that the Indians fought so desperately that it was doubtful, at one period of the engagement, which party would be compelled to give way. The force of the Indians was variously estimated, and as they were in ambush perhaps it would be impossible with any certainty to tell.

From signs made in the sand, supposed to be by Alligator, and which the interpreter Abraham had seen, the latter gives it as his opinion that the Indians intend to war to the death.

A report reached Tampa Bay on the 1st instant, that Brig. Gen. Nelson, of the Georgia volunteers, had an engagement, on the 26th December, at the Suwannee river, but the result was not known. It is said that Gen Nelson's horse was shot under him.

Forty prisoners arrived at Tampa Bay on the 1st from Pinto Rapa. They will be sent to Fort Pike, which is a depot for prisoners.

The report of the failure of the Common wealth Bank, in Boston, which reached Marblehead on Friday last, occasioned great excitement in that town. Large sums in the bills of this bank, had recently been thrown into circulation amongst the laboring and poorer classes of the inhabitants, who, knowing this bank to be one of General Jackson's "Pets," with which he had promised to furnish the country a "better currency" than was supplied by the U. S. Bank, and blindly pinning their faith on his word, regarded its bills with perfect confidence. All the fishermen's bounties, and revolutionary pensions, &c. were paid in bills of the Commonwealth Bank. The panic and distress amongst the holders may easily be, imagined. We are informed that a great many of them held their sole dependance for support through the winter, in bills of this bank, which, although they may at some future time be partially redeemed, yet for present purposes they are rendered entirely valueless. Many widows and orphans and aged pensioners are thus thrown into peculiarly distressing circumstances. One lady, we are told, had received arrears of pension money to the amount of *two thousand dollars*, all in these bills.—*Salem Gazette*

Provincial Legislature.

House of Assembly, January 17.

MILITIA BILL.

[*From Mr. Simpson's Reports.*]

This important Bill was read a third time as engrossed, and on the question being put by the Speaker, that this Bill do now pass.

Mr. J. R. Partelow called for a division, as two Hon. Members were now present who had been absent before.

Mr. Beardsley said, that he understood there was a petition against this bill coming from his constituents, and therefore he wished the question could be deferred till to-morrow.

Mr. J. R. Partelow replied, that no such petition could now be received: it would be quite unparliamentary.

Mr. Hill asked, whether it was usual to call for a division, when no question was made.

Mr. End said, that when a question was put by the Speaker, a division might in any case be called for. He returned his most hearty thanks to the Hon. Member for Saint John, for calling for a division, as it afforded him (Mr. E.) an opportunity of recording his name in favour of this most desirable measure. He had been absent during the discussion on the bill; but he had met with the reported debates on the road hither, and he was delighted both with them and their result.

Mr. Hill said a few words which we could not hear.

Mr. Gilbert thought that the matter ought not to be hurried through; [Cries of "*Hurried through! Hurried through!*" from various parts of the House.] some little time ought to be allowed before finally proceeding with it, especially as there was a petition coming against it.

Mr. Partelow repeated, that no such petition could be entertained.

Mr. Hill said, that the Hon. Member for Gloucester (Mr. End) had not heard the discussions on the bill; and therefore he could not make a question now.

Mr. Speaker informed Mr. Hill, that that was a distinct question. The present was a question on passing the whole bill, and not a discussion on the details, and therefore every Hon. Member could vote on it.

Mr. Weldon was astonished at the observation of the Hon. Member for Queen's: he had thought that that Hon. Member was decidedly in favour of the bill, and that he had even argued so strongly for it, as to call forth the particular admiration of the Hon. Speaker. [*Mr. W. here read the report of Mr. Gilbert's speech.*] Either this report was all wrong, or the Hon. Member had strongly supported the bill in the first instance, and yet he now argued that the House ought to wait for petitions against it.

Mr. Wilson thought there was a degree of indelicacy in calling for the names, when no objection was made to the passing of the bill. Still, he was not ashamed of the part he had taken: he was proud to record his name against the bill, and he thought the country would be satisfied that those who opposed it were on the right side.

