Communications.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

To the Western People of Westmorland.

Mr. Editor.—What is the reason that the appointment of a batch of Magistrates in this county should call forth the execrations of your correspondents "O" and "Griffon"? Report says they were properly recommended by the known *Patrons* of this county, with however the exception of one, which somewhat puzzles the creepers, as he was never known to prostrate himself in the dust, or bow at the shrine of patronage; but has always demeaned himself as a gentleman and a freeman. How far this report be correct, I leave it to the people as they are or ought to be the best judge.

I am not one who would wish to add fuel to the flame, but am desirous of taking a candid view of the late appointments, &c. and in doing so, I would ask the Western people of this county to look back and view their conduct, and see if the reflection of the past will not brighten their minds and afford them a proper path, or give them experience which will guide them in the future.

Sir Archibald Campbell having thought proper to appoint one of your representatives to a seat in the Council in 1836, the people of this county were called upon to elect a person in his place: never were the electors of this county more excited, for they had flattered themselves that they would have had the satisfaction of seeing the learned gentleman once more a candidate, that they might for the last time have an opportunity of evincing their friendly feeling towards him: but alas they were disappointed, and no doubt to the advantage of the little man. The election was contested by Messrs. Avard and Wilson: they having passed through the Eastern, entered the Western section, the former leading 204 votes: having passed through the Western part, the latter came to the Court-House 19 votes ahead. Mr. Tibido conducting the French, decided the election. The Western people were promised a division of the county—a new creation of Magistrates, and various other advantages too numerous to mention. A new General Election being talked of, together with their turn-out proceedings with Sir Archibald, it no doubt was thought advisable to postpone the appointment of Justices, &c.

Sir John Harvey having assumed the Administration—the looked for General Election determined—the many favours promised the Western people exploded in the appointment of six Magistrates, of whom two are of Yankee origin. It is said one good turn deserves another; you Western people conferred favours in elections, and you have now in return received recompense. It is also said that the labourer is worthy of his hire—drop the past and prepare for the future, that your children may reap the benefit of your labour, for the British Government always affords to the honest and upright man that protection which he is worthy of, without sacrificing his feelings to the ambition of any man.

There is another Squire dead—poor Tibido who, has spent his health and strength in elections, by misplacing a word last winter respecting a loyal meeting held at Dorchester when an Address was got up to His Excellency. Tibido signed the Address out of respect (as he thought) to the venerable leader of the meeting; still the promise made before the last election that Tibido should have the expending of the great road money from Chartes to Shediac, and from thence to the Bend, together with a considerable of byeroad money, has not been fulfilled, with the exception of a few pounds to expend in the woods, which Tibido declined having any thing to do with. Thus you will perceive that the public funds are waged to answer political purposes: when I consider this, together with many other circumstances—the warm support Sir Archibald received from your leaders, (for you must own them as such: you were willing to be their vassals and they your Lords,) and their conduct on his retiring, I am not astonished at the appointment of Magistrates, or that Tibido's promise was not fulfilled.

Did not one of the candidates at the last election, on Mr. Rogers' platform, show clearly that the local affairs of this section were in the hands of a few, and that it was not for their *interest* to divide the county, appoint Magistrates, &c.; for if these *boons* were once granted, and the people obtain what they should have had many years ago, the influence which *promises* have would be out of their hands, therefore it was not natural or reasonable that the pledges of such men could be relied on. How far are his predictions verified? The county is not divided, although a bill was before the House, and one of your members accused of not being sincere. You have Magistrates and you are not satisfied.

Hopewell, May 31. H.

PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAYS—No. 1.

"We all live upon hope much more than upon enjoyment."—Chesterfield.

There is nothing which affords a more agreeable pleasure to the mind of age, than the recollections of early youth. In this bright season when hope is young and anticipation lively, we spend, for the most part, the happiest period of life.

Before setting out on my travels upon the Continent, in my twentieth year, it occurred to me to visit an old gentleman in the neighbourhood, who had no small reputation for wisdom. I found the old man accessible and communicative; he entered easily into conversation; and seemed happy in having some one to listen to him. "In my early youth" said the philosopher, "I entertained the most romantic ideas of the future. The visions of my fancy were vivid in the extreme; and I pursued the course which my warm imagination pointed out as the road to fame, with all the ardour of youth. My ambition was of that lofty bearing which prompted me to become useful to my country. I stood alone, however, in the world, without connexions or hope of patronage; I saw that I must be the architect of my own fortune, and I felt proud in the anticipation of raising a superstructure which should attract admiration. I began by studying myself and forming my plan of life. I soon determined to pursue that course in which every thing great and valuable in human nature has its due weight and influence.—Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm with which I read, in the works of Rhetoricians, the description of those great and various talents—those noble and manly virtues—those high and commanding qualities—with which nature must have endowed the mind of him who would take the lead in the Councils of his Country. I regarded those descriptions as a mirror held up to the soul, and I did not for a moment doubt as to the identity of the image which I saw reflected. I was not unconscious, however, of the great labour—the years of toil and exertion which would be necessary to bring to perfection talents of the first order; but this reflection, far from abating my ambition, increased its ardour. The first ten years I determined to devote to study and the acquiring of a profession; and during that period to seclude myself from the world. In choosing a profession, I selected that which would at once make me a public man—which would afford the finest field for talent and real merit—and in which success would depend almost entirely upon my own exertions: I determined to enter the Temple and study for the Bar. The moment in which I had matured my plans—when all lay before me in anticipations—was the happiest of my life. My lively imagination traced the outline of my future career, and painted it in glowing colours. At the Bar, I fancied myself 'speaking with the tongue of Tully, and arguing with the learning of Coke'; with such a reputation for talent, integrity and eloquence, as should place me among the first of my profession. In the Senate I was standing pre-eminently superior; "familiarly expressing gigantic sentiments and instinctive wisdom." Some future poet, I fancied would be proud to associate my name with his immortal verse:

