Communications.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR.—If the public were to judge from the effusions of your late correspondents from this County 'O' and 'Griffon' they would naturally conclude, that Westmoreland, indeed, has but little to complain of, either in political or civil matters; seeing that the appointment of two gentlemen to the Magistracy of the County, could have called forth these tirades of personalities and abuse, which their communications contain.

To guard the mind of persons living at a distance, from such impressions, is the purpose of the present and future numbers.

My observations at this time, however, will be confined to the subject of these communications; but I will endeavour to make it appear hereafter, that this subject of the Magistracy, is hardly worth a passing notice, compared with other grievances, of which the people of this county have to complain.

Far be it from me to attempt to justify the late appointments: they are censurable in the highest degree; and there cannot be a greater condemnation of these appointments, than the fact, that all those who formerly boasted of having the disposal of patronage, now utterly disclaim having any thing whatever to do with it. But though I do not approve of the late appointments, I deprecate the manner & spirit of your correspondents, for giving precedence to this subject, and for having neglected to remonstrate against, and expose other grievances, of infinitely greater consequence to the inhabitants of this county.

True it is, Mr. Editor, they have united in denouncing patronage as the curse of the country, and they have proceeded to state particulars, as all writers who make use of such broad assertions ought to do. And pray what are these particulars. O lamentable consideration! pitiable case! the appointment of two Yankees to the Magistracy of this county. Now, I am far from believing, with all due deference to your correspondents, that these appointments will be productive of either a blessing, or a curse to the county of Westmoreland. I do not apprehend that any great revolution will be brought about by the late appointments, for either good or evil. The Joggin people will be quarrelling with their *oppressors*, the late *Delegates*, about the Quarries. The Grindstone trade will be lost as usual; and the government will not interfere.—Grindstones will not be made, and the people will suffer for want of food. *Thibideau* will not be restored to *favour*, and the *Register office* will continue *where it is*. The poor will make the Roads, and the money will go into the pocket of, the rich merchant. The County will not be divided and the Clerk of the Court will pocket the Fees with the Salary. Members will make speeches on Population, and the men will kiss their sweethearts as usual. All these things will go on in the good old style, just as if nothing extraordinary had happen'd.

Would it not be wiser then, in your sensitive correspondents, and all those who would be Magistrates, (for they are not few), not to give themselves over to too much sorrow on this occasion; but to dry up their tearful eyes, and wait with patience their turn—to imitate the christian patience of the old jacobite Scotch woman, who on being grievously disappointed, exclaimed—a weel, weel, we'l a'be Kings i' our turn. So will they be made Magistrates in their turn, and perhaps of the quorum; but their turn is not yet come. They must wait the pleasure of that patronage, which they have so unceremoniously denounced as the curse of not only this County, but also of the Colonies—For I must be allowed to tell your correspondents, that patronage, is as much a part of the British Constitution in this province, as the House of Assembly. That Constitution however, does not say, that patronage is to be exercised in Westmorland or York, by Tom, Dick and Harry; to forward private interest, to the injury of the public. In this province, patronage is in the hands of the Executive, which is the Governor; and he alone is responsible for the use he makes of it. He may, if he chose, distribute its gifts on my recommendation, as well as on that of a supreme Judge, an Executive Councillor, or a member of the Assembly.

If this is the case, and I think it will not be denied, it is useless—it is folly, to deal in personal vituperation of those, who may be selected to office. Do your Correspondents expect that Messrs. Prince and Foster, yankees though they are, should turn their backs upon the *pearl*, or refuse to accept the honour conferred? If so 'O' and 'Griffon' require from these gentlemen, a greater degree of self-denial than is commonly the lot of humanity to possess. People generally place their own merits and importance on a higher scale than mankind are disposed to view them, and I have known only two instances during my life, in which it has been placed lower. It is then extremely unjust, and ungenerous, to deal out personal slander and reproach, towards gentlemen, for having done that which all of us most probably would be guilty of, were we placed in similar situations.

If Griffon expects a squib in the Chronicle, will have the magic power of effecting a change of policy in the few individuals who are supposed to influence Sir John Harvey, or remove from His Excellency's vision, the film which these *trimmers* have cast over it, I am afraid he will find himself grievously disappointed.

