Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Weldon,

The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to incorporate the Grand Manan Steam and Water Power Company.

Mr. Hanington in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and leave granted.

Mr. Wyer, by leave, presented a Petition from Abraham J. Wetmore, Deputy Treasurer at Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, setting forth, that the commission of ten per cent. on the duties collected is not sufficient for the services required of him, and praying some further allowance; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Thursday, 7th February.

A Bill to explain and amend an Act, intituled "An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Saint John Water Company."

When the Honourable Mr. Johnston moved the following amendment, to be added thereto by way of Ryder, and to stand as a sixth Section, viz:

"VI. Provided always and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the said Company to call upon any stockholder for any instalment after notice being given to the said Company of the abandonment of any stock held by such stockholder."

And the same being then read, and the question put thereon, it was agreed to by the House to be made part of the Bill by way of Ryder.

Resolved, That the Bill with the Ryder do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Partelow take the same to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from James Whitney, of the City of Saint John praying a continuation of the annual grant for carrying Her Majesty's Mails to Digby, Annapolis and Saint Andrews, by steam communication; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Foulis, of the City of Saint John, praying Legislative aid to enable him to continue his School of Arts established at that place, and to enable him to make the same more efficient; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Honorable Mr. Johnston, by leave, presented a Petition from James Bradley, Thomas Corrigan, James Leach and James Green, Proprietors and drivers of a Line of Stages lately established between Saint John and Fredericton, on the Nerepis Road, praying aid to enable them to continue the same; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of a Bill to make perpetual an Act for the support of the Civil Government of this Province.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under consideration, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Weldon,

The House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of a Bill to amend the Charter of the University of King's College.

Mr. Barberie in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, the Bill being again before them, and having that part of the first Section under their consideration which enacts "That the Chief Justice and senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of this Province for the time being, shall be Visiters of the said College, in the place and stead of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Nova Scotia."

An amendment was moved thereto—to expunge the words "Chief Justice and senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court," and insert—"President of the Legislative Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly."

That upon the question for adopting this amendment, the Committee divided, and it was decided in the negative.

A further amendment was then moved to the Section under consideration, to expunge the words —"and Senior Puisne Judge."

And upon the question for this amendment the Committee again divided, and it was carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved to expunge the words "in the place and stead of," and insert—"together with."

That upon the question for adopting this amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.—The Hon. Mr. Crane, Mr. End, Jordan, Street, Hanington, Wyer, Owen.

NAYS.—Mr. Hayward, M'Almon, Stewart, L. A. Wilmot, Partelow, Woodward, Freeze, M'Leod, Gilbert, J. M. Wilmot, H. T. Partelow, Fisher, Weldon, Connell, Taylor, Brown, Rankin.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

And the Chairman further reported, that the Committee had made further progress in the said Bill, and he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and leave granted.

Saturday, 9th February.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from Cyrus Stockwell, James Hewitt, Moses M'Connell, and Hiram Gould Proprietors of a line of four horse Stages established on the route between Fredericton and Saint John, praying a return of the duties paid on their Carriages and Sleighs, and also that a grant may pass in aid of the establishment on that line; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from Theophilus Samuel Beauchamp, of Queen's County, setting forth the advantages that have accrued to the Province from his exertions in bringing under the consideration of the Home Government the subject of the Mines and Minerals of the said Province, and praying to be reimbursed the expenses he has been subject to in this respect; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas G. Hatheway, James Gallagher, Timothy Collins, 196 others, Mechanics, and other inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass for the incorporation of another Bank; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Freeze, by leave, presented a Petition from Peter Lyon, John King, and 39 others, of Sussex, in King's County, preferring certain complaints against the expenditure of the monies on the Great Road from Saint John to the Nova Scotia line, and praying a change in the present system of the appointment of Supervisors, by appointing one to each County throughout the Province; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table; and

On motion of Mr. Partelow,

Resolved, That the said Petition be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon, and that the Clerk of this House do furnish Benjamin L. Peters, Esquire, the Supervisor of that line of Road, with a copy of the said Petition.

Ordered, That Mr. End, Mr. Hayward and Mr. M'Leod, do compose the said Committee.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Crane, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:—

"NEW BRUNSWICK.

