Do. Duties from Auction Sales,	1,500	0	0
Do. Receipts from Officers of Her Majesty's Customs,	12,000	0	0
	£121,292	16	9
Amount of unpaid Warrants in the Treasury, £27,000			
Do. of Appropriations last year, for which Warrants have not issued,	2,500	29,500	0 0
Probable available amount for Appropriations at the present Session,	£91,792	16	9

"The above available amount is of course exclusive of £40,000 funded on Provincial account from the proceeds of the Casual and Territorial Revenues

"Respectfully submitted.

"*Message to the House of Assembly, 26th Feb. 1839.*

"J. HARVEY, *Lt. Governor.*

"The Lieutenant Governor informs the House of Assembly, that circumstances having rendered necessary the calling out, for actual service, of a portion of the Militia, he has ordered drafts to be made of eight hundred and fifty men, to be held in readiness as emergencies may require. Of these, about five hundred are now actually embodied, for whose pay and subsistence immediate provision is requisite. The Lieutenant Governor therefore recommends to the House to make temporary provision for this service, to be available until further arrangements can be made by Her Majesty's Government.

"J. H."

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Johnston,

Ordered, That the aforegoing Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, upon the subject of making temporary provision for the Militia service, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions from Alexander Campbell, John Marks, George M. Porter, Neil D. Shaw, and Beverley Robinson, relating to the relinquishment of certain lands, purchased from the Crown to report thereon, submitted their report, which he read, and handed the same in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration the Petitions of Alexander Campbell, and others, setting forth that they were the purchasers of extensive tracts of Crown Land, and having severally paid large sums towards the purchase money of the same, pray to be allowed to forfeit the sums so paid, that the lands may revert to the Crown and their bonds be cancelled, beg leave to report:

"That in the opinion of your Committee, some general measure should be adopted for the settlement or recovery of the respective Government claims, and that previous public notice should be given to that effect. They would therefore respectfully recommend, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to order that no legal proceedings be at present commenced against any of the Petitioners or other persons similarly situated; but that all persons desiring to forfeit any sum or sums of money already paid, and to relinquish to the Government their respective claims to the several tracts of land so purchased, may be allowed to appear and set forth their intentions by Petition before this House on or before the tenth day of the ensuing Session, and that the House should then take up the whole matter, and dispose of the same by Legislative enactment.

"Respectfully submitted.

JAMES BROWN, Junior.
GEORGE S. HILL,
I. WOODWARD.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Crane,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to arrange the distribution of the School Books, imported by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to the different Counties in this Province.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Crane, Mr. End, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Wyer, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Rankin and Mr. Connell, be a Committee for that purpose.

The Honorable Mr. Crane, from the Committee appointed on the 18th January last, to report upon the subject recommended by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in his Speech at the opening of the Session, relative to the Great Road to Quebec, submitted their Report, which he read, and handed the same in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Select Committee to whom was referred that part of the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor which relates to the Great Road to Quebec, in connexion with the line of Steam Packets contemplated to be established between Great Britain and Halifax, report:

"That deeply impressed with the great importance of the projected arrangement, the Committee entered into an elaborate investigation of the means by which the views of Her Majesty's Government should be most promptly carried into effect, and recommend to the favorable consideration of the House that part of the Great Road which lies between Fredericton and the North River in Westmorland County, by the route already explored, crossing the Salmon River at the head of the Grand Lake.

"From the information furnished to your Committee, it appears that the inhabitants of the County of Westmorland are not agreed as to the best route from the North River to the Province of Nova Scotia, your Committee, therefore, beg leave to refer the subject to the consideration of the House.

"The Committee have also had under consideration the improvement of that part of the line which lies between Fredericton and Lower Canada; opinions are conflicting as to the most eligible route, and it involves certain interests which will come more properly under the consideration of the House. But your Committee having had before them the result of a recent exploration, made with a view to change the Post road to Woodstock to the west side of the River Saint John, recommend that the usual appropriation for that Road be materially increased.

British News.

HOUSE OF LORDS, February 5.

The doors leading to the galleries and body of the House of Lords were, as usual, on the occasion of the opening of Parliament, thrown open at twelve o'clock, and all the seats reserved for Ladies who had been favoured with tickets from the Lord Chamberlain were filled in about half an hour. Most of the Ladies in the body of the House were in mourning, but there was a sprinkling of other colours, with Court plumes and diamonds, which gave a pleasing variety to the brilliant spectacle.

The Throne and Canopy appeared to have been regilt, and a carpet of a very rich and beautiful pattern, similar to that used at the Coronation, was placed [illegible] leading to the Throne.

