Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. PATRIOT HOWE'S DEFENCE.

More than two years ago, we find Joseph Howe, by his own confession, in confidential correspondence with the paid agents of the Canadian Traitors. We see him at that time deliberately discussing the best way of bringing about that consummation devoutly wished for by his Canadian Friends, the deputy of Roebuck, and which Mr. Howe, himself, thinks not expedient to be attempted, until these Colonies shall be able and "*riper*" for the purpose. He holds this discouraging language to Mr. Chapman not as a foe to disloyalty, but as the friendly and confidential adviser, wishful that He, Mr. Roebuck, and the Canadians may not miscarry in their object for want of his *useful information*: that he advises them *con amore*, is most clear from the language of his letter.—Read it—read it again, and further observe with what zeal he proposes to join these his traitor friends (their treasonable views of independence Mr. Howe states to be evident) in the preparatory efforts of faction, by conjointly writing in Fait's Magazine.

Now let us ask in what way has Mr. Howe's efforts been employed, *since the time of his correspondence with Mr. Chapman!* that is, during the last two years. Have they not been RIPENING. Must we not inevitably conclude that they have, if we again recur to his lessons upon rebellion extracted from the *Vindicator*, and published again in the *Novascotian* for the benefit of the people of his own Province? Let us keep our minds upon facts, and not be blinded by that *cleverness* for which Mr. Howe is said to be distinguished, and which he can with adroit insincerity occasionally bring to his aid.—While we owe a high and generous applause to talent exerted on the side of virtue, we should be cautiously guarded against the dishonesty and danger of superior abilities when arrayed in favor of bad principles.

And is this indeed, this sad predicament of Mr. Howe, one of the strong grounds of support chosen by New-Brunswick reformers? It would seem so, if we were to be guided by the praises bestowed in the last Courier upon his vindication. This would be a question of more moment, if these Reformers, so called, were important amongst us; but I verily believe it to be a little knot, paltry both in talents and numbers. It may nevertheless deserve some watchfulness: small poisons may become powerful by neglect: still oftener do they succeed by the assumption of a false name, as is attempted in this case. A genuine poison should not escape detection under the appearance of healthful nutriment.

As the champion of these petty reformers, may we not whisper a word in the ear of the Editor of the Courier: if he does not very scrupulously calculate *principal-ple*, might it not be worth his while, to reflect upon the growing tendency of things as likely to affect his pecuniary interest? Are there no symptoms of a returning spirit of Loyalty, more resembling the early zeal of this province, than the runaway listlessness which has suffered it to give place in too great a degree, to that Democracy which has so long been exclusively supported by the Courier?

The Constitutional rights of the Queen and the people are inseparable.—Mr. Chubb's reform Democracy is consistent with neither! And will it be long before this shall be distinctly seen and felt by the people?

Permit me to implore our friends, the men of honest politics in Nova Scotia, to measure the assumed loyalty of Mr. Howe by some approved standard. He indeed declares "the Queen has not in her whole Empire, subjects more devoted to her person and Government" than himself and his coadjutors: but is this any thing better than bold assertion? No, it is worse, coupled with his own showing; surely it is not less insincere than bold.

The wise statesmen before our day, the sages who lived about the period of 1688, conceived for the constitution of England, a plan which should combine the interests, the strength, and the wisdom of the monarchy, the aristocracy, and the democracy of the nation—uniting these powers and principles in due proportion under the classes of Kings, Lords, and Commons, so as to form a counterpoise, a system of strength and conservation, the very opposite to all schemes merely democratic, which is to concentrate all *effective power* in the popular branch, without check or balance, without counterpoise, by either King, or Lords, which democratic schemes have from Time immemorial ever produced weakness and all disorder. This conception was grand; but it was too high for human nature to sustain and practice. Those sages nevertheless, and many of their worthy successors, fondly dreamed that its stability would never end, considering what *ought to be*, rather than *what was likely to happen*. They did not know of that animal, *a patriot engendered by Democracy*, that grovelleth in darkness and pollution. Their historical knowledge without a doubt, had apprised them of the existence of such a creature, in all ages of the world; but they did not foresee our modern day of special light in which the imbecility of man's nature was to afford this creature of deception and filthiness, a wide field for its successful exertions.—Here was their mistake, the strongest support of their plan which they had virtuously deemed should remain imperishable, have soon passed unhappily away.

Many of our worthy predecessors in the noble imaginings, in the very Poetry of their statesmanship, have also conceived that our modern Sovereigns—particularly one like our present Queen, both amicable and gracious, are worthy of our respect and homage, as representatives of the time honored Race of our British Monarchs. Now does Mr. Howe's own drawing of his Loyalty, bear resemblance of an honest attachment to a Constitution of this historical description? or to a personage possessing these Royal claims to our love and duty, upon principles thus elevated? Assuredly it does not.—Then award to him that which he has shewn himself to deserve. Let him receive all the advantage of his own painting, that concoction of stains and discolourment, more worthless even than whitewash.