"*Message to the House of Assembly, 8th February.*

"J. HARVEY, *Lt. Governor.*

"With a view to the more effectual protection of the Public Revenue, the Lieutenant Governor suggests to the consideration of the House of Assembly the expediency of granting a sum of money for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a Boom at the mouth of the River Arestook, by which the passage into the Saint John of Timber illicitly cut on the banks of that River may be effectually prevented. "J. H."

Mr. Owen, from the Committee appointed to take under consideration the subject of the Fisheries, submitted a 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 on that part of His Excellency's Speech which recommends a bounty on the Fisheries report:

"That in pursuance of the duty assigned to us, we have examined a mass of evidence, and the Petitions on the subject on the Table of the House, and take leave to state that this branch of our resources, manifestly so important, and now evidency in so neglected and depressed a condition, has been so often in all its details before this House as to render any recapitulation of them superfluous.

"Your Committee finds the subject of the necessary 'protection of the Fisheries' will require much more consideration than they have yet been able to bestow upon it. But they have lost no time in preparing such a Bill for their 'encouragement,' as they deem most expedient to be immediately adopted to secure the end proposed, and which is herewith respectfully submitted, under the title of "A Bill for granting a Bounty for the encouragement of Fisheries."

W. F. W. OWEN,
W. END,
A. BARBERIE,
J. WOODWARD,
B. STEWART.

Committee Room, 9th February, 1839."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Bill, as reported by the Committee, being then handed in, was read a first time.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Isaac Foshay, of Sussex, in King's County, praying the interposition of the House for the purpose of staying proceedings instituted against him by Her Majesty's Attorney General, for an alleged breach of his undertaking relative to the Hammond River Bridge, and for other relief as stated in the Petition; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Beverley Robinson, Esquire, of the City of Saint John, setting forth that he had made purchase from the Crown, in the year 1835, of certain Lands situate at Hanwell and the Yoho Lake, upon which he has paid instalments to the amount of £500, and praying that those tracts may be surrendered and the amount paid transferred to other payments due at the Crown Land Office upon other purchases made, for the reasons stated in the Petition; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to repeal an Act, intituled "An Act to exclude ignorant and unskilful persons from the practice of Physic and Surgery."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Monday, February 11.

Mr. Barberie, by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph Hunter, Arthur Ritchie, William Fleming, and 260 others, inhabitants of Restiguouche praying Legislative aid to assist them in the erection of a Court House and Gaol in the said County; and also

A Petition from Arthur Ritchie, John Montgomery, Joseph Hunter, Dugald Stewart, and 258 others, inhabitants of the said County of Restiguouche, praying that no Act may pass whereby the said County of Restiguouche may be compelled to pay by assessment or otherwise any debt due by the County of Gloucester; which Petitions he severally read.

And the Order of the House, limiting the time for introducing Petitions, being under the circumstances of these Petitions dispensed with,

Ordered, That they be received, and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,

The House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace in and for the City and County of Saint John, to make compensation to the Assessors of Taxes for the City of Saint John, for the year 1838.

Mr. Weldon in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,

The House proceeded to take into consideration several Messages received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as well as other documents communicated by command of His Excellency; whereupon,

Mr. Partelow moved the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Report of the Commissioners appointed to explore a new line of Road over the Sackville Great Marsh, together with the plan of the exploration, laid before the House by command of His Excellency on the 24th ultimo, be referred to the Select Committee appointed on the 18th of the same month, to take into consideration that part of His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session relating to the improvement of Roads and facilities of Communication; and further

Resolved, That the account of expenses incurred in making the said exploration, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Resolved, That the report of James Brown, Junior, and George Hayward, Esquires, Commissioners appointed for examining that line of Road, called the Royal Road, laid before the House by command of His Excellency on the 26th ultimo, be also referred to the Committee appointed on the 18th of the same month, to take into consideration the subject relative to the improvement of Roads and facilities of Communication.

Resolved, That the account of Abraham Gesner, who was appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to make a Geological survey of the Province, laid before the House by command of His Excellency on the 29th ultimo, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Resolved, That the Message from His Excellency of the 6th instant, on the subject of provision being made for a Tide-waiter at Magaguadavic, together with the correspondence and documents accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Resolved, That the Message of His Excellency, laid before the House on the 9th instant, recommending a grant of money for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a Boom at the mouth of the River Anestook, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration His Excellency's Message of the 4th instant, laid before the House on the 6th, with the accounts and documents accompanying the same, relative to the expenditure during the year 1838, of the sum of £14,500, granted to the Crown for the payment of a Civil List, in exchange for the surrender to the Proceeds of the Casual and Territorial Revenues, and that the said Committee so to be appointed, do report thereon to the House.