Mr. Partelow denied that there was any indelicacy in the matter; his object simply was, that the bill should go abroad with as large a majority as possible; considerable opposition had been raised to it by several Hon. Members; and now there was two Hon. Members present, who had been absent during the discussions, and who wished to record their names in favor of the bill: and therefore it was quite proper to call for a division.

Mr. End observed, that at present no man could see any demonstration of his opinion on this bill, or know what it was, in a parliamentry way; he was a fresh man on the subject, and therefore he had a right to call for the names, so that his own might be recorded.

Mr. Hanington said that he had always been opposed to the bill, but he had no objection to seeing his name recorded on that side.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot said, that it was not strictly a debateable point, as to whether a division should be taken or not. But it should be remembered, that the opposition the other day took every advantage to make their numbers appear as strong as possible on this bill. When the Speaker had resumed the Chair, they forced the House into a division on the reception of the report, because one of its supporters had just left the House.

Mr. Hill said, that on this occasion two Hon. Members were called upon, to determine on the merits of a bill which they had never heard discussed.

Hon. Mr. Speaker asked, on what this debate was founded?

Mr. Woodward suggested, that it would be better not to press the division, as perhaps, now that the principles of the bill had been determined, the minority might be inclined to go with the majority in passing it, and if no division were taken, it might appear unanimous.

The question was however taken, and decided in the *affirmative*, on the following division:—

Yeas—Hon. Mr. Johnston, Hon. Mr. Crane, Messrs. Taylor, M'Almon, Allen, End, Weldon, J. R. Partelow, J. M. Wilmot, Barlow, Brown, M'Leod, L. A. Wilmot, H. T. Partelow, Hayward, Wyer.—16.

Nays—Messrs. Thomson, Hill, Fisher, Gilbert, Freeze, Beardsley, Connell, Woodward, Jordan, Wilson, Hanington, Palmer.—12.

January 17.

THE DELEGATION.

[*From Mr. Ward's Reports.*]

Hon. Mr. Crane said it would be unnecessary to read the Report which he had drawn up, giving an account of what took place, subsequent to his learned colleague leaving England; but he would mention for the information of gentlemen, whatever might then appear necessary, and give such information upon other subjects connected with the delegation, when they should from time to time be brought under the consideration of the Assembly. The hon gentleman said, he had the pleasure to hear before leaving England, that the proceedings of the Delegation up to the period when Mr. Wilmot left, had given satisfaction to the Assembly. It would doubtless be in the recollection of gentlemen, that when they left this country, great hopes were entertained by the opposers of the measure which then occupied public attention, that a change of ministry would take place, and that in such case, those arrangements would not be completed, which had been already commenced. And it would also perhaps be in the recollection of the House, that he stated he had such implicit confidence in the faith of the British government, that even were such an alteration in the cabinet to be effected, and Sir R. Peel were to take office, yet the engagement of his predecessor would be rigidly observed. He felt much pleasure in adding, that those expectations had been realised; and that his interview with the Colonial Secretary had been highly satisfactory.

The first subject to which he should call the attention of the House, was the Casual Revenue Accounts—that fruitful source of excitement; and which the Assembly had not yet done with. The House it would be observed, was in session when the deligation left this country, and the Report of the Receiver General had not been received; he was therefore desirous of ascertaining what part of the casual and territorial revenue accounts had been sent home, and also a knowledge of the state of those accounts; and he confessed he read with surprise, the statements made in Mr. Bailie's letter; and setting aside all other considerations, it did appear to him, to be a departure from that line of policy, which interests would prompt a public officer to pursue, to wish to be excused from the production of vouchers, upon the plea that they might afterwards be withheld; and it might prove beneficial to those public officers who should be hereafter similarly situated, to know that no faith had been placed in the suggestion; and he felt called upon to repel it, as conveying an imputation upon the Legislature, that was not deserved. Lord Glenelg subsequently promised that despatches should be sent out, giving directions that the vouchers in question should be furnished. A copy of the dispatch his Lordship promised the hon. gentleman he should peruse; and upon calling at the office, he learnt for the first time, that a dispatch, different from that at first intended, had been sent out; an impression having been produced upon his lordship's mind by the letter of Mr. Bailie, with reference to the vouchers, which he felt called upon to remove.—This he succeeded in doing, and also in satisfying Lord Glenelg that nothing short of a positive order, would procure the production of the papers alluded to; in accordance with the intentions of His Majesty's government, that the House of Assembly should be furnished with satisfactory accounts; and which he felt happy in learning arrived here before the meeting of the Legislature.