"O, let me hail thee on some glorious day,
" When to the listening Senate, ardent, crowd
" Britannia's sons to hear her pleaded cause.
" Then dressed by thee, more amiably fair,
" Truth the soft robe of mild persuasion wears:
" Then to assenting reason givest again
" Her own enlightened thoughts; called from the heart,
" The obedient passions on thy voice attend;
" And e'en reluctant party feels awhile
" Thy gracious power; as through the varied maze
" Of eloquence, now smooth, now quick, now strong,
" Profound and clear, you roll the copious flood."

And then in private life! How noble, dignified and exalted was the character which I was to acquire! I pictured to myself a man of great powers of mind, whose life had been marked by the practice of justice and benevolence—whose feelings were generous and liberal—whose sentiments were noble and gentlemanly—whose principles were high and honorable—whose integrity was inflexible and conspicuous—whose manners were affable and dignified—a character before which every good man bows with inward respect and veneration—I saw him surrounded by an amiable family who should inherit his virtues; and, after a life of usefulness in the world, full of years and honour, he descended to the tomb.

"My ten years of study and seclusion expired, and I was called to the Bar! Notwithstanding my retired habits, I had acquired some reputation for talent, and I had soon the honour to hold a Brief.—The important period of my life had arrived!—the crisis of my fortune had come! Aware that every thing depended upon my success in this first effort, I prepared to make a display of those powers which were destined, as I supposed, to attract admiration. The hour arrived, and my cause was called for trial! I stood up to open the case to the Jury!"—The old man paused; and, looking earnestly at me, he said, "young man, you are in the morning of life; the sky which you behold is serene and cloudless, and you see the light of heaven reflected from every part of the bright prospect before you. You look to the horizon, and see no appearance of the clouds, no brooding of tempest and storm. Far be it from me to warn you that these will arise before the day pass! No! enjoy the present hour, bright and joyous as it is to you, and fancy the future will be equally brilliant and happy. *We all derive more happiness from the future than the passing hour.*"

I will not deny that I left the old man somewhat less happy than I was when I approached him. The impression sank deep into my mind, that my future life would not be as cloudless as I had fondly imagined. I saw that it would not be in my power to prevent the occurrence of disappointments and vexations: all I could do was to act with so much prudence and propriety as to disarm them of their *sting*. The consciousness of my own rectitude, I determined, should be my consolation under all circumstances of this kind. It was extremely probable, I foresaw, that in the course of my life I might have enemies: this I could not prevent. But it was in my power to act in such a manner, that, if I should have an enemy, that enemy *must be unjust*.

PHRONESIS.

St. John, June 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

ANOTHER YANKEE JOB!

Sir,—I have again to beg of you, to lend me your assistance, in exposing another Yankee Job, more foul and disgraceful, if such a thing be possible, than any thing which has occurred yet. I must, however, begin with a few preliminary remarks.

The last Session of the Legislature was, with only one exception, the longest ever held in this Province: but the business done, was less important, less useful to the Country, and less in quantity than at any former Session: there was not one single Act passed, with which the Country could not easily dispense, without sustaining the slightest inconvenience: except, perhaps, the Militia Law which has never been put into operation, and those for erecting gates on Deer Island, and altering the day for examining the Grammar Schools of King's, and Queen's, and appointing Sheriffs and Supervisors: all of which, it must be admitted, are as useful, as they are indispensable. Yet in all this length of time, so uselessly applied, and at the enormous expence to the country of £10,000, the Assembly could not find time to perform their business in the regular constitutional way; but were *forced* to wind up in a hurry, and *compelled* to adopt a course, which if not resisted by the Legislative Council, will annihilate their independence, and destroy their political importance,—because it will rob them of the right, which under the constitution they possess, of exercising a free deliberation on all grants of public money.