Resolved, That the Message of His Excellency, of the 6th instant, relative to the slight informality in the Act passed at the last Session, providing for a Master of the Rolls, together with the extracts from the Despatch of the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, on the same subject, accompanying the said Message, be referred to a Select Committee, to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

The question being severally taken on the aforegoing Resolutions, they were concurred in by the House.

Ordered, thereupon, That Mr. Partelow, Mr. Weldon and Mr. Fisher, be the Committee to take under consideration the Message from His Excellency, with the accounts and documents accompanying it, relative to the expenditure of the £14,500, granted for the payment of the Civil List, to report thereon; and

Ordered, That the Message from his Excellency, with the document accompanying it, relative to the informality in the Act providing for a Master of the Rolls, be referred to Mr. L. A. Wilmot, Mr. Street and Mr. Hill, to report thereon.

Wednesday, February 13.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

Ordered, That the Petition of Thomas G. Hatheway, James Gallagher, Timothy Collins, and 196 others, presented to the House on the 9th instant, praying that an Act may pass for the establishment of another Bank at Saint John, and which was ordered to lie on the Table, be referred to the Committee appointed on the 25th January to take under consideration the Despatches from the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, laid before the House by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of the Colonial Banking system, to report thereon.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace in and for the City and County of Saint John to make compensation to the Assessors of Taxes for the City of Saint John, for the year 1838.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

The Order of the Day being read,

The House proceeded thereto to take into consideration the Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, of yesterday, communicating copies of correspondence between the Officers of the Customs at Saint John and the Sub-Collector at Bathurst, upon the subject of shipwrecked property; and

The said Message, as also the several documents accompanying it, being then read by the Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That the said Message from His Excellency, relating to shipwrecked property, be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon, by Bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. Fisher, Mr. End and Mr. Weldon, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

Whereas it is expedient that this House should be in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government, in relation to the salaries and other expenses of the respective public Departments in this Province, to be presently and prospectively chargeable on the Civil List, for the purpose of stating to Her Majesty's Government the opinion of this House on this important subject; therefore

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before this House such information as His Excellency may think proper, relative to the salaries and expenses chargeable on the Civil List, or any of them, which he may have received from Her Majesty's Government during the past year.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward, Mr. L. A. Wilmot and Mr. Wilson, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Summary.

The steamer Great Western would not leave England until about the 29th of January.

The Official Abstract of the Revenue of the Kingdom for the past year, shows an increase of £1,075,203.

A dissolution of Parliament was talked of.

No more troops will be sent to Canada, as the force now there is equal to any emergency.

Brevet Major O'Connor, senior Captain of the 85th Regt. is about to leave the Army, and to settle in Canada. Brevet Major Manley Power, of the 85th, will shortly succeed to a Majority. The hon. James Stuart, Capt. 85th, in consequence of ill health, retires from the corps.

The 30th regt. are now in their fifth year in Bermuda, and must, according to rotation system, proceed to Canada next year.

We are concerned to state that Lord Norbury, who is represented to have been one of the most amiable and benevolent Noblemen in Ireland, was murdered on the 1st January, near his own residence—he was fired at by a concealed assassin—languished for two days, and expired—Rewards had been offered for the apprehension of the murderer, but no discovery, up to the latest dates, had been made.

PORTSMOUTH.—The Camelion, 10, Lieut. Hunter, will be ready to sail from this port for the North American and West Indian station about the 25th January.

A correspondent writes from Chatham, that the number of recruits that have lately entered the garrison in that town amount to 1,140. In the month of December last no less than 400 were enlisted, being a greater number than was ever known in one month before, not even excepting war time. The recruits continue to pour in daily from all parts of the country. At the present time there are, exclusive of recruits, 1,700 men, including marines, sappers and miners and artillery. The recruits for the East India Company, it is stated, do not come in nearly so fast as for the regiments of the line. In every department the greatest activity prevails, and the Drill Sergeants and Corporals have a laborious task in drilling so many raw recruits.—*London Paper.*

The Admiralty having determined to fill up the number of seamen under the vote of last year; the additional 2,000 are now being raised and though the croakers tell us that men will not volunteer, we have to state that within the last three weeks 1,500 prime volunteers have been enlisted, and are now on board the guard ship here and at Portsmouth. This too without the stimulant of any additional bounty or gratuity of any kind.

