Summary.

NEW-YORK, July 4.

Trouble on board the Sirius.—On Saturday morning the steamer Sirius was the scene of a disturbance between the crew of that vessel and some of the Catharine market butchers, &c. It appears that a boy who was carrying some meat on board got into an altercation with one of the hands, who struck him He instantly ran up into the market, and on making his case known the butchers and boys went down *en masse* on board the vessel, and a regular row ensued, in which, as we are inform'd the crew of the Sirius came off second best. A large mob collected around the vessel, and threatened all sorts of mischief unless the first aggressor was given up to their vengeance; and as things began to wear a serious aspect the aid of the police was called in, who quieted the passions of the mob by marching the man off to the police office. He was kept in durance until the vessel was about starting, and he was then put on board in a boat from the Battery.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

The bill as reported by the committee on foreign affairs, relative to the survey of the North-Eastern boundary, came up as the regular order of the day.

Mr. Clay was entitled to the floor, and addressed the Senate at some length on the merits of the question. Mr. C. during his remarks said he had been pleased with two things which had manifested themselves during this discussion;—the first the general sentiment that our claim to the disputed territory *was a just claim, and one which should be enforced*; and the second, the general wish that the amicable relations between Great Britain and the United States should be maintained. In both sentiments he most heartily concurred. He acknowledged, however, that his fears were sometimes excited relative to the latter wish, which was one near his heart. The demands of Great Britain were some of them *so extensive* and many of them *so unjust and unwarranted*, that such a condition of *things often seemed impossible*.

Mr. Clay then glanced cursorily at the character of our claim, and spoke with full knowledge of the facts in the case, and as an actor in many of the discussions identified with this question. He spoke briefly of the boundary in dispute—the lines of demarcation—the character of the claim—and the conduct of the British government, which he thought altogether *unjust and unwarranted*. No Englishman of honor, he said, would set up such a claim as that set up by the British government, and in a court of justice no man would present such a claim, *unfounded in treaty, unfounded in fact, unfounded in the repeated acknowledgments of distinguished representatives* of the British government, both before and after the treaty of '83.

Mr. Clay hoped the day would be long put off when the United States would cease to be at peace with Great Britain, and yet it *would not and ought not long to be put off*, unless Great Britain would listen to the just and long neglected claims of our government.

Mr. Clay was followed by Mr. Buchanan, who made some few remarks upon the merits of the question, and in reply to Mr. Clay.

Mr. Buchanan advocates the defeat of the bill proposing the survey of the disputed territory.

Mr. Clay proposes its reference to a select committee, with instructions to make a lucid report for the information of the country generally.

Mr. Davis of Mass. followed Mr. Buchanan, and spoke warmly and eloquently in defence of the claims of Maine and upon the merits of the question.

Mr. Wright said a few words, when the bill was ordered to a second reading.

The question then came up on the proposed reference to a committee.

M. Williams of Me. moved its reference to a select committee.

Mr. Wright moved its reference to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Williams said it was folly to refer a bill to a committee hostile to the measure.

Mr. Calhoun was in favour of the reference to the committee of foreign affairs, but clearly, he said, in favor of the justice of our claims.

Mr. Rives was in favor of the reference to the committee of foreign affairs, which, after some further remarks was ordered by a large majority.

[*From the U. S. Army and Navy Chronicle.*]

DEFENCE OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER.—The number of pressing applications made to the ordnance office by members of Congress from the western and southwestern States, urging, very strongly the necessity of placing, immediately, suitable supplies of artillery, small arms, and ammunition, at convenient points, in the State of Arkansas and Missouri, with a view to the protection of the western and southwestern frontiers, has induced the Secretary of War to authorize the placing at Little Rock, Missouri, the following ordnance and ordnance stores at each, viz:

8 6-pounder guns,
8 6 do carriages, with implements and equipments, complete.
8,500 muskets complete,
1,5000 Hall's rifles,
800 charges of 6-pounder grape-shot fixed,
400 do do strapped do.
30 bbls. of rifle powder,
7,000 lbs. do balls.
1,000,000 musket balls and buck shot cartridges
3,500 sets of infantry accoutrements,
1,500 do rifle do.

The stores at Little Rock are held subject to the orders of Brig. Gen. M. Arbuckle, and those at the St. Louis Arsenal, to the orders of Maj. Gen. E. P. Gaines; the former having his head-quarters at Fort Gibson, (Arkansas,) and the latter at St. Louis Arsenal.

These generals, commanding the respective sections of the country where the depots are required to be placed, will from their knowledge of the military localities, be best able to make the most judicious distribution of the stores, with a view both to their preservation, and to the facility of armament when they are required.

