THE Weekly Chronicle.

Terms—15 shillings per annum ;] "*Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque.*" [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

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The Chronicle,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by LEWIS W. DURANT & Co. at their Office in Mr. D. M'Millan's building, Prince William Street

Terms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

Papers sent out of the City must be paid for IN ADVANCE.

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

Weekly Almanack.

AUG.	R. SUN. S.	MOON.	H. W.
1 Saturday,	4 47 7 27	9 8	1 28
2 Sunday,	4 48 7 24	9 27	2 1
3 Monday,	4 49 7 23	9 48	2 41
4 Tuesday,	4 50 7 22	10 11	3 26
5 Wednesday,	4 51 7 21	10 93	4 22
6 Thursday,	4 52 7 20	11 13	5 33
7 Friday,	4 53 7 18	11 56	6 55

First Quarter 5th, 0h. 35m. morn.

Public Institutions.

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

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Lewis Burns, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: John Duncan, Esq.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: W. H. Street, Esq.

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

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

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

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Jas. Kirk, Esq. President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

ESSENCE OF SMOKE.

For the Smoking of Hams, Bacon, Fish, Beef, &c.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to announce to the Public, that the Essence of Smoke has been extensively used throughout the Province during the past season, and that all those who have given it a fair trial, recommend it as decidedly preferable to the old mode of smoking fish and meat.

House-keepers, Provision-dealers, and others can smoke any quantity of meat or fish, without the least inconvenience or loss of time, by attending to the following plain directions:—While the ham, &c. is moist from the pickle, wipe it with a dry towel, then wash it over twice or three times with the Essence of smoke, allowing six hours to elapse between each washing; hang it up, to dry slowly; it will then keep for years, and in any climate.

No fly or insect will touch any thing preserved with the Essence of Smoke.

Half a pint is sufficient for the largest ham.

Meat or Fish that has become tainted will be restored to a wholesome state in a few hours by being washed once or twice with the Essence of smoke.

For its uses in the cure of Rheumatism, Inflammations, Cuts, Burns, Sprains, and many other complaints, and also for its beneficial effects in the removal of diseases, and accidents to which horses and cattle are liable, as Inflammatory sprains, spavin, heaves, &c. see handbills.

A liberal commission allowed to merchants and traders wishing to become agents.

Sold by Thos. Walker & son, J. & J. Alexander, Peters & Tilley, and G. Chadwick, St. John; J. Cook, Carleton; Robert Boyle, Portland; Barnes Travis, Indian Town; James F. Gale, Fredericton; G. F. Bonnell, Gagetown; J. Baird, Woodstock; Jas. Lyons, Long Reach; Thos. Sime, St. Andrews; G. Ruggles, St. Stephen; Gould Pickett, Kingston; Samuel Fairweather, Bellisle; David Burnham, Digby, N. S.; G. Bent, Bridgetown; Sternes Jones, Weymouth; J. Runciman, Annapolis; E. W. B. Wood, Yarmouth; J. D. Harris, Kentville, and by the subscriber.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hampton, 2d July, 1840.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having leased the above named Establishment from the Company, and put the whole in a thorough state of repair, they respectfully beg to intimate that the House will be re-opened on *Monday next*, the 17th instant.

They are determined that every thing which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize them, shall be strictly attended to on their part, and they confidently hope that their exertions will merit a share of public support.

☞ A supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors will be constantly on hand at the Hotel.

WILLIAM SCAMMELL,
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

WANTED immediately, at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, an experienced COOK, also an experienced Head WAITER. The wages will be liberal, but none need apply without a good character. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. R. Truro, St. John, or at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton. *April* 24.

☞ A supply of fresh Garden and Flower Seeds for sale as above.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DANIEL BRUNDAGE, late of Carleton, City of Saint John, N. B., deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

HANNAH A. BRUNDAGE, *Adm'rx.*
WM. OLIVE, Sen. *Administrator.*

Carleton, 30th April, 1840.

J. M'LARDY'S

New Baking Establishment, near the Post-Office, Princess-st.

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

Victoria Tea BISCUIT fresh every day. Breakfast ROLLS every morning at 8 o'clock.

Ship Bread made to order, in the best Greenock style.

15th November.

Dr. Poett's Eradicator.