The history of Westmorland might teach Griffon & Co. the folly of such expectation. It appears that His Excellency is now fairly embarked, as a passenger, not a commander, with the ancient and noted *crew*: and may God grant him a safe deliverance. If he is not thrown overboard before the voyage is ended, he will fare better than his predecessors did: as wise and perhaps as good, men as his Excellency. Under such circumstances, it would be as reasonable for the people of Westmoreland to expect the Grand Lama of Thibet to patronise the Christian religion, as that Sir John Harvey should consult their feelings and interests, during the remaining part of his government.—That the voyage, however, may be speedily over, ought to be the prayers of all who wish well to the interests of the Province. This is unpleasant language for the ears of a Reform Governor; nevertheless, it is langnage, used with due reflection, and need not surprise Sir John Harvey, if he will but cast his eyes back on his short history, as Governor of New-Brunswick. As to the late appointments, they are in keeping with the versatile and profligate character of our leading men, and seeing the position of his Excellency; the people, neither could or can expect any better. As long as human nature continues as it is, we may expect that they will continue to exercise their influence with his Excellency as heretofore; chiefly to forward their own interests, the aggrandizement of their families, and consequently, the injury of the public. This the people know, except they are wilfully blind. They may recollect that the materials that are now supposed to influence Sir John Harvey with regard to this County, are the same that influenced Sir Howard Douglas, during the former part of his administration, and, until he had discovered the evil tendency of those councillors: and who has forgot the treatment, that that excellent governor received at the hands of those worthies, towards the latter part of his government. They may also surely remember, that the same instruments were at work, and supposed, I believe, justly supposed, to direct the worst acts of Sir Archibald Campbell's government, goading him on in his impolitic measures, until they had pushed him so far, that his recall from the Government became certain; then turning round on their victim, became the bitterest of his enemies, and it may really be considered a miracle of the first order, if Sir John Harvey does not one day experience the like treatment at their hands.

During the government of Sir Archibald Campbell, our grandsires actually succeeded in making many credulous people here believe, that the Hon. Messrs. Odell, and Baillie, were the sole cause of the misdoings in this county, and of course throughout the Province. But when Sir John Harvey assumed the government, these profligate, hypocritical trimmers, began to talk differently. A new creation was to be made—old things were to be done away with, and a new existence was to begin, thro' them, and for them. The peculiar and consistent patriots, who all on a sudden became reformers of the first stamp, vociferating tyranny, corruption, Odell, and Baillie; boasting that they were about to kick the latter out of office, and as for Mr. Odell, they had rendered him a mere cipher. So far had this ridiculous farce been carried, that they had actually a successor to Mr. Baillie appointed, and the canvas ran high among the *tools* as to who should be the fortunate *twig* that would be placed in the vacant office of Supervisor of the Great Roads; as the ancient incumbent could not attend to that duty and to the office of Surveyor General. Plurality of office, too, was a stumbling block which would awkwardly be got over, by our new reformers without these arrangements. This new creation, and cypher rendering, however, was the cause of no small confusion among the sons of Levi: for all became suddenly endowed with the power of making Magistrates, and conferring every blessing on the obedient, and cutting down the stubborn and refractory without mercy. The members of the Assembly claimed the miraculous gift on their part, particularly at Election times; for it was then found extremely convenient. The Grindstone Lords, and Executive Councillors, on account of past services, for braving the perils of the sea, for procuring a portrait of the noble Lord Glenelg, their own likeness, and their patriotic remonstrance against the Water Lot system. The friends of the Judges, also, asserted that their honours had the sole right to appoint to the Magistracy. But since the appointment of Messrs. Prince & Foster, a mighty change has come over them all. The members of Assembly foolishly say, that they have given up the right to the Executive Councillors—They in their turn say they have nothing to do with it—The friends of the Judges, disavow it on the part of their honours—At present the three powers disclaim having any thing to do with the late appointments; Sir John Harvey being all—in all. O what a pity they have rendered Mr. Odell a mere cypher! Alas! they cannot now fall back on that gentleman, as formerly. A cypher is but a weak support for either good or evil. Who then will be accountable for the late appointments? Though Griffon is ready to grant Sir John absolution on that head, yet I apprehend our worthy Governor will have to take the blame upon himself, and I suppose His Excellency is prepared to do so with the same enviable serenity of soul, that he views the unequal contest, now going on, on the Joggin shore; between the poor inhabitants, struggling to maintain their common rights, against their powerful and rapacious oppressors.

I need not tell Griffon that this subject of cruel and grudging oppression, interests the people of Westmoreland more than if one half the Magistrates of the county were Yankees. This, His Excellency knows; and then he knows that the Joggin people are poor, and their oppressors are rich; which is a great consideration with a prudent Governor like his Excellency. I believe Sir John Harvey, our grievance removing Governor, was made fully acquainted with the state of things on the Joggin shore almost from the time that he assumed the Government of the country, and yet His Excellency is as mute as a lamb upon the subject. He views with a strange and unaccountable negligence, the distress of the people, the tyranny of their oppressors, and the prostration of our trade on that shore: apparently without remorse. It is now time the country generally, should be made acquainted with this wicked, and barefaced transaction, and it shall be the subject of my next communication.