Little Rock and the St. Louis Arsenal are deemed sufficiently near to the possible scene of operations, to place the stores completely under the control of the commanding generals, and enable them to be drawn as rapidly towards the several points of the frontier as the emergency may require.

These are independent of the stores at Fort Coffee Askansas, and at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri river.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 2.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

Shot silks are very fashonable in Paris this season of lively colours, and are used for dresses a points with flounces and mantelet of the same. All colours are selected of delicate hues: grey in every shade is worn, sometimes stripes of two shades of grey.

Flounces and wide sleeves are very general; those a la Jardiniere seem the only ones used at this moment; the principal difference in them consisting of the ornaments at the top, and their being more or less wide at the wrist.

The corsages of redingotes are sometimes full, sometimes plain behind, but the fronts are always en cœur, and the enchancrure is cut rather low, and filé in muslin or jaconot, trimmed with two rows of ace or tulle. Low bodies are made of a similar form. Buckles are gone by, the bodies being attached to the skirts by liseres, and when a ceinture is used on a peignoir, it fastens with gold or covered buttons. Ceintures with long ends are worn in dress. The skirts seem to increase in width, but are a little shorter. Some short sleeves have loose ones of blond or tulle attached to the manchette, and finished with a wristband the same as the dress.

Organdy muslin and jaconots spotted are rather in favour; the spots of blue or green are the most admired: Generally speaking, small patterns are preferred this season. Black lace is more than ever fashionable, and is worn very deep and very handsome.

The black silk shawls have rather already yielded to those of colour: but black mantelets and scarfs are among the indispensables this season, and are trimmed with lace, fringe, frills bouillons, ruches, &c. Mantelets and shawls of muslin, lined and trimmed with lace, are also fashionable.

Bonnets of paille de riz and silk are worn small; low at the ears, and shorter over the forehead ruches are very general round the edge. Leghorn bonnets do not vary much in size. Capotes a coulisses have wider runners, which are placed further apart. Capotes of crape, with ruche of tulle, are very light and elegant; also of muslin lined or not.

The cottage bibi has been worn in Paris, in paille de riz and straw, with ruche and trimming of dark riband; royal blue and chocolate were thought the prettiest. Capotes of crape bamillonnis, supported by whalebone are quite the rage in Paris.

For silk capotes, white or light colours shot with white, are the most fashionable.

FRANCE.

Paris letters of Tuesday mention the probability of Marshal Soult's entry into the cabinet immediately after his return from London, it is generally understood that Marshal Soult's son is nominated to the Naples embassy.

The Paris journals mention under date Toulon, the 24th instant, that the entire French squadron of the Levant, commanded by Admiral Gallois, had been ordered to join the ship Jena, before Tunis. The three-decker Montebello, then undergoing repairs in Toulon, was to proceed to the same destination. Admiral Lalande had been instructed to wait on the Tunisian coast for the arrival of the Ottoman fleet, and to sink it in case the Captain Pacha, attempted to land either men or ammunition for the use of the Bey of Tunis. The Jena was to put to sea in the afternoon of the 24th, with the brig Diligente.

Ben Aips, the agent of Achmet Bey, promises the submission of all the Arabs on the coast, provided their privileges be guaranteed, and he be appointed their bey.

The letters from Malaga announce that Senor Carlos Barritaino, a native of that city, had been condemned to death, on the charge of being concerned in the murder of General St. Just, who, it will be recollected, perished in a popular tumult at that place about two years ago. The advocate who defended Senor Barritano before the court which tried him, having greatly exceeded the limits of a pleader's privilege in observations made by him, had been fined 50 ducats.

A letter from Caspe, in lower Arragon, dated May 21, estimates the Carlist forces under Cabrera's command in that province at 30,000 men. This chief was preparing, it is stated, to attack Amposta and Castellon de la Plana.

Letters from Andovin of May 16, state, that the "riot" which had broken out among the 8th and 9th battalions of Guipuscoa, was nothing more than a drunken affray, in which the "rioters" exhibited some insubordination to their officers; which was afterwards pardoned by the latter, the former "having expressed great regret for their intemperate conduct."

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, MAY 26.—The following official communication I received late last evening:—

"*Royal head-quarters, Estella, May 24, six o'clock.*

"The revolutionists leave no means untried to foment dissension amongst us, and to introduce disorder into our ranks; but all their efforts are useless; they cannot shake the fidelity of our brave volunteers now more determined than ever to conquer or die in defence of their beloved monarch. The following circumstances show the loyalty of our men, and their sincere repentance at being led astray by the wicked and corrupted. Let Europe compare the conduct of the brave Carlists on this trying occasion with that of the Christinos—the murderers of Saarsfield, Ecalero, Mendivil, and six other of the chiefs; and then declare which party is to restore order, peace, and tranquillity to unhappy Spain, the unpaid volunteers of Charles V., or the hired assissins of the innocent queen.