THE celebrity of this Medicine, in curing recent cases of Gonnorrhea, generally in 24 hours, and when the disease is of longer standing, there is no medicine so efficacious. There is no case of Gleet, Semival, Weakness, Fluor, Albus, &c. &c. wherein any preparation has been so uniformly successful in eradicating every vestige from the constitution. Warranted to contain no mineral substance. It is as pleasant as it is certain, and retains its virtues in any climate. For sale by appointment, at the Circulating Library, by

Feb. 21, 1840. A. R. TRURO.

Economical EATING HOUSE,
CROSS STREET.

ALFRED COLLINS begs leave to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced at his Establishment in *Cross street*, a regular EATING HOUSE, where gentlemen can be accommodated with Dinners, Lunches, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c.

Hot Joints every day from 1 to 3 o'clock. Hot Soups at any hour in the day. Tea and Coffee morning and evening.—☞ Private Dining Rooms when required. *May* 15.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company having been duly organized, is prepared to effect Insurances on Houses and against loss or damage by Fire. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from Insuring in becoming Members of the said Company will please make application at the office of CHARLES GALLAGHER, Esq., corner of Market Square and Prince Wm. street, where the articles of association, bye-laws, rules and regulations may be seen, and the rate of Premium for Insurance ascertained. The Company will attend every day (Sundays excepted) from ten to three o'clock, for the purpose of deciding upon any applications which may be made.

☞ A box for the reception of applications will be kept at the office.

St. John, Feb. 21, 1840.

KIRSOP & SONS,

Architects, Stonecutters, and Builders, from England:

BEG respectfully to acquaint the Gentlemen of this City and Province, that they have commenced business as above in Saint John. Their experience in some of the best Buildings in the North of England, enables them to furnish plans and specifications on the most improved and approved principles, and are now prepared to contract or otherwise engage to erect buildings of any magnitude or fashion. Persons wishing their services can find them at Mrs. Brook's Boarding house, Church street. April 9.

Storage.

STORAGE to a moderate extent may be had in the subscriber's Brick Warehouse, which being fitted with Iron Doors and Window shutters, may safely be considered as FIRE PROOF. Entrance from Prince William street.

Feb. 7. JAMES T. HANFORD.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS, FLOCK MASTERS, AND BREEDERS OF STOCK.

Horse, Cattle, & Sheep Medicines.

MESSRS. HARRIS & CO., London, Proprietors, respectfully solicit the patronage of Noblemen, Farmers, Flock Masters, &c. for their Medicines, and beg to say that a single trial will at once establish their value. At this season of the year they feel it necessary to direct attention to their various Medicines to relieve the disorders to which young Animals are subject, particularly the Astringent Mixture for the scour or looseness in Calves, Sheep and Lambs; Drink for staggers in Sheep; Fleece Preserving Dipping Paste; Tonic Drenches for weak Calves and when weaning; Healing Balsam, or Restorative Liniment for premature calving, lambing and foaling,—this is an invaluable preparation, and cannot be too highly appreciated; and many others too numerous for insertion.

Messrs. Harris & Co. beg to inform Farriers and others practising among Horses in remote districts, that they will find it much to their interest to have a stock of their HORSE MEDICINES by them, comprising Balls, Blisters, Drenches, Linniments, Lotions, &c. &c., all of which are at very moderate prices, compounded of the best Drugs that can be procured in London, and under the immediate inspection of an experienced Veterinary surgeon, carefully packed, and with labelled directions for use, so that the most inexperienced person may administer them.

☞ All the above Medicines are for sale at the *Circulating Library*, Germain street, and every information further required on the subject, can be had on application to A. R. TRURO.

Their Agent for New-Brunswick.

St. John, May 8, 1840.

Absconded,

FROM this Office, on the 16th instant, an Indented Apprentice named *James Doak*. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting him, and any person found harboring said Apprentice, will be proceeded against as the law directs.

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

Spring supply of Hats.

W. G. LAWTON, has received per *British Queen*, from London, 2000 Gents. Beaver, and 500 Gossamer Hats, of the latest fashions, which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices. May 22.

William Reynolds,

Bookseller, Stationer and Binder, West side Cross street, 4 doors from King street, St. John, N. B.

IMPORTER and Dealer in all kinds of Mercantile Account and other blank Books; Navigation and school Books by the most approved authors; Works in the different departments of Literature and science; Maps, Charts, and Nautical Instruments; Musical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Instruments; Fancy Hardware and Cutlery; Fishing Gear; Steel Pens; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy Dressing Cases; Work Boxes, Desks, &c.