EXAMINER.

Westmorland, 2d June.

Canada.

From the Quebec Gazette, 4th June.

The following address, drawn up in conformity to the Resolutions of a meeting held at the Exchange on the 10th ultimo, was this day presented to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Durham by a numerous and very respectable deputation of the signers:

May it please Your Excellency.

We the undersigned inhabitants of the city and vicinity of Quebec, beg leave most respectfully to congratulate Your Excellency on your safe arrival at the Seat of Government, and to welcome you to this part of the Dominions of our Sovereign.

At a time when Europe and America are directing their attention to the Canadas, when Great Britain shews by sending out her choicest troops, her firm resolve to maintain the unity of the Empire, it is we beg to assure Your Excellency, with no ordinary gratification we have experienced the additional proof of Her Majesty's estimation, of these valuable tho' distant colonies evinced by entrusting their Government at this most eventful period, to a nobleman of Your Excellency's acknowledged talent, energy and character, and one possessing such commanding influence in our Father Land.

We feel that it would be premature to call for any immediate expression of opinion on the part of Your Excellency on the various grievances which have so peculiarly pressed on us, and which are detailed in our addresses to the Throne and the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament: we beg respectfully to represent that we shall be prepared at a fitting time through the medium of the Executive Committee of the Quebec Constitutional Association to expose to Your Excellency the nature of those grievances which have in a great measure resulted from our being virtually unrepresented in the popular Branch of the Legislature, as it existed, until the late Suspension of the Constitution.

Your Excellency finds the Country impoverished, public improvements retarded, enterprise scarcely existing, and emigration impeded and discouraged. With what feelings of hope may we not look forward to a happy change under your administration, and we hail the future with most pleasing anticipations, looking to Your Excellency's appointment as an earnest of better times, particularly gratifying to us after so many years of suffering under the feudal and obsolete laws of times long gone by.

That a nobleman of such eminence in the Councils of his Sovereign and of such independence should have the patriotism to cross the Atlantic for the purpose of undertaking in the hour of danger a Government of no common difficulty will, we are certain, honorably stamp Your Excellency's name in the annals of your Country.

That your administration may be eminently successful in promoting the real and substantial interests of British North America is our fervent prayer, and we beg to offer our assurance that we shall at all times be ready to afford to the acts of Your Excellency's Government that cordial support, to which as dutiful and loyal subjects of Her Majesty, we are impelled not less from a principle of duty and allegiance than from the affection we bear to Her Majesty's person and Government, and the respect we entertain for Your Excellency's character.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER:

Gentlemen,

I thank you most sincerely for this kind and friendly Address.

Following, as it does, the cordial reception which I experienced on my first landing on your shores, it gives me true satisfaction, for it convinces me that I may rely on your support and co-operation, in the accomplishment of the arduous task which, in obedience to the commands of our Sovereign, I have ventured to undertake.

I earnestly entreat you, at this crisis, so important to the fate of your country, to lay aside all party feeling and political animosity:—Let your wisdom and good sense be manifested by restraining the violent, by encouraging the moderate, and by setting the praiseworthy example of charitable forbearance.

You will thus enable me to proceed without hindrance in accomplishing the great objects of my mission, and placing in a permanent state of security those interests in which you are so deeply concerned.

I shall thankfully receive from you, and from all her Majesty's subjects in these Provinces, any information which you can, by personal and individual communication afford me, convinced, as I am, that an intercourse thus freely and unreservedly, but at the same time cautiously and peaceably conducted, can only tend to our mutual advantage, to the promotion of your interests and to the success of my administration.

[*From the Quebec Gazette published by authority, June 1st 1838.*]

CHATEAU ST. LOUIS, June 1st 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor General, will hold a Levee at the Chateau St. Louis, on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at Two o'clock.

The gentlemen who attend this Levee are requested to bring with them two Cards, having their names *distinctly* written upon them; one of these Cards will be left on the Aide-de-Camp's Table in the Entrance Hall, the other Card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting, in the Drawing Room, by whom the gentlemen will be presented to His Excellency.

By His Excellency's command.