"In the afternoon of the 21s, an officer named Urra, a man of a bad reputation, and one of the witnesses in the cause of Zariategui and Elio, introduced himself amongst the soldiers of the 1st battalion cantioned at Cirauqui, and succeded in persuading several volunteers to accompany him to the royal head-quarters. On the road he fell in with the 2d and 4th squadrons of cavalry, and then continued his march till within a short distance of Lezaun. Having left the greater part of the men behind, he advanced with four sergeants, to the royal head-quarters, and demanded to see the king. He was instantly introduced. When in the royal presence Urra assured his majesty that his sole object was to lay before his majesty the wishes of part of the army that the verdict of the court martial appointed to try General Zariategui and Elio might be delivered in his presence. The king expressed his discontent at this act of indiscipline, and ordered him to return instantly with the volunteers to Cirauqui. This was done without a murmur. The volunteers now finding that they had been deceived and betrayed into an act of indiscipline by Urra, laid violent hands upon him, and delivered him up a prisoner to their chief, at the same time praying their commandant to obtain their pardon from the king. The 5th battalion of Navarre, although in garrison at the same time in Cirauqui, refused to listen to Urra; indeed the best feeling and the most perfect discipline exist throughout the army.

"The enemy, in all probability aware of all the movements of Urra, made a movement along the banks of the Arga, like the crows which follow an army, but our battalions having advanced in that direction they speedily retreated. The Christinos pretend we are in a state of disorganization; we do not ask them to attack us, but to give us an opportunity of attacking them, and they will then find that notwithstanding their dastardly and cowardly intrigues, the brave defenders of the cause of Don Carlos remain faithful to ther king, their God, and their religion.

"His majesty returned yesterday afternoon to Estella, determined, now that we are in possesion of the names of the ringleaders, to punish them most severely, and to establish discipline on a firm footing throughout the army. We shall not visit Guipuzcoa until next week.

"His majesty was received by the inhabitants of the city with the most lively marks of enthusiasm. He was accompanied by the people to the palace, the air resounding with the cry 'Vivael Rey,' 'Mueran los Christinos.'

"Nothing fresh in the other provinces."

House of Commons, May 25.

Mr. Creswell rose to call the attention of the House to the Petition presented on the 9th of February, from the sufferers by Danish seizures in 1807. The object of the petitioners was to obtain compensation for losses of ships and cargoes seized by the Danes within the Baltic and the ports of Denmark and Norway, during the autumn of 1807. He concluded by moving that an Address be presented, praying her Majesty to refer the matter to the Commissioners formerly appointed on this subject in conformity with the prayer of the Petition.

Mr. Blackett seconded the motion.

The Solicitor-General said that there was nothing to support these claims in precedents, nor was there any part of the law of nations which could give the slightest sanction to them. An Act which was a violation of the laws of nations in respect of goods seized on shore and book debts, was not a violation of the law of nations with respect to goods seized afloat. The distinction was one universally recognised.

Mr. Ingham supported the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government could not be held liable to condemnation for resisting, on the part of the public, a motion which could not be acceded to without the introduction of a most dangerous precedent.

The Attorney-General contended that there was a great difference between the cases brought under the consideration of the Government by the Hon. Member for Bridport and those now advocated by the Hon. Member for Liverpool (Mr. Creswell), for while the Government had considered that compensation for both debts and goods seized ashore ought to be granted, they entertained a totally different opinion as to the seizure of the ships.

Mr. Clay was surprised to hear his Hon. and Learned Friend the Attorney-General say that this was the first occasion on which the claim for compensation for British vessels and their cargoes seized in the ports of Denmark has been brought before the House, because he (Mr. Clay) had, two years ago, brought forward the case of these very parties; and as a proof of the strong sense the House entertained on this subject, his motion was lost only by a majority of eight.

Mr. Warburton said with much regard to war existing between Denmark and England at the period referred to:—in reference to this point he would quote the words of a Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Goulburn), who had said "something like a declaration of war was on foot."

Mr. Goulburn rose to protest against any opinions of his being alluded to in favour of the present motion, because for such a purpose he disclaimed them.

Sir F. Trench would repeat the assertion of the Honourable Member, that the British merchantmen were betrayed, by Lord Gambier and the Admiralty, to their own destruction.

Mr. A. White cordially supported the motion.

Mr. Creswell, in reply, said that the Government could not be taken by surprise with respect to the object of his motion, because it was to draw the attention of the House to a petition which he had presented, which prayed for a restitution of the value of the ships and cargoes seized in the ports of Denmark.

The House then divided, when the numbers were,

For the motion	115
Against it	81
Majority in favour of the motion	24

Canada.