That the course adopted by the Assembly, in so many instances, during the last session, must necessarily have this result, no one can doubt. Lest it should not be generally understood, I will describe it. When any of the dominant radical faction in the Executive Council, or Assembly, wish to carry through a grant, in furtherance of any Yankee, or Radical, or Executive Job, which they are apprehensive the Legislative Council will not sanction, they do not send up a resolution, for the constitutional concurrence of the Council, but adopt one of those circuitous forms, to obviate the necessity for having recourse to which, was one of Lord Glenelg's principal reasons, for abandoning the second qualification, on which the surrender of the Crown Revenues was originally based. To shut out all opportunity for objection on the part of the Council, they address the Governor to have the particular service performed, which constitutes the Job, and all without the slightest reference to the Council. The service being performed, next session down comes a Message, requesting provision to be made for it. The consequence then is, that however flagrant the job may be, however much the Legislative Council may disapprove of the service, or the mode of its performance, or its jobbing character, they must either renounce their right of free deliberation, and concur under protest (and such protests have of late been so common, as to have become subject matter for derision in the Assembly Committee rooms,) or plunge, not merely into a collision with the Assembly, but into a contest with the Governor, by refusing to concur in a grant requested by Message: besides doing a harsh and unjust thing, towards the individual by whom the service has been performed.

In the last few days, of the last Session, which may well be styled the "*three glorious days*," a multitude of addresses were sent to the Governor, praying him to have certain services performed, involving the expenditure of large sums of public money, not one of which was sent up to the Council for concurrence. This, no one can deny, is a gross violation of the compact between the two Houses, which was in fact the only safe guard, which the public interest possess; and moreover a custom, to which, as Lord Glenelg says "the inhabitants of New-Brunswick are familiarised and attached" and with which it would be folly and wickedness to tamper with. In times gone by, *any* attempt on the part of the Assembly to violate that compact, though resting as it then did on mere *custom* only, and not enjoying, as now it does, the solemn sanction of the Crown, and being virtually made the condition, on which the Crown has surrendered up its revenues,—would have been resisted by the Legislative Council, with a spirit worthy the only independent branch of the Legislature. But even now, without going the extreme length of asserting, that the Council should set its face against *every* such side wind way of appropriating public money, and resolutely refuse to concur in *any* grants, for services performed, in compliance with addresses from the Assembly alone—we cannot but hope, that when the Council see, that this unconstitutional proceeding has been taken, in furtherance of *Yankee Favouritism and Yankee Jobbing*, they will resolutely non-concur every resolution, for providing for services, performed on the address of the Assembly alone. It is impossible to say, that the time did not permit a reference to the Council, for their concurrence; because the resolution for placing at the Governor's disposal £10,000 to repel *Yankee sympathy*, was passed subsequent to that which I wish to invite attention, and, as all ought to have been, was sent up for concurrence.

As I before stated, Mr. Partelow, at the close of the session, carried a resolution, for altering the provisions of the Great Road Law, and throwing away £300, in taking down a bridge, which can easily be repaired, and when repaired will last for many years, and building another with a sufficient draw in it to commode a Mill Company; which *then* was a Yankee company, but naturalized on the 8th ult. The Assembly did not consider this unconstitutional illegal act, a sufficient expression of their *sympathy* for Yankees: but on motion of Mr. Fisher, on May 7th, passed the following Resolution. See Journals p 218.

"On motion of Mr. Fisher:—Whereas it is desirable to ascertain the practicability, and probable expence, of improving the navigation of the river St. John, in order to its being navigated by steam, (the Assembly must have forgotten, that they passed a grant of £100, to Mr. Whitney, for having ascertained the practicability of Steam Navigation, between Fredericton and Woodstock.") Therefore "Resolved, that an humble address be presented, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased, to have the said River scientifically, and practically explored, and the results of such exploration, laid before the House at the next session of the General Assembly: provided that the expense of such survey, shall not exceed the sum of £250."

Although this address was not concurred in, by the Council, it was acted upon by the Executive. The committee of Assembly in that anomalous body, the Executive Council, who now unhappily rule the Province, with despotic sway, and in ruling, disgrace it; advised the Governor, to refer the nomination of the person by whom this scientific and practical survey is to be made, to the member of Assembly who moved the resolution. Mr. Fisher was accordingly applied to, to nominate the person: and according to the preconcerted plan, Mr. Fisher refers the nomination to somebody else. To whom pray? Guess! can't you find it out? do you give it up? well then I'll tell you! to Moses H. Perley, Esq. the Steward of Inglewood Manor, to *commode* whom, a Bridge with a sufficient *draw*, is forthwith to be built, over the Musquash! Now, then guess whom does Mr. Perley nominate? some British subject of course, some person who has an interest in the country, and will spend his money in it—No such thing! he recommends nothing but a Yankee! yes, a Yankee!! for none but Yankees are now considered worthy to be commoded by a draw, or to be employed in scientific practical surveys. Yes a yankee—viz. W. S. Ellison, Esq. late Civil Engineer to the St. John Mills and Canal Co. who has been sent for express from Yankee town, to be employed in this survey, and commoded with this £250:—although there are numbers in the Province, who are quite as competent, to discover where the stones are, which obstruct the navigation and to guess how much it will cost to move them. Every body has understood, that the St. John Mills and Canal Company, is a Yankee company: perhaps though on the 8th of next month, like the Lancaster Mill Company, it will be naturalized. It is not unlikely, that then another *novel and appropriate festivity*, will be got up, and some one invited to partake of it, that he may write a puff upon the Company, and boldly assert that it also is "British in interest and composition." To protect myself from the imputation of misrepresentation, I shall transcribe from the last almanac, the list of Directors, &c. "President—Mark Healy, Esq. Directors—Matthew Bolles, Junr., Seth Bryant, John Preston, and Calvin Spaulding, Esqrs. J. D. Emery, Esq. Agent. W. S. Ellison, Esq. Civil Engineer." All these are Yankees I guess!