G. COOPER,
Colonel and Principal A. D. C.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the faith: To our Right Trusty and Right well beloved Cousin and Councillor JOHN GEORGE EARL OF DURHAM, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Noble Order of the Bath, Greeting:—whereas by five several Commissions under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Britain and Ireland, We have constituted and appointed You, the said John George Earl of Durham, to be Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over each of our Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and in and Over Our Island of Prince Edward, in North America, and We have by the said several Commissions made Provision for the Administration of the Government of Our said Provinces, and of the said Island respectively, in the event of your absence, by authorizing the respective Lieutenant Governors or Administrators of the Governments of the said Provinces and of the said Island respectively, in that contingency, to exercise the Powers of the said Commissions respectively granted to You; and Whereas We have by a Commission under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituted and appointed Our Trusty and Well Beloved HENRY PRESCOTT, Esquire, Captain in Our Royal Navy, to be Our Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Our Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies; And Whereas there are at present certain weighty affairs to be adjusted in the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada; Now Know You that, We, reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage and loyalty of you, the said John George Earl of Durham, have, of Our especial Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, thought fit to constitute and appoint, and do hereby constitute and appoint You, the said John George Earl of Durham, to be Our High Commissioner, for the adjustment of certain important Questions, depending in the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, respecting the form and future Government of the said Provinces; And We do hereby give and grant unto You the said John George Earl of Durham, as such High Commissioner as aforesaid, full power and authority in Our Name and on Our behalf, by all lawful ways and means, to enquire into and as far as may be possible to adjust all questions depending in the said Provinces of Lower or Upper Canada, or either of them respecting the form and Administration of the Civil Government thereof respectively.

And whereas, with a view to the adjustment of such questions, We have deemed it expedient to invest You with the further Powers hereinafter mentioned. Now Know You, that We do in like manner constitute and appoint You the said John George Earl of Durham, to be Our Governor General of all the said Provinces on the Continent of North America and of the said Islands of Prince Edward and Newfoundland: And We do hereby require and Command all Our Officers, Civil and Military, and all other Inhabitants of Our said Provinces and of Our said Islands respectively, to be obedient, aiding and assisting, unto You the said John George Earl of Durham, in the execution of this Our Commission and the several Powers and Authorities herein contained: Provided nevertheless, and We do hereby declare Our Pleasure to be, that in the Execution of the Powers hereby vested in You the said John George Earl of Durham, You do in all things conform to such Instructions as may from time be addressed to You for Your guidance by Us, under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Privy Council, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State. Provided also, And We do hereby declare Our Pleasure to be, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to revoke or to abrogate the said Commission under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, appointing the said Henry Prescott, Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Island of Newfoundland, and its Dependencies as aforesaid. And We do hereby declare, ordain and appoint that You, the said John George Earl of Durham, shall and may hold, execute and enjoy the said Offices of High Commissioner and Governor General of Our said Provinces, on the Continent of North America, and of the said Islands of Prince Edward and Newfoundland as aforesaid, together with all and singular the Powers and Authorities hereby granted unto You for and during Our Will and Pleasure. In Witness Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself, at Westminster, the Thirty-first day of March, in the first year of Our Reign.

BY WRIT OF PRIVY SEAL.

Office of the Secretary of the Province,
June 1st, 1838.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the Province, bearing date this day, to Dissolve the Special Council, which stood prorogued to the 16th June.

June 2, 1838.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Executive Council the following gentlemen:—

The Secretaries of the General Government viz:—
Charles Buller, Esquire. M. P. Chief Secretary,
T. E. M. Turton, Esq. Secretary.
Col. Geo. Couper, K. H. Military Secretary.
The Provincial Secretary.
The Commissary General.

His Excellency the Governor General has, been pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be attached to the High Commission.
Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, H. M. 71st Regiment Light Infantry.

To be Inspector General of Hospitals, and of all Medical, Charitable, and Literary Institutions in the Province of Lower Canada,
Sir John Doratt Knight, M. D.

£1000 REWARD!

DURHAM.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable John George Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, &c. &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received by Me, that on the Twenty-ninth day of May last, at a certain Island called "Wells Island," in the River St. Lawrence, within the territory of the United States of America, a body of armed men, at midnight, seized upon a certain Steam Vessel called the *Sir Robert Peel*, belonging to certain subjects of Her Majesty in the Province of Upper Canada, then moored at the said Island, to which she had resorted in the peaceable prosecution of her accustomed voyage, for the purpose of taking in fuel; and, having with violence driven the passengers and crew of the said Steamboat upon the said Island, deliberately plundered, burnt, and destroyed the said Steam Boat, and whereas many of the said passengers were females, and were thus assailed with a total disregard of their sex and their condition at that hour of the night, thereby greatly aggravating the outrage; and whereas the due protection of Her Majesty's Subjects, and the demands of Justice, imperatively require that the perpetrators of such a crime should not escape unpunished; and whereas with that object I am desirous of co-operating with and giving every facility to the authorities of the United States: Now Know all men by these presents that I do hereby promise the sum of one thousand pounds to any person or persons who shall identify, and bring to conviction before any competent tribunal, any person actually engaged in, or directly aiding and abetting the perpetration of this last mentioned outrage.