From the Supplement of the Gazette by Authority of this day

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Quebec, 28th June, 1838.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to appoint—

Sir CHARLES PAGET, Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Order, Vice Admiral of the White, Major General Sir JAMES MACDONELL, K. C. B. and K. C. H.,
Lieut. Colonel The Hon. CHARLES GREY,
The Hon Colonel GEORGE COUPER,
And the Hon. CHARLES BULLER,
to be Members of the Special Council.

ANNO SECUNDO
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ

CHAP. I.

An Ordinance to provide for the security of the Province of Lower Canada.

WHEREAS divers persons Subjects of Her Majesty in this Province have been charged with High Treason and other offences of a treasonable nature, some of which said persons are at present in custody, and others have withdrawn themselves from the pursuit of justice beyond the limits of this Province.

And whereas of the persons so charged and in custody those whose names follow, that is to say: Wolfred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, Bonaventure Viger, Simeon Marchessault, Henri Alphonse Gauvin, Toussaint Goddu, Rodolphe Des Rivieres, and Luc Hyacinthe Masson, all respectively now in the Gaol of Montreal, in custody of the Sheriff of Montreal have severally acknowledged their participation in the said High Treason, and have submitted themselves to the will and pleasure of Her Majesty.

And whereas Louis Joseph Papineau, a member of the late Assembly of Lower Canada and Speaker thereof, Cyrile Hector Octave Cote, also a Member of the said late Assembly, Julien Gagnon, Robert Nelson, also a Member of the said late Assembly, Edmund Burke O'Callaghan, also a Member of the said late Assembly, Edouard Etienne Rodier, also a Member of the said late Assembly, Thomas Storrow Brown., Ludger Duvernay, Etienne Chartier, a priest, George Et. Cartier, John Ryan, the elder, and John Ryan, the younger, Louis Perrault, Pierre Paul Demaray, Joseph Francois Davignon and Louis Gautier, respectively subjects of Her said Majesty, and against whom respectively warrants for High Treason have been issued, have severally absconded from this Province and withdrawn themselves from the limits thereof, and from the pursuit of justice.

And whereas it is Her said Majesty's most gracious will and pleasure, that no further proceedings shall be had or taken against any persons whomsoever on account of such High Treason or other offences of a treasonable nature, save and except as hereinafter provided, but it is nevertheless expedient to provide for the present security of this Province by effectually preventing the several persons whose names are hereinbefore set forth from being at large therein.

Be it therefore ordained and enacted, by His Excellency the Governor of the Province of Lower Canada, by and with the consent and advice of the Special Council, for the affairs of the said Province of Lower Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the first year of the Reign of H. present M., intituled, "An Act to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada;" And it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty to transport to Her Majesty's Islands of Bermuda, during Her pleasures the said Wolfred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchhette, Bonaventure Viger, Simeon Marchessault, Henri Alphonse Gauvin, Toussaint H. Goddu, Rodolphe Des Rivieres, and Luc Hyacinthe Masson respectively, and to subject them or any of them to such restraints in the said Islands, as may be needful to prevent their return to this Province.

And it is further ordained and enacted by and with the authority aforesid, that if the said Wolfred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, Bonaventure Viger, Simeon Marchessault, Henri Alphonse Gauvin, Toussaint H. Goddu, Rodolphe Des Rivieres and Luc Hyacinthe Masson respectively or any of them, or if the said Louis Joseph Papineau, Cyrile Hector Octave Cote, Julien Gagnon, Robert Nelson, Edmund Burke O'Callaghan, Edouard Etienne Rodier, Thomas Storrow Brown, Ludger Duvernay, Etienne Chartier, George Et. Cartier, John Ryan the elder and John Ryan the younger, Louis Perrault, Pierre Paul Demaray, Joseph Francois Davignon, and Louis Gautier, against whom respectively such warrants for High Treason have been issued, and also have so withdrawn themselves from the pursuit of justice as aforesaid, or any of them shall at any time hereafter, except by permission of the Governor General of Her Majesty's Provinces on the continent of North America, and High Commissioner for the adjustment of certain important questions depending in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, or if there shall be no such Governor General and High Commissioner, by the permission of the Governor in Chief, or Governor, or other Person administering the Government of this Province as hereinafter provided, be found at large, or come within the said Province, they or he shall in such case be deemed and taken, to be guilty of High Treason, and shall on conviction of being so found at large or coming within the said Province without such permission as aforesaid, suffer Death accordingly.