The hon. gentleman said, he next turned his attention to the casual and territorial revenue accounts. He said it would be in the recollection of the House, Sir A. Campbell in a communication upon the subject, stated that the accounts should be furnished, with the exception of the Receiver General's which had been sent to England.—In plain English, telling the House it had nothing to do with them. He was therefore desirous of ascertaining the state of those accounts; to inspect which it was necessary to apply to the Lords of the Treasury. Upon inspecting those accounts, he found that from 1834 they had been regularly kept. There were several loose papers, and a balance struck in Sept. 1834, when it appeared there was £700 due from Mr. Bliss; but previous to that time; and when Sir A. Campbell sent down his Message, he believed none had been furnished, as he could find no trace of them. Subsequent to that period he repented, those accounts had been regularly kept; and it was therefore the more surprising, that copies should have been withheld. He did not procure copies of those accounts and vouchers, because he felt assured they could be obtained here if they were required.

The next most important subject he had to mention was that of the Custom House. In bringing this matter the notice of the Colonial Secretary; he received for answer, that a reply had been sent out, and he felt satisfied had been received, and could be obtained by the House; and that in this as in all other questions, the Government were desirous, so far as it was consistent, to make such changes as would be useful; if the Province would make a provision to the officers of that department, corresponding with the increase of duty. In Newfoundland, the entire revenue he understood, was collected by the custom house officers; the same he believed is the case in Lower Canada; tho' he did not refer to the proceedings in either of those colonies generally, as precedents for New Brunswick. Another subject connected with this part of his communication, was the making Miramichi, a free port; instructions to which effect, he understood had been received, and which he hoped would prove beneficial to the country.

The Bill for the naturalization of Aliens he found had been agreed to and acted upon; and that for the division of the County of Gloucester, with reference to which some interest would be felt; he was happy to say, although it had not received the Royal Assent, would be approved of. The Bills for 1836 which had been passed with suspending clauses, had all gone into operation; but as respects those for 1837 he was doubtful whether they would be disposed of for some time to come. The ministry were so much occupied attending to the immense colonial possessions of Great Britain, that he felt satisfied those Bills could not be attended to, so soon as was wished. In addition to the usual routine of business: the uncertainty which prevailed as to the continuance of the present ministry; after the death of the late King, the subsequent dissolution and election, and the various subjects of importance which must be attended to, at the commencement of a new reign, would continue for some time to occupy the attention of the cabinet; and would justify his conclusions.

He observed he had frequently stated, that in legislating with reference to local measures, the House should be particularly cautious, and take care they did not interfere with any great national question. This remark would apply to the boundary between this Province and Maine. It was well known, that certain admissions had been made by the Government of the mother country, the effect of which is to prevent the exercise of usual acts of ownership. In making observations upon the subject, he should confine himself to what was publicly known. The authorising the recent survey from St. Andrews to Quebec, he said was a departure from that line of conduct which ought to have been pursued; and accordingly the American Government in its usual modest style, made an application to the British government upon the subject; and Lord Glenelg, not being aware of the extent of the proceedings of the Legislature applied to him, and he informed his Lordship, that they had merely authorised the making a railroad across the British territory. An answer had been returned, which he had reason to believe was satisfactory. It would therefore be necessary in their future proceedings, to contemplate results, and avoid proceeding incautiously.

Of course the public would be anxious for information, as to what would be the probable result of the negotiation upon the subject. A proposition had been made by the American government, for the establishment of a conventional line, in conexion with the River St. John, without asking the consent of the State of Maine,—which was before stated to be essential. And it was farther proposed that as the original boundary which was intended, might still be found, the American government were willing to adopt that course, if it should be preferred. He observed that a Queen's messenger had recently proceeded to Washington, and it is probable that a minute investigation would take place, by which the original boundary would be ascertained, or it would be determined that it had no existence; and thus form the basis of an arrangement, which he trusted would now take place.