Will not the author of the Intrigue between "Mrs. Wanton and Mr. Hornsetter" afford Mr. Howe's politics another compliment from his sarcastic pen? His wit is beautifully effective when perceived from beneath its delicate veil, but it may be that all who ran will not at once read the design. The next blows of this writer, I hope will be laid on with all the bluntness of style and force of epithet requisite to make this high delinquent, this pseudo man of public virtue, feel their full weight and immediate effect. L.

January 3, 1838.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, JAN. 2.

The House upon its return, went into a Committee of the whole House, upon the Lieut. Governor's Speech; when the following Resolution was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Johnston:

Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that part of His Excellency's Speech, which relates to the treasonable and rebellious proceedings of a portion of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, and the mode and extent of the aid to be provided by this Province, in putting down the same, be referred to a Select Committee, to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

When we entered the House, just after the resolution had been introduced, we found Mr. Street addressing the Chairman. He said he thought the Resolution did not go sufficiently far.—It did not contain any manifestation of the House.—They had been informed by His Excellency in his opening Speech, that his object in calling the Legislature together, was to invite their attention to the disturbances which existed in Lower Canada, and leave to them the adoption of those measures which might be necessary, not only for the protection of this Province but for affording that aid which the people of this country might be disposed to grant, to their fellow subjects in Lower Canada, and for the support of the Royal authority there. The resolution merely contemplates the appointment of a Committee to report: without saying that they would respond to the appeal, made on behalf of the inhabitants of the sister Provinces. The conduct of the Militia of Upper Canada he said, called for an expression on the part of the House; but whether that was the proper time to bring the subject forward or when the House resumed, he was not quite certain.—Probably the latter course would be the best; and the Legislative Council should be called upon to join the House, in an expression of those feelings of admiration, which they entertained. He repeated, he thought the Resolution should go farther and as the Hon. Speaker had observed, there should not only be an expression of devoted and loyal feelings, but a tender of aid in case of necessity. And altho recent accounts from the Canadas, would induce a belief, that affairs had been brought to a favourable close, yet there should be no relaxing of efforts; there should be manifestation, which would prevent a second interruption of public tranquillity; and the disaffected portion of the people of Lower Canada should be taught, that the inhabitants of this Province would not join them in their revolutionary proceedings; but were determined to support the royal authority.

Mr. Brown said the mode of proceedings that had been adopted, was the usual one; as the various subjects which the Speech embraced, were always referred to Committees. That was the case with a subject of as great importance to the country—he meant the civil list: when a committee was appointed to bring in a Bill; the same course was pursued with that part of a former speech, which alluded to the fisheries, and was referred to the Committee on Trade. The merits of the subjects reccommended were thus discussed in Committee. He did not conceive it necessary at the present stage of the proceedings, to point out what was necessary to be done he believed there would be no difference of sentiment in the House upon the subject. With reference to the militia of Upper Canada, that subject might properly be brought before the House when it should have resumed. He approved of the Resolution, and considered the Committee were pursuing a proper course.

Mr. Wilmot agreed with the hon. member for Queen's that it was not requisite that the Resolution should enter into particulars. But if members entertained any peculiar views, let them express themselves, and let the subject be discussed. If members doubted the propriety of granting aid, let them come out—let them say so. The Resolution was a proper one; the answer to the Speech was couched in strong and decisive language, and the Committee would thus be put in possession of the sentiments of the House: and they would report by Bill or otherwise. There was another subject alluded to in the Speech, which he should like to see, taken up;—he referred to the death of His late Majesty. He hoped also the learned member from Kent, would be prepared with a resolution clothed in the most forcible and glowing language, in allusion to the gallant conduct of the Militia of Upper Canada. The language of sympathy gave strength to the heart; it would cheer and encourage a body of men, of whom he almost felt emulous. With reference to the Committee he would suggest that no repeal of the Militia Law should be recommended: for if the country lost that, the chance was they would not get so goodn one; and he for one should be opposed to its repeal.

Hon. Mr. Johnston said as a matter of course, the Committee would ask leave to sit again. He would add, while up, that he did not see any necessity for embodying in the Resolution, all that is to be done: because the Committee would naturally direct their attention, to that part of His Excellency's Speech, contemplated in the Resolution.

The Hon. Speaker was aware that there would be a difficulty, in passing an act to march the Militia into another Province. But an Act authorising the Executive to raise and march volunteers, might be passed; and it was proper it should be done. If a portion of the Militia should volunteer to go beyond the Province lines, the Lieut. Governor should be authorised to arm and equip them; whatever could be done with propriety ought to be performed: and probably three or four thousand persons might be found, who would volunteer their services; and the Executive should be authorised to avail himself of such a force. He hoped there would be no objection to giving him such power: but as to marching the militia out of the Province, it was not in the power of the Legislature to pass such a Bill.