Provided always that it shall and may be lawful for such Governor General and High Commissioner, or if there shall be no such Governor General and High Commissioner, then for the Governor in Chief, Governor, or other person administering the Government of this Province, acting for and in behalf of Her said Majesty, so soon as it shall to Him appear consistent with the peace and tranquility of this Province, by any act or instrument under his hand and Seal at Arms, to grant permission for the said Wolfred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, Bonaventure Viger, Simeon Marchessault, Henri Alphonse Gauvin, Toussaint H. Goddu, Rodolphe Des Rivieres, Luc Hyacinthe Masson, Louis Joseph Papineau, Cyrile Hector Octave Cote, Julien Gagnon, Robert Nelson, Edmund Burke O'Callaghan, Edouard Etienne Rodier, Thomas Storrow Brown, Ludger Duvernay, Etienne Chartier, George Et. Cartier, John Ryan the elder, and John Ryan the younger, Louis Perrault, Pierre Paul Demaray, Joseph Francois Davignon, and Louis Gauthier, or any of them, or any person concerned in the escape from the custody of the Sheriff of Montreal of Louis Lussier, charged with the murder of the said George Weir, or who may have harbored the said Louis Lussier after or aided him in such escape, derive any benefit or advantage whatsoever from any Proclamation of Her most Gracious Majesty, nor shall any amnesty thereby intended to be granted be taken in any way to apply to such person or persons or any of them.

DURHAM.

Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, and passed in Special Council, at the City of Quebec, the twenty-eighth day of June, in the second year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, and so forth, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight.

By His Excellency's Command.

W. B. LINDSAY.
Clerk Special Council.

ANNO SECUNDO
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CHAP. II.

An Ordinance for establishing an efficient system of Police in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal.

[Too long for insertion to-day.]

DURHAM.

Province of Lower Canada, }

VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS our Province of Lower Canada hath been long disturbed by political dissentions, and was recently afflicted with Rebellion and civil War, whereby it hath become necessary to suspend the Constitution of the said Province, and to provide for the temporary Government thereof, by means of extraordinary powers, conferred upon Us by the Imperial Legislature; And Whereas we are firmly resolved to punish with the utmost severity any future act of insubordination in our said Province, and more especially to prevent in future, as far as in Our power, the occurrence of dissensions similar to those by which Our said Province has been long disturbed as aforesaid, by effectually removing all causes of dissension, so that Our said Province may be established in Peace as a loyal and truly British colony; And whereas in the exercise and in pursuance of the extraordinary powers as aforesaid, it hath been ordained and enacted by an ordinance this day made and passed, according to law, entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the security of the Province of Lower Canada," that it shall be lawful for Us to transport certain persons named in the same Ordinance, to our Island of Bermuda, during Our pleasure, and that, if the said persons, or certain other persons, also named in the said Ordinance, who have withdrawn themselves from the pursuit of Justice, beyond the limits of Our said Province, shall at any time hereafter, except by permission of Our Governor General of Our Provinces on the Continent of North America, and High Commissioner for the adjustment of certain important questions depending in the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, or if there shall be no such Governor General, or High Commissioner, by the permission of the Governor in Chief, or Governor, or other person administering our Government of Lower Canada, as provided in the said Ordinance, be found at large or come within Our said Province, they shall in that case be taken and deemed to be guilty of High Treason, and shall suffer death accordingly; And Whereas, under the peculiar circumstances of our said Province, as aforesaid, it is not less expedient in our judgment, than grateful to our heart, to mark, by an act of Royal Grace, our recollection of the ancient, and well-proven loyalty of all our Canadian subjects, rather than by any severity of punishment, our sense of the recent disaffection of some of them:—Know ye therefore, that We have ordained, directed, and declared, and by these presents do ordain, direct, and declare, that no further proceedings shall be had, or taken, against any persons whatsoever on account of any High Treason, or offences of a treasonable nature, with which they now stand charged; or wherewith they may be chargeable at this time, but that all such proceedings, without exception or distinction, save as hereinafter mentioned, shall henceforth cease and determine. And it is Our further will and pleasure, that with the exception of such persons as are in that behalf named in the said Ordinance, and whose cases are thereby provided for, all persons at present in custody and charged with High Treason or other offences of a treasonable nature, and also with such exception as aforesaid, all persons who have withdrawn themselves from the pursuit of justice beyond the limits of our said Province, shall immediately upon giving such security for their future good and loyal behaviour as our said Governor General and High Commissioner, or if there should be no such Governor General or High Commissioner, then the Governor in Chief, Governor, or the person Administering the Government of this Province shall direct, be at liberty to return to their homes, and may and shall there remain wholly unmolested by reason of any High Treason or other offences of a treasonable nature, in which he or they may have been concerned.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province of Lower Canada to be affixed thereto.

Witness our Right Trusty and Right Well Beloved John George Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, &c. &c. Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, one of our Most Honorable Privy Council and Governor General, Vice Admiral and Captain General of all our Provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of North America, &c. &c. &c. &c.