Among other subjects, to which his attention had been called, was that of the balance due from the Land Company; by whom it appeared one half of the Provincial demand had been paid, but the balance still due. So far as he could learn, a misconception prevailed as to the claims of the Company, who were willing to pay the balance that is due, so soon as a survey should have been made. He had understood however, that the survey had not yet been effected; and as he believed some legal difficulties existed, the House would probably authorise the proper officer to take the necessary steps, as they must be desirous of completing the orginal contract; and as soon as that should have been completed, he had reason to believe a meeting of the Directors would be held, and the sum due would be paid over to the Province.

With reference to the erection of light-houses on St. Paul's Island, about which there had been conflicting statements as to whether one or two were necessary; government had ordered a survey: a report of the Commissioners had been made, and he expected, next year steps would be taken to effect that object.

The Assembly not having copies of the Journals of the House of Commons, subsequent to those imported in 1833, which he understood had been furnished to other Colonies; the hon. gentleman said he had taken the liberty of applying for a set, for the use of the Assembly. This perhaps when the population of the Province was considered, might, not be deemed a very modest request; but he hoped as the Province was daily encreasing in importance that the application was not improper; and he felt much pleasure in stating that the request had been complied with. As to the Statutes at large, for which he had also applied, he was not quite so successful: but was informed he could have them by compensating the Printer.

The hon. gentleman said, he believed he had now gone through with the more important subjects which the Delegates had in charge. There were one or two others, in which the people of this Province would feel an interest, to which he would now allude.

Pursuant to a vote of the House, application had been made to Lord Glenelg, who had been pleased to accede to the request of the Assembly, and would sit for his portrait. His Lordship wished him to select an artist; and after making every enquiry, one of the most competent in London had been selected. His Lordship he said, was desirous of being taken in his robes as a Peer. The pressure of ministerial engagements would prevent him from bestowing the necessary time, at a sufficiently early period, to enable the portrait to arrive here before July. This was not so much to be regretted, as it could be viewed among other productions of celebrated artists, at the annual exhibitation.

He had also submitted a letter to the government, for the purpose of obtaining a likeness of Her present Majesty, to be placed along with those of other Sovereigns, already possessed by the Province. That however could not be done, without the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury; but the subject was under consideration when he left England: but he had the most satisfactory assurances upon the subject, and he trusted His Excellency would soon have a communication, stating that it would be furnished, as also the likeness of His late Majesty King William the Fourth; which would be an interesting object of contemplation not only for the members of the Assembly, but also for every man in the Province; who, would long remember him with feelings of gratitude and respect.

His colleague had just reminded him of the Audit Office, of which he had no memorandum.—When this subject should be taken up by the House, he would probably have it in his power to communicate some information.

The hon. gentleman thought it important that the people of this Province, should understand the present position of the Government of England: which is decidedly a liberal government. It is one in fact desirous of promoting the general interests of the empire, and for effecting those changes which may be wanted, so far as that can be done without violating the great leading principles of the British constitution; and he thought every man who was dissatisfied with such a government, ought to go where he could find a better. When the Delegation first left this country, he believed an opinion was entertained, that it would not succeed. But he felt assured, that where applications had not been complied with, his colleague and himself would bring sufficient reasons for the refusal; and he was bound now to state, that where requests had not been granted, the most satisfactory reasons were given.

The hon. gentleman said, he would just mention for the information of the House generally, and he wished the information to go abroad; that a most decided change had taken place, in the views of the people of England, who think liberal principles have been introduced as far as they can be maintained with safety. They are therefore averse to any organic changes, or whatever would interfere with the just rights of all parties. The inhabitants of this Province therefore would understand, that the proceedings of government, with reference to the colonies, will be regulated by one general line of policy, the principles of which had been applied in their utmost extent, to the favoured inhabitants of this Province. It would doubtless be recollected, that persons had asserted, that when the proposed change should take place in the constitution of this country, the character of its people would also alter. But the result had not verified the prediction, and he was satisfied the people of this Province, would continue to uphold the character which they had hitherto maintained. This he said is due to the great country, which cherishes and protects us; of which we have the honour to form a part, and under whose protection we have been prosperous and happy.