It is impossible for any one, however lively his imagination, to conceive of a greater insult, to be offered to the Province, and its British inhabitants, than is involved in this whole transaction. Is the country so totally destitute of men possessing eye sight, and common judgement, that a Yankee must be sent for, to tell what any body can see, as well as he, where the stones are, which lying in the bed of the river, make rapids, and so obstruct the navigation? Can no one be found, 'British in interests and composition,' to guess as well as any Yankee, how, and at what expence, they may be moved? Are the inhabitants so rich, that £250 may be sent a begging, and at last be thrown to a Yankee? In this point of view alone, the business is bad enough: but bad as it is, it is nothing, compared with the violence and outrage, which is inflicted on the constitution.

The Constitution, by way of supplying a check upon the popular branch of the Legislature, which has the right of initiating all grants of public money, has vested in the Legislative Council, a right of FREE deliberation, on all grants, initiated in the Assembly. This right has been violated: the Governor has been called upon, to get the survey performed, without the concurrence of the Council: they will therefore be compelled, either to give up their right of FREE deliberation, or become involved in a contest with both Governor and Assembly.—Again as a check, upon both Council & Assembly, the Constitution rests in the Executive, the right of nominating the persons, by whom all services are to be performed. This right has also been violated: for the Governor has been compelled by the Committee of Assembly, in the Executive Council, to delegate the nomination to the Member of Assembly, who moved the Resolution. Thus every check which the Constitution has provided has been destroyed: and by this wicked contrivance, the Assembly made all-in-all.

One consolation however remains for us. This case is so bad, so flagrant, so wicked, so outrageous, so insulting, to the Legislative Council, the Country, and Great Britain; that the Council cannot avoid taking notice of it. They must non-concur the resolution of appropriation for the service, when it comes up to them, come when it may, and in what shape it may; unless they would wish to be thought craven and recreant by the whole province.

NO YANKEE.

Nerepis Road, June 4.

British News.

LONDON, April 30.

The funds remain steady, with but little variation in the quotations. Consols were 93 1-2 to 5-8 India Stock 270 1-2 to 1 1-2; Exchequer-bills, 67s. to 69s.; India Bonds 78s. premium.

The settlement of the account in the foreign market went off smoothly.

A good deal was doing in shares, but prices underwent little variation.

The Brussels and German papers received this morning are filled with sad accounts of the coldness and lateness of the spring on the Continent. April wears the appearance of February in Germany. The frost has greatly injured the early fruit trees.

May 1.—The Paris papers of April 29th have reached us by the usual express. Their contents are more than ordinarily interesting.

We mentioned yesterday in our summary of the Paris news of Saturday, that the editor of *Le National* was on that day on trial before the Court d'Assizes on three charges, growing out of an article published in that paper on Monday last, and which we noticed at the time. Those charges were—

1 An offence against a Prince of the Royal Family.

2. A provocation to disobey the laws; and

3. An appeal to the army, tending to lead to a breach of discipline and to revolt, "but not followed by any effect."

So far as it is possible for a foreigner to decide upon this matter, the case against the accused appeared clear and conclusive. The jury, however, thought otherwise, and brought in a verdict of acquittal.

This defeat of the Government, for which few were prepared, seems to have produced a considerable sensation in Paris.

The Nereide frigate had arrived at Brest from Port au Prince, after a passage of 36 days, bringing the funds where with to make the first payment of the annuity agreed upon in the treaty of the 12th of February last.

The *Diario di Roma*, quoted by a French paper, states that the quarrel of the Prussian Government with the Catholic clergy was producing much noise at the Papal Court.

The French 3 per Cents were done at Tartoni's on Sunday at 86f. to 87 1-2c (for the end of May.)

SYRIA.—The Carlsruhe Gazette of the 25th inst. publishes accounts from Smyrna of the 2d, announcing that Ibrahim Pasha arrived at Aleppo on the 23d of March, after entrusting to Soliman Bey the command of the army opposed to the Syrian insurgents. The latter were said to have advanced within two leagues of Damascus, and to have gained a second victory over the Egyptians. The inhabitants of that city, on hearing of the success of the Druses, revolted but the remains of the conquered army, having forced their entrance into the place, succeeded in putting down the rebellion. The insurgents, after their victory, intrenched themselves in a strong position near Hauzen, from whence they menaced Homs and Damascus.