At our Castle of St. Lewis, in our City of Quebec, in our said Province of Lower Canada, the Twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in the second year of our Reign.

(Signed,) D. DALY.
Secretary.

We are authorized to state that His Excellency the Governor General is actively engaged in the preparation of measures, which will, as soon as it may be possible, be embodied in Ordinances of the Governor and Special Council, relative to a Jury Law, a Bankrupt Law, Police for Quebec and Montreal, Municipal Institutions for the whole Province, General Education, the Establishment of Registry Offices, and the equitable commutation of feudal tenures.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JULY 13, 1838.

Lord DURHAM issued two important documents on the day of the Queen's Coronation, one appointing Vice Admiral Paget, Major General MacDonell, Colonel Grey, Colonel Couper and the Hon. Chas. Buller, to be Members of the Special Council; and the other an act of Grace towards the rebel prisoners who were in confinement for treason. The eight principals who have acknowledged their treason are to be transported to *Bermuda only*, a few short miles from their home, there to remain during her Majesty's pleasure. While the other sixteen notorious characters who fled from their country with Louis J. Papineau at their head, are merely prohibited from returning to the Province, without special permission, under pain of death. All the other prisoners are to be released, on giving security for their good behaviour, except those charged with the murder of Lieut. Weir and of Joseph Chartrand.—Those interesting documents will be found in another column.

NORTH EASTERN FRONTIER.—We are informed, that our Western neighbours from the State of Maine are again on the disputed territory, and that a large party has been employed for some time past surveying the grounds and measuring off Town Districts.

UPPER CANADA.—The reports from this quarter by the Western mail of yesterday, state that the Rebels had effected a landing in two different places on the Canadian side, and had collected a strong force.—Further particulars are expected this evening by the New-York papers.

Five articled seamen, and one apprentice, forming part of the crew of the ship *Prudence*, from Londonderry, were yesterday brought before His Worship the Mayor and Alderman Porter, and underwent an examination for the charge of Mutiny on board the said ship, on her passage from Londonderry to this port. The said prisoners are committed for further examination.

DESERTION OF SOLDIERS.—On Monday last, a person naming himself *Martin Fitzgerald*, was brought before His Worship the Mayor, charged with the crime of enticing the Soldiers of the 11th regiment to desert from the Barracks, and to enter into the service of the United States. On the examination, sufficient information was elicited from the witness, to warrant the Mayor in committing the said Fitzgerald for trial at the next Court.

This man was in the garb of a sailor, has been some weeks loitering about the City, and there is little doubt, but his employers also are residing here, who were to furnish him with the means of carrying on his base purposes.—It is to be hoped that some of those individuals will yet be traced out, and publicly exposed, as well as punished for the violation of British laws. It is also manifest that those persons must be employed by the United States general Government, or by individual States of that Government; otherwise they could not be furnished with so much money and with the means of supporting themselves so long in the city without any apparent business.

At the next meeting of the Legislature, it is hoped, that our Legislators will pass a law with more heavy penalties and punishments attached for the prevention of so base an act, as the enticing of a British soldier to desert his country for the purpose of entering into a foreign service.

BOAT RACE.—On Saturday last, a race took place between the Carleton boat *Hazard*, and the Indian Town boat *Wasp*, for £25 a side, from Reed's point round Partridge Island and back to the place of starting. The Wasp took the lead at starting and kept her apparent distance a head of the Hazard, until they cleared the west side of the Island on their return, it was then, that the Hazard's crew gave fresh vigour to their oars, and came up in gallant style, again victorious, leaving the Wasp some distance astern.

At all future Boat Races, we should recommend that the distance be made much shorter, so that the respective rowers be placed more on a par with each other, and to save the painful exhaustion that too many of the rowers always labour under from over exertion. From abreast of the Market wharf round the Beacon, and back to a line marked off Reed's Point, is a sufficient distance for any set of rowers, and at the same time, it would afford a more pleasurable view to the numerous spectators, who always assemble to witness those aquatic achievements.

THEATRE.—This establishment appears to be the focus of general attraction, and well filled houses are attendant on each night of performance. On Wednesday night, the celebrated Tragedy of PIZARRO, or The Death of Rolla, called forth an overflowing audience, and well indeed were the respective characters sustained by the several performers. Mrs. HAMMER, an Amateur in her appearance as *Cora*, called forth the marked approbation of the whole house, and the performances of both Cora, and Cora's Child excited the applauded admiration of the audience. Mr. BELLAMY, as *Pizarro*, and Mr. NICKINSON as *Rolla*, sustained their characters so well, that it would appear invidious to draw a distinction.—Nor must we forget the admired character of *Elvira*, who in the person of Mrs. ANDERSON, was performed to perfection.