He believed he had alluded to whatever was worth mentioning at that time. With reference to other subjects, to which no reference had been made he said he should give information, whenever called for. The House it would be recollected, had passed resolutions, expressive of their gratitude, for the success which had attended the Delegation; in which expressions he felt satisfied, the people of the Province heartily concurred.

Mr. Partelow said the statement just made, must have proved highly gratifying to hon. members; a formal expression of thanks had already passed the Assembly, to both Delegates; and individually he felt much pleasure in repeating his acknowledgements.

Friday, 19th January.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the several Messages under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions, and having read the same, they were then handed in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:

1. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this Committee, That the accounts and documents relative to the Casual and Territorial Revenues, sent down by Message from His Excellency on the 4th instant, should be referred to the Committee on Public and Private Accounts.

2. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this Committee, That the House should be in possession of such parts of the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg's Despatch, No. 34, as relates to the salary of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General.

3. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this Committee, That the Message of His Excellency of the 5th inst. recommending the passing of a Law for vesting property occupied for the Ordnance service, in the principal Officers of that Department, should be referred by the House to a Select Committee to report a Bill for that purpose.

4. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this Committee, That the documents and accounts laid before the House on the 5th instant, by command of His Excellency, connected with the contemplated line of Rail Road between Quebec and Saint Andrews, should be referred to the Committee on Public and Private Accounts to report thereon.

5. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this Committee, That the Despatch of the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, No. 34, of the 21st September last, relative to the establishment of the Board of Audit, should afford very great satisfaction to the House, and be viewed as a pleasing instance of the disposition of Her Majesty's Government to consult the interests and opinions of the loyal people of this Province.

6. *Resolved*, That while this Committee appreciate the motives and applaud the anxiety evinced by His Excellency in the formation of the provisional Board of Audit, they are nevertheless of opinion that it is inexpedient for the House to sanction the establishment of that Board at the present time.

7. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this Committee, That the subject of an Audit Department should be referred by the House to a Select Committee to report thereon.

8. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this Committee, That a Select Committee should be appointed by the House to prepare and bring in a Bill for affording relief to those persons whose Lands have been escheated for non-payment of Quit Rents.

14. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this Committee, That the Message of His Excellency of the 16th inst. relative to a recommendation for providing a Messenger for the Executive Council, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JANUARY 26, 1838.

London dates to the 10th of December have been received by way of New York. The report is still in circulation that LORD GOSFORD is to be superceded by SIR JOHN COLBORNE as Governor in Chief of British North America.

The following is an extract from a letter giving some particulars of the late revolutionary proceedings in Lower Canada, written by a gentleman of veracity, who had the means of obtaining correct information to his friends in this City.—*Courier.*

"In the papers found in Papineau's house, which fully explained the whole plot, it is plainly stated that every English inhabitant was to be murdered, without regard to age or sex. The plans of Papineau and the other leaders were so well laid, that it is thought they would have succeeded to a dead certainty, had not affairs been brought to a crisis full three weeks sooner than they expected, by the rencontre between the *Doric Club* and *les Fils de Liberte.* —Our cause has been favored in many ways by the Almighty: the river remaining open to an unusual late period, is looked upon by all as an intervention of Providence. Depending upon its closing at the usual period, it was the intention of the rebels to come upon Montreal from all directions. Sunday the 17th of December was the day set apart for them to enter Montreal, and execute this horrible deed."

LEGISLATURE.

Appropriations agreed to, by the House of Assembly, in Committee of Supply, Jan. 6th and 9th.

N. B. The first column contains the amount granted last year for the same service. The length of the Session will, it is presumed, be 80 days.

LEGISLATURE.

2 Chaplains, Rev. G. Coster & J. Somerville,	£50	£50
2 Sergeants-at-Arms, Jouett and Garden,	144	160
2 Clerks, Peters & Wetmore,	400	400
2 Clerks, Assistant Gregory & Lee,	200	200
3 Door Keepers, 12s. 6d., 5 messengers, 10s.	210	350
1 Master in Chancery, Miller,	40	40
1 Hall Keeper, Watts,	10	10
	£1054	1210
		1054
Increase (probable)		£156

REVENUE.