☞ Books imported to order.

Miscellany.

DIBDIN, THE SAILOR'S POET.

At a Dinner given to the Hon. Colonel Greville, by his Tradesmen, a short time since, a hand some subscription was made for the Poet, Dibdin, who now, at the age of eighty, is in great destitution. The following song—"*Gratitude*," or "*The Deserted Bard*," has been since written by the old Poet's own hand, to the air "O then protect the Hardy Tar." Our readers will doubtless peruse it with a melancholy interest, as it is in all probability, Dibdin's last effort:—

Britannia's Chief bade discord cease,
And war, subdued, retreated,
The sword of Justice fought for peace,
And peace, its conquest greeted;
The land rejoiced, save one lone Bard,
Whose harp now lays unheeded,
Or hung, unstrung, without regard,
Its aid no longer needed!

I've seen, amid the wintry blast,
Unsheltor'd and neglected,
With rainstay chafed, and sprung each mast,
A bark all unprotected;
While drifting on a dead lee-shore,
When loud the hail-storm patters,
On canvas, which no action bore,
A Flag now all in tatters!

And thus a drooping Bard, whose fire
In many a by-gone story,
Had power our warriors to inspire
With love of patriot glory!
His shipwreck'd store, his fearless eye,
With foiled attempt concealing
That poverty had drained quite dry
For him each former feeling.

Long beating up 'gainst winds and waves,
His course at hazard steering:
Past friends he counted by their graves,
No living messmate cheering;
Till dark the night, and loud the gale,
When hope on hope deceiv'd him,
With transport he descried a sail,
And hearts of oak reliev'd him!

Yes, hearts that loved old naval strains,
Averted present danger;
And when from friends no hope remains,
'Tis waken'd by a stranger!
Now war no more in accent rude
Fires fading recollection,
But strains ascend of gratitude
For succour and protection!

THOMAS DIBDIN.

FINAL CHARGE OF THE GUARDS AT WATERLOO.

'Up guards, and at them!' is one of those memorable sentences, standing for the symbols and representatives of great events, which like Cæsar's report, '*Veni, vidi, vici*,' and Nelson's signal, 'England expects every man to do his duty!'—have imprinted themselves, in capital letters, on the page of history, and been admitted among the memories of nations. At the sound, fancy sees the hill top on which death has sat like a crowned monarch thro' all the dreadful day of Waterloo, swarming with the life as of a sudden resurrection—and hears the answering shout, when the hurricane of war swept down its slopes, that tore into shreds the banner of France, and laid an empire in the dust.