At one [illegible] seats appropriated to Peeresses in the [illegible] House were occupied, and Sir Aug[illegible] performed his onerous duties w[illegible]ly, had much difficulty in preventing [illegible]ents upon the front benches reserved for the Peers. Lord Wynford was the first Peer who entered the House. He appeared to walk with great difficulty, and required the support of two persons to conduct him to his seat. The Duke of Somerset, the Marquis of Sligo, Earl Ripon the Earl of Devon, Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Duke of Cambridge, were among the first Peers who took their seats.

At half-past one o'clock several of the Judges in their state robes entered the House and took their states on the cross benches in front of the Woolsack.

The space railed off for the Foreign Ambassadors was completely packed, and presented the usual brilliant display of orders, decorations, and showey uniforms.

We do not recollect any similar occasion on which the House was so crowded in every part. A number of Peeresses, who could not obtain seats, were obliged to stand in the window recesses and behind the seats in the side gallery.

At a quarter past two, the firing of guns and the distant shouts of the populace announced the arrival of the Royal Procession; and shortly afterwards her Majesty entered the House. She was preceded by the Heralds and the Great Officers of State, including Lord Melbourne with the Sword of State, the Earl of Shaftesbury with the Cap of Maintenance, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Errol, the Lord Chancellor, &c. Her Majesty, who was attended by her Ladies in Waiting and Pages of Honour, wore her Crown, and a splendid robe of white satin, richly trimmed with gold lace. Her earrings, necklace, and stomacher were composed of magnificent brilliants. After taking her seat on the Throne, the crimson velvet state mantle was placed upon her shoulders, and having desired the Peers and Peeresses, who had risen on her entrance to be seated, the Usher of the Black Rod was directed to summon the House of Commons to the Bar.

During the pause which here took place her Majesty conversed with Lord Melbourne, who stood on her left hand. She looked pale, and it appeared to us that the Crown was rather large for her head, covering her forehead, and destroying much of the expression of her face. Lord Melbourne seemed in good health and spirits, and previously to her Majesty's entrance laughed and joked with several of the Peers and Peeresses.

The Speaker, in his State robes, accompanied by as many Members as could be crowded into the space below the bar, having presented himself, and bowed to the Queen, the Lord Chancellor on his knee presented the speech, which her Majesty read in her usual clear and impressive manner as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I rejoice to meet you again in Parliament. I am particularly desirous of recurring to your advice and assistance at a period when many matters of great importance demand your serious and deliberate attention.

I continue to receive from Foreign Powers gratifying assurances of the desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations.

I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria a Treaty of Commerce, which, I trust, will extend and improve the intercourse between my subjects and those of the Emperor.

I have also concluded a Treaty of the same kind with the Sultan, calculated to place the commercial relations between my dominions and the Turkish Empire upon a better and more secure footing.

I have directed copies of those Treaties to be laid before you.

I have been engaged, in concert with Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, in negociations, with a view to final settlement of the difference between Holland and Belgium.

A definitive treaty of peace, founded upon anterior arrangements, which have been acceded to by both parties, has, in consequence, been proposed to the Dutch and Belgian Governments. I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Dutch Government has already signified to the Conference its acceptance of that treaty, and I trust that a similar announcement from the Belgian Government will put an end to that disquietude which the present unsettled state of these affairs has necessarily produced.

The warranty of the five Allied Powers affords satisfactory security for the preservation of peace.

I lament the continuance of the civil war in Spain which engages my anxious and undiminished attention.

Differences which have arisen have occasioned the retirement of my Minister from the Court of Teheran. I indulge, however, the hope of learning that a satisfactory adjustment of these differences will allow of the re-establishment of my relations with Persia upon their former footing of friendship.

Events connected with the same differences have induced the Governor-General of India to take measures for protecting British interests in that quarter of the world, and to enter into engagements, the fulfilment of which may render military operations necessary. For this purpose such preparations have been made as may be sufficient to resist aggressions from any quarter, and to maintain the integrity of my Eastern dominions.

The Reform and Amendment of the Municipal Corporations of Ireland are essential to the interest of that part of my dominions.

It is also urgent that you should apply yourselves to the prosecution and completion of those measures which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Established Church and of confirming its hold upon the affection and respect of my people.

The better enforcement of the law, and the more speedy administration of justice, are of the first importance to the welfare of the community; and I feel assured that you will be anxious to devote yourselves to the examination of the measures which will be submitted to you for the purpose of attaining these beneficial results.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I have directed the annual Estimates to be prepared and laid before you.