It is reported to be the intention of the Board of Admiralty to place the Ordinary Establishment, at Portsmouth, Devonport, Sheerness, and Chatham, on board a seagoing ship of first or second rate, and to keep several hundred disposal supernumeries on board these ships and the flag ships, which, together with the vessels usually fitting for reliefs, will present, on emergency, a fleet of 8 or 10 sail of the line on the home station.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolve relating to trespassers upon the Public Lands.

Resolved, That the Land Agent be and is hereby authorized and required to employ forthwith sufficient force to arrest, detain and imprison all persons found trespassing on the territory of this State, as bounded and established by the treaty of 1783, and that the Land Agent be and is hereby empowered to dispose of all the teams, lumber and other materials in the hands and possession of said trespassers in such way and manner as he may deem necessary and expedient at the time, by destroying the same or otherwise. And that the sum of ten thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for the purpose of carrying this Resolve into effect, and that the Governor with the advice of the Council be and is hereby authorized to draw his warrant from time to time, for such sums as may be required for the purposes aforesaid.

January 24, 1839—Approved:

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Bangor, Feb. 16.

NEWS FROM THE AROOSTOOK.

Seizure and Imprisonment of American Citizens!

The Expedition against the Trespassers, under the direction of the Land Agent, arrived at the mouth of the Little Madawaskee last Tuesday night. Most of the Trespassers had left before the Expedition arrived at the theatre of operations, but a company of 20 men, driving before them their teams, was overtaken; when the Expedition came up with them five armed men were found stationed on the road, in rear of the teams, who discharged their muskets, but with small effect. Thereupon, the whole were taken into custody, but subsequently all but five of their ring leaders were discharged.

It was supposed that no further resistance would be made, that the Trespassers had completely and finally abandoned the ground, and the Expedition returned to the mouth of the St. Croix. The Land Agent, Mr. G. G. Cushman of this city, and Mr. Thos. Bartlett of Orono, were induced by Col. Webster and Mr. Pillsbury, not belonging to the Expedition, but who were engaged on other business, to go down the river some half dozen miles from the encampment, to a Mr. Fitzherbert's on the plea of obtaining a comfortable night's rest. While there they were taken in the night, and disposed of in a manner, as will be seen in the subjoined letter, received in this city last evening, giving an account of a meeting holden in Houlton. The letter is dated

"HOULTON, Feb. 14, 1839.

Thus it will be seen, that our citizens have been arrested on our own soil, while in the service of the State, by an ARMED MOB OF FOREIGNERS, no doubt winked at by the Provincial Government, if not aided and abetted by British authority, and IGNOMINIOUSLY SENT TO A FOREIGN DUNGEON. Fellow citizens, shall such things longer be permitted? Is this new insult to be tamely submitted to? Is there not a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue?—Who is so craven hearted, so lost to all sense of self-respect, to justice and to patriotism, as to say that this new injury and insult ought not to be redressed speedily and without delay?

The Militia of Maine.—From the report of the Adjutant General, it appears that the Military force of the State of Maine is larger than it has ever been since the organization of the state. It is as follows, —Cavalry 1565, Artillery 1965, Infantry 34,049. Light Infantry 4624, Rifle 1742, making in all forty three thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

IMPORTANT AND ACCEPTABLE NEWS.

Comodore Bechanel, of the armed steamer Velore, arrived in this city on Thursday evening from Baltimore, accompanied by Captain de Challie, his first officer. The Veloce arrived at Baltimore in five days from Havana. The Commodore when he entered the Chesepeake, intended to proceed up the Potomac direct to Washington, but on ascending the river some thirty or forty miles, found his progress arrested by the ice, when he put about and proceeded to Baltimore. But for this impediment, we should have found a foreign steam ship probably lanchored off our Navy Yard, two hundred and fifty miles inland, before any one was aware that such a ship was on our coast.