To allay the alarm which has again unhappily disturbed the peace of the Frontier of the Province of Upper Canada, I do hereby proclaim to the subjects of Her Majesty residing therein, my determination to secure their present and permanent protection by the employment of every means at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government;—for which purpose a sufficient Military force will be immediately concentrated on such points as shall best protect the frontier line from all aggression on the peaceable inhabitants of these Provinces; I shall also lose no time in appealing to the Government of the United States, to vindicate its own honor by avenging the insult which has been offered to their authority by a band of lawless pirates, and repairing the wrongs which have been inflicted on Her Majesty's subjects.

Pending such appeal, I earnestly exhort all Her Majesty's subjects, notwithstanding the aggravated provocation they have received, carefully to abstain from any act of retaliation which may expose them to the imputation of a disregard of their honor, by a violation of the international rights of adjoining Powers.

Given under My hand and Seal at Arms at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in the said Province of Lower Canada, the second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in the first year of HER MAJESTY'S reign.

(By Command.)
CHARLES BULLER,
Chief Secretary.

PROCLAMATION—UPPER CANADA.

By His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c.

WHEREAS, information has this day been received, that on the thirteenth day of May inst. the British steamboat *Sir Robert Peel*, while lying peaceably at an American Island, was treacherously attacked by a body of armed ruffians from the American shore, set fire to and burned: the passengers, among whom were defenceless females, wantonly and brutally insulted; and a large amount of money and other property on board the said boat was either plundered or destroyed: And whereas, the said robbery and outrage cannot fail to excite feelings of the utmost indignation in the minds of Her Majesty's Subjects, who may be induced thereby to resort to acts of retaliation for the redress of injury, without properly considering, that it belongs to the Government of Her Majesty to claim that redress, and to the Government of the United States to see that it be promptly rendered.

The steamboat "Sir Robert Peel," with the persons and the property on board, lay at a wharf on the shore of a friendly power, in the confidence of that security which every civilized nation extends over the subjects and property of foreigners, within its territory in time of peace, and free commercial intercourse.

The Government of the United States, it may be confidently expected, will vindicate the national honor; and feel deeply the insult which this act of savage and cowardly violence, committed in the dead of night, has inflicted upon their nation. They will not and cannot, with any regard to national character, delay to bring the criminals to punishment, or to render to the injured subjects of Her Majesty, redress—though it be too late, in this instance, to offer them protection.

The demeanor and conduct of the population of this Province, has been that of a people resting securely upon the sanctity of law, and the regular exercises of the power of the Great Empire of which they form a part, and accordingly, even during rebellion and foreign invasion, this country has not been disgraced by any scenes of individual violence or revenge, on the part of its loyal inhabitants. The character which has thus been gained to this Province, has commanded the admiration of the British people—demonstrated the proud superiority of British Institutions—and is too valuable to be sacrificed in its smallest part, for the sudden gratification of indignant feelings, however justly they may have been aroused.

I therefore express to Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, my entire confidence in their dignified forbearance, and that the British Flag, which has been so nobly defended by them, will not now be stained by having outrage or insult offered to the persons or property of foreigners within its territory, and under its protection.

It need not be said to men who understand the character and institutions of England—that injury offered to one British subject is felt by all—and that the mutual ties of duty and affection, which bind a a free and loyal people and their sovereign together, give the strength of the whole Empire to an injured individual. This consideration is all that is necessary to restrain a loyal community within becoming bounds, and to insure their leaving to their government that claim for redress which this unprovoked outrage imperatively demands.

Until the American Government shall have taken such measures as will ensure the lives and property of British subjects within the territory of the United States from spoliation and violence, the utmost guard and caution is required on the part of Masters of Steamboats, and other vessels, in entering American harbors; as it is but too plain, that at present the subjects of Her Majesty may be sometimes placed in the power of the lawless banditti, when they imagine themselves within the protection and authority of a friendly Government.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Toronto, this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of Her Majesty's Reign the first.

By command of His Excellency,
G. ARTHUR.

C. A. HAGERMAN, Attorney-General.
D. CAMERON, Secretary.

The Edinburgh put back because she was short of provisions. She had on board, when she sailed, only five weeks provisions; and having been detained nearly two weeks at the Brandy Pots, she would not risk proceeding to sea.

The Special Council is dissolved, by letters patent bearing date June 1st. It will be remembered that it was *provisionally* by Sir John Colborne, and with an intimation to each Councillor, that his nomination in no way interfered with the power of the Governor General to appoint the Council anew.