Adhering to the principles of economy, which it is my desire to enforce in every department of the State, I feel it my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service. I fully rely on your loyalty and patriotism to maintain the efficiency of those Establishments, which are essential to the strength and security of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to inform you that, throughout the whole of my West India Possessions, the period fixed by law for the final and complete Emancipation of the Negroes has been anticipated by Acts of the Colonial Legislatures; and that the transition from the temporary system of Apprenticeship to entire freedom has taken place without any disturbance of public order and tranquillity. Any measures which may be necessary, in order to give full effect to this great and beneficial change, will, I have no doubt, receive your careful attention.

I have to acquaint you with deep concern that the province of Lower Canada has again been disturbed by insurrection, and that hostile incursions have been made into Upper Canada by certain lawless inhabitants of the United States of North America. These violations of the public peace have been promptly suppressed by the valour of my forces and the loyalty of my Canadian subjects. The President of the United States has called upon the citizens of the Union to abstain from proceedings so incompatible with the friendly relations which subsist between Great Britain and the United States.

I have directed full information upon all these matters to be laid before you, and I recommend the present state of these provinces to your serious consideration. I rely upon you to support my firm determination to maintain the authority of my Crown, and I trust that your wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure to those parts of my empire the benefit of internal tranquility, and the full advantages of their own great natural resources.

I have observed with pain the persevering efforts which have been made, in some parts of the country, to excite my subjects to disobedience and resistance to the law, and to recommend dangerous and illegal practices. For the counteraction of all such designs I depend upon the efficacy of the law which it will be my duty to enforce—upon the good sense and right disposition of my people—upon their attachment to the principles of justice, and their abhorrence of violence and disorder.

I confidently commit all these great interests to your wisdom, and I implore Almighty God to assist and prosper your counsels.

Her Majesty and her attendants then retired in the same order in which they had entered the House.

The Gallery was re-opened at a Quarter to Five o'clock.

The attendance of Peers was more numerous than usual, at so early an hour.

Among the Peers who were first in their places, were Earl Durham and the Duke of Wellington.

The number of Opposition Peers then present, was much greater than that of the Ministerial. Not one of the Ministers had made their appearance.

At Five o'clock the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack.

Earl Lovelace, the Noble Lord who would move the Address, and Lord Lyndhurst were at that time in the House. The Duke of Cambridge was also present. The Earl of Lovelace, together with Lord Vernon, the seconder of the Address, wore their respective uniforms as Lord Lieutenants, of Counties. Earl Durham took his seat on the back bench of all near the bar, and behind one of the stoves, exactly *vis-a-vis* to the position occupied by Lord Lyndhurst Lord Brougham entered the House shortly after five.

Upon the Lord Chancellor's commencing to read her Majesty's Gracious Speech.

The Earl of DURHAM rose and said—My Lords I have a question to put to the Noble Viscount at the head of her Majesty's Government previous to the reading of her Majesty's Speech.—(Some Noble Lord, we believe, whispered that it was not in order.) I believe, my Lords, I am in order.

Lord BROUGHAM—Hear, hear—no doubt of it.

Earl of DURHAM—My Lords, I wish to ask the Noble Viscount when it is his intention to lay upon the table that information respecting the affairs of Canada which has been referred to in her Majesty's Speech?

Lord MELBOURNE—My Lords, that information will be laid before your Lordships almost immediately: but part of that information was of such a nature, that it could not be laid upon the table by the authority of Ministers, until Ministers themselves had the opportunity of examining into its contents.

The Earl of DURHAM—My Lords, my observation referred to the Report I presented as Lord High Commissioner, and the dispatches I addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. I understood that they would be laid upon the table to-day. I am aware that not a very long time has elapsed since Ministers were put in possession of them, but I think a sufficient period to enable them to judge whether they should form a portion of the information to be communicated to the House or not. I do not ask them for any decision upon it, but I should hope that the report would be placed upon the table at the earliest possible period, confident as I am that it will show I have redeemed the pledges which I gave in this House, and that I have zealously discharged my duty to my Sovereign and to my country.

Lord MELBOURNE—The dispatches will be laid upon the table without delay. The report it is the intention of Ministers to lay upon the table, but that report was only received in form at the Colonial-office yesterday evening, and the apendix has not even yet been received, and it is necessary that the ministry should have some time to consider it before they, upon their own responsibility, lay it before the House.—(Cries of "Hear, hear, hear.") There is no intention whatever to withold that report or any other information which, when it is laid upon the table of the House, will no doubt amply answer the description which the Noble Lord has given of it.

Earl of DURHAM My Lords, I beg it may be understood that though only a few hours may have elapsed since members had an opportunity of reading the report officially signed, that yet the proof-sheets of that report have been in their possession since Thursday last.