The last charge of the British guards on the 18th of June, besides being, necessarily, rich in picturesque effect, is an incident of the most intense dramatic interest, as being the point of crisis in one of these great actions by which the destiny of nations is conspicuously moulded. But more than such incidents in general, it derives peculiar interest of its own from the circumstances by which it had been preceded. Perhaps, of all the fields on which British valor has ever made its most conspicuous displays, there never was one so remarkable as Waterloo for that peculiar characteristic of the national courage which distinguishes it from the courage of most other races of men, and singularly contrasts it with that of the nation which was its immediate opponent on the day in question; we allude to its constitutional quality of calm and patient endurance. A more gallant nation than France the sun does not rise on; but a Frenchman's valour is nourished upon its own action, and must be permitted to breathe itself, or it dies. It is better formed for brilliant achievement than silent resistance. With French troops, or any other troops than British, it may well be doubted if Wellington could have won the field of Waterloo; and part of his great merit consists in his perfect knowledge of the materials with which he had to work, and the entire confidence with which, since a system of tactics so desperate and trying seemed necessary to the success of his operations, he reposed on the unyielding constancy of the British soldier. Twenty times, during that dreary day, would his combination have been thwarted by the irrepressible impatience of men as gallant but more impetuous, under the irritations that goaded them almost to madness, and sounded more startling than trumpets to the charge. The battle of Waterloo was a continued succession of tremendous charges by the French columns on the British squares; and hour after hour did these gallant heroes, amid all the maddening excitements of the scene, stand to be mowed down on the spots where they had been placed, watering, unmurmuringly, with their blood, the ground on which a glorious harvest was about to be reaped, though they well knew that they should not be at the gathering. The duty of each exposed square was like the desperate one of a forlorn hope. 'When will we get at them?'—was the passionate cry of the Irish regiments, when death blew through their ranks, and their temper at times all but failed. 'The loss of individual regiments, under circumstances are maddening,' says an historian of this scene, 'was prodigious. One had 400 men mowed down in square, without drawing a trigger; it lost almost all its officers, and a subaltern commanded it for half the day.' Another, 'when nearly annihilated, sent to require support; none could be given; and the commanding officer was told that 'he must stand or fall where he was.'' Knowing the tremendous sacrifice of life that was going on, Napoleon calculated on wearying the British into defeat. Ever and again the masses of the enemy came dashing against the British squares, and were rolled back as from stone walls—but not without making fearful breaches in the living masonry, which were instantly and steadily filled up. Never was a state of inaction so dreadful and so dreary. Oh! for one blast of the bugle that should have broken that dreadful paralysis of the limbs of war, and sounded to the charge! And it came at length, awakening the myriad energies that had slumbered through all that long and desolating day, in one tremendous and irresistible burst of action, and gathering the hoarded vengeance of its weary hours into one vast impulse, beneath whose discharge a dynasty perished from the earth. It was after the Prussians had begun to debouche from the woods of St. Lambert, that Napoleon, seeing the day was lost, unless he could make an instant impression on the British front, led on his old imperial guard to the foot of the hill, behind whose crest the British guards lay couched like lions. Here he paused on the remonstrances of his staff, and Ney headed this last great venture up the hill. The hour was now come when the sleepy spell was to be broken, and the fearful nightmare, which had all day sat among the British squares, at length shaken off. Gallantly, amid showers of grape and cannister shot, the imperial guard swept on, and gallantly crossed the ridge of the hill. Then it was that the word of power went forth—'Up guards, and at them.' The tide of war which had flowed all day towards the British lines was rolled back: the cavalry came pouring in the track of the gallant guards; and the duke closed his telescope, and gave the final order for the whole British line to advance. When was ever order so exultingly obeyed? Wounds, and fatigue, and hunger were all forgotten. With their customary steadiness they began to cross the ridge; but nature had been strained to her extreme point of forbearance, and when they saw the French before them, a cry arose that seemed to rend the heavens. When silence again descended on that field, to sit there with his natural ally death, the stars to which Napoleon trusted had fought against him in their courses, as they did against Sisera of old—the eagles were low on the plain, from whence they never soared again, and the flag of the silver lilies was waving to the breeze of France.

(From the Toulonnais.)

ALGIERS, June 19.—We are uneasy on account of appearances, which indicate that the Arabs are meditating mischief. Masses of Arabs have been seen prowling in the plain, near the Massif. Abd-el-Kader's regular infantry and his red cavalry have been seen at Fondouck, and have joined Ben Salem, who is planning some treachery. The militia of the country assemble at night, and keep a strict watch. The troops in Algiers are likewise on the *qui vive*.

General Guingret, who commands the camp and the army of Constantine, has recently obtained a brilliant advantage, which is much spoken of here. The chief of the Aractas, who was forced to join the league by the Kabyles of Bougeia and by the Bey of Abd-el-Kader, has been so completely beaten by our troops, that in a fit of rage he cut off the Bey's head, and sent it as a present and a token of submission to General Galbois, at Constantine.

This evening the inhabitants are busily engaged in tracing the source of a report that had overwhelmed them with despair, until the *Moniteur Algerienne* had disabused them by announcing the successful return of our expeditionary army, as we make it a point to tell you everything, and to observe the strictest impartiality, we will give you the details contained in an unfortunate letter brought from Mousaia, as we are assured, but by whom we cannot discover. According to this letter Marshal Vallee broke up from his bivouac at midnight between the 14th and 15th inst., and made a forced march towards the Col, which he occupied. The Arabs, thinking he was going to Medeah, allowed him to get before them; however, 1,500 of their troops had time to reach the ravines between hillocks which skirts the high road and the mountains, so that they could not be observed from the high road. The Marshal having occupied the hillock, made the advanced guard march forward; as for himself, having taken a position whence he could observe every thing, he did not quit his post until he saw the baggage descend the hill peaceably; and after having seen a battalion of the 48th Regiment descend in its turn, he then joined the head of the column, having first withdrawn the troops which occupied the hillocks, thinking there was no further danger.