ARRIVAL OF CAVALRY.—The transport telegraphed at noon yesterday was the *Arab*, No. 7. Captain Lodge—Lieut. Lester, R. N. Agent—having on board 5 officers, 2 ladies and 3 children, 35 men, 7 women and 12 children, of the 7th ("The Queen's Own") Light Dragoons (Hussars.) The *Arab* left Cork on the 5th May and has had, we hear, a very fine passage—no disaster of any kind worth mention having occurred. The following are the names of the officers accompanying this detachment:—Captain Thos. E. Campbell; Capt. Chas. McArty. (Pay Master); Lieut. Thos. Paterson; Cornet Jas. M. Hagart; Doctor Warren.

The Cavalry will not land at Quebec; the *Arab* proceeds to Montreal to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in tow of the British America, steamer.

His Excellency Sir John Colborne, Commander of the Forces, with his staff, left this city to-day at noon, in the *Canada* steamer for Montreal.

We understand it is the intention of the Earl of Durham to contribute One Hundred Guineas to the Quebec Races, in addition to the plate of Fifty Guineas which he will have to convey on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

The estimation in which every British Nobleman holds the manly and useful sport of horse racing, the first and noblest of the sports of the field, is well known, and the munificent attention paid by His Excellency to our Colonial interests in this respect will no doubt be appreciated as it merits.

Montreal, June 4.—The 85th Regiment is under orders to march for Kingston, this morning.—One half of the Regiment is to go by way of Bytown, and the other half through Prescott.

☞ Notice.

THE subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, the business heretofore carried on by THOMAS P. CRANE, will henceforth be continued under the Firm of

Crane & M'Grath.

THOMAS P. CRANE,
JOHN M'GRATH.

St. John, May 19, 1838.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JUNE 15, 1838.

London dates to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th of May, have been received at New-York by the packet ship St. Andrew, but they furnish no political intelligence of importance.

Our readers will find in another part of the paper, two Proclamations, one by the Governor General of British North America, EARL DURHAM, and the other by SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, both proclamations are upon the subject of the destruction of the British steamer *Sir Robert Peel*: an account of which appeared in our last number. These dignified documents are well worthy the perusal of every British subject; they convey sentiments which will command respect wherever they appear; and throughout Her Majesty's widely extended dominions, they will find a response from every British breast.

We feel assured, that if the noble Earl assumes the power and responsibility for settling those border piracies, and of maintaining the honour of the British nation with the just rights of her subjects, it will give far greater satisfaction to the Colonies, than by a procrastinating reference to the authorities in Downing street, who are situated some three thousand miles from the scene of aggression, and who have *not always* manifested the most lively interest for the welfare of Colonial rights.

As to the punishment that the American Government or its laws will inflict on their subjects for such acts of Piracy and Robbery, we regret to state, that we have too many facts before us, to put any faith in their promises:—witness the conduct of their Government towards the Pirates who were driven from *Navy and Pele Islands*; their conduct again on their mock trial of Dr Nelson and others, from all which, it is almost evident, that a Jury cannot be found in that Country to convict them, if even brought to a trial.

It is now stated in a New York paper, that an American Steam Boat has been fired into by a body of armed men at Brockville. This is certainly a very plausible story to publish to the world, in order to counterbalance the piratical destruction of the British steamer Sir Robert Peel;—but before we give credence to such a statement, we wish to see a *true version* of the affair. We remember well the many fabricated and wonderful accounts sent us from the same quarter, soon after the Americans had taken possession of Navy Island; all this was done for the purpose of transmitting across the Atlantic, that the people of England might be deceiv'd, and too well did they succeed in their schemes, to the injury of Colonial rights.—But we hope that this veil of hypocrisy and falsehood will soon be lifted up, and that this deceitful cunningness will be met with the sterling bluntness of a John Bull; that the truth will be sifted; *American honour vindicated*, or brought to the test by the British Peer who is on the spot, and who now guides the helm of the North American Colonies.

We are informed that the Hon. WM. BLACK, is appointed to the Executive Council of this province, and to take his seat in that body as senior member.

THE ARMY.—A detachment of the 11th Regt. left this city in the steamer *Maid of the Mist* on Tuesday evening last, to relieve the detachment of the 65th, which arrived here on Wednesday and proceeded the same evening to Fredericton.

On the 4th inst., a Coroner's Inquest was held in Portland, on view of the body of a new born male Infant, which was found the same morning alongside the Long Wharf. Verdict—"Wilfully drowned by some person or persons unknown."

On the 6th inst., an Inquest was held on view of the body of *Alexander Porter*, late Carpenter of the barque Adelaide, who was drowned alongside that Ship in November last, and the body discovered floating on the 6th inst. Verdict—"Accidental death by drowning."

On Saturday evening last, a Coroner's Inquest was held at the Dead House, on view of the body of *John M'Cullough*, seaman, who was accidentally killed the same day by falling from the foremast head of the ship *Eagle*, of this port.—Verdict returned accordingly.