Lord BROUGHAM—My Lords, nothing can be more certain than both parties have acquitted themselves in the most honourable manner. Ministers cannot be expected to lay papers before the House which they have not had time to consider; and, on the other hand, nothing can be more honourable and natural than the anxiety of my Noble Friend behind me (Earl Durham) that the earliest opportunity should be given to the country to judge of his statements.

Wreck of the Hercules.—During the greater part of Tuesday, the wind blew fiercely from the northeast. On Wednesday it increased considerably, the wind veering to the northwest, and during the greater part of the night a severe gale prevailed. An unfortunate vessel, the Hercules, from Maryport, was making for this port, whither she was coming to receive a cargo, previous to her sailing for Sierra Leone. She was overtaken in the gale on Wednesday night, and thrown on the shore opposite Leasowe. All hands on board, we deeply regret to say, perished. The vessel has since entirely gone to pieces. The number of persons on board has not yet been positively ascertained—they probably amount to ten or twelve. On her Sierra Leone voyage she would have carried a crew of four or five and twenty. The first tidings of this new and frightful disaster were communicated by the captain of the Lion, from Glasgow, whose vessel, during the same gale, was thrown on shore at the Red Nose, opposite New-Brighton. The crew of the Lion were saved; but the vessel is greatly injured, and her cargo damaged. The Captain immediately proceeded to the house of Mr. George Atherton, at New Brighton, and informed him of the wreck of a square-rigged vessel, off Leasowe. This proved to be the unfortunate Hercules, which the captain of the Lion passed during the gale, but notwithstanding her great distress, was unable to afford any assistance. Mr. Atherton left his house about four o'clock this morning, for the purpose of rendering assistance; but from the state of the weather, and the fury of the gale, the vessel could not be seen. At daylight, it was discovered that assistance was useless; she had gone to pieces, and not a single creature escaped. In the course of a day or two some further particulars will, probably, transpire respecting this melancholy event, and the exact loss of lives by which it has been accompanied. —*Liverpool Courier, Feb. 6.*

United States.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate of the United States:—

I lay before Congress several despatches from His Excellency the Governor of Maine, with enclosures, communicating certain proceedings of the Legislature of that State, and a copy of the reply of the Secretary of State, made by my direction, together with a note from H. S. Fox, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, with the answer of the Secretary of State to the same.

It will appear from those documents that a numerous band of lawless and desperate men, chiefly from the adjoining British Provinces, but without the authority or sanction of the Provincial Government had trespassed upon that portion of the territory in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, which is watered by the river Aroostook, and claimed to belong to the State of Maine; and that they had committed extensive depredations there by cutting and destroying a very large quantity of timber. It will further appear that the Governor of Maine, having been officially apprized of the circumstance, had communicated it to the Legislature, with a recommendation of such provisions, in addition to those already existing by law, as would enable him to arrest the course of said depredations, disperse the trespassers, and secure the timber which they were about carrying away: that in compliance with a resolve of the Legislature, passed in pursuance of his recommendation, His Excellency had despatched the Land Agent of the State, with a force deemed adequate to that purpose, to the scene of the alledged depredations, who, after accomplishing a part of his duty, was seized by a band of the trespassers, at a house claimed to be within the jurisdiction of Maine, whether he had repaired for the purpose of meeting and consulting with the Land Agent of the Province of New Brunswick, and conveyed as a prisoner to Fredericton, in that Province, together with two other citizens of the State, who were assisting him in the discharge of his duty.

It will also appear that the Governor and Legislature of Maine, satisfied that the trespassers had acted in defiance of the laws of both countries, learning that they were in possession of arms, and anticipating (correctly as the result has proved) that persons of their reckless and desperate character would set at naught the authority of the magistrates, without the aid of a strong force, had authorized the sheriff, and the officer appointed in the place of the land agent, to employ, at the expense of the State, an armed posse, who had proceeded to the scene of these depredations, with the view to the entire dispersion, or arrest of the trespassers and the protection of the public property.

The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in calling upon the Governor of Maine for the recall of the land agent and his party from the disputed territory, and the British Minister in making a similar demand upon the Government of the United States proceed upon the assumption that an agreement exists between the two nations conceding to Great Britain, until the final settlement of the boundary question, exclusive possession of, and jurisdiction over, the territory in dispute. The important bearing which such an agreement, if it existed, would have upon the condition and interests of the parties, and the influence it might have upon the adjustment of the dispute, are too obvious to allow the error upon which this assumption seems to rest to pass for a moment without correction. The answer of the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox's note, will show the ground taken by the Government of the United States upon this point. It is believed that all the correspondence which has passed between the two Governments upon this subject has already been communicated to Congress, and is now on their files. An abstract of it, however, hastily prepared, accompanies this communication. It is possible that in thus abridging a voluminous correspondence, commencing in 1825 and continuing to a very recent period, a portion may have been accidentally overlooked; but it is believed that nothing has taken place which would materially change the aspect of the question as therein presented. Instead of sustaining the assumption of the British functionaries that correspondence disproves the existence of any such agreement.