SPAIN.

Madrid journals and private letters to the 21st ult. inclusive have reached us by express.

The Marquis of Miraflores, and not the Duke of Ossuna, as stated in the Paris papers, had been appointed Extraordinary Ambassador of Spain to attend the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

SOLID CONSTRUCTION OF SHIPS' BOTTOMS.—The following communication, copied from the London Nautical Magazine for April, shows in a striking manner the advantages of filling in solid, the frames of ships. The packet Ranger, alluded to, was thrown upon the rocks at or near Falmouth England, during one of the violent gales in February.

"I have just come from H. M. Packet Ranger. What a beautiful proof she is of the perfection of the present method of ship-building pursued in the navy! She has been lying there during all this bad weather, with the sea breaking over her every high water, and with such violence that it has sent her bodily up, I should say twelve or fifteen feet, till she could go no further, the rocks on her lee-side forming a perfect wall against which she is shored and chocked up to the walls; and notwithstanding all this, I cannot see an alteration in her sheer or form, in any way, nor do I believe there is a timber of her broken. Mr. Lang ought to come down to see the great perfection of his garboard strake, &c; the destruction of the keel, dead wood, &c. in the case of the Paque was nothing to it. The heel of her stern-post is split to pieces, and the whole of her dead wood aft for perhaps ten feet twisted, and altogether out of a line with her keel very considerably, and further forward a little. Such destruction made with keel and garboard strake as I should think was never before seen. Notwithstanding all this, I have no doubt, could she be got off the rocks, that she would swim, and could be taken round to Plymouth. A thousandth part of the injury thus described would have destroyed the best ship that ever was built before the introduction of solid bottoms and frames, and Mr. Lang's improvements added thereto. No other description of ship whatever but must have been destroyed the very tide she got on shore. The Ranger lays at this moment substantially. I really believe, unhurt; a specimen of which our naval architects might be proud, and the proof of the stupidity and downright insanity of the merchant ship-builders of the present day, who will shut their eyes to the almost absolute perfection adopted in constructing our men-of-war.

"I wish Mr. Ballingal could see her, it would repay him for the pains he has taken in that good cause,—the advocacy of solid bottoms in merchant ships.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JUNE 8, 1838.

THE English Mail arrived here yesterday morning, by land, from Halifax, bringing Falmouth dates to the 5th of May.

QUEEN'S CORONATION.—Lord MELBOURNE stated in the House of Lords on the 30th April, that it was intended to defer the Coronation for a day or two, but to fix it in the same week, the postponement being in consequence of an objection to the day, as the anniversary of the death of George IV th.

The Queen's Coronation will take place on the 28th June.

H. M. ship *Talavera*, with four companies of the gallant 11th Regt., from Halifax, arrived here yesterday morning. The steamers "Nova Scotia" & "Maid of the Mist," were immediately engaged to disembark the troops with their baggage, the whole of which was effected in a few hours, when this noble Regiment with their admirable field Band marched from the landing place to their Barracks, accompanied by some hundreds of our citizens, who had crowded the wharves to witness their landing.

The following Officers have arrived with the 11th Regiment: Lieut. Col. Bishop, Major Shambre, Captain Richardson, Captain Richmond, Lieut. Boyd, Lieut. Brown, Lieut. Cockburn, Lieut. Cox, Lieut. Tobin, Paymaster Boyd, Surgeon Leonard, Quarter master Woosley.

The number of men arrived is about 450. One company of the 11th is stationed at Annapolis, and one at Windsor, until more Barrack accommodation shall be ready for them at this place.

Colonel GOLDIE, who commands the Regiment, is at Windsor, and is expected to arrive by the steamer Nova Scotia this evening.

AMERICAN OUTRAGE.

A British Steam Boat taken forcible possession of, and totally destroyed by American subjects—It appears that the British steamer "Sir Robert Peel, while lying on the river St. Lawrence, about seven miles from French Creek, near Clayton, was boarded by an *armed body of American subjects*, taken possession of, set on fire, and entirely consumed on the evening of the 29th ult. Our new Governor General Earl Durham, has *fortunately* an early *proof of American sympathy* immediately on his arrival at Quebec; and we hope that he will cause such an investigation into this outrageous affair, as will afford them a *lasting proof of his early remembrance.*

STEAMER GAZELLE.—We regret to state that this fine steamer is a total loss. We stated in our last, that the steamer Nova Scotia and other means were immediately employed in the hope of raising her, but unfortunately returned without accomplishing their object or of being able to discover where the Gazelle was.—Other means are still being employed, and we hope will eventually succeed in obtaining her, so that the machinery may be secured for the future use of her enterprising owner.