Mr. Beardsley was happy to find the hon. Speaker taking a different view of the subject; he agreed with him, that they could not pass a Bill compelling the Militia to leave the Province.—The learned member for York had said, the answer to the Speech was couched in strong language; he thought at the time of passing it, that it went further than the House would be willing to go. It contained a pledge not only expressive of the sympathies of the people of this Province, towards the inhabitants of Upper and Lower Canada, but that it would afford efficient aid in defending them and fighting their battles. He was aware that the answer to a Speech was generally the echo, containing mere words of course, and which were not binding upon the House. It was on that account, that he did not rise and make any opposition to the Address, when it was before the committee. He doubted whether the Assembly could pass a law, compelling the Militia to march beyond the Provincial boundaries; and were such an act passed, if it did not meet with open resistance much dissatisfaction would be evinced. There could be no objection to volunteering; he saw no necessity for a law authorising the employment of volunteers, or the acceptance on the part of the Executive, of the voluntary services of individuals; that he thought might be brought into operation, without the enactments of law.

The House resumed.

Hon. Mr. Johnston moved, that a Committee be appointed to carry into effect the object of the Committee of the whole House, in accordance with the Resolution just passed, and a Committee was accordingly appointed.

Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill, for abolishing part of the oaths of office; he alluded to those portions of them which were directed against papal supremacy. He should explain himself more fully, when he brought in the Bill.

Mr. Woodward moved that an humble Address be presented to the Lieut. Governor, praying him to direct the officers of the customs at St. John, to furnish returns of the imports and exports of that port, and the out-bays; the amt. of duties paid under the Imperial acts, and the tonnage of vessels registered at the port; he also moved for similar Returns with reference to St. Andrews.

January 4.

The following are the Committees, which have been appointed during the present session:

Committee on Privileges—Messrs. Weldon, Allen, Street, Woodward and Wyer.

Committee on Roads—Hon. Messrs. Johnston, Brown, Wilson, Partelow, Hayward, L. A. Wilmot, Weldon, Freeze, End, Connell and Street.

Committee of Trade—Messrs. Woodward, Barlow, J. W. Wilmot, Stewart, Wyer, H. T. Partelow and Hon. Mr. Crane.

Committee to revise Rules—Messrs. Street, Fisher and Hill.

Committee to improve navigation of Bays, Rivers, &c.—Messrs. Jordan, L. A. Wilmot, End, Thompson, Fisher, Street, Palmer, McLeod and Connell.

Committee on Light Houses—Messrs. Wyer, Hannington, Barlow, Stewart, McLeod, Street and Weldon.

Committee on Finance—Messrs. Brown, Hon. Mr. Crane, Taylor, Woodward, End and Gilbert.

Committee on Agriculture—Messrs. Hannington, Jordan, Brown, McAlmon, Hayward, Gilbert, McLeod and Beardsley.

Committee on claims of Soldiers of the Revolutionary War—Messrs. Beardsley, End, Wyer, Wilson and Allen.

Committee on Petitions of Licenced Teachers—Messrs. Hill, Jordan, Hannington, Street and End.

Committe on Lumbering Interests—Messrs. Hayward, Taylor, H. T. Partelow, Stewart, Brown, Street, End and Connell.

Committee on Fisheries—Messrs Brown, Woodward, Weldon, Hannington and Barlow.

Committee on Petitions, relative to Charlotte County Savings Bank—Messrs. L. A. Wilmot, Woodward and the Hon. Mr. Crane.

Committee to carry into effect Resolution of the House, with reference to the Lieut. Governor's Speech—Messrs Johnston, Wyer, L. A. Wilmot, McLeod, Allen, Crane and Brown.

There was a slight omission in the Report of the title of the Bill, brought in by Mr. Beardsley, relative to the solemnization of Marriages, which we wish to correct—It should stand thus "A Bill to Repeal an Act: entitled "An Act to extend the privilege of solemnising marriage, to all Ministers or Teachers of the several religious congregations in this Province; and to provide for the further solemnization of Matrimony;" the last sentence having been inadvertantly left out in our former report.

Mr. PARTELOW upon leave given, brought in a Bill for Incorporating the St. John Mill Manufacturing Company, which was read a first time.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from sundry persons, praying that the line of road between Fredericton and St. Andrews, surveyed by Mr. Rainsford and others, might be opened. Some objection being made to the petition being referred to the Committee of Roads, because it also contained an application for money; Mr. Brown explained, that the petitioners lived on the old line of road: but many of them having accompanied the Surveyors and being sensible of the advantages, which would result from the proposed line, were desirous that it should be opened. The primary object of the petition was to have the road so opened; the application for money, is for the purpose of connecting the two lines of roads.