The State of Maine had a right to arrest the depredations complained of; it belonged to her to judge of the exigency of the occasion calling for her interference; and it is presumed that had the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick been correctly advised of the nature of the proceedings of the State of Maine, he would not have regarded the transaction as requiring on his part any resort to force. Each party claiming a right to the territory, and hence to the exclusive jurisdiction over it, it is manifest that, to prevent the destruction of the timber by trespassers acting against the authority of both, and at the same time avoid forcible collision between the contiguous governments during the pendency of negotiations concerning the title, resort must be had to the mutual exercise of jurisdiction in such extreme cases, or to an amicable and temporary arrangement as to the limits within which it should be exercised by each party. The understanding supposed to exist between the United States and Great Britain, has been found heretofore sufficient for that purpose, and I believe will prove so hereafter, if the parties on the frontier directly interested in the question, are respectively governed by a just spirit of conciliation and forbearance. If it shall be found, as there is now reason to apprehend that there is, in the modes of construing that understanding by the two Governments, a difference not to be reconciled, I shall not hesitate to propose to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, a distinct arrangement for the temporary and mutual exercise of jurisdiction, by means of which similar difficulties may in future be prevented.

On the other hand, if the authorities of New Brunswick should attempt to enforce the claim of exclusive jurisdiction set up by them, by means of a military occupation on their part of the disputed territory, I shall feel myself bound to consider the contingency provided by the Constitution as having occurred, on the happening of which a State has the right to call for the aid of the Federal Government to repel invasion.

As, however, the session of Congress is about to terminate, and the agency of the Executive may become necessary during the recess, it is important that the attention of the Legislature should be drawn to the consideration of such measures as may be calculated to obviate the necessity of a call for an extra session. With that view, I have thought it my duty to lay the whole matter before you, and to invite such action thereon as you may think the occasion requires.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, 26th Feb. 1839.

Bangor, Feb. 25.

A company of Cavalry, consisting of 48 men, have just arrived in this city from Waldo county.

We have just seen a gentleman who left the Aroostook on Thursday. The volunteers have erected a fort with logs, and have five field pieces mounted. They were all in fine spirits. The Waldo volunteers, the Piscataquis volunteers, and the Brewer volunteers arrived at No. 4, about 36 miles this side of the camp on Thursday night. The Bangor Artillery and Dexter Artillery arrived at Lincoln on Friday night, and the Dexter Rifle corps were about 5 miles this side of Lincoln on Saturday morning.

The order directing the troops of the 3d Division to proceed to head quarters on the Aroostook, via Fish's mills, No. 4, has been countermanded by Major General Hodsdon, and directions have been given to proceed by way of Houlton.

It is expected that the troops will proceed to the mouth of the Madawaska and establish themselves about 20 miles above the mouth of the Aroostook. We learn that there are on the St. Johns side, opposite the mouth of the Aroostook, about 300 British Regulars, being a portion of the Regiment lately arrived from the West India station.

E. L. Hamlin, Esq. has been appointed by the Commanding General, Superintendent of the Cavalry corps of Videtts, to be established between this city and Houlton. He has left for the purpose of attending to the duties assigned him.

We understand, but not officially, that 1000 troops from the Kennebec Division are expected to leave Augusta on Monday next for this city. The Militia of the State are every where manifesting a proper spirit.

We understand that in making the new draft that has been ordered, no more men are to be taken from this city unless absolutely necessary, Bangor having already, with becoming spirit, furnished her full quota.

The Fire Department of this city embracing about 300 young men, had a meeting yesterday afternoon voted to organize themselves as a battalion of Riflemen and petitioned the Legislature for a supply of arms. There seems to be no doubt that their request will be granted.

Boston, March 2.—The Eastern mail arrived last night a few minutes before 12 o'clock. It brought no news of any consequence. The last accounts from the Aroostook state that Mr. Jarvis was moving down the river to take a position just below the Little Madawaska, where he proposed to fortify himself on favourable ground.