AT the late Banquet given by the Goldsmith's Company to eminent Conservatives, Sir Robert PEEL remarked on his health being drunk, "that among the company present he saw the church represented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the army by the Duke of Wellington, the navy by Sir George Cockburn, the judges by Sir Nicholas Tindal, the bar by Sir Edward Sugden, the medical profession by Sir Henry Halford and Sir Astly Cooper, and the mercantile interests by Mr. Harman, the oldest merchant in the city of London,"—concluded his short speech of thanks with the following emphatic sentence:—"It is not for me to give an opinion with reference to the manner in which the government of this country is carried on. But this I know, that myself and the friends to whom the prime warden has alluded (Lord STANLEY and Sir JAS. GRAHAM), with the assistance of the House of Lords, are "strong enough to prevent any mischievous legislation from being carried into effect."

The Steamer NEW ENGLAND, on her passage from Boston to Gardner, was run foul of by the schr. Curlew, on the 31st ult. at about one o'clock in the morning, when the passengers were mostly all asleep, and had her bow stove so badly that she sunk in 10 minutes.—The passengers were transferred to the Curlew in safety, except one, who was unfortunately crushed to death between the vessels in attempting to get on board the schooner.

From the Albany Argus.

FROM THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.
DARING OUTRAGE.

An express from Watertown reached this city yesterday afternoon, bringing despatches to Gov. Marcy, from the District Attorney, Marshal, &c. at that place; by which we regret to learn that a most extraordinary outrage was committed within the American waters, early on Thursday morning. The British steamboat Sir Robert Peel, lying to about seven miles from French Creek, on the River St. Lawrence, was forcibly seized by a body of armed men, supposed to be Canadian refugees, set on fire, and entirely consumed.

The subjoined extracts from the letters to the Executive afford all the information yet received touching the affair. We trust, that by the prompt action of the civil authorities, aided by the military, all further aggression or apprehended retaliation may be prevented; and that the perpetrators of the outrage may be discovered and brought to merited punishment.

Gov. Marcy, conceiving the circumstances such as to require the immediate interposition of the State authorities, left town soon after the arrival of the express, in the evening cars for Utica, and thence, by relays of horses, to Watertown.

From George C. Sherman, District Attorney.

WATERTOWN, May 30, 1838.

To His Excellency, Wm. L. Marcy.

DEAR SIR,—I have this moment received by express, from H. Davis, Esq. Custom House Officer at French Creek, a letter, of which the following is a copy, and the information therein contained may be relyed upon as correct:—

"CLAYTON, May 30, 1838.

"SIR,—Last night the British steamer Sir Robert Peel was boarded near this place by about 50 armed men in disguise; the persons on board driven on shore, and the boat set on fire, and wholly consumed. You are requested to aid the proper authorities in the affair, or to advise the proper course to be taken.

Respectfully yours.

"H. DAVIS.

"G. C. Sherman, Esq."

In addition to the above, the messenger informs me that although no lives were lost, as is yet known, the mate of the Sir Robert Peel was badly burnt on board the vessel.

Our steamer Oneida, on her way to Ogdensburgh, this morning, volunteered and took the crew on board, and carried them to Kingston.

The whole community here is excited and alarmed to the greatest extent, at the unwarrantable outrage, and retaliatory spirit, that has only slept upon the other side, will, it is feared, be again excited, and to an extent beyond control. The steamer Sir Robert Peel, it is said, was taking in wood at Mullet creek bay, or at the Narrows below, about 7 miles from the creek.

I deemed it due to the Executive that he should be immediately apprised of this affair; the more especially as we are left here without any regular officer of the army to whom to apply. Col. Cummings who has been at Sackett's Harbor, and who had been directed by Gen. Wool, as it was understood, to take charge of this frontier, is now absent.

I have this moment learned that Capt. Armstrong had command of the Robert Peel, against whom, it is said, the refugees had an old grudge. He resided in this village during the last winter, and was charged with being a spy upon their operations. I mention this circumstance as authorising the belief that this act has proceeded from the Patriots, or Refugees on this side.

The present impression is, that we shall be unsafe on the frontier without an armed force; and immediate measures will be required to afford ample protection to British vessels in our waters, or all confidence and intercourse will be broken up. I have thought it advisable that Gen. Cross, of the militia, should call out one or two companies of dragoons, to go to French Creek; whither I shall proceed with the Sheriff this afternoon.

No person to our knowledge was recognized as having been engaged in this outrage, but individuals residing at French Creek have been missing for several days.—A portion of the Sir Robert it is said was owned by a citizen of Ogdensburgh.

From Jason Fairbanks, Deputy Marshal.

"I intend immediately to repair to French Creek with Doctor Carrier, the collector, and an officer, authorized to call out the militia, if necessary. A letter has just been received from French Creek calling for a force to protect them from being burnt to-night, as a measure of retaliation.

"All is excitement here: and a rumor is afloat that the arrangements of the pirates were to make a simultaneous attack upon eight different boats at different places."