Mr. Hannington brought in a Bill to incorporate the Petiocdiac Wet Dock company.

Mr. Street brought in a Bill to protect the Gasperaux fishery in the harbour of Mirimichie.

Mr. Taylor presented a Petition from the Trustees of the Baptist Academy at Fredericton, stating the beneficial results which flowed from an institution, which is open to, and is encouraged by the members of every religious denomination; and praying for aid to assist in liquidating the debts of the Institution.

House adjourned.

January 5.

Several Bills before the House were read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Johnston stated, that the number of Directors which the Law at present required the chartered Banks to possess, was too large, and is productive of much inconvenience. He moved for leave therefore to bring in a Bill, giving them power to reduce the number. The motion was seconded by Mr. Partelow; and met the approbation of Mr. Wier. Mr. Johnston subsequently stated, that he should propose that the number of Directors be five—three to form a quorum.

Hon. Mr. Johnston stated that he was authorised by His Excellency to lay before the House: the following Despatch which he had received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

Downing Street, Sept. 21, 1837.

SIR,—I have received your Dispatch No. 24, of the 27th July, inclosing a copy of the Report of a Committee of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, on the subject of the salaries enjoyed by several officers borne on the civil list.

In answer, I have to acquaint you, that I am strongly impressed with the justice of the general principle, on which the House of Assembly proceed, in recommending that the Salaries of all Public officers below the Lieutenant Governor, should be assessed on a moderate and frugal scale. The observance of simple and economical habits of domestic expenditure, every where desirable, is in no place more important, than in new and rising colonies; nor is it easy to suppose a more injurious exception, than that which would enable the official servants of the Crown, to live in a style far exceeding that of the most wealthy members of the agricultural, commercial and professional classes.

I farther agree in the opinion, that the income of the Chief Justice, should exceed that of every public officer, with the exception of the Lieutenant Governor, since there is no other whose personal consideration it is so necessary to uphold.

In acting on these principles, Her Majesty's Government are encouraged by that respect for vested interests; which they consider it indespensible to observe. In the case of the Commissoner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General, that difficulty however is overcome, by the considerations mentioned in my dispatch of this date No. 24.

In the case of the Provincial Secretary, I perceive no escape from the difficulty: I am however prepared in behalf of Her Majesty's Government, to acquiesce in the reduction of the Provincial Secretary's income, on the first vacancy; and am of opinion that it might be properly fixed at the sum recommended by the House of Assembly.

With regard to the income of the Chief Justice, I concur with you in thinking, that the sum of £1200 currency per annum, proposed by the Assembly, is less than enough to sustain an officer of such rank, and charged with duties of such extreme importance; and that, if the Chief Justice is, as the Assembly propose, to act in the character of President of the Council, an additional allowance of £300 currency, per annum, would not exceed the reasonable remuneration of the united offices. This, however, is a question on which Her Majesty's Executive Government, would most anxiously decline any controversial discussion, because in fact there is no reason to doubt, that the Representatives of the People must be perfectly alive to the necessity of providing for the proper dignity of the Chief Justice, and of rendering him independent, not only in the tenure of his office, but in his domestic circumstances.

There is no other public officer, whose interests may be more safely confided to the Representatives of the People, because there are none whose functions are so intimately involved with the maintenance of every popular privilege and of all private rights. The just maintenance of so high an officer, should not be the subject of any discussion, which would seem to imply, either on the part of the Executive Government, or on that of the Assembly, the slightest shade of mistrust or jealousy. The question will be more likely to be brought to a satisfactory adjustment; by being disposed of in the spirit of unreserved mutual confidence.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) GLENELG.

Hon. Mr. Crane stated, that he had prepared certain Resolutions with reference to the conduct of the people of Upper Canada; and as he was anxious that they should express the sentiments of the House, and also pass with its unanimous consent, he should feel obliged to any gentleman, who would suggest such improvements as he might consider them to require. He then read the following Resolutions:

Resolved, unanimously, that the thanks of this Province, are due, and should be presented to Sir Francis Bond Head and the gallant Militia of Upper Canada, for their able, prompt and energetic suppression of the insurrection, which lately took place in the neighbourhood of Toronto.

Resolved unanimously, that the conduct of our fellow subjects in Upper Canada, on this memorable occasion, so fully in accordance with their former high spirit and character, affords a glorious example to the Sister Colonies; and cannot fail to quicken the zeal and animate the exertions, of every loyal heart in these colonies, in support and defence of the liberties they enjoy, under British laws and institutions.

Resolved, unanimously, that our fellow subjects in Upper Canada, may rest assured of the lively sympathy of the inhabitants of this Province, in their loyalty and patriotic ardour, and of our most zealous co-operation, in maintaining the Royal authority, and the inestimable advantages of our connexion with the mother country.

Resolved, unanimously, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit these Resolutions, to His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada.