In the Vaudville, of the Swiss Cottage, Miss SAXDS as *Lissette*, was quite at home, and Mr. NICKINSON in the character of *Netz Tick*, gained, as usual, the plaudits of a well pleased audience.

From the general satisfaction given, and expressed, of the performance of the Tragedy of *Pizarro*, we feel confident that the Manager will be called upon, to repeat again the performance of this celebrated Tragedy.

☞ The performances announced for This Evening are Jerrold's celebrated Nautical Drama of "Black Eye'd Susan."—the "Village Lawyer," and other Entertainments.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—On the 7th inst. at Bartram's, Loch Lomond Road, on view of the body of George Harrold, schoolmaster, who was "accidentally drowned" whilst bathing in the Lake adjacent on the 6th instant.

On the 10th instant, on Jeremiah, infant son of William Buckley, who was accidentally drowned the same day by falling off the South wharf of North slip.

On the 11th instant, on view of the body of *Denis O'Leary*, a youth of about 8 years old, son of Timothy O'Leary—whose death was caused by injuries received by the falling of a pile of Deals on the south wharf of North Slip, behind which he was setting, when a Carman in passing with a load of Boards, struck the end of the pile and caused the deals to tumble down.—Verdict of the Jury "Accidental Death in consequence of a pile of deals falling on him."

It is but justice to the Cartman to say, that by the most clear and full testimony, it was evident that he could not have seen behind the pile of deals, and that the extremely narrow pass that had been left for the carts, caused the accident which has brought sorrow on the parents and friends of the deceased.

Launched on Saturday last from the ship yard of Mr. George Thomson, a ship of 850 Tons measurment, called the "*Marchioness of Bute*," owned by Mr. John Walker of this city.

A ship called the *Sophia*, of about 700 tons, was launched two or three weeks ago, from the Messrs. Lawton's yard; and another ship of 638 tons, called the *Victoria*, built by Messrs. Scoular & Partelow, at Oremocto, was launched and towed down the river last week.—They are both owned by John Robertson, Esq.

A ship of 716 tons, named the *Alexander Edmond*, was launched this day from Mr. Hale's yard. She is owned by Mr. John Wishart.

Yesterday, a splendid ship called the *Thetis*, was launched from the Ship Yard of Messrs. Olives, in Carleton, she measures 850 tons, and belongs to John Hammond, Esq.

Charlotte-town, (P. E. I.) June 26.

On the evening of Sunday the 17th inst. the barque Sir Archibald Campbell, Tait, from Miramichi for Sunderland, in a thick fog and the sea running high, struck on the reef off the North Cape of this Island, and is a complete wreck. The crew got on shore the same night. Next morning a boat put off for the wreck, for the purpose of saving what they could. An American fishing vessel was seen leaving the wreck; and on the boat's crew arriving on board, they found that the cabin had been ransacked by the Americans, the lockers broken open, and that all the provisions and every article they could lay their hands upon in the cabin carried off, except two flags. Not contented with this, they had also carried off the hawsers, two new sails, part of the rigging, and the jolly boat. Another boat had in the meantime put off from the shore, after the American, and demanded the barque's jolly boat, which they observed her to have in tow. On their demanding it, they were told to be off, or they would sink them. The shore boat was close enough to discern the name of the schooner, and the port she belonged to.

Capt. Tait and his crew were busily employed landing all they could from the wreck, but as there were no less than forty-eight sail of American Fishermen close in upon the reef, he was under continual apprehension that some of their crews would land and plunder what he had saved.

It is certainly high time that some means were adopted to put an end to such depredations on our coasts, and for the protection of the fisheries from the Americans. A few days ago there were a number then in the harbour of Richmond Bay carrying on their avocation.

From the Royal Gazette.

IN THE SUPREME COURT,
Trinity Term 1st Victoria.

IT is ordered, that the examination of the Students applying for admission at the next Michaelmas Term, shall take place in the Province Building, on Saturday the 6th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By the Court.

GEORGE SHORT.

QUEBEC, June 29.—Letters have been received in town, stating that the bandits which had taken refuge in the swamp above Chippewa, had been entirely destroyed by a detachment of the 24th regiment, under Major Townshend, but not without some loss.

His Excellency Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, arrived here this forenoon in H. M. sloop of war *Clarybdis*. He was received on landing by a Guard of Honour of the Guards, and a salute from the Cape.

H. M. S. *Hercules*, sails to-morrow morning, for Portsmouth.

H. M. S. *Malabar*, sails this evening, for Halifax.

H. M. sloop of war *Andromache*, will sail to-morrow morning, for Newfoundland.

It is said that the *Malabar* will return to Quebec with the 93rd regiment.