From Francis Malloby, Master U. S. N.

"The vessel was set on fire and consumed within 7 miles of French Creek, and within our waters, while taking in wood. There appears no doubt that the expedition was got up from this side, although, as yet, no persons have been identified as actors in the scene. It is satisfactory to state that no lives were lost."

Another Steamboat Explosion.—The Angora, exploded on the Ohio, last week. No damage was sustained by any of the persons on board.

QUEBEC, May 25th.—The 24th of May, 1838, the first anniversary of the natal day of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, since her accession to the throne, has been celebrated in Quebec, although from the unfavourable state of the weather, much of *eclat*, which would otherwise have attended the occasion, was shorn off. It had been intended that the troops should parade on the plains of Abraham, but the threatening aspect the weather presented this morning caused the substitution of the Esplanade for the former place as the scene of operations. Accordingly at about half-past eleven o'clock the Grenadier Guards, from the Jesuits' Barracks, the Coldstream from the Citadel, with the Artillery from their barracks, marched to the Esplanade and took their position in the following order: the Grenadier Guards, extending from the St. John's Bastion (beyond St. Johns Gate) to the corner forming the junction between the Ursuline Bastion and the St. John's curtain; the Artillery, were placed on the Ursuline Bastion, in which are mounted 24 pounders and an eight inch howitzer: then came the Coldstream Guards, extending from the Ursuline Bastion to the Ursuline Curtain at St. Lewis Gate. The magnificent line thus formed presented a scene never before equalled in Quebec, and delighted a large number of spectators who, notwithstanding a cold raw wind and showers of rain rendered the weather as disagreeable as it possibly could be, steadily maintained their ground till the parade was over. His Excellency Sir John Colborne, Commander of the Forces was, we regret to learn, unable to attend from indisposition. Major General Sir James McDonald commanded the troops.

At noon, the gun from the Citadel having fired, it was immediately returned by seven rounds from the Artillery on the Ursuline Bastion, followed by a *feu de joie* from the Guards; this was as usual repeated three times with seven guns between each fire. Three hearty cheers, from the troops, warmly responded to by the spectators, having been given, the whole marched off the ground.

At one o'clock salutes in honour of the day were fired from Her Majesty's ships now in our harbour, the first gun was fired from the *Malabar* 74 and was followed in quick succession by the *Inconstant* and *Pique*, and the *Racehorse*, the vessels firing independently; not waiting to give each a separate salute in succession. The wind blew too fresh for the ships to be dressed in their colours, but they were displayed at each mast head and at the peak.

The firing from the Men of War was followed by a salute from the 32 pounders on the Grand Battery, which were served by the Royal Artillery. This last salute has created some employment for glaziers at the House of Assembly, and a number of houses in the Lower Town!

QUEBEC: MAY, 27th.—Her Majesty's ship *Hastings*, in 33 days from Portsmouth, arrived here yesterday afternoon, having on board His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of DURHAM, Governor General of British North America, the Countess of Durham, family and suite.

The streets and wharves were immediately crowded with the inhabitants in the expectation of His Excellency's landing. Finally, it was understood, that he would not land till this day at two o'clock. At one o'clock the whole of the inhabitants of the City and Suburbs seemed to be collecting in the Lower-Town, but on learning that to-morrow at two o'clock was fixed for the landing of His Excellency, the crowd dispersed.

The following, we believe, is a correct list of the passengers in the *Hastings*:—

Earl and Countess of Durham,—and family: Mr. and Mrs. Ellice, Miss Balfour: Mr. Charles Buller—Chief Secretary: Mr. Turton.—Legal Adviser.

The Hon. E. P. Bouverie: Mr. Arthur Buller: Mr. Bushe: Hon. Frederick Villiers: Capt. Ponsonby: C. A. Dillon, Esquire: Frederick Cavendish, Esq: Sir John Doratt, *Attaches*.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments:—*Quebec Official Gazette.*

To be Secretaries to the General Government:

Charles Buller, Esquire, Member of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland:—and

Thomas Edward Michell Turton, Esquire, Barrister at Law.

To be Military Secretary' and Principal Aide-de-Camp Colonel George Couper, K. H.

To be Attaches to the High Commissions,

Gervase Parker Bushe, Esquire, Arthur Buller, Esquire—and,

The Honorable Edward Pleydell Bouverie.

To be Aides-de-Camp to the Governor General:

Lieutenant the Honorable Frederick Villiers, Coldstream Guards;

Captain Stephen Conroy Coldstream Guards.

Ensign W. H. Frederick Cavendish, H. M. 66th Regiment, Light Infantry;

Cornet the Honorable C. A. Dillon, H. M. 7th Dragoon Guards.

To be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Ponsonby, Royal Fusilier Regiment.

To be Private Secretary to the Governor General,

Edward Ellice, junr., Esquire, Member of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

Montreal papers of the 22d contain nothing of importance. The following is from our correspondent:—

"Tuesday evening, May 22nd.