The militia assembled at Augusta were reviewed by Governor Fairfield on the 26th. On this occasion the Governor made to them a flaming address. A part of them sat out for the frontier on the 27th, by detachments, and the rest were to follow on the next day.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Messrs. Durant & Co.—Very many of your subscribers, Members of the Mechanics' Institute and others of this city, would feel much pleased if you would insert the letter written by Mr. Truro to Wm. End, Esq., Member of the Legislature, to which letter, so many persons holding office in the Institute have exhibited so much fear and high wrought passions. Every sentence of the letter is by us believed to be strictly true, and much more might indeed be added, of the unmanly proceedings of a *few* of the present Officers, in their attempts to lead and bias the votes of many members at the first election. At a late monthly meeting, when the President proposed a certain measure, which *of course* was carried, some of us took the trouble to count the numbers—there were ELEVEN persons only, besides the President and his subordinates!! So much for mis-statements: Again—at the last meeting prior to the date of Mr. Truro's letter, the Treasurer stated that only thirty persons had paid their annual subscriptions:—so much again for Mr. T's mis-statements.

Your's, &c.

6th March. CITIZENS.

Saint John. February 7, 1839.

"Dear Sir,—I wish to bring under your notice a Bill and Petition that is now handing privately round for signatures, to pray for an Act of Incorporation to the Mechanic's Institute. Now, however desirable such an Act may be at some future period, it is at present not called for, nor is the Institute sufficiently matured to know its own wants. In the first place, no Member of the Institute has yet been furnished with a printed copy of the Constitution and Bye-Laws, many of which Laws are expected to be materially altered. In the second place, a majority of the members have refused to pay in their first annual subscription until they shall have been furnished with a printed copy of their Laws, of which all but the few Directors are entirely ignorant. In the third place, neither the Bill or Petition was ever exhibited at a meeting of the Institute for the Members' sanction or refusal. The only petition exhibited publicly for signatures was one praying for Legislative aid, and in that petition there was not a word about a Charter.—In April next the regular annual Election will take place, at which time, I have no doubt but a great change will take place in the Officers. The persons now in office were merely elected in December to serve until April next, tht the Institute might have a name, but it was never for a moment contemplated by the Members that those persons would attempt to apply for a Charter or make use of the funds of the Institute until after the first general election. To give you an idea of the displeasure of the great body of the Members who now number upwards of two hundred, on the books, so dissatisfied are they with the proceedings of the present elected body, that at the two last Monthly Meetings of the Institute, including Officers and all, they could not number fifty persons. So also at their present Lectures not more than one-third of the members will attend, and instead of unanimity for a Charter, there is every prospect of a dissolution if the present persons,—— ——, be again elected into offices. I think if you were to demand a printed copy of the Constitution and Bye-Laws of the Saint John Mechanics' Institute, and also to know if each and every Member of the Institute were furnished with the same, you would at once come at the truth

I am, respectfully, your's truly,"

A. R. TRURO.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—I do not consider myself competent for holding news-paper controversy, but the repeated *braying* of that little *Jac-ass* from St. Andrews, and his appearance in the last Courier under the signature of "Legion," has again awakened my contempt, as his braying did at the last meeting of the Institute, when I felt quite disposed to have given his carcase a nice little ducking after the meeting was over. Now I should recommend Mr. *Jac****, who has so recently fallen into a better share of good bread and butter than he could ever have hoped for at St. Andrews, to keep himself perfectly cool, or he may chance to lose a large slice. Be that however as it may; if Mr. T. will authorise me to make use of his name in doing it, I here pledge myself to give the said animal such a tickling with a fine *dog* whip, (which a gentleman has just offered to lend me for the occasion,) as will stop his braying for some time to come.—As an individual member, I have no hesitation in saying, that as far as my knowledge of the Institute and its improper management extends, I should feel perfectly satisfied in attesting to the truth of a least nine tenths of Mr. Truro's letter, and to which I have been an eye witness.

Your's, &c.

March 5, 1839. A CITIZEN.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Messrs. Editors,—The unfortunate *Expose*, said to have been pen'd by a Mr. Jack, in the last Courier, and the argumentative and strong reasonings, adduced in Mr. Truro's letter, against the secret proceedings and improvident expenditure of the Funds of the Mechanics' Institute, will tend greatly to retard the successful career of that Institution.—The statement made by "Legion," confirms fully, an essential part of Mr. Truro's letter, that is, the *hasty and extravagant* waste of the money; for my own part, I had intended to subscribe some Twenty or Thirty pounds towards a building, but seeing the sound reasonings and strong proofs exhibited in the said letter; the unwittingly public confessions made by 'Legion' in his attempt of Bombast, that so much Funds were placed at the *Director's disposal*, before a general and proper Election could take place, and their *extreme haste* to be covered with all their faults with a Charter, to prevent their being called upon to account for any misapplication or mismanagement: are *facts*, quite sufficient to cause reasonable persons to pause a little, before they entrust their monies to such improvident and perhaps incapable persons. In addition to the Two Hundred and Ten pounds, named by 'Legion,' I am informed that the sum of Thirty shillings per week, is paid for a room in the St. John Hotel, besides the rent of the room occupied by the Institute; all these things tend to show at least unpardonable mismanagement, if not incapability.