LAUNCHED, on the 6th inst., from the Ship Yard of Mr. Benjamin Appelby, at Hampton, a splendid brig called the "*Sarah*," of 210 tons.—The vessel is in every respect of superior workmanship, and thoroughly copper fastened. She is owned by Mr. S. L. Lugrin.

At a meeting of the Pewholders of Saint Stephen's Church, held, pursuant to law, in the said Church, on the 6th instant, the following Gentlemen were chosen Trustees for the ensuing year, viz:—Messrs. Robert Keltie, James Malcolm, James Holman, William Dougan, John Thomson, Thos. Rankine, Hugh M'Pherson, Geo. Younger, William Purvis, Peter Johnston, George Cassey, John M. Campbell. And at a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, held at the Session House, Mr. Robert Keltie was unanimously chosen Chairman of the Trustees for the ensuing year.

At the Annual District Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionaries in this Province, held on the 31st ult. the following stations were allotted to the different Missionaries:—

1. *St. John*,—Enoch Wood; Stephen Bamford, Supernumerary, Arthur M'Nutt, Visiting Missionary.—2. *Portland*,—Richard Shepherd.—3. *Fredericton*,—Henry Daniel, Frederick Smallwood.—4. *Sheffield and Gagetown*—William Smithson.—5. *Mill-Town*,—Sampson Busby.—6. *St. Stephens and St. David's*,—Michael Pickles, Joseph F. Bent. 7. *St. Andrews*,—Albert Desbrisay.—8. *Westmorland*,—Richard Williams, Wm. Bannister.—9. *Petitcodiac*,—Samuel M'Masters, assist. Missionary. 10. *Bridgetown and Aylesford*,—George Johnson, Peter Sleep.—11. *Sussex Vale*,—Wesley C. Beals, assistant Missionary.—12. *Annapolis and Digby*.—George Miller.—13. *Miramichi*,—Wm. Temple, Samuel D. Rice, assistant Missionary.—14. *Woodstock*,—Richardson Douglas.—15. *Grand Manan*,—To be visited by A. M'Nutt.—16. *Bathurst*,—Wm. Leggett, assistant Missionary.

WILLIAM TEMPLE, *Chairman*.
ENOCH WOOD, *Secretary*.

FREDERICTON, June 9.—We understand that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has received a duplicate dispatch by the May Mail, the original of which appears to have been lost in the January Mail packet, conveying Her Majesty's confirmation of Three Acts passed by the Provincial Legislature on the 1st March 1837.—"For erecting part of the County of Gloucester into a separate and distinct county."—"For continuing the General Assembly of this Province in case of the demise of the Crown."—"For amending the law now in force for regulating elections." And also that the despatches received by his Excellency, convey the expression of Her Majesty's highest satisfaction, with the loyal proceedings adopted by the Legislature in its late session, placing the Militia force and funds at the disposal of the Executive, to be employed if necessary in aid of the suppression of the recent disturbances in Canada.—*Sentinel*.

WOODSTOCK, June.—A most distressing and heart rending accident occurred in the vicinity of this place on Saturday last. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, two little boys, Zarah and Charles Thompson, (sons of Mr. Erastus Thompson), one about 9 and the other about 7 years of age, left their homes to go on the interval adjoining the Madoxeikick, in doing which, they had to cross a narrow but deep bordeaux, partly filled with logs. The boys not returning at dusk, a search for them was commenced by their father and some neighbours, and continued until a late hour of the night, but without success. The next morning (Sunday), the search was renewed, and their hats being found among the logs in the bordeaux, left but little room to doubt that they were drowned in attempting to cross on the timber. The necessary apparatus for dragging was soon procured, and the two little brothers were taken from the bottom where they laid, about three feet apart, in ten feet water. An inquest was immediately held on the bodies, before Charles Connell, Esquire, one of the Coroners for this County, and a verdict returned, of—*Accidental Death by Drowning*.