We are happy to learn from a gentleman who accompanied the French officers from Baltimore, that hostilities have been terminated between France and Mexico. Through the intervention and meditation of Com. Douglas, commanding the British Fleet on the Mexican coast, terms of accommodation have been mutually agreed on by the belligerents, and hostilities had ceased. The particulars will doubtless reach us before long.—*National Intelligencer.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—It does not surprize me that in consequence of my hurried version as to the Woodstockers engagements, I have been attacked by a combination of Pro bono's; but let them all take the field, time will show us up in our true colours. In the first place then I must remark, that had it been my intention to impugn the Government for countenancing disaffected persons your loyal Journal certainly would not have been selected for the occasion; and once for all I deny charging the Government with impotency, having merely given it as my opinion, that a certain Nacs-monger was a bit of a sympathiser, and for this, forsooth, I am to be scourged by Pro bono, with the appellation of Loco Foco Lyncher, the meaning of which he seems thoroughly to understand, & perhaps knows too much about. Far be it from me to impeach the Government because certain persons may hold Office in it unworthily; it will however be admitted, that designing characters filling offices of peculiar trust have greater power to do evil in troublesome times. I could sustain this position were I to cite the conduct of an American Post Master, who was charged with having kept back letters which might have saved the lives of many Brave Fellows at Prescott; such a person may have been an excellent Post Master in other respects, but if guilty of such conduct, he ought to be branded by his Government as the secret abetter of Piracy and Murder. But Mr. Editor if I were to come nearer home, and point out the man, (or an apology for a man) who could sympathise for the "poor Caroline disaster" and who has most eloquently and ardently justified the Americans for aiding the Pirates on Navy Island, comparing it with the case of Great Britain and Portugal, and further if I could inform this Pro bono concern about the Advocates friends and their off-spring, the counter petition to the famous Militia Bill, how he prevailed upon a few of his feather to sign it, while with peculiar cunning he kept back his own signature, how with a whining cunting seal of Hypocrisy he would advocate the Petition on the plea of "*economy in men and money for our own protection*" &c., and this too while Pirates and Traitors were murdering our loyal fellow subjects in Canada.—If such a character was the Advocates friend last winter (as he is fond of comparisons) it might not be deemed uncharitable to conclude he might yet, being a man of LETTERS too, make a complete *span* with the aforesaid American Post Master.

If Mr. Editor such a character stands still in bold relief among us, then does not Sigma fear to sustain the conflict with Messrs. Pro bono Publico & Co., and such a genius then certainly is and more there may be in this loyal province, although the representation of her Majesty justly proud of us as a body, may happen to be unacquainted with the fact.

So be, Messrs. Pro bono & Co. the Champion Advocate is lessening his fire (thank you for this hint,) for a professional battle with a legal foe, whose position has become less tenable lately on account of the demise of a gallant old officer, who many think would have caused an explosion thro' the agency of certain Pamphlets or papers, which has been procured by the Champion from his political friends in Canada, which train of papers being composed of most inflammable matter had in the course of sundry heated discussions between the veteran Officer and the Champion, well nigh ignited, causing great alarm to persons present, and the flame could only be extinguished by executing a summary process of Ejectment from the premises, on the Champion Advocate of "Equal Rights" at the suit of the Loyalists.

Yours faithfully,

SIGMA.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

An account of the tour of Edmund Ward, Esq., Editor of the Sentinel, Peregrinating Preacher of Temperance, Reporter to the House of Assembly, and Corporal with *two stripes* to Major Pounky's troop of demi-semi Lancers, or Hussars, or Cavalry, aut quid proerera, &c. &c. &c.