By calling at the place where the Constitution and Bye Laws are printing, I find, that Mr. Truro's assertions were perfectly correct and true, and that 'Legion' in haste, has fastened a falsehood or two, on *himself*, for at the date of the said letter, "no *printed* copies of the Constitution and Bye Laws had been furnished to the members, nor were they completed at the time:" therefore, in a printed form, they have never been approved of, nor have they to this day been furnished to the body. As a great deal has been said about the management and canvassing of the first election of the present officers, I now hold a copy of Geo. D's. canvassing list of the 18 names, which were handed about to some scores of persons, for the purpose of electing them into office, of course, G. D. and his brother stood conspicuously on the list, and strange to say, those 18 persons were elected to the astonishment of the public.

A MERCHANT.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MARCH 8, 1839.

The British steamer *Liverpool* arrived at N. York on Monday the 26th inst. by which we have received London papers to the 5th of February. The Queen opened the Imperial Parliament in person, her Speech will be found in this paper. The affairs of Canada are but lightly alluded to, Lord Durham took his seat in the House of Peers, and prior to the moving of the address in answer to the Queen's Speech, he called upon Lord Melbourne to produce the papers reative to the affairs of Canada.

The great questions which have been agitated throughout Great Britain by the Radicals, viz. *The Corn Laws, Universal Suffrage, and Vote by Ballot*, were not aluded to in the Queen's speech, we therefore, do not expect that either of those subjects will be made a government question. The "Great Western" sailed from New-York, on the same day the "Liverpool" arrived from England.

Nova Scotia Legislature.—Resolved unanimously, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to expend a sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, if necessary, in the payment of the Militia and other services incidental to the protection of this, and the adjoining province from invasion; and that this house will provide for the same.

New Brunswick Legislature.—Resolved unanimously, "that His Excellency be authorised, *by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Executive Council*, to draw upon the Provincial Treasury for the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds, *at such times* and in *such sums* as the public service may require.

The noble and patriotic example given by Nova-Scotia, must confer an obligation on New Brunswick not easily to be repaid, and we trust, never to be eradcated from the minds of the inhabitants.—Nova Scotia comes forward with no niggardly, parsimonious assistance; but in the strength of her might, she steps boldly forward with the two best sinews of war, *men and money*:—the latter she generomy places at the disposal of her Military Commandr, uncontrolled by any second or third party; His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell receives an unanimous Resolve from the Legislature, untrammelled with the *advice or consent of the Executive Council*, to expend if necessary, the sum of *One Hundred Thousand Pounds*. New Brunswick Legislature, have indeed, given an unanimous Resolve, but to what purpose, why, that His Excellency Sir John Harvey, our Military Commander, shall not expend the sum of Ten Thousand pounds, *without the advice and consent* of the Executive Council. In the time of emergency, when New-Brunswick is placed in the foreground, we should feel proud to see her foremost in every step to advance her Provincial honor and greatness, and instead of Ten Thousand pounds, it would have reflected much more credit, to have placed Two Hundred Thousand pounds at the disposal of the Governor, precisely in the way that Nova Scotia has done, that is, at the Governor's discretion for Military purposes, and the preservation of our Province.

St. John Militia.—The Militia Drafts of the City of St. John, under the command of Captain Charles Drury, were marched to the barracks yesterday afternoon and are now performing garrison duty.

The Disputed Territory.—President Van Buren's Message on this subject has been received, some parts of which, are of a recommendary pacific nature; and others, certainly breathe a spirit of defiance, and a bold threat to any progressive movements of the British forces. The President declares that "*The State of Maine had a right to arrest the "depredations complained of,*" and denies the authority of Great Britain to "hold possession and jurisdiction over the territory in dispute." The Executive of New-Brunswick declares, "that if the armed force from the State of Maine, be not immediately withdrawn, there is no alternative but to take military occupation of the Territory by British troops. In answer to this, President Van Buren declares.—"*If the authorities of New-Brunswick should attempt "to enforce the claim of exclusive jurisdiction set up "by them, by means of a military occupation on their "part of the disputed territory, I shall feel myself "bound to consider the contingency provided by the "Constitution as having occurred, on the happening "of which a State has the right to call for the aid of "the Federal Government to repel invasion.*"

Under these conflicting declarations how will each party recede with honour—We find the Legislature of the State of Maine unanimous in supporting their claim, and bidding a boasting defiance to British authority and force, and in doing this, they are strengthened by the President's Message; they have promdly and vaunttfully thrown down the gauntlet, and we rather expect, that *John Bull*, tho' not *hurriedly* will *assuredly* accept of it:—the final issue, we calmly and confidently anticipate:—when once the real rocket of war shall be sounded, and John Bull shall buckle on his armour for the contest, all petty boasting will be at an end, the threats of all the nations in the world, will not intimidate him in his course, nor will he cease in pursuing his career, until he shall have received full satisfaction *for all past insults*, and ample security against all future attempts of aggression.