Resolved, that the Legislative Council be requested to join in these Resolutions.

The resolutions then passed unanimously, and the Hon. Mr. Crane was requested to present them to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

January 6.

Hon. Mr. Johnston Chairman of the Committee appointed to take into consideration, the mode and extent of aid, which it would be desirable to afford the inhabitants of Lower Canada.—Reported that the Committee had prepared a Bill, which he asked leave to introduce; and he also moved that 50 copies should be struck off for the use of members.

The Bill is in amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act to repeal all the Laws now in force for the organization and regulation of the Militia, and to make further provision for the same."

The first section authorises the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief, to enrol and organise from the several Regiments of Militia in the Province, as many men as may voluntarily enlist themselves, not exceeding 1000 men.

The second section grants a bounty of two pounds ten shillings, to every man, on enrolling his name, and putting himself under the command of persons appointed by the Commander in Chief; and suspends the 35th section of the present Militia Law, during the continuance of the Act.

The third section grants the same pay and allowances, to the officers and men so enrolled, as are given to the officers and privates of Her Majesty's forces; and at the time of their discharge, they are to be allowed a certain number of days' pay, at the rate of fifteen miles per day, together with an additional bounty of two pounds ten shillings; which bounties are to be paid out of the Provincial treasury.

The fourth section authorises the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief, to march the said corps to any place in the British North American colonies; and subjects the officers and men to the same punishments and penalties, as are authorised by the Act of which that is an amendment.

The fifth section authorises the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief, in case such corps shall be sent out of the Province, to call out such portion of the Militia, as may be required to perform garrison duty; to be drafted by ballot, according to the 30th section of the Act now in force. And the 6th section authorises the acceptance of the services of Volunteers, in place of men so drawn.

The seventh section grants the same pay and allowances to the Militia so drafted, as shall be enjoyed by the aforesaid volunteer corps, at the rate of fifteen shillings per month, and not exceeding two pounds ten shillings for each man, to be paid in the same manner as the bounties.

The last section continues the Act for the space of two years, and permits the disbanding of such volunteer force as may be raised, within that time.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JANUARY 12, 1838.

The English Mail for December arrived at Halifax on Friday last by Her Majesty's packet *Alert*, after a fine passage of 29 days and reached this city on Wednesday morning by the Digby packet, bringing London dates to the 7th ult.

The British Parliament was opened on the 20th of November by Her Majesty the Queen in person, but no business of great importance had transpired at the latest dates. The principal election petitions were to be taken up early in February. Lord John Russel has declared his intention of opposing his Radical friends in their motions for *Triennial Parliaments* and the *Voting by Ballot*.

The London papers announce the appointment of Col. Arthur as Governor of Upper Canada, and who was preparing to leave England forthwith for his place of destination. The superceding such an indefatigable officer and popular Governor as Sir Francis Bond Head, at this critical juncture of affairs in that Province, will be felt as a severe grievance by all its Loyal inhabitants. Sir Francis has been the happy means of effecting good order and tranquillity, and his upright and impartial administration of the government has secured to him a good name.

The 93rd regiment at Cork, were ordered to proceed forthwith for Halifax, Nova-Scotia.

THE CORONATION.—The English papers announce that the Coronation of Queen Victoria is expected to take place in the month of June next, and is to be solemnized with surprising magnificence.

If the American Newspapers *can be credited*, they prove by their statements, that their own subjects have openly violated the laws of nations, and by doing so, have involved their government into a serious difficulty with the British government. For several weeks past, they have exultingly published to the world, that their citizens in great numbers, had joined the rebel standard of McKenzie against the British government in Canada, had taken forcible possession of a British Island, which they were fortifying under a foreign flag, and had bid defiance to all British authority and British force to dispossess them. The inhabitants of Buffalo and neighbouring American townships, were furnishing them with arms, ammunition and provisions, and had called Public meetings of their Citizens for the purpose of aiding the rebels with whom the Americans had joined to supplant the British Government in the Canadas!! Those are facts, which the American government cannot now have the hardihood to deny or to dissemble; and we trust that the British Minister at Washington, whose duty it is, will not be slow to demand from that government full satisfaction and reparation for the insult offered, and the violation committed by American subjects against the British nation. This unprovoked insult to the British government, we hope, will not be permitted to pass so easily, as the Americans imagine; this violation of treaties must be answered for by the American Executive, and the British minister will not be cajoled with the *mere issuing of Executive orders* to Governors of petty States, who lack the will, and have not the power to obey them.

The gallant 43d and 85th Regiments had arrived safely at Quebec. On their march thither they experienced much cold weather, the theremometer being generally 22 degress below zero, and had fallen as low as 30 degrees while on their march. We are happy to find that they experienced much kindness from the inhabitants on the route, and especially from the warm-hearted Priests, who gave up their houses for the accommodation of the troops.