In an instant after those hillocks were abandoned by our troops they were occupied by the Arabs, who poured a violent discharge of musquetry against our rear guard, composed of Zouaves, Chasseurs of Vincennes, &c. Three times those positions were taken and retaken. Abdel-Kader's cavalry struck their infantry, who were not quick enough in mounting to the attack, with sticks; the confusion became horrible, in fact a butchery; they struck each other with their fists, being so close together that they could not use their arms. The sides of the hillocks were covered with dead bodies. Finally, for the fourth time the Arabs took possession of the ground, the convoy having passed, and our troops having no longer any interest in keeping possession. It is said that in this affair we have lost 153 killed, and 300 wounded. It is likewise said that when the Marshal sent off his despatch from Mousaia he did not know of the massacre of his rear guard. According to the same account, entire companies of the Zouaves had lost all their officers, and were led back by a corporal. We once more add, that we have doubts concerning this misfortune, which agrees so badly with the praises bestowed on Marshal Vallee in some letters which we have read.

ALGIERS, June 20.—We are really alarmed; all the troops are consigned. The drummer of the militia is waiting to receive orders.

3 O'CLOCK.—300 of the condemned soldiers are marching out, under the command of Col. Marengo. Since morning smoke has covered the Mitja, and still we do not know what the Arabs had left to burn; at every minute I could write to you, events succeed so rapidly, and the danger becomes imminent. The Arabs are in alarming force, and threaten our last asylum. It is the sword of Damocles which each person sees suspended over his head. The losses we have sustained for the last month in mowers alone amount to 100, and we call on the authorities to prevent such misfortunes.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—A communication signed "A Catholic," having appeared in the veracious Courier of Saturday the 18th inst., grossly mendacious and false in the statements, I beg leave to submit for insertion in your truly independent Periodical, and to disabuse the Public, the proceedings of the evening of the 13th inst., adverted to by "A Catholic."

On Monday evening the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, a large body of Conservatives of this city to the number of near seventy, and their guests, sat down in Mr. Nethery's Long Room, Hibernia Hotel, to a substantial cold repast prepared for the occasion, in Mr. Nethery's usual superior style. Supper being over, the following toasts, prefaced by a few appropriate remarks, were put from the Chair, and drunk with loud acclaim.

1. The Queen—God bless her—May she ever bear in mind the Principles which placed the Brunswick Dynasty on the throne of these Realms.—Air. *God save the Queen.*
2. The Glorious, Pious, and Immortal Memory of William the 3rd.—*Battle of the Boyne.*
3. The Heroes of 1688—May the spirit of our Sires be ne'er extinct in their Sons. *Rise sons of William rise.*
4. The Hero of an Hundred Fights—The illustrious Wellington. *Wellington's Name.*
5. Sir Robert Peel—The hope and stay of Protestant England. *The fine old English Gentlemen.*
6. The memory of Frederick, Duke of York—The Soldier's Friend. *Duke of York's March.*
7. The Army and Navy of Britain—essentially Conservative. *British Grenadiers & Rule Brittania.*
8. Sir Harcourt Lees and the Conservatives of Ireland. *Rebels grow pale.*
9. Colonel Prince and the Loyalists of Canada—ever ready at their posts to exterminate Rebels and Sympathisers. *Briton's Strike Home.*
10. Our talented Governor Sir John Harvey—may prudence direct his steps. *Garryowen.*
11. The Mayor and Corporation of our City.—*Money in both Pockets.*
12. The memory of David McKinley, the brave Enniskillen, who discovered the ford of the Boyne for King William and his Army. *Dirge.*

TOASTS BY THE CROUPIER.

1. Prince Albert.—May he continue the good work he has begun—the cleansing of the Royal household, by removing some of the pestilential sycophants. *Sound the loud Trumpet.*
2. The Conservative Press of Great Britain and her Dependencies. *Lilibulero.*
3. The memory of Nelson, Abercrombie and Packenham—Heroes who died asserting their country's renown. *Dirge.*
4. All our absent Friends. *Here's a health to them that's awa.*