"A general gloom has overshadowed the town to-day by the unfortunate duel this morning at the Race Course, between Mr. Sweeney and Major Warde of the Royals, in which the latter was killed on the spot. There are so many versions of the causes which led to the meeting that it is impossible to give an opinion on the subject. There is no doubt but the disagreement occurred last night at a party, and, I believe, owing to some expressions relating to some of the female portion of Mr. Sweeney's family. Mr. S. offered to accept of an apology on the ground: but Major Warde said that he never retracted any thing he said. He received the ball in the right side, passing through his body and lodging in his left arm. He was quite dead before any one could reach him. He was removed to the Pavilion, where an inquest was held on the body. The verdict I have not heard. Mr. Sweeney has left town."

From our Montreal Correspondent.

"Friday, evening.—The funeral of the late Major Warde took place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, the mournful procession moving from his late residence in Dalhousie Square along Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets, thence across the Champ de Mars, Carig street, and up the main street to the old burying ground. The whole of the Regiment to which he belonged, with their arms reversed, were in front; then followed the bands of the three Regiments, the body, and all the officers in garrison as mourners, including Major General Clitherow. Real grief appeared on the countenances of not only those in the procession, but also on those of the thousands of spectators that walked with the procession and lined the streets where it passed.

A complimentary address has been presented to Charles Buller, Esq., M. P., for Liskeard, by his constituents, on his departure for Canada with Lord Durham.

From the Montreal Herald Abstract.

An affair of honour took place yesterday morning near the Pavilion, which we are sorry to say, terminated fatally to one of the parties, Major Henry John Warde, of the 1st Royals. His antagonist is said to have been Robert Sweeney, Esq. but nothing certain is known regarding his being the person, or of the nature of the quarrel between the parties. Report also says that Major Warde was attended on the ground by Captain Mayne of the Royals, and Mr. Sweeney by Mr. Airey of the Royal Artillery, and that Dr. Knox of the Royals was the medical attendant. The meeting took place at five o'clock in the morning, and a coroner's jury sat at one o'clock, P. M. bringing in the following verdict: "We are of opinion that the late Major Henry John Warde came by his death in consequence of a gun shot wound inflicted by some person unknown in a duel this morning." This melancholy event has cast a gloom on every countenance. The following is an epitome of the evidence before the Jury:—

James M'Donald, ploughman to Mr. B. Gibb, deponed that about 5 A. M., on leaving his house to go to the stables, he heard the report of a gun or pistol, and on reaching the stable, he saw in a field a short distance off, a figure lying on the ground, and and three or four persons about it, as if lamenting over it. One of the party, who had on a white hat, came up to him and asked him to assist in carrying to the Pavilion the body of a gentleman who had been shot: he declined, stating that the author of the person's death ought to be punished, but on the assurance of the gentleman that he had nothing to do in the affair, deponent, with two other farm servants, carried the deceased to the Pavilion: Recognised the body shown him as the one he saw in the morning. Does not know any of the parties.

J. B. Lanouette deponed that about 5 A. M. he saw four persons in Ross' field near the Grand stand, walking about, that he was then about four acres from them, but seeing two of the party take positions as if for fighting a duel, he approached to within two and a half acres from them: that the antagonists appeared to him to be about fifty feet apart, that he heard the words "ready, fire," when one pistol was discharged, and one of the parties leaped two or three feet in the air, and fell down, upon which he went up to him, and saw him expire. He was ordered off the ground, and at first refused, but afterwards went away, but previous to doing so, he addressed the individual whom he supposed had shot the other, as follows: "You have made a bad beginning of the day." that he got no reply, but the individual addressed threw the pistol on the ground, and began to sob; the other two knelt down by the body, laid their hands on the breast of the deceased, and appeared highly agitated and grieved. Deponent does not know any of the parties, did not see the deceased or any other person attempt to leave the ground, after the word "ready," and before the word "fire" was given.

A. H. David, Esquire, M. D., deponed, that on external examination of the body, he discovered a gun-shot wound in the right side, which had fractured the seventh rib, and had taken a direction backwards, coming out on the left side about one and a half inches lower than the wound on the right side, and also wounding the inner part of the left arm, corresponding to the wound on the left side. A large quantity of blood had evidently escaped from the wound, but does not know if enough, of itself, to cause death. The Jury then decided that Dr. David should open the body, which he did, and gave the following additional testimony. Opened the body, raised the breast bone or *sternum*, found the lungs and heart quite collapsed, and great effusion of blood on both sides of the chest, also some small pieces of bone. On examining the lower lobe of the right lung, he found an opening corresponding to the wound on the right side, which passed through the back bone or *vertebræ*, cutting the spinal marrow. On introducing the finger into the opening, he found the bone completely shattered, portions of which he produced. Following the direction of the wound, he found the lower lobe of the left lung perforated in a slanting direction, and the wound making its exit between the eighth and ninth