Quebec is fully prepared in every way for a siege, if called upon, and the streets of that fine city are crowded with loyal volunteers. It was expected that the 43d would move immediately to Chambly, and probably from thence to Upper Canada.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.—It is stated that the Legislature will empower the Executive to raise a volunteer force of 1600 men, giving a bounty of £2 10s. each, fifteen shillings per month while embodied, and a further sum of £2 10s. each on their being disbanded. This is a noble act of our Provincial Legislature, and will be applauded by every loyal subject.

The Debates of the Assembly reported by Mr. Blatch, are published daily at Fredericton by Mr. Simpson at the Royal Gazette Office. The debates are also reported by Mr. Ward, and published by him semi-weekly at the Sentinel Office, Fredericton.

Her Majesty's ship Cornwallis is hourly expected to arrive here with the residue of the 34th Regiment, and a part of the 65th from Halifax. It is also stated that the 34th regiment will proceed forthwith to Canada.

ANNAPOLIS, Nova-Scotia.—We are informed that the loyal inhabitants of this ancient Township in expectation of her Majesty's troops passing through that quarter, had provided a large number of sleighs and other vehicles to aid them on their journey, and as a further ebullition of loyal feeling had burnt the effigy of Mr. patriot Howe.

HALIFAX, January 5.—H. Majesty's Packet Alert arrived this forenoon, 29 days from Falmouth.

Parliament met on the 15th November; Mr. Abercrombie was unanimously elected speaker.

The City Dinner passed off without any thing to disturb its harmony and magnificence.

A Dinner was given to Mr. O'Connell, at Stockport; 2000 persons attended.

The French elections have terminated without any alterations of consequence.

Don Carlos, in a deplorable situation, had crossed the Ebro.

The King of Hanover has dissolved the States and set aside the constitution of 1833.

The Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament is of a general character. Allusion is made to Canada; but sentiments on this subject would be much effected by subsequent intelligence.

A Regiment, the 23d, we believe, were under orders for Nova Scotia.

The Session of Parliament opened on the 20th Nov., on which day the Right Hon. James Abercromby was re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons without opposition. Sir Robert Peel spoke very handsomely of Mr. Abercromby in the few remarks which he made, in the course of which he frankly acknowledged that if even he had proposed a second candidate he was aware that he would have been in a minority. We hope that this may be regarded as an omen of the course of events during the whole Session.

After the Speaker had been elected, the swearing in of members commenced, and continued till Saturday. The business of Parliament was opened on Monday by the following Speech from the Throne, delivered by the Queen in person.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have thought it right to assemble you for the transaction of public business at the earliest convenient period after the dissolution of the late Parliament.

"It is with great satisfaction that I have received from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate and maintain with me the relations of amity, and I rejoice in the prospect that I shall be able to promote the best interests of my subjects by securing to them the advantages of the peace.

"I lament that civil war still afflicts the kingdom of Spain. I continue to exercise with fidelity the engagements of my Crown with the Queen of Spain, according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance.

"I have directed a Treaty of Commerce, which I have concluded with the United Republic of Peru and Bolivia, to be laid before you, and I hope soon to be able to communicate to you similar results of my negotiations with other powers.

"I recommend to your consideration the state of the Province of Lower Canada.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

"The demise of the Crown renders it necessary that a new provision should be made for the Civil List. I place unreservedly at your disposal those hereditary revenues which were transferred to the public by my immediate predecessor, and I have commanded that such papers as may be necessary for the full examination of this subject shall be prepared, and laid before you. Desirous that the expenditure in this as in every other department of the Government, should be kept within due limits, I feel confident that you will gladly make adequate provision for the support of the honor and dignity of the Crown.

"The estimates for the services of next year are in course of preparation, and will be laid before you at the accustomed period. I have directed that the utmost economy should be enforced in every branch of the public expenditure.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The external peace and domestic tranquility which at present happily prevail are very favorable for the consideration of such measures of reformation and amendment as may be necessary and expedient, and your attention will naturally be directed to that course of legislation which was interrupted by the necessary dissolution of the last Parliament.

"The result of the inquiries which have been made into the condition of the poor in Ireland has been already laid before Parliament, and it will be your duty to consult whether it may not be safe and wise to establish by law some well regulated means of relief for the destitute in that country.

"The Municipal Government of the cities and towns in Ireland calls for better regulation.

"The laws which govern the collection of the tithe composition in Ireland require revision and amendment. Convinced that the better and more effectual administration of justice is amongst the first duties of a Sovereign, I request your attention to those measures which will be submitted to you for the improvement of the law.

"You cannot but be sensible of the deep importance of these questions which I have submitted to you, and of the necessity of treating them in that spirit of impartiality and justice which affords the best hope of bringing them to a happy and useful termination. In meeting this Parliament, the first time that it has been elected under my authority, I am anxious to declare my confidence in your loyalty and wisdom. The early age at which I am called to the Sovereignty of this kingdom, renders it a more imperative duty that, under Divine Providence, I should place my reliance upon your cordial cooperation, and upon the love and affection of all my people."