You old Chronicle, what have you been about that you have not let us have an account of the trip of your friend Edmund, to St. John and Charlotte, in the double capacity of confidential Agent of the Governor, and Temperance Preacher, together with a small interest of his own in the collection of the honest penny's he has earned as the price of his paper,—the demi-official organ of the government, —the official one of the tee-totalers, and the retailer of the stuff of those of more than semi-radical notoriety. Your having failed to do so, and Edmund himself out of modesty not having enlightened us, it remains only for me to do so in as formal and concise a manner as possible:—be it therefore remembered then that this important personage was taken up (with his carpet bag and portfolio, containing pen, ink and blank paper, upon which was to be written articles of such importance for the Sentinel as were never written before,) and safely stowed in the inside of the stage for St. John—having previously acquainted the inhabitants of Government House, with his grave purpose of visiting St. John and St. Andrews. I must pass over at present a particular description of his journey, with the exception that he avoided all taverns on the road as any one would do *a dog who had bit him*, but that whenever he descried a house with a board having "Temperance House" badly painted in black letters, with a blue water ground over the door, or one with the more significant notice of "dry lodgings" that he was invariably seen to grin and rub his knuckles in such a way that they sounded like a watchman's rattle—These are I am informed the particular tokens, which indicate that he is pleased, and indeed it must be a source of infinite gratification for him to reflect, that his patronage and paper have been a great means of getting up such a number of these houses, where travellers weary and wet, hungry and thirsty, can be accommodated so comfortably with a glass of cold water, and a tooth pick, and ham and eggs, ad libitum. I shall not detain you with an account of his sojourn in the city, but proceed to give you a description of some of the mighty things which he said and did in St. Andrews:—here he ran about for some time like a Turkey hen that had lost her nest, until he got an invitation from a brother Nip to the Anniversary Dinner of the Agricultural Society, (the 19th I believe,) where he accordingly made his appearance with a clean shirt, a clean shave, and clean shoes, —conditions which require something more than water for their accomplishment. At dinner he played a wonderfully good hand at knife and fork for a man so small and thin,—indeed his burthen is remarkably disproportionate to his tonnage as per Register; his inside would be a model for a timber ship and then so much room for broken stowage, it really "beats all natur"—Well dinner was removed, or rather the dishes were and the cloth too, and Edmund asked leave to retire (just if any body would have missed him); however all thought he was afraid of the drink, that the temptation was too much for him to stand and so perhaps it was;—so off he starts and gives a Temperance preach, which strengthened his resolution so much, that back he went to the festive board full of his own importance and of cold water—and happening to arrive just as the Press was proposed as a toast, he sent to the Editor of the Standard, to tell him to be quiet, as he was about to return thanks and "speak such a speech" "as had never been spoken before"—and up he got, and after alluding to the toast in language so profound that nobody but himself could fathom it, he said that with regard to the Agricultural Society, that *he was "informed* by His Excellency Sir John Harvey," (with whom he boasted of his *very great intimacy*,) to say "that the Agricultural interests of the Province were to him a very primary, a very principal, a very important, a very valuable interest,—that he was resolved to support this great and mighty interest"—but he prided himself most especially on the medium which Sir John had taken of expressing his sentiments to the Society, by authorising him to convey them—oh! if you could have seen him you really would have thought that he was about to burst; and if he had not something in the shape of an Hydraulic Press in his interior, I am quite sure that his dinner and vanity together never could have been contained in his skin. I have no time for more at present, but shall most probably write you again soon, unless Ned gives you the rest of the tour himself.

Yours, &c.

JOHN TYPE.

St. Andrews, Feb 1, 1839.

MR. EDITOR,—At this particular juncture of affairs I would beg to suggest the propriety of the proper officers enforcing the enrollment of *every* man liable to do Militia duty, so that no person may have advantage of another in that respect. It is quite notorious that at least one third of the inhabitants have for a number of years escaped Militia duty, and now, in the event of a draft being made, it is no more than fair, and quite necessary that those persons who have so long escaped should be required to take their chance with the rest.

Your's, &c. A PRIVATE.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

A serious warning to Radical Members of Assembly

DEAR SIRS,—I send you an extra copy of the *Halifax Times*, with a request from many of your subscribers in this quarter, that you would copy into your Conservative Journal the article marked, by which you will perceive that *one solitary Conservative*, when brought to the scratch, was more than a match for *four* Radical spouters. As you have in your Assembly, Radicals of the same stamp and spouting courage, they may learn a lesson so as to check their propensities for attacking individuals under cover of the walls of a Legislative Hall!!

NO RADICAL.

Halifax, 13th Feb. 13.

We apprehend that all who are subscribers to The Times, have ere this, read a communication in its last No. signed "A Plain Dealer." But we are certain, however they and others may have been edified and instructed by the able manner in which the subject was treated, no apprehension could have existed that it would lead to ulterior consequences, or that it reflected so personally, that individuals mentioned therein should have made upon it a point of honor. One of the gentlemen, however, considered himself aggrieved, and enquired if we were at liberty to give up the author—and in a subsequent interview with the Editor, stated that his (the author's) disclaimer of any thing personal, would be sufficient. This was readily conceded, the author at once, without any hesitation, disavowed all personal intention, stating that the expressions he had used were based upon the speeches made in the House, and the excited manner in which they were delivered by the parties there and denying that they were intended to have a bearing injurious to private character. This disavowal sanctioned by our name was immediately tendered, and according to the opinion of every gentleman who knows any thing of the transaction, should have been deemed satisfactory, and the matter allowed to drop. Not so however was the case—we received a missive which could leave no doubt of the course intended to be pursued—and after consulting with friends, who all deemed the matter as of too ridiculous and absurd a nature to require any other satisfaction but what had been tendered; and again reiterating the disclaimer of the author, adding thereto our own with regard to having any personal intentions in the publication, we declined acceding to the demand in the missive.