When the last toast was over, the President resigned the Chair at half past 11, and at a few minutes before twelve every individual left the room of their late rejoicing and festivity, delighted with themselves and each other. Not a drop of spirituous liquor was admitted into the room that evening; to the truth of which, I, as well as every person present, can make oath. How sore and annoyed Mr. Chubb's correspondent feels, because Protestants dare assemble to celebrate a victory which has secured, I say, secured to our country the blessings of true liberty and pure religion.—Look at miserable Portugal, Spain, Italy, Austria, Mexico, Peru, Brazil, &c. of the present day; all, all, the abodes of assassins and murderers, the hot beds of irreligion and infidelity. The idea of Roman Catholics leaving Ireland for these shores, thro' conscientious motives, is so ridiculous in itself as not to require a comment from me. To conclude, I strenuously recommend Mr. Cubb's correspondent, who writes so flagitiously and silly, to "nurse his wrath to keep it warm"; and I assure him that so long as Mr. J. Nethery affords the excellent accommodation he does, the Conservatives will continue to celebrate their festivals and in their own way! Your's &c.

A CONSERVATIVE.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—I was much surprised upon my return after a short absence, to have put into my hands a number of the Sentinel, in which the Editor of that paper was pleased to insert a note of mine, in which for certain reasons I had requested him to discontinue his paper to me. As he has thought proper so to publish the said note with some insulting remarks, and a little more of the abuse which led to my sending it, I feel compelled to make a few observations on the subject, which you will oblige me by giving a place in your paper.

In subscribing for the "Sentinel" I wish the Editor of that paper to understand, that I acted upon the supposition which I confess has proved groundless enough, that a person who in Nova-Scotia had been the advocate of the Church, would still retain some attachment for the religion established in the Parent Land and in this country, even though he should change his quarters from that Province to New-Brunswick. Having myself resided a short time in Nova-Scotia, I was not unacquainted with the circulation of the Free Press then published by the present Editor of the Sentinel, among a very respectable portion of the inhabitants of that Province, and especially among members of the Church; and in fact I was always given to understand that it was indebted for its circulation to the communications made to its pages by some of the respectable clergy and other literary characters belonging to the Church of England. But time which changes all things has made a wonderful revolution in the sentiments of the renowned Editor of the Sentinel. Having discovered that radicalism had gained so many admirers in Nova-Scotia, the happy thought occurred to him that a Paper conducted upon similar principles would be very instructive and useful to the good people of New-Brunswick. I am quite surprised at myself that I have been content to swallow for so long a time his political effusions, and his abuse of the Church which I revere; and because I was compelled to renounce his paper, I must be provoked and insulted by his impertinent remarks, and the Church and Clergy again sentenced to his condemnation. I leave it to the Gentlemen of the Cloth to defend themselves against the gross calumniator, who in the very paper to which I allude, ventures to thrust upon the public his supposed remarks made on what he is pleased to denominate a Literary, but which might more aptly be called from his very learned remarks on the subject, a Geological tour. (Wonder how many of Dr. Gesner's Reports he thumbs out in the course of his perigrinations.) When he ventured into the Parish of some respectable Clergyman to collect slander, and pander to the tastes of his favourite and newly adopted party, by bespattering the fair names and upright characters of worthy men, and pronouncing the clergy of England wholly unqualified to be spiritual instructors to the people of this country. I know the Clergy of that Church are held in too high estimation in this Province to receive injury from such slander as this; and after all perhaps they are best consulting their own dignity, by utterly disregarding the calumny which from week to week is so industriously heaped upon them by the Editor of the Sentinel, but if they do not condescend to take any notice of such things, they are too gross not to be noticed by

A LAYMAN.

Sussex Vale, July 1840.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

John Gape's Commentaries on the Appropriations of the Session of 1840.