HOUSE OF COMMONS—DEC. 2.

LOWER CANADA.—Mr. Leader wished to put a question to the noble lord (J. Russell). He wished to know if within the last six months any increase of troops had taken place in Lower Canada. He wished also to know if Lord Gosford had made any application for additional troops, and, if so, what the cause of that application was. He wished to know if there had been any increase in the amount of desertions amongst the British troops in Lower Canada within that period; and, lastly, when the noble lord intended to bring forward his measure regarding Lower Canada.

Lord John Russell was afraid his answers would hardly prove satisfactory to the hon. member. With respect to the first question, namely, whether troops had within the last six months, been sent into Lower Canada, he could answer that a regiment had been sent from New-Brunswick to Lower Canada, which Lord Gosford had been authorised to call for. With respect to the question of whether there was any application for an increased force to be sent to Lower Canada, he must at present decline answering it. With respect to the desertion of soldiers belonging to her Majesty's troops in that country, he was not aware of any having taken place, although he believed the utmost pains had been taken by seditious persons in that colony to induce them to do so—(cheers from the opposition). With respect to the last question, as to the time when any measures would be brought forward by the government, his only answer was, that upon that subject he could not state any positive determination of the government. He could state what the present opinion of goverument was, but it was liable to be varied by the information which was to be received from Canada. Whatever they might feel bound in justice to do, her Majesty's government were deeply persuaded that it was their duty to support in Canada the cause of those who were well affected to the crown of this country—(much cheering from the opposition).

HEAD-QUARTERS, Fredericton, Jan. 9.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-chief has been pleased to order that the Ensigns of the Saint John city Rifle Battalion shall have the rank of second Lieutenants, and be designated as such.

The commission of Lieutenant S. K. Foster, of the Artillery, attached to this Battalion, to be antedated, 25th April, 1834, and he is to take precedence of Lieutenants N. W. Wallop and F. A. Wiggins.

Saint John City Rifle Battalion.

Lieutenant Thomas B. Millidge, to be captain, vice Charles Tisdale, removed from the Province.

Ensign Charles Gallagher, to be Lieutenant, vice Millidge, dated 9th January, 1838.

Ensign Thomas Wallace, to be Lieutenant, vice Justus Wetmore, removed from the city, dated 10th January.

James M'Donald, gent. to be 2d Lieutenant, 9th January.

Thomas G. Tisdale, gent. to be 2d Lieutenant, 10th January.

George F. Wilmot, gent. to be 2d Lieutenant, 11th January.

1st Battalion Carleton Militia.

George W. Cleary, gent. to be captain of a Rifle company: John B. Venning, gent. to be 1st Lieutenant, 9th January, 1838: James Segee, gent. to be 1st Lieutenant, 10th January, 1838: Samuel S. Grosvenor to be 2d Lieutenant, 9th January: Sherman A. Curman, to be Paymaster, with the rank of captain, 9th January, 1838.

From private letters from Quebec of the 2d inst. we learn that the last division of the 43d Regiment arrived there the previous day, and that the 1st division of the 85th Regiment were then crossing the river opposite the city, all in good health & spirits.

The Quebec Gazette of the 29th ultimo says, we are glad to hear that throughout the whole of the French Canadian settlements on the south shore, they were received with that good feeling and hospitality which distinguished the inhabitants in the winter of 1812-13, when Canada was reinforced by the 104th Regiment from the same quarter. The march from Fredericton, 350 miles, has been performed in about 20 days, but great part of the way in winter carriages.

The ice-bridge on the St. Lawrence, at Caronge, gave way last night, having held since the 23d inst.

Upper Canada papers inform us that the Hon. Judge M'Lean has been dispatched by His Excellency Sir F. B. Head, to Washington, to remonstrate against the hostile occupation of Navy Island by a party of citizens of the United States, and generally on the armaments fitting out in the American frontier towns to disturb the peace of Upper Canada.—*Royal Gazette.*

HALIFAX, January 3.—Arrived, yesterday, Her Majesty's ship Cornwallis, Captain Sir Richard Grant, from Barbados and Grenada, with the 65th Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Senior. The Regiment numbers 470 men.