Philosophical Lecture.—On Wednesday evening, 27th inst., the Carlton Debating Society and a large assemblage of the inhabitants, were favoured with an instructive and entertaining Lecture by their Rector, (Rev. F. Coster,) in the National School room. The subject was "the properties and effects of Atmospheric Air." The learned Gentleman succeeded in making himself quite intelligible to his audience; who attended to his observations and experiments with an intense interest for nearly two hours.—The Lecture was heard by nearly 200 persons.

Part of the 60th Regiment, with the Commanding Officer, (Major Brookes,) arrived here on Saturday morning in H. M. Ship *Crocodile*, from Halifax, and disembarked in the afternoon. They are a fine effective body of men, and fit for immediate service. 100 of them proceeded to Head Quarters yesterday morning, and the remainder of the division this morning.—*Observer.*

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company, held on Monday 4th March, instant, the following Gentlemen were re-elected Directors of that Institution:—

John M. Wilmot,	Daniel Ansley,
John Boyd,	John Hammond,
John Kinnear,	Robert F. Hazen,
G. T. Ray,	Ralph M. Jarvis,
John Walker,	William Jarvis,
Nehemiah Merritt,	Ambrose S. Perkins.
Mark Dole,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, John M. Wilmot, Esq. was re-elected President.—*Ib.*

From the Halifax Royal Gazette, February 27.

Every Nova-Scotian, nay, every Briton, must feel pride in the Assembly of this Country, who witnessed the unanmity of yesterday, on receiving the information, that the Government of Maine meditated an attack on the Province of New-Brunswick, and we trust the assistance proffered, will convince our fellow-countrymen that Nova-Scotians are determined to resist Foreign agression, and maintain the integrity of the Empire: on this occasion, the "din of party warfare" "was hushed, and on motion of the Hon. E. Dodd, seconded by Joseph Howe, Esq. the House unanimously suspended all business, and adjourned to five o'clock, to obtain time for a Committee to report the most effectual mode of co-operating with New-Brunswick; at five o'clock the Committee reported to the House the following Resolutions.

Resolved unanimously. That in consequence of information this day received from New-Brunswick, of the proceedings on the part of the State of Maine, involving a proposed invasion of the neighbouring Province, this House deems it necessary to suspend all other business at present, in order to concert such measures as may be necessary to prepare for joining in repelling any such invasion, and in defending the just rights of the neighbouring Province as well as our own.

Resolved. That Messrs. Howe, Young, Doyle, Des Barres and Forrester, be added to the Committee on the Military Defence of the Province—that the Committee wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, to request, His Excellency, to furnish any information he may have received from New Brunswick.

1. *Resolved unanimously* That one third of the Militia Force of the Province, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, be drafted by direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and Officered for active service, to the extent of Eight Thousand Men.

2. *Resolved unanimously*, That His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor be authorized to require every Regiment or Battalion to select Two Hundred Volunteers for every Six Hundred Men rank and file, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, or in the like proportion for a greater or less number.

3. *Resolved unanimously*, If a sufficient number of Men in each Regiment or Battalion do not volunteer, that His Excellency be authorized to fill up the number from the draft of such Regiment, agreeably to Law.

4. *Resolved unanimously*, That such lists of Men who shall have volunteered, or been drafted as aforesaid, when returned and approved by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, or such person as he shall appoint for the purpose, shall be considered the lists of Men liable to be first called on for actual service.

5. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Lieutenant-Governor be authorized to appoint Officers to command such drafts or bodies of Volunteers for the Regiment or Battalion to which such drafts or Volunteers may belong, or make such other arrangement as may secure efficient Officers to command such drafts or Volunteers.

6. *Resolved unanimously*, That His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor be authorized to call into actual service so many and such of the said drafts or bodies of Volunteers as he may deem proper, and to make the necessary regulations for consolidating any number of such drafts or bodies into a Regiment or Regiments, as may be requisite and necessary, and to appoint Field Officers, Adjutants, and Staff to each such Regiment, in order to render the same efficient for actual service.

7. *Resolved unanimously*, That His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor be authorized to order any such Drafts or Volunteers, when required for actual service, into Barracks, and to march them from one part of the Province to another, as the exigency of the service may require, and beyond the frontier of this Province, when necessary.

8. *Resolved unanimously*, That His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor be authorized to accept the service of any Volunteer Companies