Province Treasurer, B. Robinson,	600	600
Treasury Messenger Humbert,	150	150
Tide Waiter, Abrams,	91 5s.	91 5s.
Tide Surveyor, Chaloner,	50	50
" St Andrews, Jack,	150	150
" Bathurst & Restigouche,	40	40
" Miramichi,	75	75
Protection of Revenue,	500	500
	£1656 5s.	1656 5s.

LIGHT HOUSES.

Keeper of Gannet Rock, £165, Point Lepreaux & Thrum Cap, 100 ea.	£365	365
Contingencies,	500	600
Campo Bello, 120, Machias Seal Island, 130, St. Andrews, 30,	280	280
Contingencies,	500	500
Partridge Island & Beacon, 100 ea.	200	200
Contingencies,	200	250
Sable Island, 200, Brier Island, 100,	300	300
	2345	2545
		2345
Increase,		£200

PACKETS & COURIERS.

Hopewell, 40, Bathurst, St. Martins, & Gagetown, 10 each,	£130	130
Pockmouche,	50	50
	£180	180

EDUCATION.

Parish Schools,	£7000	7000
Grammar School, St. John,	150	150
Ditto, Westmorland, King's, Kent, Queen's, Charlotte, Northumberland, (Sunbury,) (Carleton,) Gloucester, 100 ea	700	900
	7850	8050
		7850
Increase		£200

MILITIA & DESERTERS.

Adjutant General Shore,	£75	75
Quarter Master Gen. Gallagher,	50	50
Deserters,	100	100
	£225	225

RELIGIOUS PURPOSE.

Roman Catholic Missionary to Indians,	50	50

DRAWBACKS & BOUNTIKS.

Destruction of Bears,	300	300

MISCELLANIES.

Fire Insurance Company, Interest	600	600

We understand that William H. Odell, Esq. has resigned the office of Clerk of the Crown, to which he was appointed by Sir Archibald Campbell, on the death of Mr. Putnam, and that George Frederick Street Berton, Esquire, has been selected to succeed Mr. Odell. It will be remembered that this is the office for which Sir Archibald was strangely enough solicited by another legal gentleman, who claimed it as a reward for the vote which he had just before given in the late House of Assembly, in support of those Resolutions which offered His Excellency a gross and gratuitous insult.

Mr. Berton's character and abilities eminently qualify him for the situation, and his preferment is highly satisfactory to the Profession and to the public. The Clerk of the Crown is *ex officio* Queen's Counsel, and entitled to a silk gown.—*Com.*

NEW-YORK, January 16.—We learn from [illegible] Green, of the Brig P. I. Nevius, arrived last [illegible] ing from Sierra Leone, which place she left on the 26th November, that the past season was the most sickly ever known there. Nearly all the merchants and the greater part of the white population had died. Some of the vessels had shipped two crews, all of which had died.

Died on board the P. I. Nevius, November 10th, Mr. Stephen Blaney, mate; 4th Dec. James Stuart, 2d ditto; and William Harding, seaman, all belonging to Yarmouth, N. S.; also, Wm. M'Michael seaman, of Ireland. The P. I. N. has only three men on board able to do duty.—*Journal Commerce.*

Colonel Arthur, the new Lieutenant Governor for Upper Canada, was to sail from Liverpool in the packet of the 16th of December. He is to succeed Sir Francis Head. Lord Gosford, Governor of the Lower Province, it is said is also to be superceded.