ST. ANDREWS, May 9.—MOST DISTRESSING EVENT.—The *Eatroques*, *Fasque*, Stockpool, and *Francis Lawson*, Mitchinson, arrived here from Liverpool on the 18th ult. The Fasque was loaded and ready for sea on Thursday last, but the Francis Lawson is yet up the St. Croix waiting for orders. Capt. Mitchinson came down to see his friend Capt. Stockpool previous to his sailing and went aboard the Fasque then lying at the Ballast ground. On Thursday about noon they left the Fasque to come ashore in a small boat with a lug-sail, and four hands to row back. There was a strong, variable breeze in opposition to the ebb tide, which produced a rough sea in which the little boat had enough to do to live. One of the sailors sat on the gunwale to windward, and whilst he was being cautioned to sit down a heavy sea lurched the boat to leeward and half filled it with water. All hands naturally inclined to the upper side, but the sudden reaction caused the sail to gibe and upset the boat. It is supposed that on being freed of the mast and sail the boat rolled round and righted; for when Job Gardiner passed near the spot in his wood-boat from Deer Island, he heard the cries of people in jeopardy and steered for that quarter, there being then a dense fog when he discovered a man sitting in the bow of a sunken boat, another in the stern sheets and another holding on by the stern. The first was James Middleton of Montrose the second mate of the Fasque, John Williams of Liverpool one of the crew, and third was Capt. Stockpool. They were relieved from their perilous situation and brought ashore.—Middleton recovered rapidly and landed quite hearty and alert but Williams seemed quite gone and Capt Stockpoole to sink rapidly.—They were carried to Mr. Driscoll's, medical aid called in and every means, we are assured was used for their recovery. Williams speedily revived and is now doing well but while Capt. Stockpool was being undressed he suddenly expired. The means of resuscitation however were persevered in for more than two hours without success. Capt. Mitchinson's body was found in this afternoon, and likewise the bodies of Wm. Ceswick of Liverpool and James Souter of Montrose, two of the Fasques crew.

This melancholy event has created strong feelings of sorrow for the untimely fate of so many of our fellow beings. The Captains were both young gentlemen of high respectability and great promise of engaging manners and most exemplary conduct. It is almost needless to say that every attention will be paid to their obsequies. The only consolation we can offer to their distant relatives.

[*From the New-York Gazette.*]

We are very much rejoiced to hear of the arrest of so many of these felon borderers, and hope the whole of them will soon be in the hands of the law. We are glad also that a large portion of the villains are of Canadian growth, though it would by no means diminish our national responsibility for the black act of piracy if every one of the perpetrators should prove to be British. Nor do we know that there is much cause to rejoice in their capture, for we suppose they will be kept in custody only just long enough to inflict still further disgrace upon our character. They will probably be let loose upon nominal bail, or if their case is laid before a Grand Jury, all bills against them will be *ignored*, and a public dinner be got up in their honor. Every mother's son who committed that robbery and arson, accompanied as it was by the more than brigand outrages upon the passengers of the boat, ought to be hanged by the neck, for full fifty minutes after the breath has left their bodies. Gov. Marcy has posted in great haste to the spot, we are told. If he had done his duty as Governor of the State of New-York, a little more faithfully during the last few months, there would have been no occasion for this posting. We hold that man responsible for much, very much of the piratical outrage committed on our northern frontier. He has fostered and encouraged a feeling in the border counties that has produced infinite mischief and infinite disgrace.—If he act not promptly and efficiently on this occasion he ought to be impeached.

FALMOUTH, May 5.—We trust we may congratulate our readers, as we do most heartily, on the safety of the crew of H. M. Packet *Brisels*. The following is an extract of a letter received from Plymouth this morning, (Friday):—

"H. M. S. *Rainbow*, passed the wreck of the *Brisis*, and took out the crew, carrying them to Vera Cruz. The Rainbow spoke the *Jupiter*, and hailed her, telling her that if they got to England before her, they would be the bearer of the happy tidings that they had the crew on board."

The Jupiter is a transport which arrived at Plymouth this week. This account confirms the report which was brought in by the *Meteor* on Monday, and which, from some apparently improbable circumstances was then generally disbelieved. We trust that next week we shall be enabled to report the safe arrival of the crew.

POSTSCRIPT.—We understand an account of the safety of the crew of the Brisels has been received by another vessel which spoke the Rainbow. The *Maitland* transport, which received her account from the Jupiter, and which communicated to the Meteor steamer the intelligence circulated here on Monday, has arrived at Portsmouth, and accounts to the same purport have been received from her. The Rainbow may be hourly expected at Portsmouth.

Steam Gig.—Mr. Hancock who has undertaken to build steam wagons in England, set out for Stratford, on the third of April, in the afternoon, in a steam gig of his own construction, attended by two of his friends. He passed through several of the principal streets of the city of London, and remained a considerable time before Guildhall, manœuvering and turning his vehicle, says the London Courier, with extraordinary facility.

The following is from an English gentleman on the coast of Circassia:—

"Semez, March 4.

"An express has this day arrived here from the south, bringing intelligence of a great and decisive victory won by the Circassians at Shuchen. The Russians having suddenly appeared in the harbour with 20 ships of war, effected a landing without any resistance on the part of the Circassians, and having invited the latter to a conference, they told them it was intended to erect a fort there, and recommended them to submit with a good grace. The Circassians promised them an answer in a few days. In the meanwhile the gathering cry spread swiftly through the adjacent country. At Vardani, Onwhin, and Rhissa the Koran was suspended in the usual manner, and a solemn oath was taken by every warrior that