On Friday afternoon, however we were put in a most *awful scither*. Passing Mr. Doyle on our return from dinner, at Stevens' corner, we accosted him, and asked if he had received the answer alluded to above. He stated he had, and made use of severe expressions towards the author, charging him with cowardice in refusing to come forward—to which we gave it as our opinion, that that was not at all the case of his refusal—and that the disclaimer was sufficient. Mr. Doyle asked if we would call at the House of Assembly in about half an hour. His manner at this time was any thing but hostile, and we trusted that the ridiculous affair would stop here, and that the *invitation* to the House would have sealed disagreeable impressions, and placed all the parties on a friendly footing.

In about an hour thereafter, the messenger of the Assembly brought a message from the House that Mr. Doyle was waiting—we therefore stepped over and were ushered into the Speaker's room by Mr. Twining. To our surprise there were Messrs. Huntingdon and Goudge, and Mr. Doyle and Mr. Twining. Our first impression was, that the House had appointed a Committee to enquire into matters connected with printing, or that perhaps they had sent us a vote of thanks by the honorable members present for the able manner in which The Times was conducted. These self satisfactory feelings, however, were too soon to be dissipated. Mr. Doyle asked if we would give up the author of the communication—our response was, No. He then read over the documentary evidence which he had accumulated, by his share in this transaction—and again asked, if we would give up the author?—which met with a similar response. We now found ourself in the hands of the Philistines—in the *Speaker's* private room—two of the persons mentioned in the communication standing by to gloat over our discomfiture—while a third was bringing his courage to the sticking point to inflict personal chastisement—surrounded by their privileges—within the walls of the House, then sitting in despatch of business. The circumstances of the case were rather appalling we must confess, and we felt the necessity of being prepared to act. At this moment Mr. Doyle went round at our back, stating that he felt for our position, but considered himself bound to proceed as he was doing—and turning round, we saw him in the act of pulling a dog whip from his pocket. Our hand was immediately in our own pocket, and in the act of drawing a weapon, which at one slap might have finished the business—when the hon. gentleman perhaps not expecting to be so suddenly met after declining his challenge, stepped back a pace exclaiming, "Fire, sir—fire, sir!" We did not fire—he had not even an opportunity of seeing the beauty of finish of our weapon, for we immediately pushed it down in its proper position, and seized the whip with both hands in the middle, while the ends were held by the other belligerent—when cooler thoughts prevailed, we let go our hold, and Mr. Doyle moving round to the other side of the table, we kept our place. We appealed to Messrs. Huntingdon and Goudge, if they had found in the communication, grounds for personal proceedings. Mr. Huntingdon said he was charged with bringing rebellion on the country,—Mr. Goudge for himself, expressed contempt for the article and the printer, which we heartily responded, and Mr. G. was silent. Some other, uninteresting talk took place, and Mr. Doyle expressing himself in unmeasured terms with regard to the cowardice of the author—(who we take the liberty to say is as brave, honourable and upright a character as ever Mr. Doyle can pretend to be, though he has not the privilege of being a member of the House)—finally pledged himself that if he would make himself known to him he would follow out the matter, and would deal with him alone. This message he requested us to take, which, seeming to be a tolerably fair way under all the circumstances, of getting out of the Speaker's room, into which as a lion's den, our own imprudence had led us single handed, we consented to do—as proving we have since rejoiced.

The Serjeant at arms then come into the room to state that the House was waiting, we understood him, for the committee. The Honorable Members walked one way, and we walked out of durance vile.