YARMOUTH, JAN. 20.—On Saturday morning a fire was discovered in the large house owned and occupied by Mr. Asa D. Crowell, at the head of Barrington Harbour. It was discovered by Mrs. Crowell, who immediately attempted to go into the kitchen, but was prevented by smoke and flames bursting in all directions. She then returned up stairs, decended by the front stairs, and got out at the front door, with nothing but her night clothes and the child in her arms, went to a neighbouring house, and sent a person for another child left in bed, who, not knowing the bed-room, could not find it. Mrs. C. again returned to the bed-room up stairs, and with great exertion succeeded in saving it just as the flames burst into the room. A number of persons soon congregated, but such was the progress and rapidity of the flames that scarcely an article of any kind was saved, and before the morning nothing remained but a pile of ruins. It is not exactly known how the fire originated, but is supposed to be from some wood being built into the chimney near to the pipe of a cooking-stove, which must have ignited. Since the above calamity, we understand that Mrs. Crowell and her eldest child are both very ill at the house of Dr. Geddes, (the latter not expected to recover) from the effects of severe cold. Mr. Crowell was at the time at St. John, N. B. There was no insurance on the property: the loss must be about £1000. Mr. C. has by the event been deprived of the fruits of many years persevering industry. We trust that in this distressing case, the public sympathy and liberality will be shown in a *substantial form.—Herald.*

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, 16th Jan. 1838.

It having been deemed expedient that the Executive and Legislative Functions which have heretofore been mitedly exercised by the Council in Nova-Scotia, should be separated, and His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor having received the commands of the Queen, through Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to establish provisionally, two distinct Councils in this Province—the one Executive—and the other Legislative.—Letters Patent have this day passed the Great Seal, nominating and appointing, provisionally, to the said respective Councils, the following Gentlemen, namely:—

To be Members of Her Majesty's, or the Executive Council.

Thomas N. Jeffery, Simon B. Robie, Samuel Cunard, Henry H. Cogswell, Joseph Allison, Esquires, Sir Rupert George, Bart., James W. Johnston, James B. Uniacke, Edmund M. Dodd, Herbert Huntingdon, Thomas A. S. Dewolf, and Michael Tobin, Senior, Esquires.

To be Members of the Legislative Council.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia, Simon B. Robie, Peter McNab, James Tobin, Joseph Allison, Norman Uniacke, James W. Johnston, William Lawson, George Smith, Alexander Stewart, William Rudolf, Lewis M. Wilkins, James S. Morse, William Ousely, Robert M. Cutler, Alex. Campbell, James Ratchford, Joseph Fitz Randolph, and W. B. Almon, M. D., Esquires.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Venerable Archdeacon Willis to be Chaplain, and John C. Halliburton, Esq. to be Clerk, of the Legislative Council.

We understand, that, according to the Instructions received by His Excellency, the Presidency of the Legislative Council will devolve on the Senior Member, with the exception of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, and Members holding Offices of emolument under the Crown. We are therefore happy in finding that the Proceedings of the Legislative Council will be conducted by the Hon. S. B. Robie, whose legal knowledge and Parliamentary experience eminently qualify him for the discharge of that important duty.—*Gazette.*

CANADA.

QUEBEC, JAN. 15.—The head-quarters division of the 85th regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Munsell, left town this morning, on sleighs, for Sorel. It is understood that the other division will follow on the arrival of the 34th from Halifax.

We are exceedingly happy to learn that the Constitutional Association of this city, have resolved upon sending home an Agent with petitions to the Queen and Parliament, for an immediate redress of those real grievances, under which the loyal and constitutional inhabitants of this Province have so long laboured.—*Montreal Gazette.*

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—It will be seen from the following extract of a despatch recently received by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, from Sir John Harvey, the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, that relying on the loyalty of the inhabitants of that Province "to a man," Sir John Harvey has not hesitated to invite with the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, in placing the whole of the regular troops in those Colonies at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces, for aiding in putting down sedition or rebellion in this Province.

"I am instructed by Sir Colin Campbell to hold the 34th in readiness to follow the 43d and 85th, upon your Excellency's requisition, and as I have summoned the Legislature of the Province to meet on the 28th instant, for the purpose of offering to their loyal fellow subjects in Canada, and to the Royal authority, something beyond the mere expression of their sympathies with the one, and their attachment to the other, I do not entertain a doubt of being empowered by the representatives of this truly loyal people, to embody and lead to the neighbouring Provinces, such numbers of the Militia of New-Brunswick, as your Excellency and the Civil authority of Lower Canada may require, whether for the purpose of assisting in forming the garrison of Quebec, and hereby rendering the whole of the Queen's troops disposable, or of being elsewhere employed in maintaining Her Majesty's authority, by checking and controlling any seditious or rebellious movements in the parts of Lower Canada ad