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Dear Mr. Editor.—I have read with great attention and equal satisfaction, the reply of His Excellency the Governor General to the address of the "Inhabitants of the town of Halifax," and am quite sure that His Excellency must have been reading and studying my humble Commentaries. There can't be a doubt about it; neither can there be the smallest doubt, that when he comes hither, he will co-operate with John Gape in effecting the reforms so much required in this Province. The passage to which I refer particularly is as follows—to wit (*vide ex officio.*) "That much may be done by yourselves for your own benefit is obvious. The imperfection of your judicial system—the necessity for municipal government—*the abuses which disgrace the administration of these resources which you (fools that we are!) believe to be devoted to public improvement*—these and other subjects are matters of vital importance to you." Mem. Wonder when the Governor General entertains such an opinion of the abuses of the public revenue and expenditure in Nova Scotia, where the different branches of the Legislature are not harmonious, and where mutual good understanding does not prevail among them.—what he will think of these abuses in this Province, where there is such harmony and mutual good understanding, that the expenses of the public service have increased 50 per cent in the last three years of harmonious responsible government! Mem. Wonder whether when he says "it is the duty of the representative of the Crown and of those who are responsible to him in the administration of affairs, to lead the way in improvement"—he means that it is the duty of every man in office to thrust his hand into the public purse, and haul out one his two thousand and another his one thousand, and another his twelve hundred, and another his five hundred and another his seven hundred and fifty? Can't think, but certainly if such should be his meaning, His Excellency cannot fail of being extremely delighted with the zealous and efficient manner in which our precious *responsibles* in this Province, have done their duty in this respect! It must be gratifying to the Governor General to see such *uncommon zeal* in the public service!

When I last set down His Honor the Speaker, and Mr. Chamberlain, I left them each with £400, as the amount of their share of the spoil. Please add £40 a piece as Commissioners for laying out streets in the Burnt district. The quotation is now £440. We shall find something more presently. But perhaps as Mr. Cameron one of the twelve worthies who *administer our respectable municipal government*, says about the Water Company,—"*that costs nothing, for the Citizens are to be taxed for it.*" Indeed they are taxed, and pretty smartly taxed too—every mouthful they eat and drink, and every stitch of clothes they put upon their backs is taxed—to raise the money to enable Wilmot, Partelow, and such like, to get their grabbings, and live in fine houses and drink their Champaigne, and sparkling hock and french brandy! Fine fellows they to sport Champagne indeed! We shall see what reform His Excellency effects in this needful particular.

Before I resume my Commentaries, I wish just to recapitulate that the appropriations as far as I have gone yet, amount to the following enormous sums, to wit,

Civil List	14,500
Executive	6,042
Legisiative	13,964
	£34,506
Deduct from this the salaries of the Judges, Crown Lawyers & Gov. Officers.	9,671
	£24,835
Compare with this, the total amount of Warrants paid by the Treasury in 1831, p. 16 Appendix to Journals 1832.	£29,608

From this comparison it will appear that the expenses of our Executive and Legislative departments alone, are now nearly as great as the whole public expenditure of the Province in 1831.

Another comparison may be useful. Last session £1273 were granted for the expences of the short Session held last year to pass the Foolish Fire Law: in 1830 an extra Session was held, the sum granted for the expences of which was £280—just one thousand less. Truly the Governor General is wanted with a vengeance to rectify "*the abuses which disgrace the administration of these resources, which we believe to be devoted to public improvements.*"

I come now to the Treasury Department! mem. Wonder if there has been any increase here? Can't say as yet! In 1835 a most admirable, clear, lucid, vigorous, well reasoned Address to the late King William was transmitted by our Assembly! Wonder, whether they have forgotten the purport of it? Can't say, therefore refresh their memory with a few quotations from it! "The Assembly are of opinion, they say in it, that some of the salaries chargeable upon Your Majesty's revenues are so far above those allowed other officers of great responsibility and of Provincial appointment, that the Assembly sincerely trust your Majesty will bring down the Salaries alluded to in such a degree as will comport with those paid for by the Colony, and they subjoin a schedule, to which they humbly beg reference."

"Schedule of salaries which are supposed amply sufficient considering the circumstances of the country."

"Commissioner of Crown Lands successor in Office,	£600
"Province Secretary's successor in office,	600

"The Treasurer of the Province (an office of great responsibility and labour) receives an annual salary of £600 currency, per annum, besides an allowance for a Clerk, office hire and contingencies of about £300."

This address was sent home in 1835; and when Messrs. Crane & Wilmot sent in their remarks upon Lord Glenelg's first dispatch, 31st Aug. 1836, they stated see their Report (printed) p. 21. "We are also instructed to call the attention of Government to the address of last year." From the foregoing extracts it would appear that nothing can be clearer than that the Assembly were of opinion that a salary of £600, with £300 for a clerk and contingencies was amply sufficient for the Province Treasurer; they were also of opinion late in 1836 that not only was it *then* sufficient, but that it would continue to be sufficient for years to come, for they wished the Crown at that time to particularize the reductions of salaries of certain officers in order that their successors to office may have due notice