A report has been current in town since yesterday, that a vessel from Newfoundland arrived at Grosse Isle, had reported that the Cholera was prevalent at St. Pierre Miquelon, and that 80 persons had died of that day. The Island in that case would soon be depopulated. We believe that a vessel at Grosse Isle has reported cases of Cholera there, and that it is not impossible but that it may have been brought by the French fishermen from the Mediterranean. Miquelon is near the eastern entrance of the Gulph of St. Lawrence. Other accounts say that it is Typhus that prevails at Miquelon, and that it has been very fatal for three months past.—*Nelson's Gazette.*

QUEBEC, July 2

His Excellency the Governor General will leave Quebec on Wednesday the 4th July, in the John Bull steamer upon the tour of inspection which it is his intention to take throughout the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. As it is the Noble Earl's intention to visit the defences upon the whole of our frontier line, he will be accompanied by Sir Charles Paget the Vice Admiral upon the station and Sir John Colborne, Commander of the Forces. Sir Charles Paget will proceed to-morrow in H.M.S. Medea to Montreal, where he will await the arrival of the Earl of Durham. His Excellency will remain, it is understood, three or four days in Montreal. He will then proceed at once to Kingston, U. C. thence to Toronto, minutely inspecting the defences Naval as well Military, by the way. Upon his return His Excellency will probably deviate materially from the direct course to visit such portions of the Provinces as may seem to require his presence.

We understand that His Excellency, Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, sails to-morrow in the Andromache for Miramichi.

AGRICULTURE.—The accounts from the country continue extremely favourable. The crops here are now about as far forward as usual, at this season. Early sown spring wheat is coming in cut; nothing can be more favourable than the weather, light rains followed by heat and moisture. Thermometer this day at two, p. m., 88d. in the shade.

KINGSTON, June 27th.—The attack upon Major McGrath's Lancers, given in our last, has been confirmed. The Lancers soon afterwards attacked the Brigands in the swamp near Chippewa, and took sixteen or twenty prisoners. It was with difficulty that Major McGrath restrained his men from putting the ruffians to death on the spot—they are composed of Refugees and Americans. His Excellency Sir George Arthur has gone to the Niagara frontier with detachments of Regulars and Militia.

Cornwall, June 23th.—We are happy to be able to state on the most unquestionable authority, that the crops in this place never were in a better condition. In some parts of the district the ground is almost groaning under the weight of meadow and wheat.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, June 27.

We learn this afternoon by a gentleman from Waterloo, that every thing is perfectly quiet on that side of the lines—the ferries are running as usual, and persons can pass freely back and forth, with but slight examination, provided no suspicious appearances exist. It is presumed that all restriction will be shortly removed, if nothing unusual occurs.

The statement by us that the insurgents at Short Hills had been captured and dispersed, is confirmed.—Some twenty, all Canadians, were taken in the immediate vicinity of the outbreak, and a number more have been subsequently taken on Gull Island, at the mouth of Grand River. These were nearly all Americans, and a physician from this side, whose name we do not learn, was among them. The Tamarack Swamp, extending from Short Hills to Grand River, which was the retreat of the insurgents has been pretty thoroughly cleared.

The prisoners captured have been taken to Chippewa for trial before a commission. The Attorney General is in readiness, and the proceedings will probably be had to-day or to-morrow. The punishment of those from this side, who may be declared guilty, will, we suppose, be death.

Gov. Arthur was at Chippewa day before yesterday, and left in the evening for Toronto.

BUFFALO, June 29, 1838

Re-occupation of Navy Island.—A report is in town to-day that Navy Island has been re-occupied by the Patriots. We have taken some pains to ascertain on what foundation the story rests, and from the best information we are able to obtain, are inclined to think it is correct. The occupation of the Island was effected last night, according to intelligence given to Major Kirby, who is in command at Waterloo. The number of the Patriots is represented to be not less than 500.—There may possibly, be 50, who are probably the remains of the party that was collected in the Tamarack Swamp, on the main land, and have fled to the Island for a refuge, and thinking perhaps that they will receive reinforcements—But the spell which protected Navy Island last winter is gone. It is a position wholly untenable against such a force as is now collected at Chippewa, and will undoubtedly be very soon cleared.

Bloody Affray at Ottawa, Ill.—We learned yesterday, by a gentleman from Ottawa, that an engagement took place on the line of the canal, a day or two since, between two parties of the workmen, which resulted in the death of 12 or 15 of the Those engaged in the affray were Irishmen, and it arose on account of the national divisions among them. The militia were called out, and the disturbance quelled.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Rochester Democrat of Wednesday gives some additional intelligence of movements previous to the defeat, obtained from a Can[illegible] who arrived at Rochester on Tue[illegible] that the insurgents left the Short H[illegible] night, aiming for the London Dist[illegible] hoped to be strongly reinforced, bo[illegible] one were made to intercept them [ill