This is all that has occurred. We are aware that the circumstance has caused considerable talk in the town; and we will ask, Is the liberty of the press to be subject to this system of intimidation in Nova Scotia? Are those men, whose organs have disseminated week after week, personalities with an unsparing hand, to be so fastidious when any thing which they may construe to touch their own peculiarities is concerned? Are we to mince our words and spoil the arguments of our correspondents, because an individual may be inclined to put a different construction on them than what was intended? And is it proper, that when the wrong construction is clearly disavowed, and a sufficient guarantee given thereof, that such proceedings should be resorted to, as have subjected us to such disagreeable annoyance? We think there can be but one opinion. Conduct like this shall never put us down—personal hostility will not succeed in making us forget our duty to the public. As we have done, so will we continue to do; and with a sincere desire to live peaceably, and follow our vocation without offence, never intentionally reflecting upon the personal or private character of any—no power on earth shall prevent us from steadily pursuing the political course which we conceive best adapted for the public welfare, or from exposing the errors, by every proper means at our disposal, of that which we think has an opposite tendency.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, FEBRUARY 22, 1839.

The accounts from Head Quarters are extremely pacific: the prisoners taken at the Aroostic, after undergoing a little restraint and an examination before the Attorney General and Magistrates, have been discharged, and before this have returned to Maine. We cannot however pass over this subject, which is so likely to endanger the peace of the country, without eulogizing the spirit and gallantry of Mr. Dow, who has been so eminently fortunate in vindicating the jurisdiction of New-Brunswick over the Disputed territory. Yes, we say it is to him & his companions alone that we are indebted for saving the British claim from the unfortunate dilema into which the exercise of authority on the part of Maine was likely to throw it. It appears that Mr. Dow knowing of the approach of the Americans and of their unauthorized seizure of the Provision, Cattle, &c. had repaired to Woodstock with some choice men (leaving his spies to watch the motions of the enemy) and demanded arms from Colonel Ketchum, who did not feel himself authorized to give them up: Mr. Dow made his arrangements accordingly, and before next morning, he and his friends had sufficiently armed themselves at the expence of the Queen, and were far on their way either to rescue their cattle and property and drive off the intruders, or give them battle,—while on their way one of Mr. Dow's spies (who by the bye has shown the most consummate Generalship during the whole affair) came in about 2 o'clock at night, giving information of the illustrious arrivals at 'Tibbits': Mr Dow was up in an instant, and taking with him 15 armed men and two sleds with muffled bells, started for the spot, where he shortly arrived: his sleds were halted at a distance from the house, and in a few minutes the house was surrounded! The prisoners started up, and one rushed to the window when a glittering baynot stared him in the face, another to the door, which a gruff looking musket had just relieved him from the necessity of opening them by bursting it open, and they were ordered to put on what few clothes they had and without further parley prepare to accompany their guards to Fredericton. Col. Webster demanded their authority, and was answered by one fellow, striking his musket on the floor "there is my authority." The Colonel it appears remonstrated on his own behalf as having no connection with the expedition; but he was told that he was in bad company and must therefore go along. On arriving at Woodstock, the commanding officer at Houlton came in and demanded of the Magistrates to see the prisoners, but Mr. Dow set at rest any hesitation on their part by insisting that no strangers be allowed to communicate with the prisoners; they were then put under a guard of Militia and sent to Fredericton: this we believe is the simple narrative of the affair, and it reflects the highest credit on Mr. Dow, who has acted with unexpected energy and prudence, for without this spirited enterprise, the Americans would have quietly escaped into their own State, having gained their ends, that of exercising a jurisdiction on the disputed territory, without being interfered with by the rightful possessors of it. Mr. Dow's answer to the prisoners on the investigation before the Crown Officers is too good to pass by without being recorded. On being asked if he was cutting timber off the Territory, and why he did so, he said, that those who had the right to give him permission, would not do so and he was not going to ask permission from their government who had no right to give it; therefore he chose to proceed under his own authority.

It is certainly to be lamented that the negligence or utter inability of the Warden should have given the State of Maine such an opportunity of interfering with our jurisdiction on the country in dispute. We are told that the people of Fredericton were negociating with the American prisoners, by promising to liberate them, provided they would give Bonds to detain the Warden as a prisoner in Maine. No bad stipulation we should say. We fear that the crisis has been hastened through him, and that the time is fast approaching when we shall be called upon to defend our soil from foreign invasion. We are ready for any event. We stand upon high ground. We have the moral advantage of knowing that we contend for a right which whatever claim others may put in for it, we have always been in possession of; for it is a well known principle of law, that where a title to land is in dispute, he who has had possession of the land can retain possession and exercise jurisdiction on that land until the question of right is decided.

The Lumberers who supplied themselves with arms and ammunition at Woodstock, for the purpose of defending themselves and repelling invasion, very nobly surrendered the property to official authority when required so to do; thus proving that