[*From the Toronto Patriot, Dec. 15th.*]

Since our last the Home District has been constantly scoured by parties of horse and foot, in search of the assassins, some hundreds of whom are now in durance in this city; a good portion of them however it is supposed, for want of opportunity are guiltless of any enormity, and by the General Order signed by Judge Jones it is prohibited to take any more but by warrant from the Civil Authorities, except the principal villains. From the reports of those returned from the country the distress and lamentation on account of absent husbands, fathers, and brothers, is truly heart-rending. A Commission is now sitting, for the investigation of every particular case, and undoubtedly many will be immediately released, and wetrust will be admonished hereafter to live unsuspected lives; meanwhile no one will be allowed to retain any kind of offensive weapons, whose character is at all doubtful. M'Kenzie has escaped to Buffalo, where he has been haranguing at a public meeting, soliciting aid from the "freemen of the American Republic" to assist him in his project to cut the throats of the Queen's peaceable subjects in Canada, promising them *lands and the plunder of the Bank of Upper Canada,*—"which," said he, "was never known to have so much money in it before." We hear that he excited much enthusiasm among the free citizens of Buffalo, who were impatient to get the fine lands, mad for the plunder of the U. C. Bank, and thirsty for the blood of the wretched slaves who were debased enough to live in peace under the oppressive Government of the Queen of Great Britain; and a thousand volunteers were instantly ready to march with their rifles a-cock, to knock the fetters from the enslaved blood-thirsty Jacobins, and murder all the "degenerate who were content to live under the tyrannical British Government." Most of the volunteers having no rifles, and since the robbery of the British merchants and bankers has ceased, and the open credit accounts in London all closed, no money to buy them, the "first people in the place" generously "offered to subscribe to purchase them." We are well prepared on the Niagara frontier to punish every assassin who dare set his foot on our territory. The Traveller has again returned from Kingston with an abundant supply of artillery and small arms, with a modicum of Congreve Rockets, and amunition. Mr. McLeod, Sub-Sheriff of the Niagara District, happened to be in Buffalo at the time of the plunder mania, who being seen by McKenzie, was pointed out to his adherents as a Spy, (a Spy in a friedly land!) and immediately a pack of Judge Lynch's bloodhounds sought his life, and it was with exceeding difficulty he escaped—fifty dollars having been offered for his apprehension!!! WELL DONE BUFFALO!!!!!!

From the Gore District we have had various rumors,—one is, that the most infamous of villains, Duncombe, from 250 men whom he had first induced to arm, is now surrounded by only 30. A thousand good men and true are looking out for him, who will undoubtedly either catch or drive him to perish in the wilderness.

John G. Parker was brought here last night, in irons, from Hamilton. Two of the Lesslies, have been arrested, and their papers seized. These kind of seizures are specially valuable—they make us acquainted with the assassins inArk for our blood. It is said, one of Duncombe's chief Officers (second in command) has fallen off his horse and broken his back.

We learn from Stanstead, that Marcus Child, Esq. who, for a seat in Parliament, changed his politics, worshipped at the shrine of Papineau, and swallowed wholesale the 92 resolutions, has been dismissed from his situation as Postmaster, and P. Hubbard, Esq., appointed in his place. Such a step was long looked for, and now that it has taken place, it seems to create general satisfaction.—*Gazette.*

Information was received last evening, via Buffalo, of the landing of from 150 to 200 loyalists at Schlosser, on the American side, and of the destination by them of the American steamer Caroline by fire. Twenty-two passengers, who had cut its her from Buffalo, and preferred sleeping on land to going on shore, were burnt up with the steamer. These were not soldiers, but persons travelling for business or pleasure. The royalists crossed under cover of night, and were not seen by the patriots on Navy Island, and after accomplishing their work of death, re-crossed to the British side. The steamer was cut adrift after being set on fire, and was carried over the Falls. At the last accounts, the loyalists were landing on Grand Island, on the American side. All Buffalo was in great excitement.

☞ We copy the above from Messrs. Tepliff's bulletin, without knowing any thing of the source from whence it was obtained. The same information was also received at the Mechanics' Reading Room. We have strong doubts of its correctness, and think that it is in many respects improbable.—*Boston Courier.*

We have been informed but do not vouch for the truth of the report, that Mr. Lafontaine, M. P. P. of this city, who has not been seen in town for some weeks, has gone to England.—Dr. Cote and other rebels are said to have lately, held a public meeting at Chazy in the State of New York, which turned out a complete failure. The Dr. was the only speaker on the occasion, and the meeting separated without passing any resolutions. The Doctor proposes it is stated, to go to Buffalo, with the view of joining the rebel force of Mackenzie. The people of the northern parts of the States, it is pretty plain have got tired of the agitation of the rebels and begin to exhibit symptoms of lukewarmness in their cause which is far from being gratifying to the hopes of the treasonable refugees.—*Montreal Gazette.*

By the following advertisement, which we find in the *Toronto Patriot*, it appears that a thousand men are immediately to be embodied for permanent service in Upper Canada till July, 1838:—

Wanted, for Her Majesty's service, one thousand able-bodied men, to serve in a Regiment of Incorporated Militia, until 1st July, 1838, subject to the Militia Laws of this Province for the time being and to receive the same pay and rations as the volunteers in Lower Canada.

In addition to which, the following articles of clothing will be issued at the public expense